

Friday,  
12th December, 1947

THE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

Official Report

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Volume III, 1947

(11th December to 12th December, 1947)

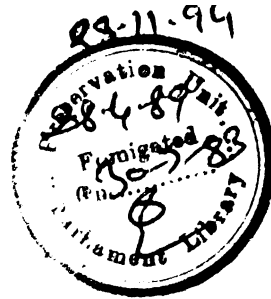
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First Session

OF THE

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

1947



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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

Friday, 12th December, 1947

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### (a) WRITTEN ANSWERS

#### ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE MIDDLE EAST

**833. \*Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the intensity of anti-Indian propaganda now being carried on in the Middle East and Arab countries?

(b) Are Government aware that appeals to Pan-Islamism and religious sentiments are being made?

(c) If so, what action, if any, have Government so far taken to counteract such propaganda?

(d) On account of the urgency of maintaining Asian solidarity and the consequent necessity of maintaining friendly relations with all the Middle East and Arab countries, do Government propose to expedite setting up of our embassies in these countries, and in the meantime to send a goodwill mission there?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Reports received indicate that anti-Indian propaganda is being actively carried on in the Middle-East and Arab countries.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my replies to Starred questions Nos. 32 and 221.

#### TRADE AGENTS APPOINTED BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

**834. \*Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement giving particulars of the persons who were appointed Trade Agents by the Interim Government and the names of the countries to which they were posted?

(b) How many of them have opted out to Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) and (b). A statement containing the information required by the Honourable Member is laid on the table.

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+Answers to these questions were laid on the table, the question hour having been dispensed with.—*Ed. of D.*

*Statement showing the Particulars of Persons and Countries whose trade agents were appointed by the Interim Government and the number of such Persons and as have opted for Pakistan.*

Place of appointment.	Name of person	Designation of post	Particulars of Persons appointed	Whether opted for Pakistan	No. of persons opting for Pakistan
1. London	Mr. A. S. Lall, M.B.E. I.C.S.	I. T. C. (officiating)	Is a member of the I.C.S. and belongs to Finance-Commerce Pool, was Dy. I.T.C. London, prior to this appointment.	No	•
2. New York	Mr. L. Shafi, O.B.E.	I.G.T. (officiating)	Was Dy. I.G.T.C., New York, prior to this appointment.	Yes	Five out of the six persons appointed have opted for Pakistan.
3. Sydney	Mr. A. D. Azhar	I.G.T.C.	Belongs to the Indian Audit and Account Service. Was Dy. Financial Adviser, Communications, prior to this appointment.	Yes	
4. Rome	Mr. Ghulam Ahmad, O.B.E., I.P.	I.G.T.C. (Designate)	Was a member of the I. P. and was Dy. Director, Intelligence Bureau, prior to his selection for the post of Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Rome.	Yes	
5. Kabul	Khan Bahadur M. H. Kizilbash,	Commercial Secretary to the British Legation.	Belonged to the U.P., P.C.S. and was officiating in the Senior time-scale of I.C.S. Was Commercial Attached to the British Legation at Kabul prior to this appointment.	Yes	
6. Kabul.	Mr. Saadullah Khan	I.T.A.	Belonged to the N.W.F.P., P.C.S. and was Secretary to the N.W.F.P. Legislative Assembly	Yes	



## IMPORT AND EXPORT LICENCES

**835. \*Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement giving the names of persons who were granted import and export licenses by the Ministry of Commerce during the period of the Interim-Government?

(b) How many of them have migrated into Pakistan?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of cancelling the licenses of those who have gone to Pakistan and giving them to such refugees who were carrying on export and import trade in Pakistan?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Having regard to the number of import and export licences issued per day in the offices of the Chief Controller of Imports and the Chief Controller of Exports and the subordinate offices at the ports, the Honourable Member will appreciate that the compilation of a statement of the nature asked for by him would involve an expenditure of time and labour scarcely commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

(b) I have no information on the subject.

(c) In the absence of information bearing on this point it will not be possible for import and export licences already granted to those who have migrated to Pakistan, to be cancelled and for these to be granted instead to such refugees as were engaged in the import and export trade in Pakistan.

## EVACUEES FROM EAST BENGAL.

**836. \*Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there prevails a sense of insecurity among a large section of people in East Bengal and as such, many of them have moved to West Bengal while others are seeking facilities for moving to that area;

(b) whether Government have ascertained the number of persons who have moved to West Bengal in such circumstances, and if so what their number is;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of taking a census of such people with special reference to their means of livelihood; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of settling the evacuees from East Bengal in a planned way?

**The Honourable Shri K. O. Neogy:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to clause (a) of Starred Question No. 740 on the 5th instant.

(c) and (d). The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to clause (b) of Starred Question No. 740 on the 9th instant.

## LEGISLATION FOR WELFARE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

**837. \*Shri Satish Chandra Samanta:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Government propose to consider the advisability of introducing legislation in this House for the welfare of the Agricultural Labourers in the Indian Union?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** As I have said in answer to another question the Minimum Wages Bill, now before the House, provides for the fixation of minimum wages in agricultural occupations. I intend bringing forward a Bill for regulating the conditions of work and making provision for welfare services in the case of plantation workers. Legislative regulation in the case of other agricultural workers in respect of matters, other than wages, is somewhat difficult. But I would be happy to consider any suggestions

which Members of this House may make in regard to matters which can suitably be made the subject-matter of the legislation. It is, however, proposed to hold a random sample survey of a number of villages with a view to collect data for taking definite action.

#### STRIKES IN COTTON MILLS

**838. \*Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of days lost due to strikes in the different cotton mills of India province-wise from the 15th of August 1947 to the 15th of November 1947, and the total yardage lost to the country during the period;

(b) the reasons that led to the strikes in each case; and

(c) the causes of delay in the settlement of strikes in each case?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The information asked for by the Honourable Member is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

#### PURCHASE OF STATIONERY STORES

**839. \*Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stationery Stores are purchased by the Controller of Printing and Stationery, India, by calling annual tenders and sometimes by negotiations with the contractors, by the Deputy Controller, Stationery, Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Central Stationery Office, Calcutta, has a well-equipped laboratory for testing tendered samples prior to the award of contract;

(c) if so, whether samples from the supplies delivered by the contractors are also tested with the approved samples in the said laboratory before accepting the supplies;

(d) whether it is a fact that supplies not conforming to the approved tender samples are in all cases rejected for replacement and that suitable action under the terms of the contract is taken against the suppliers;

(e) if the answers to parts (a) to (d) above be in the affirmative, under what circumstances, various items of stationery worth over 8 lakhs of rupees, have accumulated in the Central Stationery Stores, Calcutta, which have been declared quite unsuitable for issue to indentors, on account of their extremely poor quality; and

(f) whether there is a proposal for writing off the value of the aforesaid condemned stores and if so, what steps Government propose to take against the officers who are responsible for these purchases involving huge waste of public money?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Yes. Some samples, e.g., printing ink, water colours, cutlery etc. are sent to the Government Presses, Survey of India and the Government Test House, Alipore, for testing.

(d) No. Some are accepted at a discount.

(e) It is reported that these stores were purchased during the war when, due to scarcity of materials, the standards of quality dropped considerably.

(f) The matter is under consideration.

**INVESTIGATION INTO CONDUCT OF OFFICER WORKING IN CENTRAL  
STATIONERY OFFICE**

**840. \*Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Assistant Controller of Purchase in the Central Stationery Office, had a fairly big amount of debt at the time he was transferred from the Central Forms Store as Superintendent to the Purchase Branch?

(b) Is it a fact that the said Assistant Controller of Purchase has now a total asset of about 4 lakhs of rupees in various shapes, either in his own name or in the name of his relatives and nearest friends?

(c) If so, do Government propose to investigate into the matter through the Enforcement Branch?

(d) Is it a fact that the said Assistant Controller has recently purchased Stationery worth about 40 thousand rupees for the Government of Pakistan without calling for quotations?

(e) Is it a fact that his Chief Assistant in these deals is allowed to usurp the duties of others whenever an occasion arises for a big purchase?

(f) Is it a fact that the said Chief Assistant has also built up a good asset?

(g) Is it a fact that the Chief Assistant attributes his hoard of wealth to gambling in the Races?

(h) Do Government propose to cause an investigation to be made into the case of the Chief Assistant also through the Enforcement Branch?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) and (b). Government have no information.

(c) and (h). A departmental enquiry in the matter has already been instituted. Further investigation through the Enforcement Branch, will be made, if considered necessary.

(d) No.

(e) No.

(f) and (g). Government have no information.

**CHANGES IN PERSONNEL IN CENTRAL STATIONERY OFFICE.**

**841. \*Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some persons in the Purchase section of the Central Stationery Office, are not transferred even on promotion to other sections?

(b) Is it a fact that arrangements against vacancies of higher posts in other sections are made in such a way that those vacancies are ultimately created in the Purchase Sections to provide these men?

(c) Is it a fact that the following persons have been working in the Purchase Section of the Central Stationery Office for about 30 and 20 years respectively:

1. Mr. Sasti Das Kundu.

2. Mr. Jibendra Nath Banerjee?

(d) If the reply to parts (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for their non-transfer from the Purchase Section even on promotions?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

## IRREGULAR PURCHASE OF STATIONERY.

**842. \*Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to refer to the questions put in the Autumn session of the Legislative Assembly (1946) by Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, regarding irregular purchase of (1) Wire Staples, (2) Docket Punch and (3) Copying pencils, made by Mr. Swaminathan, the Assistant Controller of Purchase, in the Stationery Office and state the result of the enquiry and the action taken thereon?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The Questions were disallowed excepting Unstarred Question No. 83. No enquiry was made in the matter. Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to my reply to Question No. 840.

## REHABILITATION OF REFUGEES IN INDIAN STATES.

**843. \*Kanwar Shamsheer Jang:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state which of the Indian States have offered to rehabilitate the refugees from the West Punjab in their respective states?

(b) What are plans of Government to rehabilitate the refugees in the Indian States?

(c) Has Alipura State in Central India offered to accommodate 10,000 refugee families?

(d) If so, have Government accepted the offer?

(e) If so, what action Government propose to take to transport the refugees to the state?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) A list showing the names of the Indian States which have agreed to absorb refugees is placed on the table.

(b) The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to clause (e) of Starred Question No. 1 on the 18th November 1947 and also to my statement made on the floor of the House on the 29th November, 1947.

(c) No. Alipura State has offered to absorb ten thousand refugees or say about two thousand families, consisting of an average of five members each.

(d) Yes. The State has been asked to say when the refugees may be sent and the name of the railway station where they should detain.

(e) Refugees will be transported to Alipura State by special trains.

*List showing the names of Indian states which have agreed to absorb refugees.*

Alwar	Pudukottai
Alipura . . . . .	Porbunder
Ajgarhi . . . . .	Panna
Alirajpur . . . . .	Palitana
	Patiala.
Bhopal . . . . .	
Benares . . . . .	Rewa
Bhavnagar . . . . .	Rajpipla
Bansda . . . . .	Ratlam
Bijawar . . . . .	Rampur
Bihar . . . . .	Shahpura
Banswara . . . . .	Sangli
Bharatput . . . . .	Sant
Baroda . . . . .	Sardaana
Bhasondha . . . . .	Suket
Bhuj . . . . .	Samthar
Cutch . . . . .	Sirmur
Charkhari . . . . .	
Chatterpur . . . . .	Tripura
Chamba . . . . .	
	Udaipur.
Dhrangadhra . . . . .	

Dhor,  
Dholpur  
Dhurwai  
Datia,  
Dewas,  
Gwalior,  
Gondal,  
Gaurihar  
Indore,  
Jaisalmer  
Jaipur  
Jhalawar

Vala Vankaner

Wadhwan.

Jaso  
Jhabua  
Jigni.  
Jam Nagar,  
Kolhapur,<sup>1</sup>  
Kishongarh  
Kotah,  
Kurwai,  
Kashmir,  
Lunavada  
Limbdi,  
Mayurbhanj,  
Maihar,  
Morvi,  
Mysore,  
Nawanagar,  
Nagod,  
Nimkhera,  
Nimranda  
Narsingarh,  
Nabha,  
Orehha.

#### PURCHASE OF FIGHTER PLANES.

844. \*Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the British Press reports that a Semi-Official Mission in Britain was purchasing Jet fighters for the Pakistan Air Force?

(b) Are Government aware that in this connection the spokesman of the Pakistan House in London has said that if there were individual merchants making such purchases, they knew nothing about it?

(c) Is it a fact that neither India nor Pakistan nor any individual can make purchases of Fighter Planes without the sanction of the Joint Defence Council?

(d) Had any sanction been accorded to Pakistan or to any individual on its behalf to make such purchases?

(e) Have any reports of such purchases by Pakistan or by any individuals on its behalf been received by Government from the High Commissioner for India in London?

(f) If the answer to part (e) above be in the affirmative, are the press reports referred to in part (a) above corroborated?

(g) If the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, do Government propose to call for a report from their High Commissioner in London as to the purchases reported to have been made by Pakistan in this respect?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) and (b). Yes, Government have seen Press Reports to this effect.

(c) and (d). The sanction of the Joint Defence Council is not required to the purchase of aircraft by or on behalf of either Dominion but, until the

1st December 1947, no fresh Squadrons could be raised without the approval of that Council.

(e) No.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) No.

#### DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR EASTERN PAKISTAN.

**845. \*Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the hardships and disabilities suffered by the non-Muslims in East Bengal and by the people of West Bengal while passing through the Eastern Pakistan territories to the other parts of the Indian Dominion?

(b) Are Government aware of the great delay involved in making representation to the appropriate authorities in this respect through the normal channels at present in existence?

(c) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a Deputy High Commissioner in Eastern Pakistan for the purpose of facilitating cognizance and disposal of such matters there? If not, why not?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Government have received several complaints of this nature.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question of appointing a Deputy High Commissioner in East Bengal has been considered in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. It was felt by both the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal that such an appointment would not prove of help at present in removing hardships and disabilities.

#### EXPORT OF JUTE AND GUNNY.

**846. \*Prof. N. G. Ranga:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the year 1943 the Government of India ordered that only the old shippers will be allowed to export jute and gunny to all oversea countries and also destination quota for all oversea countries was fixed?

(b) Is it a fact that in January 1946, this export Trade was released from the hands of a group of old shippers and thrown open to all shippers, new and old, within the destination quota?

(c) Is it also a fact that in July 1947, the above system was cancelled and a new system was introduced classifying the shippers into two classes, the Established and the New Comers, reserving 90 per cent of the destination quota for the so called established shippers and only 10 per cent to the new comers and preventing all shippers from establishing connections with new ports and thus reserving the established trade to be handled only by a group of shippers and debarring the new aspirants to build up new connections and expand their trade in future?

(d) Are Government aware that this new system introduced by the then Commerce Member has failed to satisfy most of the established shippers excepting the European Shippers and a few Indian Shippers?

(e) Do Government propose to reconsider this question and restore the old system that was in vogue in 1946 to ensure equal footing for all and to enable all shippers to handle this business on the basis of their real capacity and merit?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The new system of classifying exporters into established shippers and new comers was introduced in July 1947 with a view to meeting the wishes of certain sections of the trade who had protested that the earlier policy had led to new comers not receiving their due share of the business. The new arrangements, therefore, far from preventing new aspirants from building up new connections and expanding their trade, have specifically been introduced with a view to affording them every facility to achieve this object.

(d) and (e). Dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the new system by certain sections of the trade in Calcutta, and Government propose to reconsider their decision at an early date.

#### REVALIDATION OF IMPORT LICENCES.

**847. \*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state whether applications for revalidation of licences for import of goods such as motor parts from the United Kingdom were made by licence holders in May 1947 and some of their applications have not been so far disposed of for no fault of the licence holders?

(b) Is it a fact that some of these applications have not so far been disposed of for the reason that the papers relating to them have either been misplaced or lost in the office of the Chief Controller of Imports?

(c) How long will Government take to dispose of these applications for revalidation of licences?

(d) Is it a fact that Government have extended the time for import in respect of applications for new licences which could not be disposed of in time?

(e) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of adopting a similar course of action and extend the time for imports in respect of licences where applications for revalidation have not so far been disposed of?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Excepting a few applications for revalidation of licences which were received by the end of May 1947, the bulk was received in June 1947 and thereafter. All the applications received were disposed of by the end of September 1947, except those in which the applicants did not furnish the requisite information as required by the Public Notice, dated the 16th May 1947 in the first instance or the evidence in support of their claim. Further enquiries had therefore to be made from these applicants. Most of such applications have also been disposed of and the remainder is being dealt with as expeditiously as possible as and when replies are received to the enquiries made.

(b) No Sir. In this connection I may however, state for the Honourable Member's information that some applicants complained that they had not received any reply to their applications at all, but on enquiries being instituted, it was found that in a good number of such cases replies had already been despatched and the enquirers had been informed accordingly. In some other cases applications said to have been made to the Chief Controller of Imports do not appear to have been received by him and the applicants have been informed accordingly. In cases in which the applicants have produced the receipts for their applications received by the Chief Controller of Imports or given other proof of despatch of their applications, action has even been taken on the duplicate copies where originals could not be found.

(c) The work in connection with the revalidation of licence is almost complete.

(d) and (e). The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the Press announcement issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated, the 1st September 1947 and the Public Notice issued on the 25th November 1947.

## REHABILITATION OF RURAL POPULATION AMONG REFUGEES.

**848. \*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government have succeeded in devising any scheme of permanent rehabilitation of the rural population among the refugees? If so, what is that scheme?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to clause (e) of Starred Question No. 1 on the 18th November, 1947 and also to my statement made on the floor of this House on the 29th November, 1947.

## WEST PAKISTAN REFUGEES IN U. P.

**849. \*Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees from West Pakistan in the United Provinces district-wise;

(b) the number of the said refugees in the Government refugee camps in the United Provinces district-wise; and

(c) the amount of money spent so far on maintaining or giving relief to the said refugees in the United Provinces?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a), (b) and (c). Detailed information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

## REHABILITATION OF WEST PUNJAB REFUGEES.

**850. \*Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state Province-wise and State-wise the number of refugees from West Pakistan whom Government propose to rehabilitate therein?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** A statement showing the names of the Provinces and States, with the number of refugees that they have offered to take, is placed on the table.

*Statement showing the names of the Provinces and the states together with the number of refugees that are proposed to be rehabilitated in them.*

S. No.	Name of the Province or state	Number of refugees to be rehabilitated
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*Provinces.*

1	U. P.	10,000 over 3 lakhs refugees have already entered the Province.
2	Bombay	10,000
3	C. P.	10,000.
4	Madras	10,000.
5	Bihar	10,000.
6	Orissa	2,500.
7	Assam	Number not yet intimated.

*States.*

1	Alwar	50,000 refugees.
2	Ajaigarh	400
3	Alirajpur	500
4	Alipur	10,000
5	Benares	100 Families.
6	Bhopal	800 Families (2000 persons).
7	Bijawar	25
8	Bhavnagar	8000--10,000 Refugees



S. No.	Name of the Province or state	Number of refugees to be rehabilitated
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*States—contd.*

9	Bansda . . . . .	300 Refugees
10	Bhor . . . . .	200 "
11	Banswara . . . . .	650 "
12	Bharatpur . . . . .	5,000 "
13	Baroda . . . . .	Number not yet specified.
14	Bhansoda . . . . .	50 Refugees.
15	Bhuj . . . . .	10,000 Families
16	Cutch . . . . .	10,000 Refugees.
17	Charkari . . . . .	500 "
18	Chamba . . . . .	500 "
19	Chatterpur . . . . .	Number not yet specified.
20	Dhrangadhara . . . . .	275 Families.
21	Dhar . . . . .	50 Orphans
22	Dhuriwaj . . . . .	5 Families.
23	Datia . . . . .	50 "
24	Dholpur . . . . .	Number not yet specified.
25	Dewas . . . . .	200 Refugees.
26	Gondal . . . . .	100 Families
27	Gwalior . . . . .	5,000 Refugees
28	Gaurihar . . . . .	50 Refugees.
29	Indore . . . . .	7,000 "
30	Jaisalmer . . . . .	300 Refugees.
31	Jaipur . . . . .	17,000 "
32	Jhalwara . . . . .	1,000 "
33	Jaso . . . . .	25 "
34	Jigni . . . . .	25 "
35	Jhabua . . . . .	Number is not yet specified
36	Jam Nagar . . . . .	10,000.
37	Kolhapur . . . . .	400 Refugee
38	Kishengarh . . . . .	100 "
39	Kotah . . . . .	2,000 "
40	Kurwai . . . . .	100 "
41	Lunavada . . . . .	50 Families
42	Luni . . . . .	200 Refugees.
43	Mayurbhanj . . . . .	100 Families.
44	Maihar . . . . .	500 Refugees.
45	Morvi . . . . .	1,000 "
46	Mysore . . . . .	1,500 "
47	Navanagar . . . . .	Number is not yet specified.
48	Nagod . . . . .	10 Families.
49	Nitkhera . . . . .	200 Refugees.
50	Nimranda . . . . .	200 "
51	Nabha . . . . .	Number is not yet specified.
52	Narsingarh . . . . .	100 Refugees.
53	Orcha . . . . .	50 "
54	Pudu kotai . . . . .	100 "
55	Porbunder . . . . .	500 "
56	Panna . . . . .	1500-2000 Refugees-
57	Palitana . . . . .	30 "
58	Patiala . . . . .	3,50,000 "
59	Rewa . . . . .	10,000 "
60	Rajpipla . . . . .	200-500 "
61	Ratlam . . . . .	500 "
62	Rampur . . . . .	Number not specified.
63	Shahpura . . . . .	150 Families.
64	Sangli . . . . .	200 "
65	Sant . . . . .	100 Refugees
66	Sudsana . . . . .	50-60 "
67	Suket . . . . .	400 "
68	Samthor . . . . .	9 "
69	Sirmur . . . . .	2,000 "
70	Tripura . . . . .	1,000 "
71	Udaipur . . . . .	1,000 Refugees'
72	Vankaner . . . . .	1,000 "
73	Vala . . . . .	Number not yet specified.
74	Wadhwan . . . . .	50 Refugees.

## ENTRY OF REFUGEES INTO UNITED PROVINCES.

**851. \*Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether any ban has been imposed either by the Central Government or the Government of the United Provinces on the entry of refugees from West Pakistan into the United Provinces or any district thereof; and if so, whether Government propose to take any steps for the removal of such ban?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No. The Government of India or the Government of U.P. have not imposed any ban on the entry of refugees from West Pakistan into U.P. The Government of United Provinces have under their care in relief camps over three lakhs of refugees from Western Pakistan. Difficulties arising from the law and order situation made it impractical for the Government of the United Provinces to receive any more refugees at present. They may be prepared to receive more refugees if extra accommodation can be found and other arrangements for care and maintenance of refugees can be made. This possibility is being investigated.

## REFUGEES KILLED IN BHARATPUR STATE.

**852. \*Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District Magistrate of Agra was informed<sup>1</sup> by the Railway Police of Bharatpur or Bandikui that about 1,000 Bharatpur state subjects were killed in Bharatpur State territory by the military escort with the Muslims refugee train from Agra to Ajmer on the 13th October, 1947;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that the publication of this news caused great panic and resentment among the people of Agra;

(c) whether the District Magistrate of Agra made any enquiry in this connection, and if so, what were his conclusions;

(d) if the conclusions of the District Magistrate were that the said report of the Railway police was grossly exaggerated and that only about half a dozen persons were killed or injured, whether any action has been taken or is proposed to be taken against the Railway Police official who sent such exaggerated report; and

(e) whether any person in the said refugee train was killed or injured within Bharatpur State territory?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). In regard to this incident an enquiry has been made from the U.P. Government, but no reply has yet been received. On 26th October, 1947, however, the Premier of United Provinces wrote to the Ministry of States that the Evening Train from Agra on the 13th October, supposed to be carrying refugees, was stopped between Bharatpur and Helak Stations by blocking the railway line with a log of wood. A gang of armed men consisting of misguided village folk and military and Police Sepoys in plain clothes (700 strong) lay in ambush near the railway line. It has been reported that the State Inspector General of Police also happened to reach the spot at or about the time of occurrence. Fire was exchanged between the military escort in the train and the attacking gang. It is learned that about fifty casualties, dead and wounded, were sustained by the gang of attackers. The people from the villages had been duped and persistently fed on the rumours that the military and police escorts on the trains and platforms would connive and even help them in such attacks. Strong representations have been made by the Ministry of States to the Bharatpur administration regarding this incident and they have been asked to take suitable steps to prevent recurrence of such incident.

## INTERNMENT OF ORISSA M.L.A. IN INDONESIA

**853. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Sri Bijayananda Patnaik, M.L.A. (Orissa) was interned recently in Indonesia by the Dutch Government;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made by the Government of India as to the reasons of his internment;

(c) whether Mr. Patnaik has since been released and if so, after how many days' detention; and

(d) the steps the Government of India propose to take for prevention of any such action in future?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) No.

(b), (c) and (d). Does not arise.

## CENSUS OF LABOUR POPULATION

**854. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether a census of the labour population of India (both industrial and agricultural) is proposed to be taken in the near future;

(b) whether Government have in their possession an approximate census of labour population; and

(c) if so what is it?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) Yes, as part of the next All-India census which is expected to be taken in 1951.

(b) and (c). The 1941 census collected much material bearing on means of livelihood, but the then Government of India decided not to proceed with tabulation. It would be an extremely difficult and expensive task to carry out that tabulation now. Besides, it would not be worth-while to undertake this task as the next census is expected to be taken in 1951. Annual returns are received of workers in factories subject to the Factories' Act and Mines regulated by the Mines Act. Fairly accurate estimates are available of workers in Plantations and in the Communications group. The distribution is as follows—

Figures are to the nearest thousand

Factories (figures re- late to 1945) subject to the Factories Act	'Other Factories' (Estimated)	Plantations (Estimated)	Communications	
			Group (Estimated)	Mines (1946)
26,23,000	10,00,000	11,65,000	12,15,000	4,13,000

## EXECUTION OF MAHANADY VALLEY PROJECT.

**855. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Powers be pleased to state:

(a) the agency Government want to set up to execute the Mahanady Valley Project in Orissa;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up an authority for the purpose; or

(c) whether the work will be taken up directly by the Government of India; and

(d) the extent to which the Provincial Government will have a responsibility in the execution of the project?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) At the request of the Government of Orissa, the construction of the Hirakud Dam Project of the Mahanadi Scheme has been entrusted to the Central, Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It is under consideration to set up a constructive organisation with a Chief Engineer at its head

(b) No.

(c) The work will be taken up by the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission as agents of the Orissa Government.

(d) The Provincial Government is expected to co-operate very intimately with the Central Waterways, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and the construction organisation set up under that Commission for the execution of the project.

#### WOMEN'S HOMES AND ORPHANAGES

**856. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to start women's homes and orphanages for helpless refugee women and children who have been orphaned;

(b) if so, when these institutions are to be opened; and

(c) whether hand spinning is being introduced in the refugee camps to provide occupation to the refugee women and if so, in which of the camps?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is referred to my answer to Starred Question No. 511 on the 2nd December, 1947. Additional information is being collected and will be laid on the table in due course.

(c) Spinning has been introduced in the Kurukshetra Camp as also in the Kingsway Camp, New Delhi. Information in regard to the Camps in the East Punjab will be laid on the table when received.

#### TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**857. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the names of the countries with whom India has entered into trade agreements after partition of the country?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** This Dominion has not entered into any trade agreement after partition.

#### FORTIFICATION OF NEW FRONTIERS OF INDIA.

**858. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or intended to be taken by Government to strengthen and fortify the new frontiers of India created by the division of the country; and

(b) whether Government propose a change of policy towards the tribes who live on the frontiers?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I would refer the Honourable Member to my answer to part (c) of Starred Question No. 260 asked by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa on the 25th November 1947.

(b) The Government of India are now concerned only with the tribal areas on the North East Frontier. The future policy regarding the tribes living in those areas is dependent on the decisions which the Constituent Assembly will take in regard to the future administration of tribal areas. Pending these decisions no change is contemplated in Government's present policy of taking all possible steps for the development and welfare of these tribes.

## CONSTITUTION OF DEVELOPMENT BOARD

**859. \*Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

- (a) the constitution and functions of the Development Board; and
- (b) the number of members constituting the Board?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). The constitution of the Development Board is as follows:

*Chairman.*—The Prime Minister.

*Members.*—Secretaries to the Ministries of Agriculture, Communications, Education, Finance, Health, Industry and Supply and Labour.

The functions of the Board are: (i) to carry out for Cabinet a general examination of integrated Development plans; (ii) to carry out for Cabinet a detailed examination of memoranda on matters of general policy or administration affecting development as a whole, which may be submitted to them by the appropriate Ministries; (iii) to initiate action on any matter affecting planning, or development policy generally and to recommend that the appropriate Ministry should submit a memorandum or recommendations to the Board or take other appropriate action; (iv) to examine and recommend priorities among Development Plans, programmes and schemes; and (v) to keep a watch on development plans generally and to report progress.

The Board has not functioned for some time. The question of establishing a suitable machinery for planning is under consideration.

## APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIALS FOR COUNTRIES OUTSIDE INDIA

**860. \*Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the respective functions, the status and the salaries and terms of office of each of the following categories of officials appointed or contemplated to be appointed by the Government of India for Countries outside the Indian Dominion:

(i) Ambassadors and Embassies, (ii) Consuls and Consulate Generals, (iii) Agents and Agents General, (iv) Diplomatic Attache, (v) High Commissioner, (vi) Charge-de-Affaires, (vii) Public Relations Officers; and (viii) Personal Representatives of the Prime Minister?

(b) Are there any other types of officials other than these enumerated in part (a) above who are in the employ of the Government of India abroad?

(c) Is there more than one category of the above classes of officials in any one foreign country?

(d) If so, what are the countries and what are the classes of officials posted therein?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) A statement (No. I) containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

The scales of pay and other terms for posts borne on the cadre of the Indian Foreign Service, have not yet been finalised but a copy (Statement No. II) of the relevant sections of the draft Indian Foreign Service Rules on scales of pay is laid on the table of the House. Pending a decision on this question, the pay and other terms of present holders of the posts have been fixed *ad hoc* and a statement (No. III) showing these is also placed on the table of the House. The normal period of the appointments is three years but most of our heads of Missions have been appointed for one year in the first instance.

(b) Yes. In addition to the categories of officers mentioned in para. (a) 8 above there are Counsellors, Deputy High Commissioners, Welfare Officers, Ship Welfare Officers, Liaison officers, Legal Advisers, Representative of India

to the United Nations, New York, Military Attaches in Washington and Nanking, Trade Commissioners, Vice-Consuls and Secretarial and Ministerial staff.

(c) and (d). Yes. A statement (No. IV) is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT No. I

##### (i) *Functions and Status of Ambassadors:*

Ambassadors are personal representatives of the Heads of their States and enjoy for this reason special honours. They are entitled to the title of "Excellency" and can at all times ask for an audience from the Head of the State to whom they are accredited. The universally recognised regular functions of Ambassadors are:

- (a) negotiation of treaties, agreements, etc.,
- (b) observation of every occurrence and event of interest to their Home State and reporting them to the Head of their State;
- (c) protection of the persons, property and interests of the subjects of their Home States.

Besides, these, Ambassadors may be charged with other and miscellaneous functions such as issue of passports.

##### (ii) *Functions and Status of Consuls-General and Consuls:*

Consuls-General are appointed as heads of several consular districts and have subordinate consuls. Consuls are usually appointed for smaller districts and for towns or even ports only. Though Consuls-General and Consuls do not enjoy the position of diplomatic representatives, they are publicly recognised by the admitting State as agents of the appointing State.

Consuls-General and Consuls are appointed chiefly for the promotion of commerce and industry, supervision of navigation, protection of the subjects of their own Home States, and exercise of notarial functions. They make out passports and render assistance and help to paupers and the sick and to litigants before the courts.

##### (iii) *Functions and status of Agents and Agents-General:*

An "Agent" is an officer of the Government of India for safeguarding the interests of the Indian emigrants in any place outside the Dominion of India, and is subordinate to the Government of India's High Commissioner or Representative in the country where appointed.

##### (iv) *Functions and status of Diplomatic Attaches:*

Diplomatic Attaches are members of legations attached to the head of the Mission. It is the universally recognised rule of international law that all diplomatic members of a legation are as inviolable and extra-territorial as the head of the Mission himself and enjoy many of the privileges accorded to the head of the Mission.

Their functions consists generally in assisting the head of the Mission in the efficient discharge of his duties and functions.

##### (v) *Functions and status of the High Commissioners and Representatives:*

###### *Functions:*

The functions are very similar to those of Ambassadors.

###### *Status:*

A "High Commissioner" is a diplomatic officer of the Government of India in a British Dominion.

A "Representative" is a "diplomatic officer" of the Government of India in a British Colony.

##### (vi) *Functions and status of Charges d'Affaires:*

Charges d'Affaires differ chiefly in one respect from ambassadors in that they are accredited from Foreign Office to Foreign Office, whereas Ambassadors are accredited from Head of State to Head of State. They do not therefore enjoy so many honours as Ambassadors and do not receive the title of "Excellency" even by courtesy.

Their functions as heads of Missions are the same as those of Ambassadors.

(vii) *Functions and status of Public Relations Officers.*

The term "Public Relations Officer" is a comprehensive term and may include all external publicity officers, i.e., Public Relations Officers, Information Officers, Press Attaches and Assistant Information Officers.

Their duties and status are in general that Indian news and views received due publicity abroad, that publicity measures are taken to foster trade and in other ways increase friendly intercourse of India with the foreign country and that the Government of India is kept fully informed of reactions of Press and public in that country to Indian affairs.

STATEMENT No. II

*Extract from Draft Indian Foreign Service Rules  
Chapter 3*

*Grades and Pay:*

3.1. (i) The grades and pay of members of Branch A are as follows:—

- Grade 1. Rs. 3,500 p. m.
- Grade 2. Rs. 3,000 p. m.
- Grade 3. Rs. 2,750 p. m.
- Grade 4. Rs. 2,250 p. m.
- Grade 5. Rs. 1,800—100—2,000.
- Grade 6. Rs. 1,300—50—1,800.
- Grade 7. Rs. 800—50—1,000—60—1,300.
- Grade 8. Rs. 500—540—30—690/EB/30—780—40—950
- Grade 9. Rs. 350—50—450—450—50—500.

Grade 1 consists of the Foreign Secretary and Heads of certain major Missions.

Grade 2 consists of Heads of other major Missions and Additional Secretaries.

Grade 3 consists of Heads of certain Missions.

Grade 4 consists of Heads of other Missions and Joint Secretaries.

Grade 5 consists of Heads of Minor Missions, Senior Consuls General, and Selection grade Trade Commissioners.

Grade 6 consists of Consuls General, Counsellors, Trade Commissioners, and Deputy Secretaries.

Grade 7 consists of First Secretaries, Consuls, Assistant Trade Commissioners and Under Secretaries.

Grade 8. Rs. 500—540—30—690/EB/30—870—40—950.

Grade 9 consists of Junior Vice-Consuls, Third Secretaries and Paid Attaches.

STATEMENT No. III

*Showing name of country, name of the diplomatic post etc. and emoluments*

S. No.	Name of the country	Emoluments	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	U.S.A. (Ambassador)	(1) Pay Rs. 3,500 p.m. (2) Frais de Representation Rs. 5200 p.m. (3) Free furnished house. (4) Free car and chauffeur at Government expense. (5) Free heating of the house.	
		(1) Pay (consolidated)—Rs. 4,500 p.m. (2) Free furnished house. (3) Motor car and chauffeur at Government expense (4) Free service in the hours	

1	2	3	4
3	U. S. S. R. (Ambassador)	(1) Pay Rs. 3,500 p.m. (2) Frais de Representation Rs. 4,500 p.m. (3) Free furnished house and free heating of the house. (4) A car and chauffeur at Government expense.	
4	NEPAL (Ambassador)	(1) Pay—Rs. 2,250 p.m. (2) Frais de Representation— Rs. 750 p.m. (3) Free furnished house. (4) A car with a chauffeur and a cleaner, the Ambassador bearing the running expenses.	
5	IRAN (Ambassador)	(1) Pay—Rs. 3000 p. m. (2) Frais de Representation— Rs. 2,000 p. m. (provisional) (3) Free furnished house. (4) Provision of a car at Govern- ment expense.	
6	JAPAN—(Head of the Indian Liaison Mission in Tokyo and Political Representative of India with SCAP with per- sonal rank of Ambassador	(1) Pay—Rs. 3,500 p.m. (2) Representation allowance Rs. 2,000 p.m. (3) Free car with chauffeur. (4) Free accommodation and free ration.	
7	FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA AND PORTU- GUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA. (Consul General)	(1) Pay—Rs. 2,000 p.m. (2) Representation allowance Rs. 300 p.m.	
8	INDONESIA (Consul General)	(1) Pay—Rs. 2,250 p.m. (2) Consolidated Foreign Allowance—Rs. 1,250 p.m. (3) Free furnished accommoda- tion. (4) Provision of a car and chau- feur at Government expense, the maintenance charges being borne by the Consul General.	
9	SHANGHAI (Consul).	(1) Pay of rank in the Army. (2) Additional Pay—Rs. 350 p.m. (3) Special Pay—£ 200 p.a. (4) Local allowance—£ 300 p.a. (5) Sumptuary allowance—£ 200 p. a. (6) Free accommodation.	
10	INDOCHINA. (Consul)	(1) Pay of rank in the Army. (2) Special pay Rs. 150 p.m. (3) Foreign allowance—£ 400 p.a. (4) House rent allowance—£ 300 p.a.	
11	MALAYA (Representative)	Pay—Rs. 2,250 p.m. fixed. Local Allowance :—Rs. 500 p.m. Sumptuary allowance,—Rs. 500 p.m. Car allowance—Rs. 125 p.m. House Rent allowance—Rs. 150 p.m. Cost of living allowance Rs. 350 p.m.	



2

3

4

- 12 CEYLON (Representative) . Pay Rs. 2,250 p. m. (fixed)  
Sumptuary allowance : Rs. 500 p. m.  
Local allowance : Rs. 500 p. m.  
Car provided at Government cost.
- 13 CEYLON (Agent). Pay - I.C.S. grade  
House rent Rs. 100 p. m.  
Car allowance : Rs. 100  
Dearness allowance : as admissible in India.
- 14 MALAYA. (Agent) . . . Pay—In the scale of Rs. 375—15—600 plus a Special pay of Rs. 100 p. m.  
House rent allowance : Excess over 10% of pay subject to maximum of Rs. 150 p. m.  
Conveyance Car allowance : Rs. 125 p.m.  
Cost of living allowance : 33 1/3% of pay.
1. SOUTH AFRICA (High Commissioner) . . . £ 2,500 p.a. (fixed)  
Supmtuary allowance : £ 500 p.a.  
Special Allowance : £ 50 p.m. for period spent in Capetown for Parliamentary session  
Car allowance : 75 p.a. Car provided at Government cost.
- 15 AUSTRALIA (H.C.) . . . Pay—£ 2,500 p.a. (fixed).  
Equipment allowance : £ 250 (once only)  
Sumptuary allowance : £ 500 p.a.  
Car allowance : £400—(Including pay of Chauffeur).  
Free furnished house.  
Car provided at Government cost
- 17 Burma (.C.) . . . Pay—Rs. 2,750 p.m.  
Sumptuary allowance : Rs. 750 p.m.  
  
Car allowance : Rs. 250 p.m.  
Car provided at Government cost  
House rent allowance : Excess over 10% of pay.  
Cost of living allowance : Rs. 300 p. m.
- 16 CANADA (H.C.) . . . Pay—Rs. 2,250 p. m. (fixed)  
Representation allowance : \$10,000 p. a.  
Free car and Chauffeur—  
Maintenance charges to be borne by the High Commissioner.  
Free furnished house.
- 18 UNITED KINGDOM (High Commissioner) . . . Pay £ 3,000 (free of incometax)p. a.  
Entertainment or Sumptuary allowance : £1,000 p. a.  
House allowance : Free furnished house, but maintenance charges up to £ 250 p.a. are paid by the High Commissioner. Motor Car Free car including cost of its maintenance and Chauffeur pay.  
Equipment allowance : £250, if at the time of appointment he is habitually resident in India.
- The post is at present vacant but the salary and allowances have been shown in col. 3 as admissible to the last incumbent.
- D.

1	2	3	4
20	PAKISTAN (High Commissioner)	Pay—Rs. 2,500 p.m. (fixed.) Entertainment allowance: Rs. 500 p. m. Free House and free car for official use.	
21	SIAM (Charge, d Affaires)	Pay Rs. 1,100 p. m. Foreign allowance £600 p.a. (inclusive of £ 150 as sumptuary allowance) House rent allowance £ 300 p.a.	
22	BELGIUM (Charge, d Affaires designate)	Pay in the senior scale of I. C. S. Foreign allowance Rs. 1,700 p.m. Free furnished house. Free car and a chauffeur.	
<i>External Publicity Posts</i>			
23	WASHINGTON		
	(a) <i>Public Relations Officer</i>	Pay £ 1,200—50—1,500 p. a. Special pay Rs. 300 p.m. House Rent allowance \$220 per month. Local allowance £ 300 p.a.	
	(b) <i>Director, Information Services (vacant)</i>	Pay Rs. 1,100—50—1,300 p. m. Special pay Rs. 300 per month House Rent allowance \$220 p. m. Local allowance £ 300 p.a.	
	(c) <i>Deputy Director, Information Services.</i>	Pay Rs. 700—50—1,000 p. m. Special pay Rs. 150 p.m. House Rent allowance \$220 p. m. Local allowance \$ 300 p. a.	
24	LONDON—		
	(a) <i>Public Relations Officer</i>	Pay £ 1,200—50—1,500 p.m. House Rent allowance: £ 300 p. m. Consolidated add it on—(to cover local compensation allowance) £ 120 p. m.	
	(b) <i>Information Officer (2)</i>	Pay Rs. 700—50—1000 p. m. Special pay Rs. 300 per month House rent allowance £150 p. m. Consolidated addition (to cover local compensation allowance) £ 90 p. a.	
	(c) <i>Assistant Information Officer (posts vacant) (2)</i>	Pay Rs. 500—30—620 in the scale of Rs. 350—25—500—30—620 Allowances not yet fixed.	
25	SHANGHAI—		
	<i>Information Officer (designated as press Attache) Shanghai (Present incumbent working part time)</i>	Pay Rs. 700—50—1,000 p.m. Special pay Rs. 300 p. m. House Rent allowance £ 200 p.a. Local compensation allowance: £300 p. m.	
26	CANBERRA—		
	<i>Information Officer.</i>	Pay Rs. 700—50—1,000 p. m. Special pay Rs. 300 p.m. House Rent allowance: Rs. 200 p.m. Local Compensatory allowance: Rs. 250 p.m. Conveyance allowance £ 10 (a) p.m.	



2. *China.*  
Ambassador.  
Consul.  
Information Officer (designated as Press Attache).  
Military Attache.
3. *Indonesia*  
Consul General.  
Press Attache.
4. *Burma.*  
High Commissioner.  
Labour Officer.  
Information Officer.
5. *Malaya.*  
Representative.  
Agent.  
Information Officer.  
Welfare Officer.  
Shipwelfare Officer.
6. *Ceylon.*  
Representative.  
Agent.  
Information Officer.  
Trade Commissioner.
7. *Australia.*  
High Commissioner.  
Information Officer.  
Trade Commissioner.
8. *South Africa.*  
High Commissioner.
9. *Canada.*  
High Commissioner.  
Information Officer.  
Trade Commissioner.
10. *United Kingdom.*  
High Commissioner.  
Deputy High Commissioner.  
Public Relations Officer.  
Welfare Officer.  
Officer on Special duty.  
Legal Adviser.  
Trade Commissioner.
11. *Pakistan*  
High Commissioner.  
Deputy High Commissioner.  
Press Attache.  
Liaison Officer.  
Officer on Special duty.

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#### AZAD HIND BANK IN BURMA

861. \*Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena: (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether Government are aware that an Azad Hind Bank had been established in Burma by the Azad Hind Government of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and that many Indian nationals then residing in Burma; and particularly many I.N.A. soldiers who have since returned and are living in India had deposited their money in it?

(b) What has happened to the assets of that Bank, and how the depositors of that Bank now living in India can get back their money for which they hold passbooks and certificates of the Azad Hind Bank?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The only assets of the Bank which were recovered at the time of British occupation of Burma were in Japanese currency which was invalidated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. These assets are therefore valueless. The High Commissioner for India in Burma has been trying to find out if there are any other assets of the Bank but no authentic information has so far become available. The Indian Independence League in Rangoon is of the view that except for Japanese Currency nothing was left behind in the bank at the time of Japanese surrender. There seems little likelihood, therefore, of depositors being able to recover their deposits.

#### DEFENCE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

**862. \*Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the arrangements to pay off the Savings deposited in the Post Office Defence Savings Bank, particularly in districts where a cut was made from the price of sugarcane supplied by growers to sugar factories, such as in Gorakhpur District, are most unsatisfactory and serious complaints have been made in this connection?

(b) What is the total number of persons who have made Defence Saving Bank Deposits in the Post Offices and the total amount of such deposits in the whole of the United Provinces; and in the Gorakhpur and Deoria Districts?

(c) What is the total number of persons who have been able to get back their deposits between 1st April 1947 and 1st December 1947 in the whole of the United Provinces and in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts?

(d) What is the period of time which it will take at this rate to enable the withdrawal of all these deposits to be completed in the whole of the United Provinces and in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Some complaints have been received by Government to the effect that illiterate depositors who have opened Defence Savings Bank accounts through the Cane Development Department of the Government of United Provinces are experiencing some difficulty in withdrawing amounts standing to their credit since they have to furnish identification at the time of making applications for withdrawals.

(b) (i) 4,873,113 Defence Savings Bank accounts were opened in the United Provinces. (ii) 624,476 of these accounts relate to the Gorakhpur and Deoria Districts.

Information with regard to the total amount is not readily available.

(c) (i) So far, 2,114,201 accounts have been closed in the United Provinces. (ii) Out of these, 203,060 accounts relate to the Districts of Gorakhpur and Deoria.

(d) It is not possible to calculate the period which depends on the time taken by the depositors to present their applications for withdrawal, supported by proper identification.

#### COMPLAINTS AGAINST POSTAL STAFF AT GORAKHPUR

**863. \*Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that depositors of the Post Office Defence Savings Bank have to wait usually for three to four days in the Gorakhpur city after coming from far off villages in the rural interior, before they can get cash payment, when they come to withdraw the money?

(b) Are Government aware that specific complaints against the postal staff at Gorakhpur were made to the Post Master General, Lucknow, in a wire sent to him on or about 3rd October 1947, and in a personal interview with him on 6th October 1947, and if so, what action has been taken against the persons against whom complaints were made?

(c) Do Government propose to investigate these complaints about delay in payments of these Defence Savings Bank deposits to depositors?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** (a) Complaints have been received about the inconvenience caused to the depositors from rural areas owing to their having to travel to the Post Office where the accounts are maintained as also about the delay involved in establishing identity.

(b) The Honourable Minister had a discussion on 6th October, 1947, with the Postmaster-General, United Provinces, who issued instructions to his subordinate offices to expedite the closure of these accounts. The Posts and Telegraphs Department have also provided the following facilities to depositors:—(i) Such accounts can be transferred to the post office nearest to the depositor's residence. (ii) Withdrawals from such accounts may be made from any sub office under the head office in which the accounts stand, without formal transfer of the account to that office. (iii) Applications for withdrawal may be sent by post when the amounts due to the depositors would be remitted by money order.

As a further step the Posts and Telegraphs Department in order to minimise the difficulties about identification, has, in consultation with the Government of United Provinces, evolved a scheme by which such withdrawals would be allowed through the Tehsildar who would obtain the applications and pass books and forward them to the post office which will remit the amount to the Tehsildar concerned for payment to the individual depositors.

(c) In view of the steps already taken by Government, no further action in the matter appears necessary.

#### REVIEW OF EXPORT AND IMPORT LICENCES

**864. \*Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of export and import licenses made prior to 15th August 1947 has come to be reviewed after that date;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints about the basis on which licenses were given and quotas for exports and imports allotted as between old and new firms; and between big and small firms, especially in regard to jute and oil exports;

(c) whether any complaints were made to Government by new exporting concerns interested in Jute and also by oilcrushers of villages and *moffussil* towns about the unsuitability of the conditions imposed for the issue of export licenses; and

(d) whether in view of the new social set up of the country, Government propose to re-examine the whole policy of issuing licenses to various individuals and concerns?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) The import and export licensing policy of Government is always subjected to review from time to time with a view to eradicating any defects that might have crept into the system. Government are aware in this connection of the dissatisfaction expressed by the public with regard to the manner in which their import and export licensing policies have recently been administered, and steps are being taken to remove such defects as have been brought to their notice.

## OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES

**865. \*Seth Govinddas:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many officers are employed in the office of the Director of Ordnance Factories?

(b) How many of them are Indians and how many are non-Indians?

(c) How many of the Indian Officers hold University degrees and how many of the non-Indian Officers hold University degrees?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 22.

(b) 9 Indians; 13 non-Indians.

(c) 8 Indians and 3 non-Indians hold University Degrees.

## PERSONNEL OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES

**866. \*Seth Govinddas:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many officers are employed in the various Ordnance Factories (including clothing and saddlery factories) in India?

(b) How many of them are Indians and how many are non-Indians?

(c) How many of the Indian Officers hold University degrees and how many of the non-Indian Officers hold University degrees?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 108.

(b) 42 Indians and 66 non-Indians.

(c) Accurate figures are not readily available, but certainly nineteen (and probably twenty-eight) Indians hold University Degrees. Among the non-Indians, nine hold University Degrees.

## PRICES FOR NATIVE AND CHERRY COFFEE

**867. \*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the prices fixed for different varieties of plantation of native and cherry coffee?

(b) Is it a fact that Government fix these prices, on the recommendation of the India Coffee Board?

(c) Is there any representative of the small growers on the India Coffee Board?

(d) Have any representations from the small coffee growers been made to Government for taking their representatives on the Coffee Board?

(e) If so, what is the action taken?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) A statement showing the Basic Price Scale (inclusive of excise duty) for the season 1947-48 is placed on the table. This is approximately the price which accrues to the producer. Retail prices are roughly 20 per cent. higher.

(b) The prices are fixed by the Government on the basis of a Cost examination and in consultation with the Indian Coffee Board, but they are not bound to accept the Board's recommendations.

(c) Yes, the representatives of the Malabar-Wynad Coffee Growers' Association and Palni-Bodi-Sirumalai Coffee Growers' Association.

(d) and (e). Representations have been received from one Association, the Robusta Coffee Growers' Association of Southern India, Pollibetta, for increased representation on the Indian Coffee Board. They were turned down mainly on the ground that the representation of producers on the Coffee Board is not based on the type of coffee produced by planters but on a regional basis.

Statement showing the Basic Price Scale (inclusive of excise duty) of different varieties of plantation of native and cherry coffee.

Grade	Plantation (per cwt.)		Grade	Arabica Cherry (per cwt.)		Robusta Cherry (per cwt.)	
	Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
P. B.	129	5 0	P. B.	113	15 0	93	7 0
O.	119	1 0	Flats Garbled	102	7 0	81	15 0
1A	116	8 0	Flats 5 per cent Triage basis	101	9 0	80	10 0
2A	115	4 0	Bulk 5 per cent Triage basis	99	14 0	79	6 0
B.	113	15 0	Blacks and Browns	75	8 0	65	4 0
C & T	108	13 0	Bits	62	11 0	52	7 0
Blacks and Browns	80	10 0					

#### ROBUSTA COFFEE PRICES.

868. \*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the price fixed for various varieties of Robusta coffee?

(b) How many members on the Coffee Board represent Robusta coffee growers?

(c) Is it a fact that there is considerable scarcity of coffee in the market?

(d) Is it a fact that huge stocks of coffee are held by hoarders and black-marketeers in spite of coffee control?

(e) If so, what steps Government propose to take to prevent it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) A statement is placed on the table.

(b) Two.

(c) Government have seen Press reports making such complaints.

(d) There seems to be a tendency on the part of the dealers to withhold stocks.

(e) A meeting of the Marketing Committee of the Indian Coffee Board was convened on the 8th December 1947 to consider the alternative methods of sale with a view to ensuring coffee reaching the consumers. A decision will be taken when the proceedings of that meeting are received.

Basic Price Scale for Robusta coffee (inclusive of excise duty) for the season 1947-48.

	Robusta Cherry (Per Cwt.)	
	Rs.	
P. B.	93	7 0
Flats Garbled	81	15 0
Flats 5 per cent Triage basis.	80	10 0
Bulk 5 per cent Triage basis .	79	6 0
Blacks and Browns	65	4 0
Bits	52	7 0



## RETURN OF MONEY DEPOSITED BY I.N.A. SOLDIERS

**869. \*Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Government are aware that when the Indian National Army soldiers were brought under arrest to Calcutta all their money was taken away and deposited in the Imperial Bank of India, but this money has not yet been returned to them although the soldiers have been acquitted or released?

(b) How much money was deposited in this manner and from how many persons it was collected, and how and when Government propose to return it?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Yes, Sir. The amounts in question were deposited with the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) The total amount deposited in this manner was Rs. 1,93,967-7-5 in respect of 886 persons. This amount included forged currency notes and counterfeit coins amounting to Rs. 43,453-2-6.

There are still 457 outstanding claims and the amount to be paid is Rs. 41,840-5-4. Only a few claims have been received in respect of the amount now held in deposit. These are being investigated and payment will be arranged soon. The bulk of this amount still remains unclaimed.

## CENTRAL COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DELHI

**870. \*Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether a Central College of Agriculture has been started by the Central Government at Delhi this year at a cost of Rs. 85,00,000?

(b) Why was it thought necessary to incur such a huge expenditure for an ordinary Agricultural College?

(c) Is any special research work carried on? If so, what?

(d) Is it a fact that even matriculates who have not studied science are admitted to the College?

(e) Is it a fact that the full curriculum for the course is not ready even though the College has already started functioning?

(f) Is physical training a part of the course? If so, are the students provided with all facilities for physical training?

(g) Is it a fact that an Aerogen Gas Plant was sold and sent to the College by a Lahore firm in June, 1947, but it was found missing and that later the same Gas Plant was sold by another firm in Delhi at about a thousand rupees?

(h) Is the Gas Plant now in the premises of the College?

(i) Was it through the Federal Public Service Commission that the appointments were made to the staff of this College?

(j) Has the Federal Service Commission any instructions to give preference to refugees?

(k) Is it a fact that the Principal of the College is a retired official?

(l) What was the special reason for choosing a retired person for such an important post?

**The Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad:** (a) and (b). A Central College of Agriculture has been started to impart agricultural education to students, from Centrally Administered Areas, Indian States and Provinces which have no Agricultural Colleges of their own.

A permanent site for the College is yet to be selected and no estimates of the cost involved have yet been finally approved.

(c) None at present. The College is mainly a teaching institution for imparting education and training leading to the B.Sc. (Agriculture) Degree of the University of Delhi.

(d) The Candidates admitted fulfil the minimum qualification for admission viz. Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination.

(e) The Courses of study, as required, have been prepared and approved by the University of Delhi.

(f) Physical training is not a part of the course of studies, but arrangements for games and exercises by students have been made. A proposal for appointing a Physical Training Instructor is under consideration.

(g) and (h). One Aerogen gas plant, supplied by a Delhi firm, is at the premises of the College. The Lahore firm has not yet supplied the plant. No plant is missing.

(i) and (j). The gazetted posts at the College have been filled temporarily by the appointment of refugees. Permanent recruitment to these posts is, however, being made through the Federal Public Service Commission who have already invited applications for them.

(k) Yes.

(l) He has been appointed temporarily in view of his qualifications and experience. No other suitable officer was readily available. The permanent incumbent of the post is being selected through the Federal Public Service Commission.

#### PRODUCTION OF ARABICA AND ROBUSTA COFFEE.

**871. \*Shri G. M. Poonacha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what is the average annual production of Arabica and Robusta coffee in India?

(b) Is it a fact that the price of Robusta coffee is kept at such a low level that Robusta coffee growers, especially the small growers, are very hard hit?

(c) Do Government propose to increase the price fixed for Robusta coffee by at least 25 per cent of the present price?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) The average production during the 3 years ending 1945-46 was:—

(i) Arabica	...	...	14,880 tons.
(ii) Robusta	...	...	5,083 tons.

(b) Prices of different varieties of coffee are fixed in accordance with a Price Differential Scale laid down by the Indian Coffee Board. If the Robusta growers feel that they are not getting a fair deal, it is for them to make out a case based on facts.

(c) No, Sir.

#### SEIZURE OF RICE BY DUTCH GOVERNMENT.

**872. \*Shri B. Das:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press interview of Dr. Shahriar, published in the *Hindustan Times*, dated 1st December, 1947 that the Dutch Government has seized the 30 lakh tons of rice which the Indonesian Republican Government had deposited in the port of Java for transhipment to India?

(b) What steps Government propose to take to secure immediate delivery of five lakh tons of unhusked rice from Java Port as was arranged?

(c) What representations have been made to the Netherlands Government over this seizure of rice, which became the property of the Government of India the moment it reached the port?

(d) Do Government propose to make a statement on the situation?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The figure of five lakh tons mentioned in this question is far in excess of any quantities for which arrangements had been made. So far as I am aware, a quantity of 9,000 tons of paddy collected by the Indonesians at various ports and earmarked for India was seized by the Netherlands Government. This was not the property of the Government of India in the sense that delivery had been taken over, though it was expressly intended for India and awaited the arrival of a ship. No representations have been made to the Netherlands Government.

(d) No.

#### WAGES TO REFUGEE WORKERS AT KURUKSHETRA

**873. \*Shri Santanu Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the refugees of Kurukshetra are demanding wages for doing the work of distribution of cloth and ration among themselves?

(b) If so, how much is the daily wages demanded by a refugee worker?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). The Question is not understood. But the position in regard to employment of refugees and the wages thereof, in the Kurukshetra Camp, is this:

Refugees who are engaged on any whole time organisation like the Rationing Department, are being paid according to the nature of duties entrusted to them, whether as Ward Rationing Officers, Supervisors, Ration Clerks etc. The same applies to refugees, who are engaged for unloading tentage and other materials and those engaged on hard manual labour. Full wages, according to market rate, are given to refugees when employed for whole time Governmental work. Work parties from amongst the refugees, are organised on a voluntary basis for work like distribution of cloth etc., for which no payment is made.

#### REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE VAIDYAS.

**874. \*Sri Algu Rai Shastri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state whether Government propose to rehabilitate the Refugee-Vaidyas in suitable places just as other classes of professional evacuees from Pakistan are going to be rehabilitated?

(b) Have Government received any representation from Refugee-Vaidyas as to their appointment in Medical relief centres in refugee camps as also in other towns and villages?

(c) Do Government propose to consider cases of Vaidyas as a class while distributing loans from the funds of Refugees Finance Corporation, the establishment of which is under the contemplation of Government?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) Government will bear in mind the cases of different professional classes among the refugees in working out schemes for rehabilitation.

(b) Yes.

(c) Rehabilitation Finance Corporation is intended for industrialists and not for Vaidyas and Doctors. The latter will be eligible to apply for small loans under a scheme which Government expect to announce shortly.

#### IMPORT OF ARECA

**875. \*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of areca that has been imported into India from Singapore and Eastern Pakistan during the current year;

- (b) whether the price of areca has fallen on account of the imports;
- (c) what restrictions are proposed to be imposed to check the imports;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the areca growers in India have made several representations for the removal of excise duty on areca; and
- (e) the amount of duty collected during the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) 2,03,898 cwts. of arecanuts were imported from the Straits Settlements by sea into India during the three months ending June 1947. Figures of later imports as also imports from Eastern Pakistan are not available.

(b) Prices of imported arecanuts fell to a certain extent, particularly during September and October. There has, however, been a general improvement in the prices of local arecanuts.

(c) Licensing of imports of arecanuts during July-December 1947 shipping period were restricted to a monetary ceiling. It is likely that similar restrictions may continue during the January-June 1948 period as well.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the required information.

*Statement showing amount of Duty collected on Areca during the year 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48.*

Year	Amount of duty collected (import duty plus excise revenue).
	Rs.
1945-46	2,22,26,000
1946-47	3,34,73,000
1947-48 (1-4-47 to 30-9-47)	1,92,2,000

#### PAKISTAN RAIDS ON INDIA.

**876.\*Dr. N. B. Khare:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state how many raids have been made on our country by Pakistan, after the partition?

(b) What losses have been suffered by our public in men and material?

(c) What action have Government taken to check further raids?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) to (c). I would refer the Honourable Member to my reply to Starred Question No. 563 asked by Shri Ajit Prasad Jain on the 3rd December 1947.

#### FALL IN THE PRICE OF ARECA

**877.\*Shri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the price of round supari has fallen by 60 per cent. during the past few weeks and that it is still going down;

(b) whether Government are aware that the fall in price is due to the smuggling of supari from Eastern Pakistan area not only of Eastern Pakistan supari but also of supari imported from Singapore through Pakistan ports to avoid import restrictions;

(c) whether representations have been received by the Government of

India from the Karnataka and Mysore Area growers' Association in this connection; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to check the fall in the price of areca and to restore its original price?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the tendency has recently been rather upward. I lay on the table of the House a statement showing the prices of *supari* at Bombay for the twelve weeks ending the 29th November 1947.

(b) Firstly, I have already stated that there has been no fall in prices. Secondly, the question of smuggling does not arise in view of the fact that the two Dominions of India and Pakistan follow the same import restrictions on *supari* and that the export into this country of *supari* previously imported into Pakistan is free, under the terms of the standstill agreement.

(c) Government have received some complaints alleging that imports of areca and betelnuts have resulted in a fall in the prices of these commodities. There have also been some representations for liberalising imports of these articles on the ground of their being a poor man's luxury.

(d) Does not arise, in view of my answer to part (a) above.

*Statement showing the prices of supari at Bombay for the twelve weeks ending the 29th November 1947.*

Month		Price per Cwt.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>September, 1947.</i>				
Week ending the	13th	.	.	.
" "	20th	.	.	.
" "	27th	.	.	.
		109	0	0
		109	0	0
		109	0	0
<i>October, 1947.</i>				
Week ending the	4th	.	.	.
" "	10th	.	.	.
" "	18th	.	.	.
" "	25th	.	.	.
		107	8	0
		109	0	0
		110	0	0
		110	0	0
<i>November, 1947.</i>				
Week ending the	1st	.	.	.
" "	8th	.	.	.
" "	15th	.	.	.
" "	22nd	.	.	.
" "	29th	.	.	.
		110	0	0
		110	0	0
		110	0	0
		110	0	0
		110	0	0

## STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

(INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE TO-DAY).

*Mr. Manu Subedar Started Question No. 628(b) and (c) of 16th November 1946.*

RECOVERY OF EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN INDIA ON BEHALF OF U.K. AND EASTERN GROUP COUNTRIES.

*Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Government of India (Civil Estimates) on behalf of H.M.G., in respect of various items.*

Serial No.	Item	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1	Evacuees	5, 42, 163 11 3	16,81,226 4 5	14, 35,565 9 9	8 12 120 1 0	32,41,499 0 9	7,56,471 3 0
2	Internees	30, 86,800 0 0	up to 31-3-46.	Estimated expenditure during 1946-47 is Rs. 10,50,000.			
3	Leascar's Pen- sions.	1,02,312 2 0	3,34,168 3 0	6,34,318 14 0	11,68,651 9 0	15,93,722 4 8	5,10,857 14 0
4	Mica Bonus	..	..	..	..	7,85,086 12 0	4,88,566 0 0
5	Requisitioned Ships.	47,49,664 3 0	1,36,77,228 9 0	1,05,78,222 13 0	1,02,26,592 7 0	92,44,961 4 0	2,63,38,798 12 4

The figures do not include those relating to the Punjab, which are not yet available.

*Prof. N.G. Ranga's Unstarred Question No. 22 (b) and (d) of 6th February 1947.*

**INDIANISATION OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENTS.**

*Statement showing vacancies filled during the period between the 1st September 1946 and 1st April 1947 in the Central Services (excluding those in the Defence Headquarters).*

Name of service	No. of vacancies filled			Total
	Permanent	Contract for a specified period	Temporary	
<b>I. All India Services —</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000 . . . . .	1	..	5	6
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over . . . . .	..	..	4	4
<b>II. Central Services Class I—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000 . . . . .	2	4	6	12
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000 . . . . .	..	11	9	20
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over . . . . .	..	8	11	19
<b>III. Central Services Class II—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000 . . . . .	1	..	3	4
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>IV. Central Services Class III—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000 . . . . .	1	..	29	30
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>V. Unclassified Posts—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000 . . . . .	..	2	105	107
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000 . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>202</b>

*Seth Govind Das, unstarred Question No. 29 (h) and (c) of 7th February, 1947.*

**USE OF RAILWAY LINES CONSTRUCTED FROM JUBBULPORE STATION TO CENTRAL ORDNANCE DEPOT, JUBBULPORE, FOR CIVIL INDUSTRY.**

(b) From the information available, it is understood that the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, and the Arsenal Sub-Depot of the Central Ordnance Depot, Jubbulpore are being retained as permanent establishments and that the C. O. D. will carry on, as such, for at least another five years. The rail connection must therefore be maintained in order to handle any inward receipts and outward despatches of surplus stores and machinery. The lines in question are therefore not surplus.

(c) No request for the use of any of the sidings for Civil Industries has so far been received by the General Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Question No. 201 (b), (c) and (d) of 11th February, 1947.*

NUMBER OF NON-INDIANS EMPLOYED ON HIGH SALARIES UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT. †

*Statement showing the number of non-Indians in service in the Central Services on the 1st April 1947 (excluding Defence Headquarters' personnel).*

Name of Service	No. of persons employed			Total
	Permanent	Contract for a specified period	Temporary	
<b>I. All-India Services—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000	4	..	1	5
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000	45	3	12	60
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over	33	2	31	66
<b>II. Central Services Class I—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000	92	5	14	111
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than 2,000	299	19	32	350
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over	153	18	16	187
<b>III. Central Services Class II—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000	45	6	12	63
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 2,000	2	..	1	3
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over	2	..	..	2
<b>IV. Central Services Class III—</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000	296	6	244	546
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 2,000	..	..	..	..
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over	..	..	..	..
<b>V. Unclassified Posts —</b>				
(a) Salary less than Rs. 1,000	193	4	369	566
(b) Salary Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 2,000	10	7	15	32
(c) Salary Rs. 2,000 and over	3	6	5	14
Total	1,174	76	752	2,002

*Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava's Starred Questions Nos. 351 and 352 of 17th February, 1947.*

PROMOTION OF INDIANS IN CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT OF B.,B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

*Question No. 351.—(a) Government are informed that the communal composition of the promotions made since 1931 to the categories mentioned by the Honourable Member are as follows:—*

*Asst. Loco and Carriage Supdt.*

Europeans	5
Indians (Hindu)	2

*Foreman.*

European	1
Hindu	1

*Junior and Asst. Foreman.*

Anglo-Indian	1
Hindus	4
Indian Christian	1
Goanese	1

The allegation made by the Honourable Member is therefore not correct.

(b) Does not arise.

ANGLO-INDIANS OF LOCO DEPARTMENT PROMOTED TO CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT OF B.,B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

*Question No. 352.—Government are informed that the only Anglo-Indian who had been transferred on promotion to the Carriage and Wagon Department since the amalgamation of the Loco and the Carriage and Wagon Departments of the B.,B. & C. I. Railway has since been re-transferred to the Loco Department.*



*Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jaffer's Starred Question No. 526 (b) and (c) of 24th February 1947.*

**REQUISITIONING BY THE ARMY OF BUILDINGS AND BUNGALOWS IN BOMBAY CITY**

(b) Details of the 206 buildings and flats derequisitioned in Bombay City from the termination of the war to 31st December 1946.

S. No.	Name of Property	Location
1	Khalsa College, Matunga Road	Matunga.
2	Sunderdas Show Rooms	Esplanade Road Fort.
3	Bldgs. on No. 73--75, Warden Rd	Cumballa Hill.
4	Flat 'B', Amarchand Mansions	Mayo Road, Fort.
5	"Sorab House"	Oak Lane, Fort.
6	Asian Restaurant	Rampart Row, Fort.
7	1st floor, Monginis Ltd.	Churchgate Street, Fort.
8	Grd. floor, "Wakefield House"	Ballard Estate.
9	Jerbanoo Hall, Warden Road	Cumballa Hill.
10	Metro Building, Dhobi Talao	Dhobi Talao.
11	Flat No. 3-A, Mafatal Park	Malabar Hill.
12	Grd. Floor Part Wakefield House	Ballard Estate.
13	Trading Hall, Cotton Green Road	Cotton Green.
14	3rd Co-operative Insurance Bldg.	Sir P.M. Road Fort.
15	Godown No. 165, Sassoon Dock	Colaba.
16	Basement, New India Assurance Bldg.	Mahatma Gandhi Rd. Fort.
17	Godowns at Kalachowky Road	Lower Parel.
18	Ground floor, Famous Pictures	Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty
19	No. 'E' Shed Cotton Green	Sewri.
20	Parsee Gymkhana	Marine Drive.
21	Flat No. B, "Victory Court"	Guceen's Road.
22	Kutir Guest House	Marine Drive.
23	Max Lessor Hotel	Do.
24	Flat No. 5-A, Habib Park	Byculla.
25	Show Room No. 3, Deepak Mahal	Marine Drive.
26	1st floor, "Samudra Tarang"	Cadell Road, Mahim.
27	Ground floor, "Guzdar House"	Warden Road.
28	Homji Hall	Mazagaon.
29	1st & 2nd floors, New India Assurance Building	Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort.
30	Shed 'A', Grain Depot, Sewri	Sewri.
31	Shed 'C', Grain Depot, Sewri	Do.
32	Elphineton High School	Cruickshank Rd. Fort.
33	Wakefield House, Part of 2nd floor	Ballard Estate.
34	No. 534, Sandhurst Bridge	Chowpatty.
35	Shed 'B', Grain Depot, Sewri	Sewri.
36	Shed 'D' Grain Depot, Sewri	Do.
37	Flat No. 1-A, Amarchand Mansion	Mayo Road, Fort.
38	3 Rooms, Burjor Building	Garden Road, Colaba.
39	Bank of India Building	Esplanade Rd. Fort.
40	Godown No. 162, Sassoon Dock	Colaba.
41	Sunday Standard Building, Sassoon Dock	Do.
42	Raval Tiles Godowns Arthur Bunder Rd.	Do.
43	Godown 'C' Kalachowky Road	Lower Parel.
44	Narin Mahal	Churchgate Reclamation
45	Wellington Mews & 24 Garages	Colaba.
46	Hindu Gymkhana	Marine Drive.
47	Islam Gymkhana	Do.
48	No. 14, Mount Pleasant Road	Malabar Hill.
49	Madhu Kunj	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill
50	Ganadia House	Warden Road.
51	Darbhangra Flats, North Block	Peddar Road.
52	Meher Bldg., No. 69, Ranade Rd. EXTN.	Dadar.
53	Flat No. 27, Maison Belvedere	Queen's Road.
54	2nd floor flat No. 14, Ormiston Rd.	Colaba.
55	Flat No. 10, Oval View.	Churchgate Reclamation.
56	Flat No. 3, "The Boacon"	Do.
57	Flat No. 405, "Sea Croft"	Wedehouse Rd., Colaba.
58	1st Floor flat, "Samundra Trang"	Cadell Rd. Mahim.
59	Flat No. 5, Ravindra Mansion	Ch' gate Reclamation.
60	Prospect Lodge	Altamount Road.

S. No.	Name of Property	Location
61	Prospect Annexe . . . . .	Altamount Road.
62	Prospect Lodge (small) . . . . .	Do.
63	Lincoln Lodge . . . . .	Do.
64	Lincoln Lodge (Annexe) . . . . .	Do.
65	Baker's Bungalow . . . . .	Do.
66	Raghavji Building . . . . .	Do.
67	Flat No. 8 Kay House . . . . .	Colaba.
68	Flat No. 7, Javeri Mansion . . . . .	Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
69	Flat No. 5, Cleave House . . . . .	Wodehouse Rd., Colaba.
70	Flat No. 7, Chateau Windsor . . . . .	Marine Drive.
71	Flat No. 4, Chateau Windsor . . . . .	Do.
72	Whole Building excluding Shops 'Chateau Windsor' . . . . .	Do.
73	1st floor, "Asian Building" . . . . .	Churchgate.
74	1st floor flat, "Summer Queen" . . . . .	Arthur Bunder Road, Colaba.
75	Flat No. 10, Dossa Court, Colaba . . . . .	Cuffe Parade.
76	V.C.O.'s Club, Brabourne stadium . . . . .	Churchgate.
77	Flat No. 6, Hussain Manor . . . . .	Warden Road.
78	Flat No. 14, "Rupa Yatan" . . . . .	Marine Drive.
79	Flat No. 17, Maskati Court . . . . .	Queen's Road.
80	Flat No. 9, Jyoti Sadan . . . . .	Marine Drive.
81	Marble Villa, Warden Road . . . . .	Cumballa Hill.
82	Flat No. 25, Corner House . . . . .	Shivaji Park, Dadar.
83	46 Bhimriwala Building . . . . .	Worli.
84	Patil's Bungalow Lady Jamshedji Road . . . . .	Dadar.
85	Godown No. 163 Sassoon Dock . . . . .	Colaba.
86	Godown No. 164, Sassoon Dock . . . . .	Do.
87	"Goolshan" . . . . .	Pedder Road.
88	4th floor, "Mustafa Building" . . . . .	Sir P.M. Rd., Fort.
89	Satar Sea View . . . . .	Chowpaty.
90	Flat No. 11, Bhilka House . . . . .	Ch'gate Reclamation.
91	"Flower Mead", Warden Road . . . . .	Cumballa Hill.
92	Room No. 18, Central Ice & Cold Storage . . . . .	Saboo Siddique Road.
93	Bombay Cotton Mills Godown C(i) . . . . .	Kalachowky.
94	4th & 5th floors, New India Assurance Building . . . . .	Esplanade Road.
95	Ground floor Flat, "Mithi Lodge" . . . . .	Colaba.
96	Godown No. 169-170, Sassoon Dock . . . . .	Colaba.
97	Flat No. 5, "Shalimar" . . . . .	Marine Drive.
98	Flat No. 2, "Bhagwan Mansion" . . . . .	Dhobi Talao.
99	Flat No. 22, "Shanti Kutir" . . . . .	Marine Drive.
100	Flat No. 4, "Horizon View" . . . . .	Churchgate, Reclamation
101	No. 66, Walkeahwar Road . . . . .	Malabar Hill.
102	Flat No. 5, "Queen's Mansion" . . . . .	Baston Rd., Fort.
103	Flat No. 13, "Solanki Sadan" . . . . .	Sion Road.
104	Terrace Flat, "Eddoe House" . . . . .	Pedder Road.
105	Flat No. 4, "Gulbahar" . . . . .	Dhobi Talao.
106	Flat No. 6, "Prem Court" . . . . .	Ch'gate Reclamation.
107	1st floor flat, "Dhun Mahal" . . . . .	Garden Road, Colaba.
108	Grd. Floor Flat, "Hamilton Bldg." . . . . .	Fort.
109	Flat No. 3, "Sea Side" . . . . .	Colaba.
110	Flat No. 17, "Marine House" . . . . .	Marine Lines.
111	Flat No. 10, "Habib Park" . . . . .	Byculla.
112	" No. 15, " . . . . .	Do.
113	" No. 24, " . . . . .	Do.
114	" No. 33, " . . . . .	Do.
115	" No. 34, " . . . . .	Do.
116	Bipin Silk Mills . . . . .	Dadar.
117	Flat No. 306, "Sylverton" . . . . .	Colaba.
118	Block "P" Amarchand Mansion" . . . . .	Mayo Road Fort.
119	Flat No. 13, "Zainab Manzil" . . . . .	Ch'gate, Reclamation.
120	Flat No. 2.A, "Connaught Mansions" . . . . .	Colaba.
121	36, 61 & 72, Great Western Building . . . . .	Fort.
122	Flat No. 6, "Toda Mansion" . . . . .	Marine Drive.
123	Flat No. 16, "Shanti Kutir" . . . . .	Do.

S. No.	Name of Property	Location
124	Wakefield House, 1st floor, Room No. 6	} Ballard Estate.
125	" " " Room No. 2-A	
126	" " " Room No. 6-B	
127	" " " Room No. 8	
128	" " " Room No. 7-A	
129	" " " Room No. 7	
130	" " " Room No. 5	
131	" " " Room No. 3	
132	" " " Room No. 1-A	
133	" " " Room No. 3-A	
134	Mario's Restaurant	Rampart Row Fort.
135	5th floor "Winston House"	Ch'gate Reclamation.
136	Terrace flat, "Kali Lodge"	Garden Rd., Colaba.
137	"Ewart House"	Fort.
138	"Wakefield House" 1st floor (Part).	Ballard Estate.
139	Flat on 3rd floor, "Dil Pazir"	Warden Road.
140	2nd floor flat, "Omer Mansion"	Do.
141	Flat No. 7, "Malabar Court"	Ridge Rd., Malabar Hill.
142	Flat No. 8 & Terrace flat, "Malabar Court"	Do.
143	Flat No. 3, "Javeri Mansion"	Do.
144	Bombay Bar Gymkhana	Fort.
145	"Rosik Niwas"	Marine Drive.
146	No. 76, Marine Drive (Block of flats)	Do.
147	"Empress Court" Grd. floor flat	Queen's Road.
148	"Empress Court" 5th floor flat	Do.
149	Flat No. 2, "Earl's Court"	Marine Drive.
150	2 Rooms, "Khatau Bhuvan"	Colaba.
151	No. 77, Marine Drive	Marine Drive.
152	No. 78, Marine Drive	Do.
153	4th floor, "Amar Building"	Sir P. M. Road Fort.
154	Flat No. 2, "Palm Court"	Ch'gate Reclamation
155	Flat on Regal Theatre Building	Apollo Bunder.
156	Flat No. 1, "Western Breeze"	Colaba.
157	3rd floor, "Contractor Bldg."	Ballard Estate.
158	First floor, "Farnham House"	Colaba.
159	Grd. floor, "Palitana House"	Malabar Hill.
160	Flat No. 8-A, "Patel, Manzil"	Nepean Sea Road.
161	Flat No. 20, "Habib Court"	Colaba.
162	1st floor flat, "Sater Villa"	Oomer Park, Warden Road.
163	No. 84, Nepean Sea Road	Nepean Sea Road.
164	Shamsher Printing Press	Sion Road.
165	4th floor, "Karim Court"	Colaba.
166	3rd floor, "Mustafa Building"	Sir P. M. Road, Fort.
167	Pure Products, Sion Road	Sion.
168	Flat No. 5, "York House"	Henry Road, Colaba.
169	Shed No. 163-166, Sassoon Dock	Colaba.
170	Flat No. 8, "Padma Mansion"	Malabar Hill.
171	Flat No. 1, "Habib Park"	Byculla.
172	"Apollo Chambers"	Apollo Bunder.
173	"Wakefield House" 2nd floor	Ballard Estate.
174	"Lentin Chambers"	Fort.
175	Fort Press Garage	Colaba.
176	Argentina Hotel	Churchgate.
177	Grd. floor flat & shop No. 3 & 142, "Deepak Mahal"	Marine Drive.
178	1st, 2nd & 3rd floors, Hotel Delamar, "Deepak Mahal"	Do.
179	4th and 5th floors, Hotel Barkley Court "Deepak Mahal"	Do.
180	Fredricks Hotel	Apollo Bunder.

S. No.	Name of Property	Location
181	Victoria Mills, Gamdevi	Gamdevi.
182	Flat No. 20, "Firdaus"	Marine Drive.
183	"Brightlands"	Apollo Bunder.
184	"Warden House"	Sir P. M. Rd., Fort.
185	Corn Products Godown	Sassoon Docks, Colaba.
186	Arthur Road Garage (Municipal)	Arthur Road.
187	Godown No. 51(1) 6(a), Bombay Cotton Mills Estate	Kalachowki.
188	The "Anchorage"	Apollo Bunder.
189	New India Assurance Bldg., Ground floor Part	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
190	Astoria Hotel	Churchgate Reclamation.
191	Two Garages in "Dhunraj Mahal"	Apollo Bunder.
192	"Beverley Court"	Carmichael Road.
193	"Prabhod Dhairya Prasad" Flat No. 10	Sir Bhalchandra Rd., Dadar.
194	Grd. floor, "Bode House"	Colaba.
195	"Marble Hall", Wodehouse Rd.	Colaba.
196	Flat in No. 147, Esplanade Rd.	Fort.
197	Building at No. 9, Bell Lane	Fort
198	Sakina Mansions	Carmichael Rd., Cumballa Hill.
199	2nd floor flat, "Dubash House"	Cudell Rd., Mahim.
200	Flat in Excelsior Theatre Bldg.	Fort.
201	No. 31, Queen's Road	Queen's Road.
202	Flat in "Kumar House"	Sassoon Dock Rd., Colaba.
203	Flat in No. 1, Club Back Road	Byculla.
204	Flat No. 65, "Indra Bhuvan"	Dadar.
205	Flat in "Moti Mahal"	Ch'gate Reclamation.
206	"Construction House"	Ballard Estate.

(c) (i) Details of the 18 (not 12 as stated before) buildings and flats in Bombay City which were derequisitioned during the quarter ending March 1947.

S. No.	Name of Property	Location
1	Flat No. 24, St. James Court	Marine Drive.
2	Flat No. 1, "Brightlands"	Landsdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
3	"Villa Moderna" (Flats)	Worli.
4	Godown 'G', Sassoon Dock	Colaba.
5	Flat No. 5, "May Fair"	Ch'gate Reclamation.
6	Windsor Hotel	Kumpta Street, Ballard Estate.
7	Ground & First Floors, Kanji Khetsai Wadi	Mint Road, Fort.
8	Maneckji Wadia Building, Ground Floor	Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Fort.
9	Maneckji Wadia Building, 5th Floor (Part)	Do.
10	Flat No. 2, "Bombay View"	Krittridge Rd., Colaba.
11	Grd. Floor Flat, "Wellesley House"	Cooperage, Fort.
12	Samrock Cafe	Colaba Causeway (Colaba).
13	West-half of Godown No. 166, Sassoon Dock	Colaba.
14	Wakefield House, 2nd floor Room 10-D.	Ballard Estate, Fort.
15	Wakefield House, 2nd Floor, Room 2	Do.
16	Wakefield House, 2nd floor, Room 4-E	Do.
17	Garage No. 10, "Raj Mahal"	Ch'gate Reclamation.
18	"Colaba Castle"	Colaba.

(ii) Details of the 8 buildings and flats derequisitioned in Bombay City during the quarter ending June 1947.

B. No.	Name of Property	Location
1	"Contractor Building" Grd. Floor, North	Ballard Estate.
2	"Manekji Wadia Building" remainder portion of 5th Floor.	Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort.
3	"Haroon Building", Gd. Flr.	Bazar Gate, St., Fort.
4	R.I.N. Hospital, Sewri	Sewri.
5	Dhanraj Mahal, 5th Floor	Apollo Bunder.
6	Godown No. 173, Sassoon Dock, Compartment C-14	Colaba.
7	Godown No. 173, Sassoon Dock, Compartment B-13	Colaba.
8	Flat No. 12, Block 'D', "York House"	Henry Road, Colaba.
9	Portion of 1st Floor, Contractor Building	Ballard Estate. "

*Sjt. Seth Damodar Swroop's Starred Question No. 806 (a) of 10th March, 1947.*

GRADUATES AS 'B' GRADE GUARDS ON E. I. RAILWAY, DURING WAR PERIOD.

(a) The number of graduates appointed as 'B' grade Guards on the East Indian Railway during the war was 86.

*Sri V. Gangaraju's Starred Question No. 815 of 10th March, 1947.*

TEACHING OF TELUGU IN HIGH AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY ZONE

(a) The number of schools on the B. N. Railway are as follows :-

(i) European Schools—

High—1.

Middle—2.

Primary—5.

(ii) Indian Schools—

High—3.

Middle—7.

Primary—16.

(b) Nine.

(c) 585.

(d) Telugu is taught up to Standard III in 5 of the 9 schools referred to in the reply to part (b) and upto Standard II in two of the schools. In the two remaining schools it is taught up to the VIIth and Vth Standards respectively.

(e) In regard to the vernacular language taught in any particular Railway School, railway administrations are guided by the advice and instructions of the educational authorities of the Province in which the school is situated. I am, therefore, bringing the Honourable Member's suggestion to the notice of the B. N. Railway administration with a view to the matter being referred to the Educational authorities of the Provincial Governments concerned.

*Babu Ram Narain Singh's Starred Question No. 1401 of 3rd April, 1947.*

RUNNING OF PATNA BOGEY FROM CHAIBASA INSTEAD OF JAMSHEDPUR

Only one representation for the extension of the Patna-Tatanagar through carriage to and from Chaibasa has been made to the E. I. Railway. This was made by Mr. S. C. Banerjee, M. L. A., Member Bihar and Orissa Local Advisory Committee. The B. N. and P. I. Railway Administrations have not been able to agree to the suggestion for the following reasons:—

(i) *Insufficiency of through traffic.*—The amount of through traffic booked from stations between Patna and Asansol on the one hand and Chaibasa on the other is insufficient to justify a through carriage, as will be observed from the following figures of passengers booked and reservations made:—

*B. N. Railway.*—

*From Tatanagar and Chaibasa to Patna and stations via Asansol.*

	From	Monthly figures (January 1947)				Daily average			
		1st	2nd	Int.	3rd	1st	2nd	Int.	3rd
Tatanagar		15	69	280	422	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9	14
Chaibasa		...	7	18	90	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Total	15	76	298	512	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	17

## S. I. Railway.—

From *Pur to Tatanagar, Chaibasa and stations via Asansol.*  
via  
To

	Monthly figures (March 1947)				Daily average			
	1st	2nd	Int	3rd.	1st	2nd	Int	3rd
Tatanagar . . . . .	8½	46	162	150	½	1½	5	5
Chaibasa . . . . .	1	4	13	3	...	½	½	½
Stations via Asansol . . . . .	8	41	127	158	½	1½	4	5
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>17½</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>½</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9½</b>	<b>10½</b>

(ii) *Absence of facilities for cleaning and watering coaches at Chaibasa.*

Necessary facilities for cleaning and watering coaches are not available at Chaibasa.

*Seth Subhro's Unstarred Question No. 111 (b) of 3rd April, 1947.*

RELATIVE SENIORITY OF GUARDS ON N. W. RAILWAY.

Government are informed that no promise of a review of their case had been held out by the N. W. Railway Administration to the grade II Guards of the Karachi Division, as stated by Honourable Member.

*Public Inquiry Nish Kurra's Starred Question No. 57 of 18th November, 1947.*

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PRIME MINISTERS OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN *re* DISCONTINUANCE OF SEARCHES OF REFUGEES.

On the 3rd September 1947, after the Conference between the Prime Minister, India and Prime Minister, Pakistan it was declared that "both the Dominion Governments have agreed that evacuees will be permitted to take away at their discretion and within limits of transport available moveable property including licensed weapons, food, domestic animals and carts and vehicles which are not licensed for public use". While this Government have been following this policy as scrupulously as possible, there have been serious lapses from it in N.-W. F. P., Sind and West Punjab.

On the 18th September, 1947, the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Lahore reported as follows:—

"Numerous complaints have been received from various institutions of harassment by local police. A case in point was meticulous and prolonged search of a lorry load of bank records at a Lahore police station. Nothing objectionable having been found the lorry was told to return to the Bank as it could not be allowed to go forward. A representative of the Punjab Government said that he had taken latest decision at the Prime Ministers' Conference not to mean that the people would be allowed to take unlimited quantities of food, cloth, etc. He said he could not let the West Punjab be stripped of merchandise of any kind."

On receipt of this report this Government instructed its High Commissioner at Karachi to seek from the Pakistan Government urgent clarification of their attitude in the matter of searches and to point out that in the West Punjab the violation of the Agreement was particularly glaring.

On the 25th September the Deputy High Commissioner for India at Peshawar reported as follows:—

"Evacuees from N.-W. F. P. are being searched at aerodrome and are not allowed to take away with them personal belongings such as jewellery, wrist watches, etc., clothes, fountain pens, licensed arms, etc. An order has been issued by the Provincial Government, laying down that articles such as jewellery, watches, clothes, radios, sewing machines, cutlery, silken and woollen clothes, cycles and licensed arms shall not be removed by evacuees without permit. No permit is being granted. I pointed this out to the Chief Secretary and particularly laid stress on the fact that humiliating and harassing searches are being conducted at police stations in case of evacuees by air. He tells me that agreement to permit removal of personal belongings applies only to East and West Punjab and not to N. W. F. P. and unless decision to the contrary is entered into between the Dominion Prime Ministers, the present practice cannot be modified. This is causing great hardship."

Then again on the 23th September, he telegraphed :

"The ban on removal of personal belongings such as jewellery, licensed arms, etc., has spread consternation throughout non-Muslim population of Frontier Province. The ban is particularly harsh because there are no facilities for transfer of money through Banks. Meanwhile our High Commissioner at Karachi reported that the Prime Minister for Pakistan had agreed to issue orders to implement the agreement reached with us. The orders would be that all personal searches should, stop, that all personal effects should be exempted from export ban but that in cases of suspicion a search could be made for merchandise in bulk and for goods export of which is banned by orders of the Sind Government."

The Prime Minister of Pakistan also intimated to this Government directly that he had communicated to his Provincial Governments and his Provincial Administrations relevant decisions arrived at in the Delhi Conference on the 19th September. He also complained of rigorous searches being carried out in Delhi.

On the 28th September this Government complained to the Pakistan authorities that humiliating and harrasing searches were still being conducted by police in case of evacuees by air from Peshawar and personal belongings were being confiscated on the ground that the agreement at Delhi did not apply to the North-West Frontier.

In spite of these protests from us and assurances from the Pakistan Government we continued to receive reports of searches in Pakistan. On 2nd October we had a telegram from our High Commissioner at Karachi, which reads as follows:—

"Regret report of searches Keamari Port continue. Yesterday Custom Officials did not search. After ship loaded police arrived. Insisted on searching Ship unloaded. Goods searched. Departure delayed 18 hours. Collector, Karachi, told Vishvanath police within their rights. Another extraordinary case is Collector. Nawabshah's order saying no evacuee may take more than 13 pounds clothes one bedding and two utensils."

We, therefore, protested to the Pakistan Government on the 4th October pointing out that the situation in Sind was anomalous in respect of searches and requesting the uniform implementation of the agreement by all provincial governments.

At the same time there was an incident in which an I.N.A. aircraft coming from Rawalpindi to Delhi had to land at Lahore for minor repairs. These repairs lasted 20 minutes but the aircraft was detained for 4½ hours. All passengers were searched and everything excepting the clothes they stood in was taken from them. This Government, therefore, drew the attention of the Pakistan Government to these breaches of the joint Agreement.

On the 7th October we had a report from the Deputy High Commissioner at Peshawar as follows:—

"I have repeatedly protested against searches of evacuees. The N.-W. F. P. complains that the agreement regarding exemption of evacuees from searches does not apply to N. W. F. P. My representations have brought some fruits in that vigour of search has been relaxed and evacuees are not now deprived of jewellery worn on person or of expensive clothes. I am again bringing decision of the two Governments to notice of local Government but it will strengthen my hand if you point out to Pakistan Government that agreement is not being adhered to in this Province."

We also received the following telegram from our High Commissioner at Karachi:—

"Visited Keamari Port this evening. Vigorous searches of luggage in full swing. Custom Officials carried out only nominal search but local police do work as thoroughly as before. Personal effects like silk sarrees also detained. In one case border lace torn off from silk saree. Laces allowed to go but saree taken. My earlier letters to Khuro and Ghulam Mohammad to clarify position remain un-answered. Am persuing matter further."

We, therefore, made a fresh and detailed representation to the Pakistan Government pointing out that we had unimpeachable evidence that searches were still going on in West Punjab ostensibly for the purpose of discovering unlicensed arms but in actual effect resulting in confiscation of movable property which the evacuees were taking with them. It was pointed out also that tremendous bitterness was being caused by these searches and that this Government would not be able to continue to implement the Agreement on searches unless the Pakistan authorities took adequate steps for implementation on the other side of the Frontier.

In reply we were informed by the Pakistan Government that the Sind Government would take stern action against those officers who had violated the Agreement and had already done so in some cases. The Pakistan Government also pointed out that there

are certain prohibitory orders in force in the Province of Sind regarding removal out of the Province of articles like unsewn woollen piece goods, unlicensed arms and bulk merchandise and random searches had led to periodic discoveries of such goods in the luggage of the evacuees. The Pakistan Government also admitted that abuse of authority by their officials had undoubtedly occurred and would tend to recur while the tension continued, as they recurred on our side of the Frontier.

The result of this exchange of views was that we had the following telegram from our High Commissioner at Karachi on the 17th October, 1947 :--

"Had talk over 'phone with Pakistan Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad today. Met Khuhro at dinner last night. Both promised stringent action for unauthorised searches. Four policemen suspended. Viswanathan visited Keamari harbour and found picture completely changed for the better. Ghulam Mohammad assured me that detained goods are not confiscated but can be taken back by owners."

It was found, however, that improvement similar to that in Sind was not perceptible in West Punjab and N. W. F. P. To our protest on this point, Pakistan Government replied that no violation of agreement regarding searches in West Punjab or North-West Frontier had come to their notice and in their turn pointed out various cases of searches of Muslim evacuees leaving India.

The Governor of East Punjab has now been informed by the Governor of West Punjab that a directive has been addressed to all Deputy Commissioners in West Punjab by the Chief Secretary to the Government of West Punjab relating to the policy in the matter of searches. Unfortunately the directive was issued more than two months after the actual agreement between the two Dominion Governments and when evacuation of non-Muslims from West Punjab was nearing completion. The following is a copy of the directive supplied by the West Punjab Government :

"I am directed to address you on searches on evacuee camps and convoys. The representatives of the two Dominion Governments have agreed that such searches should not take place. It is the definite policy of the West Punjab Government that this agreement should be fully respected, because otherwise the evacuation of Muslims from the East Punjab will be greatly retarded. You are personally responsible that this policy is strictly adhered to in your district. The word 'convoy' of course includes not only road convoys but also trains. The word 'camp' bears the same definition as in para. C1 of the revised statement of policy regarding Evacuees and Refugees which was enclosed with my immediate letter No. 1009-H/47/795, dated Lahore the 4th September, 1947, addressed to all Deputy Commissioners.

2. The two Dominions also agreed that the prohibition of these searches is without prejudice to their right to prohibit the bulk transfer of merchandise from the Province. You should, therefore, take steps to prevent the removal of merchandise in bulk (i.e., merchandise in amounts which an ordinary person would not at one time buy retain in a shop) from the West Punjab to Evacuee Camps or Convoys. I am to emphasise, however, that this must not be done by searching Evacuee Camps or Convoys. Action must be taken before the merchandise search before he reaches such a camp or convoy merely because he claims to be an evacuee or says that he is going to the East Punjab. The same applies to removal of controlled articles in such quantities as are prohibited at present, but the rule that this prohibition cannot be enforced by searching camps and convoys also applies to this case".

*Dr. P. S. Deshmukh's Starred Question No. 468 of 1st December, 1947.*

#### WIDENING OF OVERBRIDGE AT BADNERA

- (a) It is not considered that the bridge is too narrow for the traffic.
- (b) It is recognised that there may be some inconvenience when there is a rush of traffic but the bridge is not considered dangerous to traffic. Neither has any accident on account of the narrowness of the bridge occurred, nor has any complaint on this score been made upto now.
- (c) There is no proposal for widening the bridge.



## SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Mr. Speaker:** There is a large number of short notice questions, though the Question Hour is suspended.

### DISPOSALS ARTICLES DISPOSED OF ON CREDIT SYSTEM

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the articles disposed of under Disposals are on credit system?

(b) If so, within what period a purchaser has to pay the amount due to the Government?

(c) What is the total amount due to Government?

(d) Is it a fact that one single purchaser owes to Government about five crores of rupees?

(e) If not, what is the largest amount due from one single individual?

(f) Are all these monies considered as safe?

(g) What steps Government propose to take to recover these large out-standings?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) and (b). There has been only one case in which Disposals articles were disposed of on credit.

(c) Messrs. Allen Berry Ltd. The total value of the sale was Rs. 5,86,32,500/-. The transaction was concluded between July and September, 1946. The total amount still due to Government is Rs. 1,35,32,500/-.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Rs. 1,35,32,500/-.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) Government have taken suitable security, and consider this a good debt. Payment is being made in regular instalments.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** May I know why an exception was made in the case of Messrs. Allen Berry & Co. to which the Honourable Minister referred and why was it not on a cash down basis?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** As I said, this was done between July and September 1946 when the Caretaker Government was in charge.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** Were the parties unable to pay the whole amount?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Apparently that was so.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** May I ask the Honourable Minister whether the parties are paying any interest on this?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I believe so.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know the approximate value of the undisposed of goods with the Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** May I know the book value of the amount that was sold to this firm?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot say exactly what the book value is.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I ask whether the disposals purchased by private firms like Allen Berry & Co. include dangerous vehicles and weapons and whether these things are being offered by them for sale to states outside India?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** No, Sir.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I know what profit this firm are making on the goods sold to them?

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** The Honourable Minister said that Government have taken suitable security. May I know what kind of security it is?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** There is a Bank which has stood as security.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** Which Bank?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I think I had better not mention the name of the Bank as it might create complications. A Bank has stood as security and also the firm of Dalmia Jain. Further the entire stock is mortgaged to us.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** My question has not been answered, Sir. I asked what profits are the firm making on the goods sold to them.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have no information.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** Are Government aware that for purposes of banking, securities are not accepted from partnerships and members of the joint family?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** This matter was gone into by the previous Government and we have tried to improve matters as far as possible. For the last three months Rs. 20 lakhs per month is being paid.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** If the Government are not satisfied with what has been achieved by the previous Government, will they care to reopen the subject?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have already made some arrangements in this respect.

#### RETRENCHMENT IN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

**Shri Jaipal Singh** (on behalf of **Dr. Dharam Prakash**): (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether the Chief Administrative Officer, Supreme Command and India Command after preparing a joint retrenchment list on Saturday, the 29th November, 1947 gave notice to 280 employees of the General Headquarters, on the morning of the 1st December, 1947 at 10 O'Clock that their services were not required after the 30th November, 1947?

(b) If so, on what authority have these people been discharged?

(c) Why was no notice given to these employees some time in advance, when the question of abolition of the Supreme Command had already been decided?

(d) Do Government propose to consider the advisability of withdrawing this notice and terminating the services of these employees with effect from 1st January, 1948 instead of from 1st December, 1947?

(e) If not, will the employees be given one month's pay?

(f) Is it a fact that the staff employed in the General Headquarters have given a notice of their resorting to strike to protest against this action?

(g) Do Government propose to give an assurance that the staff who are discharged from service in future will be given at least two months' notice?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) The services of 239 temporary employees of Supreme Commander's Headquarters were terminated with effect from the 1st December 1947.

(b) They were discharged in accordance with the retrenchment rules which were framed, in early 1946, in consultation with the Heads of the various Branches of Armed Forces Headquarters, the Financial authorities and representatives of all classes of the staff concerned.

(c) When the Supreme Commander's Headquarters was formed, it was arranged to staff their Headquarters with clerks, etc., who, in pursuance of Government's retrenchment plans and by the length of their service, were due to be discharged with effect from the 1st October, 1947. A list of such personnel was circulated as long ago as the 5th August, 1947. These individuals, therefore, knew that they were due for retrenchment as soon as the Supreme Commander's Headquarters was wound up. It was not possible to give them a month's notice as the final decision to close down the Supreme Commander's Headquarters with effect from the 30th November, 1947 was taken by the Joint Defence Council only on the 8th November 1947, and as some time was required to examine the lists prepared in August to see how many could be absorbed in any existing vacancies in the three Service Headquarters. A month's pay, however, is being paid to these personnel in lieu of notice.

(d) No, Sir, as one month's pay in lieu of notice is being given to all the personnel affected.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) According to rules, only one month's notice or a month's pay in lieu is required to be given. Government do not see any reason to change the rules.

#### DISPOSAL OF INDIA OFFICE BUILDINGS AND ITS CONTENTS

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India have received an invitation from the British Government to send their representatives to London to settle the question of complete transfer of records library, curious objects of arts, jewels and botanical specimens from there to India?

(b) If so, has the invitation been accepted, and have Government decided upon the personnel of the representatives to be sent for the purpose and the time when they are likely to leave India?

(c) What decision, if any, have the Government of India taken upon the policy to be pursued by these representatives in their discussion with the British Government and the representatives of the Pakistan Government?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) and (b). The Government of India are informed that the United Kingdom Government would wish to discuss with them the whole question of the disposal of the India Office building and its "contents", and that with that view the United Kingdom Government are setting up a fact finding committee to start work on the essential preliminary of surveying the "contents" of the India Office. The committee's functions are to be the preparation of a statement of "contents" which they came, the various claims made to the "contents" and the various schemes suggested for their disposal. The Government of India were invited to send a small party of representatives to London to join this committee. This invitation has been accepted and a tentative selection has been made of Government's representatives on the committee. According to the latest information the committee is likely to meet about the third week of January 1948.

(c) The committee is only of a fact finding nature and will not have anything to do with questions of policy. The idea is that after the committee's work is finished any questions which may arise for decision should be discussed at ministerial level, and only at that stage the question of a policy decision will arise.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will our Government representatives be officials or non-officials?

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru:** I am not quite sure whether all will be officials: there will perhaps be officials and non-officials, and they will all be experts.

#### DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN SERVICEABLE AEROPLANES AS SCRAP

**Mr. B. K. Sidhwa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state with reference to the answer to a supplementary question arising out of starred question No. 474 asked on the 1st December, 1947 regarding the disposal of aeroplanes, whether Government propose to make a statement as to the total number of planes declared as unserviceable and subsequently found to be serviceable?

(b) What is the total amount involved in connection with these planes, their book values, real values and the value to have been realised if sold as scrap?

(c) Are there any other articles also under disposal discovered as serviceable and declared as unserviceable by the officials concerned?

(d) Who is responsible for making the preliminary report regarding these planes and what steps have Government taken or propose to take against the official or officials concerned?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** (a) In 1946 about 80 surplus Dakotas suffered damage in a storm at Panagarh. The Director General of Civil Aviation (who is not under my Ministry) considered that it would be worth while to repair only 4 or 5 of the damaged machines as he considered that (a) repairs would be uneconomical in view of the extensive damage and (b) major components would be difficult to find. He considered that the rest of the damaged Dakotas were fit to be used only for purposes of cannibalisation. Recently an inspection has been carried out by representatives of the Director General of Civil Aviation, Air Headquarters, India, and Tata Aircraft Ltd. They have recommended that 44 of the machines should be made flyable, as compared with the previous recommendation that only 4 or 5 should be made flyable.

Apart from the Dakotas I have mentioned, there were also 70 Curtis Commandos, which is a freight carrying type. These were all condemned by the Director General of Civil Aviation as being not fit for use. The inspection team which I have already mentioned has now recommended that 18 of these Curtis Commandos can be put into service after inspection.

(b) The book values of the Dakotas range from 115,000 dollars to 130,000 dollars. The present sale value in flyable condition is about Rs. 35,000/-. Their cannibalisation value would be about Rs. 10,000/-.

The book values of the Curtis Commandos are 245,000 dollars and 350,000 dollars; there are two types. No sale value in flyable condition has been fixed, but their scrap value would be about Rs. 3,500/-.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter is under enquiry.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The Honourable Minister referred to something like cannibalization. What exactly is the meaning of that?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** That means it has to be broken up, and parts utilised as spare parts.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Who was the Director-General of Civil Aviation:

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** I do not know exactly who was the Director-General of Civil Aviation at that time. I require notice of that question. I can send the information to the Honourable Member if he so desires.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Has he been changed now?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes, we have got a new Director-General.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** May I know whether Government is serious in taking action against the officials concerned? What action is Government taking?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have said that the matter is under enquiry. One has left service and others are still in service. The matter is under investigation.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** Have the Government considered that auction system is better than sales by tender?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Sales by tender are encouraged. That is the main policy which is pursued.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa:** Are sealed tenders invited and opened in the presence of tenderers?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Wherever possible.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the disclosures, will the Honourable Minister consider the desirability of going into the question of motor vehicles because there seems to be a good deal of scandal about motor vehicles of (a) (b) and (c) types. They are just classified according to the whim of the person who gets them.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We shall look into the matter, and if any further information can be supplied, I shall welcome it.

**Shri Raj Krishna Bose:** Is the officer who has left service receiving any pension or is he absolutely beyond the reach of Government?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I do not know whether he is receiving any pension.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I believe the Honourable Minister stated that there are certain officials who have retired from service. Whether they have retired or not, will the Honourable Minister please consider the question of taking action in respect of the pensions of such officials if they were found so negligent?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** They have mostly gone to Pakistan.

**Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar:** May I know if the Government would stop the disposal of new vehicles that may not have been still disposed of?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** So far as aeroplanes are concerned, none can be disposed of without the previous specific sanction of Government.

**Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar:** Is it the intention of Government to take steps that no new vehicles may be sold and that used vehicles may only be sold after due inspection, so that scandals associated with disposals of aeroplanes may not be repeated in the case of disposals of these motor vehicles also?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We have taken necessary precautions.

## AGREEMENT WITH TATA AIRWAYS

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena** (on behalf of **Prof. N. G. Ranga**): Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state;

(a) Whether Government have reached an agreement with the Tata Airways for their participation upto 49 per cent of capital;

(b) Whether Tata Air-ways employ mostly Indian personnel even in the higher fields of pilots;

(c) what control Government have secured over the management and participation in the capital of other Air-ways;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the personnel in other Air-ways are non-Indians; and

(e) whether Government consider the advisability of seeing that their superior personnel also become Indian and Government secure controlling interest in their capital and management?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai**: (a) Government have approved broad plans for the formation of a new company called Air-India International Limited for the operation of an air service between India and the United Kingdom. Government will subscribe 49 per cent of the capital of this Company and Air India between 20 and 25 per cent.

(b) The personnel of Air India (the Tata Airline) is almost wholly Indian. Out of about 70 pilots employed by the Company, only two are non-Indians.

(c) Government have not taken any share in the capital of any of the air transport companies in India, nor have they any control over the management. The provisions of the Indian Aircraft Act and the Rules made thereunder give Government adequate power to control the operation of air services, both in the technical and the economic fields.

(d) The majority of the pilots in Indian air transport companies other than Air India Ltd., are non-Indian.

(e) It is Government's policy to facilitate the employment of Indians in the superior cadres of air transport companies. The question whether Government should secure any share in the capital and management of air companies is under consideration and the policy will be announced at an early date.

**Shri Mohan Lal Saksena**: May I know what steps have the Government so far taken to give effect to their policy of getting more Indians employed in place of non-Indians?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai**: Trained personnel are not available in India and a training college is shortly being opened to give training in flying and other operations.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar**: May I know what percentage of Directors the Government propose to have, or has, in the directorate?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai**: A final settlement has not yet been reached but I think 50 per cent; Government will appoint half the Directors of the Company.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar**: Will the Managing Director be an appointee of the Government?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai**: Air India Ltd., are the Managing Agents and the Chairman of the Company will be appointed with the approval of the Government.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar**: Why is this decision that Government take only 49 per cent of the shares?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** The Government has already reserved its right of *lien* on another 2 per cent. which they can get transferred at any time, if they so desire.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The Honourable Minister has stated that so far as the Tata Air Lines is concerned the personnel is almost wholly Indian and that among the pilots only two are non-Indians. What about the other staff—ground engineers and the rest of them?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** They are mostly Indians.

**Shri M. Ananthassayanam Ayyangar:** May I know, Sir, whether any portion of the balance of the share capital is subscribed by the general public?

**The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai:** Yes.

### MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

NON-REPUDIATION BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF U. P. GOVERNMENT'S DEAL WITH ALL-INDIA SUGAR SYNDICATE, LUCKNOW.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have received notice of adjournment Motion from Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. It reads thus:

"That the House do adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the failure of the Government of India to repudiate the sugar deal made by the U. P. Government with the All-India Sugar Syndicate, Ltd., Lucknow without prior consultation with it, fixing wholesale ex-factory prices for sugar manufactured in U. P. and Bihar at Rs. 35-7-0 per maund, and purchasing all their present stocks at Rs. 26 per maund which deal is extremely detrimental to national interests."

In my opinion, this matter is not at all urgent for the simple reason that this question was more than amply discussed during the Food Debate, during previous questions and debates and Budget speeches. Further it appears to me that the matter relates only to a Provincial Administration, though I do not know how far it is the responsibility of the Government of India to enforce consultation on the Provincial Government in a matter of this type. I believe it is entirely a question of Provincial administration. If that is true, then of course, this matter is purely a Provincial matter and no Adjournment Motion on this matter can be moved in this House.

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

EXEMPTION TO MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FROM PROVISIONS OF ARMS ACT.

**Mr. Speaker:** Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra being absent his question was not called but it is desirable and the Honourable the Home Member agrees, that that question should be put and answer given. I would allow any Honourable Member to put this Question.

**Shri M. S. Aney:** Sir, I will put the Question.

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the provisions of (1) (a) in the table attached to schedule (1) under rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924 made under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) by which the following among other classes of persons, are exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act, namely:

"Members of the Indian Legislature during the tenure of office and for six months thereafter".

(b) In view of the fact that the Constituent Assembly of India has now taken the place of the Indian Legislature referred to in part (a) above, will the exemption from the licensing provisions of the Arms Act continue to apply to the Members of the Constituent Assembly as well?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, do Government propose to make a statement so as to remove all doubts and uncertainties on the question?

(d) Do Government propose to issue a revised Departmental Notification to the same effect at an early date?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). In view of my answer to clause (b), no doubt or uncertainty need arise and instructions will issue to continue the exemption from the provisions of the Arms Act in favour of members of the Constituent Assembly.

**Shri Balkrishna Sharma:** May I know if the Government of India contemplate amending the Arms Act to the effect that the members of the Provincial Legislatures also may be exempted from the operation of the arms licence?

**Mr. Speaker:** That does not arise out of the present question, which deals with certain existing exemptions.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** May I ask if this exemption will be made effective by actually providing cartridges and other arms to the Members?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** So far as Government is concerned, they will give necessary facilities to make it effective, but it will depend upon the members themselves to use the arms effectively.

**Lala Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is the Honourable Minister aware that during the last session of the Central Assembly he had given an assurance that Government would help in getting the requirements of Members of the House in respect of fire arms? In spite of that fire arms have not been available and I myself applied for such a facility and was never granted.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It was not proved to the satisfaction of the Government that the Member in question would be able to use arms effectively.

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944— LAID ON THE TABLE

**The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty (Minister for Finance):** Sir, I lay on the table a copy of the following notifications in accordance with Section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, namely:

- (1) Central Excises Notification No. 2, dated the 29th March 1947,
- (2) Central Excises Notification No. 8, dated the 5th April 1947,
- (3) Central Excises Notification No. 10, dated the 12th April 1947,
- (4) Central Excises Notification No. 13, dated the 17th May 1947,
- (5) Central Excises Notification No. 14, dated the 24th May 1947,
- (6) Central Excises Notification No. 16, dated the 12th July 1947,
- (7) Central Excises Notification No. 18, dated the 9th August 1947,
- (8) Central Excises Notification No. 20, dated the 9th August 1947,
- (9) Central Excises Notification No. 21, dated the 11th August 1947,
- (10) Central Excises Notification No. 22, dated the 23rd August 1947,
- (11) Central Excises Notification No. 29, dated the 18th October 1947,
- (12) Central Excises Notification No. 30, dated the 29th October 1947 and
- (13) Salt Notification No. 3, dated the 29th March 1947.



FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)  
NOTIFICATION  
CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 29th March 1947*

No. 2.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st April, 1947, the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(1) in clause (ii) of rule 2—

(a) for sub-clause (a) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(a) in the Provinces of Sind and Baluchistan, the Collector of Central Excise, Karachi.”

(b) in sub-clause (d), the word “Assam” shall be omitted;

(c) in sub-clause (f), the word “Baluchistan” shall be omitted;

(d) after sub-clause (f), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(g) in the Province of Assam, the Collector of Central Excise, Shilong.”

(2) In Appendix III, in item (iii) under the heading “Sections 14 and 21” the words “other than the Province of Sind” shall be omitted.

W. A. ROSE, Under Secy.

The Chief Officer, Statistics and Intelligence, Branch

The Political and External Affairs Departments.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence for Publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)  
NOTIFICATION  
CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 5th April, 1947*

No. 8.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

I. For rule 27 of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be substituted, namely—

*“27. Deposit of products in curer's bonded storeroom:*

(1) If the curer wishes to deposit unmanufactured products in a private bonded storeroom on his own premises, he shall apply for a license in the proper form to the Collector who may require him to furnish a bond in the proper Form in such sum and under such conditions as the Collector approves, binding himself to pay the duty due on the goods so deposited and for the due observance of the terms, conditions and requirements of the Act and these Rules and of any orders made thereunder in respect of such goods.

(2) The unmanufactured products to be deposited in the storeroom shall be produced before the proper officer and weighed in his presence. The licensee shall enter in a register in the proper Form, or in such other form as the Collector may in any particular case allow, full details of all products received into the storeroom or removed therefrom.

(3) The unmanufactured products deposited in the storeroom, shall, not later than the thirtieth day of June in the year following that in which they were harvested, be cleared on payment of duty, or deposited in a public warehouse, appointed for the storage of such products, or sold to a wholesale dealer possessing a private warehouse licensed for the storage of such products.”

II. In Appendix I to the said Rules—

(1) in the Table under the heading ‘Forms’—

(a) After entry 25, the following entry shall be inserted, namely—

25-A	for a curer's private bonded storeroom	27	B 4(A)
(b) For the heading “WAREHOUSE REGISTER (IN THREE PARTS)”, and entries 80 and 81, the following heading and entries shall be substituted respectively, namely—			
“REGISTER FOR WAREHOUSES AND CURERS' STOREROOM” and			
“80	for a public bonded warehouse	168	• W.R.G. 1
81	for a private bonded warehouse	173	W.R.G. 2
81-A	for a curer's private bonded storeroom	27	W.R.G. 3.”



Issues				Balance				
Person to whom sold		Number and date of		No. of packages sold and description of contents of each lot.	Net weight in lbs or standard mounds according to contents as in column 13	No. of packages etc.	Net weight in lbs. or standard maunds according to contents	Remarks
Name and address.	Licence No.	T.P. 2 T.P. 3	D. 1 T.P. 1					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

W. A. ROSE, Under Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)  
NOTIFICATION  
CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 12th April, 1947*

No. 10.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 213 of the said Rules, for the words "An appeal against an order or decision of an Assistant Collector shall lie to the Collector to whom such Assistant Collector is subordinate," the words "An appeal against an order or decision of an officer not above the rank of an Assistant Collector shall lie to the Collector to whom such officer is subordinate." shall be substituted.

W. A. ROSE, Under Secy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)  
NOTIFICATION  
CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 17th May, 1947*

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 213 of the said Rules, for the words "Assistant Collector" the words "Deputy Collector" shall be substituted.

W. A. ROSE,  
*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)  
NOTIFICATION  
CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 24th May, 1947*

No. 14.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In the Table set forth in sub-rule (2) of rule 176 of the said Rules, in item 4 for words "of such products" against entry (I), the following shall be substituted, namely—

"of such products during the 12 months preceding the 30th day of September prior to the year for which the licence is to be granted."

W. A. ROSE,  
*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

## NOTIFICATION

## CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 12th July 1947*

*No. 16.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

1. In rule 7, after the word 'produces' the word 'cures' shall be inserted.
2. In rule 9—
  - (a) after the word 'produced' the word 'cured' shall be inserted.
  - (b) in the second proviso, after the word 'production' the word 'curing' shall be inserted.
3. In rule 25, the following shall be omitted, namely—
 

"If the duty is not within the prescribed period, the products maw, without prejudice to the provisions of section 10 of the Act, be confiscated."

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION) (INDIA)

## NOTIFICATION

## CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 9th August 1947*

*No. 18.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In rule 168 of the said Rules, after the words "register in the proper Form" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"or in such other manner as the Collector may in any particular case allow,".

W. A. ROSE, Under Secy.

No. 18/C. No. 20/20-CXT/46.

Copy forwarded to—

All Collectors of Central Excise.

The Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excise.

The Chief Officer, Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

The Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, for publication in the Income-tax Journal.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

## NOTIFICATION

## CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 9th August 1947

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

For rule 174 of the said Rules, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"174. *Persons requiring a licence.*—Every manufacturer, trader, dealer, or person herein after mentioned, shall be required to take out a licence and shall not conduct his business in regard to such goods otherwise than by the authority, and subject to the terms and conditions of a licence granted by a duly authorised officer in the proper Form:—

(1) *Matches.*—Manufacturers of matches, and of splints and veneers;

(2) *Unmanufactured products.*—Curers; brokers, commission agents and wholesale dealers who purchase such products from curers; all brokers, commission agents and wholesale dealers doing business in unmanufactured tobacco; all holders of private bonded storerooms or warehouses;

(3) *Other excisable goods except salt.*

(a) Manufacturers; and

(b) Persons using excisable goods, without payment of duty for special industrial purposes.

[NOTE.—The provisions relating to the licensing of manufacture of salt and saltpetre are set out in Chapter VI of these Rules and in the Rules issued in North-Eastern India, North Western India, Bombay and Madras respectively in regard to salt.]"

W. A. ROSE, Under Secy.

No. 20/C. No. 2/4-CX/47.

Copy forwarded to—

All Collectors of Central Excise.

The Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excises.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

The Chief Officer, Statistics and Intelligence.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

## NOTIFICATION

## CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 11th August, 1947.

No. 21.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that with effect from the 9th August, 1947, the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules, in clause (ii) of rule 2—

(a) for sub-clauses (d), (e), (f) and (g), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted namely—

"(d) in the provinces of Bihar and Orissa and the following districts of Bengal, namely, Chittagong Hill Tracts, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hoogly and Howrah, the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta.

(e) in the districts of Bengal not specified in sub-clause (d), and the district of Sylhet in the province of Assam, the Collector of Central Excise, Chittagong;

- (f) in the United Provinces, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and the following districts of Punjab, namely Amritsar, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ambala, Rohtak, Hissar, Gurgaon, Simla, Ferozepur, Karnal and Ludhiana, the Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad;
- (g) in the North-West Frontier Province and the districts of the Punjab not specified in sub-clause (f), the Collector of Central Excise, Lahore;
- (h) in the Province of Assam other than the district of Sylhet, the Collector of Central Excise, Shillong."

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 23rd August 1947.*

No. 22.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely—

In the said Rules, for clause (ii) of Rule 2, the following shall be substituted, namely—

“(ii) ‘Collector’ means—

- (a) in the province of Bombay and in the Central Provinces and Berar, the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay;
- (b) in the provinces of Madras and Coorg, the Collector of Central Excise, Madras;
- (c) in the provinces of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Collector of Central Excise, Calcutta;
- (d) in the United Provinces, East Punjab, Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, the Collector of Central Excise, Allahabad;
- (e) in the province of Assam, the Collector of Central Excise; Shillong;
- and includes any officer specially authorised under rule 4 or 5 to exercise throughout a province, or any specified area therein, all or any of the powers of a Collector under these rules.”

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

*New Delhi, the 18th October 1947*

No. 29.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise, Rules, 1944 namely :—

In rule 174 of the said Rules for the words “and of splints and veneers” the words “and of splints, veneers and composition for match heads” shall be substituted.

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 29/C. No. 2/4/CX/47.

Copy forwarded to :—

All Collectors of Central Excise.

The Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excises.

The Chief Officer, Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

## NOTIFICATION

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 29th October 1947

No. 30.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely :—

In the proviso to rule 12 of the said Rules :

- (i) to clause (b), the word "or" shall be added; and
- (ii) after clause (b) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—  
“(c) the goods are exported to Pakistan”.

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 30/C. No. 33/60-CX/47

The Collectors of Central Excise, Allahabad/Bombay/Calcutta/Madras/Shillong.

The Inspectorate of Customs and Central Excises.

The Chief Officer, Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Ministry of States, Government of India.

Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division), Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

The Director of Commercial Intelligence for publication in the Indian Trade Journal.

By order, etc.,

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## FINANCE DEPARTMENT (REVENUE DIVISION)

## NOTIFICATION

SALT

New Delhi, the 29th March, 1947

No. 3.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to make the following rule :—

“On and from the 1st April 1947, no salt shall be removed from the place of manufacture or production except upon payment of charges at the rates specified in the following Schedule. Such charges shall be payable in addition to any other charges due or leviable on such salt under the Central Excise Rules 1944.

## SCHEDULE

If removed from a licensed salt works or factory.	2 annas per standard maund
If removed from any salt factory or source administered by the Central Government.	3½ annas per standard maund.
If removed from any salt works, factory or source for despatch by sea to the ports of Calcutta or Chittagong.	Nil

W. A. ROSE,

*Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable the Prime Minister to make a statement regarding South Africa.

**The Honourable Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru** (Prime Minister and Leader of the House): Sir, I seek the indulgence of the House to make a statement on a subject which is of deep interest to the House and the country.

The House is aware of the text of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on the 8th December, 1946, on the treatment of Indians in South Africa. To refresh the memory of Honourable Members, I would quote the substantive part of the resolution:

"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

IS OF THE OPINION that the treatment of Indians in the Union should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter; and,

THEREFORE REQUESTS the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to this effect."

The House is also aware of the correspondence which took place between me and Field-Marshal Smuts with a view to giving effect to this resolution. The Prime Minister of South Africa was insistent that, before any negotiations could take place between the two Governments, the so-called sanctions which India had applied against South Africa, namely the severance of trade relations between the two countries, should be withdrawn and the High Commissioner for India should return to the Union. We, on our part, while expressing a sincere desire to settle the problem of the treatment of Indians in South Africa by friendly means, expressed our inability either to resume trade relations, or to enter into negotiations, except on the basis of the Assembly resolution of 1946.

2. Since no agreed basis for discussion between the two Governments could be reached as a result of this correspondence, we instructed our Delegation to the Second Session of the United Nations Assembly, which commenced in New York last September, to work for a resolution which, after expressing the regret of the Assembly at the failure of South Africa to accept last year's resolution as a basis of settlement by negotiation with the Government of India, would require South Africa to enter into negotiations with this country on the aforesaid basis and would request both India and South Africa to report the result to the Security Council not later than three months from the end of the Assembly session. Subject to this broad directive, the Delegation was given discretion to adjust the exact terms of the resolution to the exigencies of the atmosphere and the mood of the Assembly.

3. After sounding opinion amongst other Delegations, the Indian Delegation presented a resolution, of which the operative part ran as follows:

"The General Assembly, having considered the reports submitted by the Government of India and by the Government of the Union of South Africa pursuant to the aforesaid resolution;

"Expresses its regret at the refusal by the Government of South Africa to accept implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly dated December 8, 1946, as a basis of discussion with the Government of India and of its failure to take any other steps for such implementation;

"Reaffirms its resolution dated December 8, 1946;

"Requests the two Governments to enter into discussions at a round table Conference on the basis of that resolution without any further delay and to invite the Government of Pakistan to take part in such discussions;

"Requests that the result of such discussions be reported by the Governments of South Africa and India to the Secretary-General of U. N. O. who shall, from time to time, make inquiries from them, and

"Submit a report on the action taken on this resolution by the two Governments to this Assembly at its next session."



In the course of the discussion of this resolution by the Political Committee, the Delegations of many countries who had supported India's cause during the 1946 debate urged that the part of our resolution which invited the Assembly "to express its regret at the refusal by the Government of South Africa to accept the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly dated December 8th, 1946, as a basis of discussion with the Government of India and of its failure to take any other steps for such implementation" was tantamount to a condemnation of South Africa and likely to be regarded as evidence of a desire on the part of India to humiliate the South African Union. Since our purpose was not to humiliate the Union Government or show any spirit of vindictiveness but only to work for a settlement which would safeguard Indian interests, the Delegation, with our approval, agreed to accept an amendment, moved by the Mexican Delegation, which had the effect of deleting the words which I have just quoted. With this amendment, the resolution was adopted by the Committee by 20 votes against 16. On the 20th November, the same resolution was placed before the Assembly. 31 countries voted for the resolution and 19 against it. The resolution runs as follows:

**"THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

HAVING CONSIDERED the reports submitted by the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa pursuant to the aforesaid resolution;

REAFFIRMS its resolution, dated 8th December, 1946;

REQUESTS the two Governments to enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution without any further delay and to invite the Government of Pakistan to take part in such discussions;

REQUESTS that the result of such discussions be reported by the Governments of the Union of South Africa and India to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall, from time to time, make enquiries from them and submit a report on the action taken on this resolution by the two Governments to the Assembly at its next session."

4. The majority in favour of this resolution, though substantial, fell short of the requisite two-thirds figure by three. According to the rules of the Assembly which require a two-thirds majority for all resolutions on important subjects, this year's resolution is not binding. Its moral importance, however, is in no way diminished by the shortfall of three votes in the requisite two-thirds majority. In any case, we are advised that last year's resolution remains operative. I should like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to all those countries which supported us on this occasion and to pay a tribute to our own delegation for the ability with which they pressed India's case. The outcome of debate on issues such as that of the treatment of Indians in South Africa is to be measured not in terms of arithmetic but the intrinsic merit of the cause and the support of enlightened world opinion for that cause. Judged by these tests, the stand taken by the Government of India at the last session of the Assembly has been fully vindicated. In supporting the cause of Indians in South Africa, we have worked not only for the rights of people of our own race but for the rights of oppressed people throughout the world. That attitude we are determined to maintain, in the firm faith that our cause is right and that ultimately right will prevail.

5. The House will not expect me, so soon after the conclusion of the Assembly session, to make any definite announcement as to our future course of action in this matter. Government must have time to study developments and to chart their future course in the light of such developments, particularly in the light of the views of those Indians in South Africa who, in order to uphold the honour of their race, have undergone and still are undergoing heavy sacrifices. All that I can do now is to give the House the assurance that we shall not falter either in our resolve to secure justice for Indians in South Africa or in our desire to achieve this object by methods which are consistent with the letter and the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

## STATEMENT ON PARTITION ISSUES BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

The honourable **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Minister for Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the States): Sir, with your permission, I should like to make before the House a detailed statement on partition issues between the two Dominions which I promised on the 9th December.

As soon as the principle of partition was accepted by the major political parties, the Interim Government appointed a Special Committee of the Cabinet to examine the administrative consequences of partition and to take necessary steps for the transfer of power to the two Dominions. This Committee was composed, at the outset, of H.E. the Governor General, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and myself. From the 1st of July this Special Committee of the Cabinet was replaced by the Partition Council, again with H.E. the Governor General as the Chairman, and two representatives each of the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League as the parties which would be called upon to form the Dominion Governments after partition. Dr. Rajendra Prasad and myself with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as alternate represented the Congress while Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan with Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar as alternate represented the Muslim League. The Cabinet Committee—later the Partition Council—worked through a Steering Committee composed of two officers—Mr. H. M. Patel and Mr. Mohamad Ali. In addition there were appointed 10 Expert Committees which among them covered the whole field of administration and dealt with important and varied subjects, such as division of the Armed Forces, of the existing administrative organisation, of records, of personnel, and of assets and liabilities; problems relating to currency and coinage, domicile and nationality, trade and economic controls, central revenues and budget and accounts. It was the function of the Steering Committee to ensure that concrete proposals were evolved within the given time by these Expert Committees, adequately dovetailing into each other to form a comprehensive whole, and to present these proposals to the Partition Council for decision, and after obtaining these decisions to take steps wherever necessary for implementing them.

The Partition Council was continued after the 15th of August by an Order issued by the Governor General under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. Its composition was revised, two members being drawn from each of the Dominion Cabinets; India's representatives continued to be Dr. Rajendra Prasad and myself, Pakistan being represented by such Ministers as were able to attend the meetings which were held in Delhi.

2. Expert Committees commenced investigations in the third week of June and were called upon to submit their reports within a month. Over a considerable area the Committees were able to make agreed recommendations, which the Steering Committee which considered the reports in the first instance was successful in reaching agreement on the bulk of the unsettled points. The field of differences was further reduced by the Partition Council, leaving over on the 15th August only a few important matters to be settled by the Arbitral Tribunal. The Partition Council had not altogether given up hopes of an agreed solution being found by discussion, and its confidence in this respect has been fully justified.

3. It will give the House some idea of the work of these Expert Committees if I review very briefly—indeed, it must, I fear, be a rather sketchy review—the more important of the numerous problems for which the Partition Council had to find solutions.

4. Perhaps the first important problem set to us was to reconstitute the personnel of the Civil machinery of the undivided Government of India into two cadres to serve the two Dominion Governments. For this purpose it was decided to give every Government servant an opportunity to select the Government he wished to serve and also to say whether he wished to have an

opportunity to reconsider his choice within a period of six months from the day of transfer of power. Separate cadres were then drawn up on the basis of replies received but actual transfers had necessarily to be arranged over a period of time. To enable the new Government to function effectively, provision was made on an agreed basis for the supply to Pakistan of office equipment, furniture, stationery etc., belonging to the old Government of India. It was also decided to make over to the new Government records and documents of exclusive concern to them and to duplicate those of common interest.

5. It was no easy task to list and divide the assets of the then Central Government, but when the problem was examined in detail by the departments. Sub-Committees of the Expert Committee on Assets and Liabilities there was found a wide measure of agreement regarding the allocation of the fixed assets on a territorial basis. The division of the railways, telegraph lines, the post offices, the mints, etc., was decided in this manner. Movable stores obviously could not be shared on this basis, and the basis adopted varied with the type of stores. Thus, the railway rolling stock was divided on the basis of mileage *cum* traffic, while other stores including the postal and telegraph stores were divided on the basis, broadly, of maintenance requirements. Before the 15th of August 1947, agreed decisions had been reached on the division of all fixed assets other than Ordnance factories and of all movable stores except Army stores and stocks of lease-lend silver. No agreement could also be reached on the basis for the division of the cash balances of the old Central Government and the sterling assets of the Reserve Bank of India. Nor was agreement reached as to the share of each Dominion of the old Central Government liabilities, though, as regards the initial responsibility for the liabilities of the old Central Government, it was agreed that India should assume it, subject to Pakistan contributing its share fixed either by agreement between the two Dominions, or if agreement were not possible, as determined by the Arbitral Tribunal.

6. In regard to the Central revenues accruing in the two territories after the 14th August 1947, it was decided by the Partition Council on the report of the Committee on Central revenues that each Dominion would retain the amounts collected in its territory. India agreed, however, to discuss at a later date, if Pakistan so desired, its proposal for pooling and sharing the revenues collected up to the 31st March 1948. Arrangements were also agreed upon for the avoidance of double taxation of income.

7. As regards contracts, certain principles for the allocation of contracts to one or the other Dominion, or for sharing the rights and liabilities arising from them, or for terminating them were evolved, and the contracts of the old Government are being dealt with in accordance with these principles.

8. Complete agreement was reached in the Partition Council over the issues considered in the Committee on Currency and Coinage except the allocation of the Sterling assets held by the Reserve Bank. As Pakistan naturally wished to have its own coinage and currency as soon as possible, India readily agreed to assist in every reasonable way and with that end in view undertook to make available for a period of time a portion of the capacity of the Nasik Security Printing Presses and of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay. Since, however, it would take some time to have the new coins and overprinted notes ready, it was decided that the existing India currency and coinage should remain common to both Dominions up to 31st March 1948 and that the Reserve Bank of India should be the common Currency Authority and the Central Bank for the two Dominions. It was realised, however, that it would take some time before the Pakistan overprinted notes could be issued in sufficient numbers to replace adequately the India notes already in circulation. It was agreed, therefore, that the period from the 1st April 1948 to 30th September 1948 would be treated as a transitional period

[Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]

and during that period India and Pakistan notes and coins would circulate freely in Pakistan, the India notes and coins being gradually withdrawn. The Reserve Bank of India would of course continue during the transitional period as the common Currency Authority. On the 1st October 1948 Pakistan would take over the management of its own currency and the currency reserve held by the Reserve Bank will be allocated between the two Dominions under the provisions of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947.

9. When the questions relating to trade and economic controls were examined, it was found that the long term policies to be pursued by the two Dominions could only be discussed after the new Governments had had time to examine their respective problems. Meanwhile, it was agreed that until the 31st March 1948 *status quo* should be maintained as far as possible and modifications in and removal of controls should not be effected except by consultation between the two Dominions. It was decided that during the interim period terminating on 29th February 1948—

(a) no customs barriers should be raised between the two Dominions;

(b) existing import and export policies should be continued.

(c) existing customs tariffs, excise duties and cesses should be left unchanged;

(d) no restrictions should be imposed on free movement of goods and remittances, including capital equipment and capital;

(e) no transit duties or taxes should be levied on goods passing from one territory to another and the existing trade channels or pattern of trade should not be interfered with.

It should be added, however, that Pakistan reserved the right to revise her attitude in regard to these matters in view of the fact that her proposal that the customs revenue should be pooled and shared during the interim period had not been accepted.

The House will be interested to know that the two Dominions have agreed to initiate discussions with a view to formulating an agreed policy in regard to the trade and economic relations of the two Dominions.

10. When the jurists examined the question of nationality and domicile, they came to the conclusion that as India and Pakistan would both be members of the British Commonwealth their citizens would continue to be regarded as British subjects. No immediate change was, therefore, called for as a result of partition: the two Dominion Governments could be left to formulate their respective nationality laws at their convenience. The Partition Council further decided that passport rules should be amended so that there should be no restrictions on the movement of persons from one Dominion to another. It is of course open to either to introduce such restrictions later.

11. The arrangements agreed to in regard to Foreign Affairs were embodied in the Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order, 1947. According to this Order the membership of all international organisations, together with the rights and obligations attaching to such membership, devolves upon India, it being left to Pakistan to apply for membership of such international organisations as it desires to join. Rights and obligations under the international agreements to which pre-partition India was a party devolve upon both Dominions and can, if necessary, be apportioned between them, such rights and obligations as have exclusive territorial application devolving exclusively upon the Government of the territory to which they relate.

12. As for the Armed Forces, it was agreed that the personnel would be divided on a territorial basis with the exception that Muslims from India and non-Muslims from Pakistan would have the option to choose the Dominion which they wished to serve. The division of regimental centres, installations, equipment, stores etc. raised innumerable complex problems mainly of an administrative nature which were dealt with by the Armed Forces Re-constitution Committee acting under the instructions of the Partition Council. By the 15th of August sufficient progress had been made to enable the two new Governments to assume the operational control over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. A good deal of work of the reconstitution of Forces however remained, and for this purpose a Joint Defence Council was established, consisting of the Governor-General of India as the independent Chairman and the Defence Ministers of India and Pakistan as members. A Supreme Commander was appointed to act as the executive authority of the Council.

13. By the 30th November 1947 when the organisation under the Supreme Commander was abolished, virtually all the work of the reconstitution except that of actually dividing and moving the stores had been completed. The Joint Defence Council has been reconstituted, with slightly modified functions, and is working through an executive committee consisting of the Defence Secretaries of the two Dominions and at least one Service Chief from each Dominion. The House will be gratified to learn that the Joint Defence Council which dealt with hundreds of complicated military problems was able to reach agreed decisions on all except two issues which at one time it was agreed to refer to the Tribunal, viz, the division of ordnance factories and the division of Army stores.

14. A renewed attempt was made in the last fortnight to settle all the outstanding issues. As I informed the House on the 9th instant, complete agreement has been reached on all of them and it will no longer be necessary to seek the assistance of the Arbitral Tribunal so far as the two Dominion Governments are concerned.

15. I shall now state briefly the details of the agreements reached on the more important of these matters:

(a) The undivided Government of India's cash balances as on the date of partition are estimated at a little under Rs. 400 crores, inclusive of the securities held in the Cash Balance Investment Account. Of these, Pakistan's share has, by agreement, been fixed at Rs. 75 crores. To this amount will be debited the Rs. 20 crores already made available to the Government of Pakistan on the 15th August 1947 and the expenditure incurred on that Government's account to date.

(b) Under paragraph 4 (3) of part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, Pakistan's share of sterling assets will be the ratio of the note circulation after adjusting any expansion against Pakistan securities in that Dominion. It has now been agreed that India should sell to Pakistan, for Indian rupees, additional blocked sterling up to an agreed limit as and when demand is made until the 31st December 1967. The formula for working out this agreed limit will be found in the paper which I am placing on the table of the House.

(c) As I mentioned a little earlier, the Government of India have assumed initial responsibility for all the liabilities of the old Government, subject to an equitable contribution by the Pakistan Government. It was agreed that Pakistan's share would be made up of the value of assets, physical and financial, which lie in Pakistan or are taken over by the Pakistan Government plus the share allocated to Pakistan of the uncovered debt, namely, the excess of liabilities over assets of the undivided Government, less the liabilities assumed directly by the Pakistan Government. Pakistan's share of the uncovered debt has now by agreement been fixed at 17½ per cent.

[Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel]

(d) For the valuation of the assets taken over by the two Dominions it has been agreed that book values should be adopted in all cases; in the case of the strategic railways, however, the book value by agreement is being written down arbitrarily by about 50 per cent.

(e) With regard to the payment of debt by Pakistan to India, it has been agreed that the total amount will be paid in Indian rupees in fifty annual equated instalments for principal and interest combined. The instalments will be payable on the 15th of August each year but no instalments will be payable for the first four years from the date of partition.

The rate of interest adopted will be the same as the average yield over a period of two years preceding the date of partition of the rupee and sterling securities of the Government of India with an unexpired currency of 12 months 15 years or over rounded to the nearest one eighth of one per cent.

(f) Each Dominion will continue to disburse the pensions now in payment in its territory, India continuing to pay the overseas pensions. The value of all pensions, both part earned pensions and pensions in issue will be capitalised and the liability shared in the ratio agreed upon for sharing the uncovered debt. To the extent that the capitalised value of the pensions disbursed by a Dominion is more or less than its share thus determined, an appropriate adjustment will be made in the financial settlement.

(g) It has been decided that Pakistan's share of the military stores will be a third of the stocks held in India and Pakistan on the date of partition or a third of the maintenance and reserve requirements of the two Dominions calculated on an agreed basis, whichever is less. The balance, if any, will fall to India's share.

(h) As for Ordnance factories, no physical division will take place, the Indian Dominion taking full liability for their book value. India has agreed to make available to Pakistan a sum of Rs. 6 crores to be drawn as and when required by way of assistance towards the setting up of Ordnance factories and a few other essential institutions like a Security Printing Press. This amount will be added to Pakistan's debt to India.

16. Rarely indeed have matters of such complexity been settled in so reasonable a way between two independent and sovereign States. Both India and Pakistan may justifiably take pride in this achievement.

17. Sir, I have now given the House a complete picture of the machinery that was set up to devise plans of partition and of the negotiations which have been carried on to settle outstanding issues ending in the final settlement of all complicated issues amicably. I am sure the House will appreciate that the Partition Council and other Committees and organisations set up to devise these plans and secure their implementation have accomplished a great deal within a comparatively short time. The House would perhaps appreciate it better if I reminded it that on the only previous occasion when a sort of partition took place in India, viz, the separation of Burma, two whole-time special officers with staff were appointed in the latter part of 1930 and took eight months to complete their preliminary report. The Reforms Office then continued the work for four years when in 1934, for adjudication of certain unresolved points, the Amery Tribunal was appointed in December 1934 and took another four months to produce its award. In short, that comparatively small undertaking took five years to complete at considerable cost. The present partition plans were, however, completed within a short period of six months at little additional cost to the Exchequer. This was made possible by the devotion to duty of our representative on the Steering Committee and all officers and men who were engaged in the task and spared no pains to secure quick and satisfactory results. I am sure when the history of the stress and strain through which we have passed comes to be

written the partition will be recorded as a miracle of concentrated effort and consummate ability. In this connection, I would particularly pay a tribute—and I am sure the House will join with me in doing so—to the drive, energy, broadmindedness and impartiality of Lord Mountbatten, to whom we all owe so much for the quickening of the pace.

18. One word more and I shall have done. I hope the new State of Pakistan and their Government will regard this settlement as a gesture of our friendliness and goodwill. The successful implementation of these conclusions obviously depends on the continuation of the spirit of accommodation and conciliation on both sides. Discord or estrangement on any vital issue—we have many vital issues yet to settle—is bound to place the good work which we have achieved in jeopardy. I hope, therefore, that, not only in the interests of the successful implementation of these conclusions but also in the interests of peace and prosperity in both the Dominions, cordiality, tolerance and amity will continue to guide both of us in the solution of other problems which demand urgent and speedy disentanglement.

*Arrangement between India and Pakistan regarding the Sterling assets of the Reserve Bank of India.*

[Vide paragraph 15(b) of the Statement]

It is agreed that in addition to the sterling to which Pakistan would be entitled under para. 4(3) of part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947, an amount of sterling calculated as below will be made available to Pakistan in the manner stated below :

- (a) The total of the Sterling assets in both the Banking and Issue Departments on the 30th September 1948 will be taken together.
- (b) From this total will be deducted the lump sum payable to H. M. G. at the time of the final settlement of the sterling balances on account of the capitalisation of pensionary liability, for H. M. G.'s military stores and fixed assets as on 1st April 1947, in India, etc.
- (c) Out of the remaining balance a sum in sterling which taken together with the gold held in the Issue Department will be equal to 70 per cent. of the total liabilities of that Department as on 30th September 1948, will be allocated in the manner prescribed in para. 4(3) of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947.
- (d) Of the remainder, 17½ per cent. will be allocated to Pakistan.
- (e) The difference between the total of what will fall to the share of Pakistan under (c) and (d) and what Pakistan would obtain under para. 4(3) of Part IV of the Order is the amount of the additional sterling to be made available to Pakistan.
- (f) In regard to the amount of this additional sterling, India agrees to sell to Pakistan from its Account No. II or similar Account, sterling for Indian rupee on demand being made by Pakistan up to the 31st December 1967.

**ELECTIONS TO STANDING COMMITTEES FOR MINISTRY OF FOOD AND TO COURT OF UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the Assembly that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the election of a member to the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food and to the Court of the University of Delhi, one nomination in each case was received. As there is only one candidate for a vacancy in each of these Committees, I declare the following members to be duly elected :

*Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food.*—Dr. V. Keskar.  
*The Court of the University of Delhi.*—Shri Deshbandhu Gupta.

## ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) BILL.

**Mr. Speaker:** I would like to make a little observation. I believe we are all determined to finish our labours of this Session by 5 p.m. sharp today. The business that we have before us does not appear to be heavy, because I find there are two motions for Select Committees and a recommendation for circulation for eliciting opinion. Therefore, there should not be much discussion over these. So the House may agree that, in case any discussion is prolonged and goes up to five o'clock, we shall follow, by agreement, at five o'clock, the procedure of demands of grants and all questions outstanding at that time will be put to the vote of the House.

The House will now proceed with the third reading of the Bill of the Honourable the Defence Minister, namely:

"That the Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon officers of the armed forces in disturbed areas, as amended, be passed."

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.: General):** It is with great sorrow that I have to oppose this Bill. I have the mandate of my party to support it.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Honourable Member need not disclose what has happened in his party. It is irrelevant here.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** When there is a conflict of duties, and the choice is between obeying the command of the party and the dictate of conscience which is the voice of God, I must obey the higher voice. My conscience tells me that this Bill is a "black" Bill, blacker than the Rowlatt Act, and blacker than even the Defence of India Act and the Rules made thereunder and it should not be on the statute book. I think that this Bill proposes to make martial law the normal law of this land. Martial law is abhorred, and there is a stigma attached to its very name. By passing this Bill, we shall make martial law the normal law of the land. The abhorrence and the stigma which have got associated with the very name of enforcing martial law will be absent in the promulgation of this present Bill which it is proposed to pass into an Act. So this Act will be far more dangerous. I cannot allow this Bill to be passed without bringing on record my emphatic protest against it just as my esteemed and Honourable friend Mr. Santhanam recorded his protest yesterday in a most emphatic manner. I think that if I do not oppose this Bill, then I would be betraying the principles of the Congress that I represent, and I would be false to my conscience. During all its long history the Congress has fought and suffered for extending the civil liberties of the people. This Bill is a negation of all civil liberties of the people. I represent the peasantry of Gorakhpur where there are 40 lakhs of people. I also represent the labourers in Railways, in the Post and Telegraph Departments, in sugar and jute factories and all other labour, and I feel that this Bill is bound to be used against all progressive kisan and labour movements and I feel it my sacred duty to resist the passage of this Bill with all my strength. I have seen the working of many Public Safety Ordinances recently promulgated in the provinces. The other day I received a letter from Bengal. My friend, Mr. Soumendra Nath Tagore, a great peasant and labour leader from Bengal and a relation of the great Poet, has been taken away by the police from his house and there is no knowing where he is and every effort of his wife to find out has been met by the authorities with the answer that she cannot be told. I have seen the working of these Ordinances in my province. Recently I have had occasion to speak bitterly against the working of these Ordinances in my province. How then can I support this Bill which is far worse than any of those Ordinances. I have therefore decided to do my duty and to oppose this Bill. I would rather be expelled from my party than suppress the voice of my conscience.



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

"That the Bill as amended be passed."

(On a division being challenged, a count was taken and only three members stood up for Noes.)

**Mr. Speaker:** The Noes are 3 as against the entire House.

The motion was adopted.

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Alwar State): Sir, I want to suggest that the names of the Noes should be recorded.

**An Honourable Member:** Do not bother, your names will go down in History.

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### ARMED FORCES (EMERGENCY DUTIES) AMENDMENT BILL

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh** (Minister for Defence): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill that I have just moved is a simple one and does not need any explanation. The House will remember that earlier this year we passed a Bill empowering the members of the armed forces to perform certain duties in case of emergency. That Act applies to all the provinces in India and the present amending Bill is intended to give further power to the Government of India to make the provisions of this Bill applicable to the States which have acceded to the Union of India after the 15th August. In this Bill that power is sought and I hope the House will agree to this. I do not think that there is anything objectionable in this Bill. It only requires a provision to be made that in case any States ask for the services of the members of the armed forces it should be made available to the States which ask for it.

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

"That the Bill to amend the Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

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

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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### PHARMACY BILL

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** (Minister for Health): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, Dr. V. Subrahmanvam, Shri Vinayakrao B. Vaidya, Dr. H. C. Mookerji, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, Mrs. Renuka Ray, Kazi Syed Karimuddin, Shri M. S. Aney, Shri O. V. Alagesan, Shri Bikramlal Sondhi, Prof. Yashwant Rai, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

Sir, in asking the House to accept this motion, I would just like to say a few words about the very unsatisfactory position that exists today. There is no authority whatsoever to regulate the profession and the practice of pharmacy. The practice is largely in the hands of persons known as 'compounders' and they are both trained and untrained. The profession is unorganised. There is no provision for registration. There is no check to prevent untrained persons from undertaking this very responsible work of compounding and dispensing medicines without any restriction. Compounders are trained today in provinces but the training is not of a high enough standard. A Drugs Act actually exists to control the quality of drugs that are imported and those that are manufactured at home but how can this Act be effective if we have not got an organised and trained profession of pharmacists for dispensing those very drugs. The position in advanced countries is that every pharmacist is required by law to be registered and he cannot be registered unless he has gone through a particular course of studies and passed an approved examination. I submit that it is only right that we also should have such rules in our country. This Bill that has been brought forward is intended to remedy these glaring defects. It is sought to provide Central and Provincial Councils that will not only prescribe minimum standards of training and qualification but will also inspect training institutions and will maintain registers of qualified persons. It is absolutely necessary that dispensing by unqualified persons should be stopped. The Bill was actually introduced in January 1946. It was circulated for opinion to all Provincial Governments and later circulated again. Replies have been received. The Bill was drafted after consideration of those replies. The measure is long overdue. I therefore hope that the House will have no hesitation in accepting the motion to refer it to a Select Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Shri Vinayakrao B. Vaidya, Dr. H. C. Mookerji, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Pandit Makot Bibari Lal Bhargava, Mrs. Renuka Ray, Kazi Syed Karimuddin, Shri M. S. Aney, Shri O. V. Alagesan, Shri Bikramlal Sondhi, Prof. Yashwant Rai, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C. P. and Berar: General): On a point of information, may I ask the Honourable Minister if she could kindly tell us how many Members of the proposed Select Committee are either doctors or are interested in pharmaceutical science or are at least Graduates in Chemistry?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think the point is within the special knowledge of the Honourable Minister. The Honourable Member can get the information, himself.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras: General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion before the House and in doing so I am constrained to remark that a Bill of this nature which has far reaching implications so far as the health of the people is concerned is one which cannot in its very nature command the attention of a thin and tired House on the last day of its session. The Honourable the Mover has had this Bill as a legacy, a legacy which originated after a period of 18 years of incubation. I wish the Honourable the Mover had taken us through the various and devious ways in which this question of controlling drugs as well as the controlling of the profession of the people who compound drugs had gone through during these years. The House would perhaps know, or at any rate such of the Members who were here in 1940 would know, that a Drugs Enquiry Committee or Chopra Committee as it was called, which reported in 1931, had prescribed that the Government should bring out two pieces of legislation, one to control the import and sale of drugs and the

other to control the profession of pharmacy. In 1938 some attempt was made to frame a Drugs Bill but that was dropped. By the end of 1938 Provincial Legislatures were asked to pass a resolution authorising the Central Government to initiate legislation in this respect. I was in the Madras Assembly at that time and I remember that we enthusiastically passed a resolution on these lines hoping that the Government of India would do something to enact legislation on such an important matter and bring in line the sale and compounding of drugs in India on a par with what exists in the matter of its regulation in other advanced countries. The Drugs Act was passed in 1940. But I do not think the country knew of the existence of a Drugs Act. I do not know if it was the habit of the Ministry of Health, or the Department of Health of the Central Government as it was formerly called, to issue reports in regard to these various Acts which it was supposed to administer. The Drugs Act of 1940 contemplated the setting up of a Central Drugs Laboratory, a Technical Board and a Consultative Committee. I do not know what the Government has done in the matter. I see that the Rules in regard to the Drugs Act were framed in December 1945 simultaneously with the announcement in the Gazette of a framework of the Pharmacy Act in December 1945. I would like the Honourable the Mover to tell us before the House votes on this motion whether the complementary legislation that has been enacted, the Drugs Act, is now in operation, whether the various Committees and Boards have been set up and what is being done in the matter, because without the Drugs Act working, a Pharmacy Act will be practically useless.

Sir, I have no doubt that everybody in this House will agree with the Honourable the Mover that this measure is very necessary. As I said before I would add that this measure is necessary notwithstanding the fact that people do not realise the importance of a measure of this nature in this country of ours. I wish the Government had placed in the hands of the Members of this House a précis of the opinions that have been elicited by circulation of this particular Bill to various Governments and interested parties. It might be said that the scrutiny of those opinions is primarily the work of the Select Committee. But it is also the duty of this House on a motion like this to indicate to the Select Committee how far they would like the scope of the Bill to be enlarged and in what manner they would like it to be changed. I think the Health Ministry should have devoted some effort in condensing the various opinions obtained reports of which I have been able to get from a friend. The opinions expressed are rather loose and it will probably take me hours to find out which are the more important of the opinions expressed on the Bill. Even so I can see that this Bill which was drafted in 1945 by the then Secretary of the Health Department, Mr. Oulsnam, is very imperfect indeed. It may be said that it has been based more or less on the British Act. But the British Act has changed so many times. In fact it has changed even after the Drugs Enquiry Committee had reported. There is a fundamental difference between the British Act and this Bill, namely that the control of the profession in the British Act rests on the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society is composed of members of the profession. Here we have to create a body for that purpose. And in the creation of the body I am afraid sufficient consideration has not been bestowed on manning that body with material that will be competent not merely to lay down what ought to be the curriculum in respect of the education of those who are to engage in the trade of pharmaceutical chemists but to lay down also how the profession is to be controlled. It is true that in a country like ours professional control is rather difficult even in the matter of the allied department of human activity, the medical profession. The Honourable the Mover will realise that it is not possible to control this profession by leaving it entirely in the hands of the professional people. Even so I believe that there is room for the Select Committee to change the composition of these Councils, both the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Central and the Provincial, so that more representation and more opportunity will be given for those who practise the profession to associate themselves in the matter of regulation not merely of the educational curriculum but also the regulation of the work of the pharmacists, so that the profession will as a whole develop some responsibility in the matter without which I think the Bill will be a dead letter.

Before going into one or two details of the Bill I would like at once to tell the House that there would be no use this House or the country at large feeling now that we have a Drugs Act and now that we have a Pharmacy Bill which will be passed into an Act we will be controlling the manufacture, sale and consumption of all kinds of drugs.

I was listening to the Honourable Mover the other day when she was more or less forced into admitting her interest in the various indigenous systems of medicine in vogue in this country, systems of medicine which will not bear any kind of regulation or control, and any attempt at regulating or controlling them will probably provoke the wrath of many of our people whose atavistic inclinations given full and free play are solidly behind the support given to the Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani systems of medicine. This is only one side of the medal. The Drugs Act and the Bill before us avowedly relates only to drugs which fit into some one of the western pharmacopoeas such as British, German and American, but there will be quite a large number of people engaged in this trade who can take cover under the fact that the drugs they vend belong to Ayurveda, Siddha or Unani systems while the drugs used by them will undoubtedly be the same type of drugs as are used in the practice of allopathic medicine and we will have no control over such people at all. Not that I suggest the Honourable the Mover should do something in the matter because I think it will baffle all human ingenuity to bring the vending of drugs used by practitioners of these systems into line. Besides that will be a very unpopular thing indeed. I should like to say that the country had better realise that this Bill is only a very imperfect attempt at safeguarding the health of the people, that the health of only those people that prefer to buy and use drugs and medicines which fit into one of these western pharmacopoeas, is attempted to be safeguarded by this Bill. In regard to some of the details of the Bill, I would like to add that it would be better if the Honourable the Mover could give some more information regarding the composition of the Central and Provincial Councils. We have professors in it, often times it happens that professors have no experience at all of the practical side of the trade. I am not pleading for any representation for the All-India Chemists and Druggists Association or any other similar body as such, but I would like some provision to be made, if not in the Act itself, at least some kind of indication given that Government should seek out some of the practising pharmacists and put them in the Central Council.

In regard to sections 10 to 17, I think the indication of what the Government wants here is not very clear. I would like to preface this particular remark, or rather to reiterate what I said before, that apparently Mr. Oulsnam did not have a very clear idea of what he wanted Government to do. What is it that the Government is going to do in this matter? Is it a question of having two sets of qualifications a diploma and a degree? The position has to be clarified. For a diploma it would probably be sufficient for entrants for this course to have the minimum educational qualifications. We could leave the regulation of the degree course syllabus to the universities, if it is decided that it should be a university degree.

There is one other matter on which I would like to lay some emphasis. In the case of the British Pharmacy Act, it starts with the proposition, that every registered pharmacist shall pay £2 a year to the Pharmaceutical Society. It starts with the fundamental fact that the organization which will be set up for the purpose of control and regulation will have adequate finance. I am sure the intention in this Bill is to authorize the controlling bodies to collect fees from people who seek to practice the profession, but it does not seem adequate. It is not made clear what the fee will be and whether it will be sufficient to cover the needs of these bodies. The financial aspect of the Bill finds mention towards the end in section 44, which says that the Provincial Council shall pay so much out of the fees collected by it to the Central Council. I would rather, Sir, that in creating autonomous bodies of this nature, the Government had better link them up with the taxpayer so that the tax-payer's representatives would be able to exercise some vigilance in regard to the working of these bodies. If it happens that the responsibility for the finance of these bodies is made part of the general revenues, it will appear in the demands for grants made by the Centre and by the Provinces. To that extent it might provoke some kind of interest in the Legislature. I would rather that the Government, Central and Provincial, take over the amounts collected by the various bodies in their particular spheres, but make themselves responsible for providing the finances for the Central Council as well as the Provincial Council for operating in their respective spheres. That is a point which the Select Committee would do well to examine.

Again in regard to the Provincial Council—Chapter III—I would like an enlargement of the scope for inclusion of representatives of people who practice the profession of pharmacy. These two factors, I think, if given some attention and amendments made suitably, will help in bringing out a better Bill at the end of the Select Committee stage.

I find there is no provision in the Bill to dissolve the Central and Provincial Councils. Notwithstanding the fact that the omnibus rule-making power will perhaps enable the Government to make some provision in this respect, I think there should be some specific provision for the Government to dissolve the Boards when it feels it necessary to do so.

With regard to section 45, I think some enlargement is necessary. I think it should be made clear to the public that dispensaries dealing with allopathic drugs employ competent people as dispensers. It is very necessary in view to what I have said with regard to the vendors of drugs which come under the category of the indigenous systems of medicine, being entirely out of the scope of this Bill. I think it would be necessary for all these dispensaries to have exhibited in some prominent places the names of those people who are responsible for dispensing the drugs and their qualifications. These are some of the points on which the Bill can be improved upon.

I would like before closing, Sir, to draw the attention of the Honourable the Mover that it would be the wish of many of the members of the House that the Government should not merely go forward with this measure and when it is passed, go ahead quickly to implement it, but also Government should take steps to pay some attention to the complementary measure which is already on the statute book and which is languishing because of want of attention by a government with other preoccupations presumably, but at any rate by a government which was more or less indifferent to the primary needs of the people of the country. I have no doubt that in the skilful hands of the Honourable the Mover this will prove to be a useful measure which will prevent those people who go to the allopathic system of medicine for treatment from suffering at the hands of unqualified people and quacks. I support the motion before the House.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya** (Madras, General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Statement of Objects and Reasons states that "it is desirable that as in most other countries only persons who have obtained the minimum standard of professional qualifications should be permitted to practise the profession of pharmacy". I sometimes doubt whether pharmacy is a profession or a trade. I do not know whether anybody practises the profession of pharmacy. The pharmaceutical chemist engages a compounder who practises the profession of compounding. He sub-serves the purposes of the doctor who requires invariably the assistance of private dispensers and pharmaceutical shops in order to supply the medicines prescribed by him. In any case, between the doctor and the patient, there certainly intervene two other people, namely the pharmacist and the compounder. Each of them requires training. There is no doubt about that. And as things stand, anybody who can gather together a number of bottles and medicines opens a shop and advertises himself as pharmaceutical chemist. Whether he has the necessary authority to hold such a shop and expose various articles for sale there, some of which are highly poisonous, is a matter to which attention has not been paid so far. We all know that every medicine is a poison in a sufficiently large dose; at any rate every poison is a medicine in a sufficiently small dose. Much depends, therefore, upon the correct knowledge of the dosage or the science of dosology, as it is called, of these various drugs. But the pharmaceutical chemist himself does not compound and does not dispense, and therefore these qualifications are more essentially required in the compounders that he employs than in himself.

Now, with regard to this Bill, this is one of the series of three connected Bills as I had indicated on the first day when the Dentistry Bill was considered; and in each of those two other Bills relating to Dentistry and Nursing there is at the end a Schedule, if I remember right, which contains a category of qualifications and also of the schemes of instruction and of the syllabuses offered and the diplomas and degrees conferred. But here this Bill does not contain any such category or Schedule—not that such courses are not offered. I know in the Madras Medical College there is a course offered in pharmaceutical chemistry. But in any case there are Sections 10, 11 and 12 which amply provide for the educational qualifications that must be attained before one can practise the profession. Now it appears to be contemplated under this Bill that special schemes of instruction or special institutions are likely to be brought into existence for the sake of facilitating the imparting of this education. Personally I should think that the courses offered in the Medical Colleges are ample as providing qualifications for a pharmacist. After all, what are the subjects that he must know? He must know inorganic chemistry, and then possibly a bit of organic chemistry, at least as much as students of the M.B. class know; then he must know all about *Materia Medica* and the process of compounding; and finally I should like him to know something about Medical Jurisprudence and in particular about that branch of the medical jurisprudence which is known as Toxicology or the science which relates to poisons and their antidotes. The pharmaceutical chemist is suddenly called upon to provide immediate remedy for a case of opium poisoning in which a person either by mischance or deliberately has taken a big dose of opium. Possibly, if he knows some thing about this toxicology, he may immediately prescribe a dose of potassium permanganate as an immediate remedy, as an antidote.

So, medical jurisprudence and Toxicology, Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, *Materia Medica* and the Art of compounding are the essentials that must be known to this gentleman. Now, all these are offered in the Medical Colleges and therefore there is no reason why, when a student enters these colleges he should not be marked off as a student of pharmacy and might be given suitable titles or degrees as he finishes his courses. As a matter of fact, in Medical Colleges you have mixed classes—classes for the military medical people, the

civil medical people of the lower grade and of the higher grade—and they branch off at various points into various courses of study, some of them are given advanced courses and others are given shorter courses. If the Select Committee is so pleased and is convinced of the wisdom of my suggestion, it may simply adopt this course, namely that the syllabus of studies offered in the Medical Colleges may be grouped together suitably into a pharmaceutical syllabus.

Otherwise, the Bill is purely an administrative measure. It is a Bill to organise the Provincial Councils and the All-India Council and establish a relationship between them, prescribe the fees and enact rules and regulations in order to bring into existence a scheme of disciplinary control. That discipline is very much required, there is no doubt about that and I welcome the Bill. This is one of the three sister graces of Legislation which a fourth sister has offered to us and I hope that you will allow this to go to the next stage.

श्री राममहाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल की तार्ईद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरा यह अर्ज करना है कि इस तरह का कानून न होने की वजह से बहुत सी गलतियाँ होती हैं। बहुत से गैर जिम्मेदार लोग जो इस तरह का धंधा करते हैं उनकी वजह से लोगों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचता है। इसलिये इस बिल की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है।

मैं सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर साहबान का सिर्फ यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात का ख्याल रखें कि ऐसे लोग जो देशी दवाइयाँ जैसे कि आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी दवाइयाँ बेचते हैं वे भी इस कानून के अन्दर आ जायें। बहुत से लोग मारकेट में सड़कों के किनारे दुकान खोलकर बैठ जाते हैं और ज्यादा जानकार न होने की वजह से लोगों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इस तरह से आम तौर पर सड़कों के किनारे दवाइयाँ बेचा करते हैं वे भी इस बिल के अनुसार रोके जा सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जब तक हम इन सब लोगों पर पाबन्दी या रोक नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक जो अस्ली मकसद इस बिल का है वह हल नहीं हो सकेगा। महज एलोपैथिक की दवाइयों पर ही रोक लगायें तो कोई विशेष लाभ न होगा। जो लोग देशी दवाइयाँ, यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवाइयाँ बेचते हैं या सड़क पर बैठ कर दवा बेचते हैं उनके लिये इस कानून के तहत पाबन्दी जरूर होनी चाहिये। मैं सिर्फ इसी बात के लिए सिलेक्ट कमेटी के मेम्बर साहबान का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech.)

**Shri Ram Sahai** (Gwalior State): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would like to point out that the absence of a law of this kind creates many mistakes. Several irresponsible persons who carry on such business are responsible for great loss to many people. This Bill is, therefore, badly required.

I want to draw the attention of the Honourable Members on the Select Committee to this thing that they should bring under the purview of this law those people as well who sell indigenous medicines, viz., the *Ayurvedic* and the *Unani*. Many quacks spread their paraphernalia in the public places, along the road sides and start advertising and then selling their medicines. These men have little knowledge of medicine and therefore they do more harm than good to the public. I wish we could stop this quackery. It would indeed be

[Shri Ram Sahai]

a very good thing if we could, by means of this Bill, prevent these people who are seen by the road side, from selling medicines to the passersby. So long as we do not impose restrictions on this class, the real object of this Bill will remain unfulfilled. The imposition of restrictions on simply the Allopathic Medicines will not be of much use. We must see that this law applies to those also who sell indigenous medicines or deal in *Ayurvedic* or *Unani* medicines or sell medicines on the roadside. I only like to draw the attention of the Honourable Members on this Select Committee to this thing.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is just one amendment before I call on the Honourable Minister. Shri Satyanarayan Sinha.

**Shri Satyanarayan Sinha** (Bihar: General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the name of Dr. Dharam Prakash be added to the names of the members of the Select Committee."

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the Honourable Minister agreeable?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes, I am agreeable.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, I shall just put the amendment to the House, not for vote. Amendment moved:

"That the name of Dr. Dharam Prakash be added to the names of the members of the Select Committee."

The Honourable Minister may now reply.

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Sir, I am very grateful to the House for the kind reception which was given to my motion and for the support that I have had and the recognition from them that a measure of this nature is very necessary. I need hardly assure all the speakers that the suggestions that they have put forward will receive the greatest consideration when the Bill is referred to Select Committee. I agree with one of the speakers who said that unless we properly control all systems of medicine, including our own indigenous medicines, we shall not really get very far. I am hoping great things from the Report which is shortly expected of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine and I hope it will be possible to standardise their practice and profession of pharmacy no less than those who dispense medicines for Allopaths. I do not think I need say any more at this stage except express my gratitude once again to the House for accepting the motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall first put to vote the amendment moved by Shri Satyanarayan Sinha. The question is:

"That the name of Dr. Dharam Prakash be added to the names of the members of the Select Committee."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That the Bill to regulate the profession of pharmacy be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi, Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Shri Vinayakrao B. Vaidya, Dr. H. C. Mookerji, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, Mrs. Renuka Ray, Kazi Syed Karimuddin, Shri M. S. Aney, Shri O. V. Alagesan, Shri Bikramlal Sondhi, Prof. Yashwant Rai, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Dr. Dharam Prakash, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.



## DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION BILL

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil** (Minister for Works, Mines and Power) :  
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Corporation for the development of the Damodar Valley in the Provinces of Bihar and West Bengal, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Ram Narayan Singh, Shri N. C. Mehta, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Mihirlal Chattopadhyaya, Shri B. A. Khimji, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir, although this motion is the last item on today's agenda.....

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the last but one. There is one item in the name of the Labour Minister who is not here.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Anyway, this is a very important subject and I really was attempting to make it more important so far as the procedure of this Assembly is concerned. (*An Honourable Member:* "Last, but not least!"). In spite of what is happening in this country, this Bill is an attempt towards building on the most approved and sound lines the economy of this country. It provides an agency, a mechanism so to say, for carrying out the scheme which is now sufficiently known and has become familiar as the "Damodar Valley Scheme". It will be in the fitness of things if I give some rough idea of what the Damodar Valley Scheme means in all its aspects. I am sure it will be welcomed by the members of this House.

It is a well known fact, Sir,—and certainly within the knowledge of those who although not resident in either Bihar or Bengal have been watching developments—that the Damodar River is a river which has worked havoc in course of history. I will not go into the details of the destruction which this great river has caused partly in the province of Bihar but mostly in the province of Bengal, but merely refer to certain incidents to show that a scheme of this character has come before the public none too soon.

In 1943 this river flooded so much that for days together the city of Calcutta was cut off. The railway traffic had to be diverted. Crops were completely ruined. Fertility of the soil was greatly affected. There was also loss in life. This has been going on from time to time, although this river is seasonal. But in the rainy season the rainfall, although not very great compared with other areas, is sufficient to cause floods with consequent destruction of life and property.

Many attempts have been made in the past to control these occasional floods, but so far nothing has been found effectively to check or regulate the waters of the Damodar. In 1943 a Committee was appointed with a view to further investigate this aspect and that Committee made a Report. It was considered by the Government of India, who came to the conclusion that it was high time that this problem ceased to be tackled in an isolated manner but a full-fledged scheme embodying the principles of what is now known as "multi-purpose scheme" was adopted as the right line of approach for the solution of this problem.

The matter was then referred, Sir, to the Central Technical Power Board. That Board made a report early in 1944. Government of India then invited two experts from America. Those experts visited the Damodar Valley. They also scrutinised the preliminary report made by the Central Technical Power Board. The principle was then accepted that Damodar Valley should be developed on the lines of a "multi-purpose scheme". These multi-purpose schemes have achieved considerable success in America and everybody now knows the romance of the Tennessee Valley Authority. It was only in the fitness of things, Sir, that

[Shri N. V. Gadgil]

the Government of India should accept this line of approach for the solution of the problem. They engaged further experts and a preliminary Memorandum on the unified development of the Damodar Valley was submitted in the month of August 1945. As it is, this Valley runs through two Provinces, namely, Bihar and Bengal, and it was necessary to bring the two Provincial Governments together and with their co-operation finalise the scheme. In the course of 1 P. M. of 1945 and 1946 and part of the year 1947, several Conferences were held which were attended by the representatives of the Bihar Government as well as representatives of the Bengal Government. Questions relating to the development of one aspect as against the other, as also questions relating to the financial aspects were discussed.

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe the Honourable Minister will take some time?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I will require one hour, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** We better adjourn at this stage and the Honourable the Finance Minister will lay on the table the authenticated schedule of expenditure.

AUTHENTICATED SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURE FROM 15TH AUGUST  
1947 TO 31ST MARCH 1948—LAID ON THE TABLE.

**The Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty** (Minister for Finance): Sir, in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Government of India Act as adapted, I lay on the table of the House an authenticated Schedule of the expenditure for the period 15th August 1947 to 31st March 1948.

In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, I, Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicholas Earl Mountbatten of Burma, Governor-General of India, do hereby authenticate by my signature the following schedule of expenditure from the revenues of the Dominion for the period from the 15th August, 1947, to the 31st March, 1948, namely:—

SCHEDULE

Amount (in thousands of rupees)

	Voted	Charged	Total
<b>A. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE :</b>			
1. Customs . . . . .	68,98	..	68,98
2. Central Excise and Salt . . . . .	2,29,50	2,50	2,32,00
3. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax . . . . .	94,54	..	94,54
4. Opium . . . . .	14,59	..	14,59
5. Provincial Excise . . . . .	2,75	..	2,75
6. Stamps . . . . .	63,54	1,39	64,93
7. Forest . . . . .	16,43	..	16,43
8. Irrigation (including Working expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works met from Revenue . . . . .	6,71	60	7,31

Amount (in thousands of rupees).

	Voted	Charged	Total
9. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)	13,31,57	54,28	13,85,85
10. Cabinet	2,63	7,92	10,55
11. Constituent Assembly of India	23,75	..	23,75
12. Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative)	14,29	..	14,29
13. Ministry of Home Affairs	20,17	..	20,17
14. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	28,02	..	28,02
15. Ministry of Law	5,49	..	5,49
16. Ministry of Education	21,29	..	21,29
17. Ministry of Agriculture	12,69	..	12,69
18. Ministry of Health	3,75	..	3,75
19. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations	20,76	..	20,76
20. Ministry of Finance	49,55	..	40,55
21. Ministry of Commerce	28,13	..	28,13
22. Ministry of Labour	12,78	..	12,78
23. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power	11,28	..	11,28
24. Ministry of Communications	3,03	..	3,03
25. Ministry of Transport	12,58	..	12,58
26. Ministry of Food	30,68	..	30,68
27. Ministry of States	4,71	..	4,71
28. Ministry of Defence	15,70	..	15,70
29. Ministry of Industry and Supply	12,03	..	12,03
30. Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation	8,00	..	8,00
31. Ministry without Portfolio	1,10	..	1,10
32. Payments to other Governments, Departments etc., on account of the administration of Agency Subjects and Management of Treasuries	19,86	..	19,86
33. Audit	1,08,55	40	1,08,95
34. Administration of Justice	4,60	2,40	7,00
35. Jails and Convict Settlements	13	..	13
36. Police	11,59	..	11,59
37. Ports and Pilotage	21,53	..	21,53
38. Lighthouses and Lightships	0,73	..	6,73
39. Ecclesiastical	2,21	..	2,21
40. Tribal Areas	55,22	..	55,22
41. External Affairs	1,11,13	..	1,11,13
42. Survey of India	64,91	..	64,91
43. Botanical Survey	1,43	..	1,43
44. Zoological Survey	1,92	..	1,92
45. Geological Survey	14,15	..	14,15
46. Mines	5,80	..	5,80
47. Archaeology	12,61	..	12,61
48. Meteorology	30,93	..	30,93
49. Other Scientific Departments	68,12	..	68,12
50. Education	79,51	..	79,51
51. Medical Services	21,19	..	21,19
52. Public Health	36,31	..	36,31
53. Agriculture	1,14,29	..	1,14,29
54. Civil Veterinary Services	17,37	..	17,37
55. Industries and Supplies	1,98,79	..	1,98,79
56. Overseas Communications Service	28,17	72	28,89
57. Aviation	1,08,62	..	1,08,62
58. Broadcasting	57,22	..	57,22
59. Emigration	20	..	20
60. Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	27,99	..	27,99
61. Census	1,50	..	1,50
62. Joint Stock Companies	2,32	..	2,32
63. Indian Dairy Department	8,39	..	8,39
64. Miscellaneous Departments	78,94	..	78,94
65. Currency	52,38	1,19	53,57
66. Mint	66,43	..	66,43
67. Civil Works	5,20,44	13,83	5,34,27

	Voted	Charged	Total
68. Central Road Fund	86,65	..	86,65
69. Territorial and Political Pensions	13,69	..	13,69
70. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,69,36	3,32	1,72,68
71. Stationery and Printing	1,14,80	..	1,14,80
72. Miscellaneous	23,32,69	..	23,32,69
73. Expenditure on Refugees	22,00,00	..	22,00,00
74. Defence Services Effective Army	57,47,19	..	57,47,19
75. Defence Services Effective Royal Indian Navy	3,91,43	..	3,91,43
76. Defence Services Effective Air Forces	9,22,50	..	9,22,50
77. Defence Services Effective Supplies and Stores	19,01,67	..	19,01,67
78. Defence Services Non-effective charges	7,71,69	..	7,71,69
79. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	70	..	70
80. Resettlement and Development	3,59,78	..	3,59,78
81. Civil Defence	1,08	..	1,08
82. Delhi	98,78	20	98,98
83. Ajmer-Merwara	42,64	22	42,86
84. Panth Piploda	14	..	14
85. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56,90	22	57,12
86. Relations with Indian States	36,52	..	36,52
Interest on Debt and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of Debt	..	20,52,40	20,52,40
Staff, Household and Allowances of the Governor-General	..	11,80	11,80
Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments	..	44,03	44,03
Federal Public Service Commission	..	7,20	7,20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,93,80,80</b>	<b>22,04,62</b>	<b>2,15,85,42</b>

**B. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL :**

87. Capital Outlay on Forests	33,01	..	33,01
88. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	10,02	..	10,02
89. Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)	3,11,70	..	3,11,70
90. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Stores suspense (not met from Revenue)	1	..	1
91. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	5,30,92	..	5,30,92
92. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	1,58,65	..	1,58,65
93. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	32,78	..	32,78
94. Capital Outlay on Mints	57,45	..	57,45
95. Delhi Capital Outlay	62,04	29	62,33
96. Capital Outlay on Civil Works	64,21	..	64,21
97. Commuted value of Pensions	1,02	..	1,02
98. Payments to Retrenched Personnel	1	..	1
99. Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	2,32,71	..	2,32,71
100. Capital Outlay on Development	24,27,64	..	24,27,64
101. Capital Outlay on Currency	1,20	..	1,20
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,23,37</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>39,23,66</b>

**C. DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES :**

102. Interest-free and Interest bearing Advances	6,55,05	26,50,00	33,05,05
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,39,59,22</b>	<b>48,54,91</b>	<b>2,88,14,13</b>

New Delhi, the 12th December, 1947.

Governor-General of India.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch till Half-past Two of the Clock.*

*The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half-past Two of the Clock  
Mr. Speaker (the Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.*

**DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION BILL—contd.**

I was referring to the various conferences that were held under the auspices of **The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: Sir, when the House rose for Lunch the Centra Government and which were attended by representatives of the Bengal and Bihar Governments. As a result the Damodar Valley scheme has been fairly finalised and, as I stated, the Government of India have accepted the view that the scheme is the right solution of the problem of flood control; and as such this Bill in order to give a sort of mechanism and agency has been introduced in this House. As I stated, this scheme is based on the principles of a multi-purpose scheme, and it is only fair that I should deal with some of those principles as briefly as possible. Before I do that, just to give an idea as to the gigantic nature of this enterprise, I may mention the area that will ultimately be affected for good by the scheme when it materialises. Roughly the area of Damodar basin at the mouth is about 8500 square miles; up to its confluence with Barakar river it is about 6000 square miles; and the drainage area that can be controlled by the dam would be 6620 square miles. The total control storage capacity will be 4,700,000 acres and the submerged area would be roughly 145 square miles or 1,05,750 acres. In terms of population the benefit that will accrue will be to about 50 lakhs of people. As against this some people will have, so to speak, to be expropriated or uprooted from the soil, and that will be round about one lakh of people. Now this is a very great problem of resettlement. I shall refer to that later on, but I am just giving an idea of the gigantic nature of this enterprise which is—let me say for the delectation of my Honourable friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena—a State enterprise; and more and more such enterprises are to be undertaken by this Government, because this Government does not believe that its duty to the people ends with the maintenance of law and order. A modern State is something more than a police State; the modern State has come to mean a social service State. How far and to what extent these functions should be carried out is a matter which will have to be considered in the circumstances then existing. But on the major question I think there can be no doubt that the State must guarantee every person a decent standard of life. That also means full employment; and in order to effectuate this policy if it becomes necessary to socially own the means of production, the State will certainly be justified in doing so.

Now, Sir, this scheme, as I said, is based on the principles of a multi-purpose scheme. It means that in the first place the flood that occasionally does harm and causes loss of life and property has got to be controlled. Even from the point of view of purely financial considerations this has got to be undertaken. A few minutes ago I referred to the flood incident in the year 1943 when the great city of Calcutta was cut off from the rest of the country for some days together. An expenditure of about 75 lakhs of rupees had to be incurred by the railway alone in diverting the traffic. It is estimated that the annual loss in terms of money on account of the uncontrolled nature of the waters of this great river Damodar is 25 lakhs a year. That itself, as I said, is a good consideration, and if a scheme which visualises complete control of the waters and their regulation is to be financed, it even deserves to be financed irrespective of any consideration of return, because it has an insurance value of its own. Therefore, the most important aspect of this multi-purpose scheme is the flood control aspect. Undoubtedly this has more to do with the province of Bengal and not much to do with the province of Bihar, but that is no argument to say that such a scheme ought not to be undertaken.

[Shri N. V. Gadgil]

If you remember, Mr. Speaker, I said that this whole scheme is worked on the principle of a unified scheme and no particular aspect of that can be isolated and can be given undue importance. I will request the House and the public at large to look at this scheme as a whole, not in terms of this district which may be submerged; not in terms of some benefit that may accrue to another district; not in terms of another province which may get the benefits of irrigation; but take the Damodar Valley area as a whole and let us see if we are able to show and possibly to convince that as a result of this scheme the standard of life will decidedly be better, and this valley which has been the subject of flood and consequent destruction of life and property is turned into a valley of prosperity and happiness.

Now, Sir, the aspect of flood control apparently does not go to show that there will be any return in terms of money. But as I said, it has an insurance value of its own. But when we take into consideration the other aspect, I will be able to show, Sir, that even from the point of view of financial consideration, this scheme is going to pay its own way. And even if it does not, I will ask those who are acquainted with advanced economic thought in the world to apply to this what is known as multiplier conception. In other words, if say public expenditure is undertaken and some purchasing power is, so to say, injected, the result is not merely proportionate to the purchasing power spent but it goes on multiplying. The wheels of industry move, employment grows and the return may be not only three times or four times but it may be much more. In other words, prosperity begets prosperity. It is infectious and in a sense it is invisible. Therefore, when we look upon this scheme from a point of view in which objectively we may not be convinced that it is a paying proposition, or a productive scheme, yet I make bold to say, Sir, that the returns in terms of invisible dividends are so great that any Government charged with the duty of bettering the lot of its people will not shirk from undertaking it.

Now, Sir, coming to the second purpose, which is one of the principles upon which the scheme has been worked out, is <sup>irrigation</sup> navigation. I do not want to detain the House by giving detailed figures. I will only say, Sir, that about nine lakhs of acres will be brought under cultivation and quite a large area in which at present only a single crop is grown may be turned into a double crop area.

**Shri Biswanath Das** (Orissa: General): How much is that?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: Not only this, but it is the intention that by having research made, it may be possible to turn certain areas in which three crops can be grown in the course of a year. It has been estimated that such a thing is a possibility. By scientific land management, by using modern appliances and fertilisers, by improved methods of agriculture, such things are possible. But I am only under-estimating when I say that so far as the irrigation aspect of the scheme is concerned, it is going to confer a definite benefit on the people of this valley.

It is true, Sir, that a substantial benefit of this will go to the province of Bengal. But it is possible, Sir, that in course of time additional benefit in the matter of additional areas under irrigation may be made available in certain areas of Bihar also. But as I said, the right approach to the whole thing is not to consider this area or that area but to look upon the whole Damodar Valley area as one and upon the scheme as one unified scheme. As I stated that the net profit, so to say, after deducting expenditure and also debiting interest on the capital that may be considered to have been expended on this particular aspect, in the beginning may be none, nor there will be any deficit too.

The water rate that our planners have calculated is considerably lower but when the price of paddy increases, when an increase in the water rate is justified, I have no doubt that the balance sheet, so far as this particular aspect is concerned, will show that this is a very sound investment.

Now I will briefly deal with the third aspect, namely, generation of power. It is calculated, Sir, that as a result 300,000 K.W. will be available and even assuming that we sell electricity at a fair rate in relation to rates available elsewhere in India, the whole thing will give us an annual profit of little more than a crore of rupees. We may, if things permit, follow the principle of the great industrialist, Henry Ford, *vis.*, lowest margin of profit on the highest turnover, but that depends upon the possibilities of the utilisation of power in the area. It is no use having installed capacity without a plan for utilisation. I remember the other day Prof. K. T. Shah remarked that unless we have a plan for the use and utilisation of the power that we propose to generate all this effort will prove a white elephant. I want to assure him, although he is not present in the House today, that this aspect had been taken into consideration and let me tell him that before the scheme has actually started, industrialists from Bengal and other Provinces also are making land purchases and the price of land is steadily going up. The whole scheme means, to put it very shortly, water for irrigation, power for industry and employment all round. That is how we can describe the whole scheme in a nutshell.

In connection with power there has been two considerations before the engineers concerned. One is to have only hydro-electric power and another is to have a combination of hydro and thermal energy, so that the cost per unit would be considerably less. I am told that if such a combination were to be effected the cost of total production of energy will be less by Rs. 60 lakhs. In that case the returns would be considerably augmented. In other words, this scheme becomes more productive and more profitable than what we think it would otherwise be.

There is another aspect of this multi-purpose scheme, which I should refer to briefly, *vis.*, waterways. Our engineers say that it is possible that if the scheme materialises nearly 600 miles of waterways will be available. That may be useful for the transport of coal or other merchandise and the House will agree with me when I say that when a full economic development of this valley takes place the whole transport system, which includes highways, waterways and railways, will have to be integrated into some unified system, so that goods might be taken from the place where they are produced to the place where they may be consumed cheaply and quickly.

There is another aspect and that is supply of water to the civil population. I have not the actual experience of the exact difficulties of the people living in this valley but as I know the nature of this particular area it is possible that many villages may be going without good water for drinking purposes and also there may be water shortage in some towns and cities which are situated in the Damodar Valley area. Supply of adequate water is a great boon. So these are some of the aspects which have been taken into consideration while formulating this scheme.

The scheme consists of a series of eight dams—four dams on the Upper Damodar and four on the Barakar. The idea is that in order to control the floods you must control the tributaries. It is said that a man is known by the company he keeps. Similarly in regard to a big river its character, its flood and its utility also are greatly determined by the character of the tributaries that flow into it. It is much better to have some dams on some of these tributaries, so that the water may be controlled at places in such a manner that the flood which ultimately overtakes the area in Bengal may be so controlled that this waste of water may be turned into wealth. A great English economist has said that India is a rich country with a poor people. With so many rivers, with

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so much mineral wealth, with such a vast population and with such great leaders, if this contradiction cannot be solved, there is no bright future for this country. I have always looked upon this as a great challenge to the constructive ability of our people. Here are the opportunities. As I said the other day, 40 million kilowatts can be generated from water power alone and if we succeed in doing that, as I pointed out, you will have electric light in every village and a radio in every home. Taking this scheme in particular, as I have stated, this is going to benefit more or less 50 lakhs of people. In what way? Additional land under irrigation, facilities for intensive agriculture, scope for industrialisation, abundant electric power. Not only this but it has been provided that centres of recreation may also be developed by the Corporation. As you go on thinking about the problem many ideas suggest themselves, as they did to those who worked out the Tennessee Valley Scheme.

Fish can be made available. Mr. Munshi is looking askance at me as he perhaps thinks that there is some contradiction in a Brahmin talking about fish. I am purely looking at it from an economic point of view, at any rate a modern Brahmin does not worry when he talks about fish. It is possible to develop fish culture to the extent of giving Rs. 50 lakhs every year. That is the estimate given by one of our planners. There will be recreational grounds which will be a source of happiness to the people. These are some of the main aspects but, as I said at the beginning, about one lakh of people will be uprooted. That creates a great problem of resettlement. Any multi-purpose scheme consists of several aspects, such as planning, designing, construction, resettlement and utilisation. I will not deal with every aspect, because I have promised you, Sir, that I shall not take more than 40 minutes of this House. So far as the stage of planning is concerned it is nearly over. Let me tell this House that although, as I said, the scheme has been finalised, every criticism that appears in the press or is addressed to the Ministry is taken and will be taken into consideration. It is important to note that we have to work not on a clean slate but on the facts and circumstances that exist, and one of the most important circumstance is the existence of coalmines there. We have to consider whether by fixing up a dam at a particular place we are going to submerge an area which is rich with coal. In that case we have to balance the disadvantages of this as against the advantages I have just mentioned.

3 P. M. Let me assure the House that whenever it was found that the location of any particular dam at a particular place was going to affect us substantially so far as the coal resources are concerned, that has been modified and the loss—because apparently it is a loss—has been reduced to a minimum and it will be reduced to a minimum. Suggestions have been made that it is possible to work coalmines although they may be submerged in water. I am very much encouraged by this report but at this stage it seems to me somewhat—I do not say fantastic but—impracticable. Anyway the line of approach is to see that the area which is likely to be submerged and which contains coalmines will be reduced to a minimum, also that the area which is to be submerged should be such as would contain less population as against any location in which the population of the area that may be submerged would be more. As planned at present the area that is to be submerged is two-thirds waste and one-third under actual cultivation. But you will agree with me, Sir, and the House will also agree that the scheme being in the interest of the community as a whole the interests of a few must not stand in the way for it is intended for the benefit of the many.

I will say nothing about the designing aspect beyond saying that it is being actively prosecuted. We propose to invite experts. You will remember, Sir, the other day the Honourable the Prime Minister stated that the Government was so anxious to complete the schemes earlier than what is budgeted for by engineers that it was even thinking of inviting foreign firms and asking them



to undertake on contract some construction or part of construction of this scheme as well as of other schemes.

As regards the problem of resettlement let me confess that this is a very delicate problem. It is obvious that we are going to deprive one lakh of people not only of their means of livelihood but we are taking them away from their homes, from the villages in which they and their ancestors have lived. But it is the intention that they will be given land for land as much as possible and, where it is not possible or where a particular individual does not want land, they will be adequately compensated. We have been very much familiar with the description that Indian villages are not well-planned, they are dirty, they are mere hovels, no amenities are provided in them. Here is an opportunity to translate some of the best conceptions which have been given expression to in the course of the last so many years by our social workers. They can resettle these people in their new habitation, in modern villages which will provide decent and pleasant houses, pleasant surrounding, playground, and schools. Where industrialisation takes place inasmuch as the power that is to be used is electric power, there will be no smoke and the factory will not be merely a place where one has to slave but even in work it may be possible to say that man may take some pleasure. Here is a field in which the socialist can have co-operative societies of these people who are to be expropriated and settle them if they cannot or do not wish to follow agriculture on industrial lines and in business activity. When I think of the possibilities of the scheme I often become poetic and you know that there is no limit to a poet's imagination. But being a very practical man and charged with the piloting of a Bill in a House which is not always very friendly I have to come down to brass tacks and hard realities. Therefore, this problem of resettlement, as I said, has got to be handled with great delicacy and in this particular aspect of the scheme the utmost co-operation of the people, of the leaders and of the workers is necessary and is in fact a *sine qua non* of the success of the scheme. The other day I saw a film in which the development of the Tennessey Valley was shown. I saw a peasant following old style methods of agriculture. He would not come and sign the contract to give up his land. He went on holding. Another went in and when in a few days' time he found that the other fellow who agreed to go into the scheme gradually had a good house, a piano, found his wife better clothed, his children more cheerful and schools coming into existence for them he also joined. I propose, Sir, with the help of the Honourable Minister in charge of Broadcasting and Public Information to have a film so that people may know the present state of the valley. I would not hesitate to call it a valley of death and destruction today and to say that when the scheme becomes a reality the valley will be turned into a valley of prosperity and happiness. Unless there is a lot of propaganda, a lot of educating the public—not only that section whose area is to be submerged but others also—there is no possibility of pushing through this scheme or other schemes which the Government propose from time to time push. These are the facts.

This scheme is to be brought into existence and hence the problem of the agency becomes very relevant. The Bill that is now before this House is modelled on the provisions of the Tennessey Valley Bill which was passed by the Congress of the United States of America.

It is not my intention, Sir, to go on explaining in detail the various principles on which this Bill is framed. But I will be failing to do my duty if I do not give very briefly the main points in this Bill. It is proposed, Sir, to constitute a Corporation and a Board of Directors, as you will see, consisting of three persons, and let me say, Sir, that upon these three people depends the success of the whole scheme. In the American Legislature it was stated:

"It is a great responsibility imposed upon the members of the Board, but it is a great opportunity that will come to those chosen for this great service. For such position of trust and responsibility, undoubtedly the President will search the nation over for the right men

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to whom to entrust not only this vast investment of money but this great responsibility not only to the people of that section of the country but to the people of the whole nation. If through the incapacity or the indifference of the members of the Board, this great humanitarian project should fail, then progress along this line in other parts of the country will be set back for two or three generations."

Nearly 52 crores are to be spent over the scheme, and these three gentlemen must be not only practical administrators, incorrupt, honest and thorough, but they must be visionaries as well. There are plenty of practical, efficient administrators in the secretariat. They are good in noting they are good in many other things; but here is a job in which the vision of a poet and the practical knowledge of an engineer are expected. Therefore it will be a big task for the Government to select three people, and as has been said in the United States Congress, the Government will have to look over the whole nation to find out such capable men. It will not be relevant to urge that they must be necessarily from Bihar and Bengal, or one must be from Bihar and another man must be from Bengal, although that aspect cannot be altogether brushed aside; but let us agree that when we entrust such a big sum running into 52 crores, practically handling the destinies of 50 lakhs of people and their welfare, in fact it becomes a sort of administration by itself, charged with everything—their welfare, industrialization of the area, agriculture, even municipal administration, everything that a government is expected to do—naturally these men must be of a very high character and capacity. The other principle that has been accepted in this Bill is that all appointments must be made on merit. Nobody can take exception to it. Other provisions for the financing of this corporation, laying down its powers and its duties are there.

There is another thing, Sir. As this becomes a sort of autonomous body, the question naturally crops up, what should be the relation of the Central Government with this Corporation? A *via media* has been found out which lays down that questions of policy will be laid down by the Central Government, but in the actual day to day administration of the Corporation, the Central Government will not interfere. Every year a statement of account will be sent to the two Provincial Governments and to the Central Government; accounts will be audited; the treasurer is to be appointed by the Central Government—I am sorry to say, Sir, there is a mistake in printing. In clause 6 it ought to be:

"The treasurer of the Corporation shall be appointed by the Central Government."

It is wrong to say "by the Corporation with the previous approval of the Central Government."

These are some of the main principles on which this Bill is based. In fact there is not much to which exception can be taken, but I myself decided to move a reference to the Select Committee because I thought that this should be a model for many other schemes to come. So it is much better that it should be thoroughly discussed in the House and that it should be discussed more closely and in greater detail in the Select Committee, and it should be passed in the House in as model a form as possible. My own idea is that this should serve as a model for other schemes to come.

Mr. Speaker, I do not want to detain the House further. I would welcome every suggestion, and the members of the Select Committee would also welcome, and you will be pleased to find that I have given representation in the Select Committee to both the provinces of Bihar as well as Bengal. I have no doubt that the two governments will co-operate in this joint endeavour, which is going to confer benefits on the people of both the provinces. Before a few months it was impossible to expect co-operation with the same intensity with which I may expect today because we are living under a different political set-up. Today we are all anxious to give ample power to the Centre so that that power may be used for the conferment of benefits on the people of the provinces. If you study the financial provisions of this scheme, the Central Government is going to share quite a large portion—50 per cent. so far as flood

finances are concerned, and in other matters also to a considerable extent. It is therefore only meet and proper that the Central Government must have some voice—some power to issue instructions, and to see that the development and execution of this scheme is in consonance with the general policy laid down by it in this connection for the whole country. There should be no lop-sided development; we are all thinking of planning and we are also thinking that the planning should be on regional basis, there should be fair decentralization of industry. If industrialization is to depend upon power and if power is to be mainly supplied by hydro-electric energy, we are very fortunate that our rivers are so situated that we can easily have decentralization and regional planning so far as industrialization is concerned.

Sir, this Damodar Valley Scheme is the first of its kind and I feel it to be my singular good fortune that I should be called upon to pilot this Bill. And may I also say that the Members of the present House also have the singular good fortune of saying that here is an effort which is going to revolutionize the entire economy of this country, and when years hence those who come to take our places in this very House will say, "here is some thing which they started and made our country as worthy as is described in our national song: *sujalam uphalam. nasya shaamalam*: Sir, I move.

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Corporation for the development of the Damodar Valley in the Provinces of Bihar and West Bengal, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri Jajpal Singh, Shri Ram Narayan Singh, Shri N. C. Mehta, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Mihirlal Chattopadhyaya, Shri B. A. Khimji, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Shri B. Das (Orissa: General):** Sir, I congratulate my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil that it has been his singular good fortune to introduce in this House the first measure, the first Congress measure, of benefit to a large number of people, and if I accept his own words that one lakh of people will be de-housed and that fifty lakhs of people will be benefited and will live in better conditions of life, let me say "Amen" to his substantial proposition. This is the first measure which the Congress Ministry has introduced, where a Bill thinks in terms of the people of the country. This is the first measure where the public health and well-being of the people have been considered. I refer the House to clauses 12 and 44. In clause 12 the functions of the Corporation has been laid down as:

"It shall be the duty of the Corporation to promote by such measures as it thinks fit the agricultural, industrial economic and public health development of the area within its operation."

I need not go into the other points which have already been referred to by my Honourable friend the Minister for Works, Mines and Power and has my approval.

Sir, this is a matter of great congratulation that the Congress Ministry has thought in terms of the public health and the welfare of teeming millions than in terms of capitalistic ideas as we find in other measures,—similar measures,—that were brought into existence by the predecessor of the present Government. Sir, that alien Government introduced many such corporation measures, control over which passed out of the hands of the Legislature and which though indirectly controlled by the then Government vested all powers in practice in the hands of the Corporations. Sir, the Reserve Bank Act, the Statutory Railway Authority, and the Ports Trust—the Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Ports Trusts—they are all controlled by Acts of Legislature.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Hussain Imam (one of the Panel of Chairmen).]

[Shri B. Das]

Similar Corporations were created, but unfortunately complete control passed away from the Legislature and even from the Government of India and the Commere Members of the time had little control over them. Nor even the Finance Members of the time had control over the Reserve Bank. I need not talk of the Railway Board which the House discussed threadbare a few days ago, and even today we are not satisfied with the administration of the Railway Board. Therefore, Sir, we are most anxious, and I agree with my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil, that we should devise such a controlling measure over the establishment of Corporations that it should be the ideal system which all other similar measures of the Government should follow.

Sir, the House has already discussed the Electricity Bill which is also establishing similar Central Government Boards and Provincial Boards. The House has discussed the Industrial Finance Corporation, which is under the consideration of the Select Committee, where also we are establishing similar Corporations or Body of Directors who will control big finances; whether they will function for the well-being and welfare of the people, of that this House must be very careful. In handing over power to the Central Government through the Minister for Works, Mines and Power, we have to see that that Department has got adequate machinery and at the same time the necessary requisite experience and brains to control similar Corporations like the Damodar Valley Corporation. I believe soon there will be a Mahanadi Valley Corporation where the Central Government is financing 167 crores of which the other day in reply to a question my Honourable friend said he had sanctioned 67 crores for the Hirakud Project. But a certain amount of control—adequate and expert control—must be exercised by the Honourable Minister's Department; and that control must have experienced men who can overrule Directorates of the Damodar Valley or Hirakud Projects, or even of other similar Projects by expert knowledge and expert administrative control.

Sir, at this stage there are two things about which I am not very happy. One lakh of people who are going to be de-housed will be rehabilitated. But what guarantee is there that each family will not be de-housed later on by those industrialists and capitalists who will come to those areas and set up their business? I would ask my Honourable friend to study closely the Punjab Canal Colonisation Acts under which land was given to agriculturists and a specific condition was made that non-agricultural classes cannot purchase the lands from agriculturists. Though West Punjab is not today part of India, it would be as well that our Government should borrow its experiences and practise them.

Then, Sir, I was a little alarmed when I heard my Honourable friend to say that large number of people from Calcutta and elsewhere are purchasing large acreage of land in the Damodar Valley, and that they were not Bengalis or Biharis either. The Honourable Minister's Department has been engaged on the Damodar Valley Scheme for the last two years. Why have they not notified that there should be no transfer of land, no appreciation of value of land in certain areas which are situated in the Damodar Valley and so on? Had it been done, this kind of rise in prices and inflation of land value would not have occurred. And then, Sir, I would not like all these exploiters, these big industrialists and capitalists, to come and deprive the children of the soil of Bengal and Bihar of their legitimate right to develop this multi-purpose scheme.

**An Honourable Member:** You have no poet's imagination.

**Shri B. Das:** I am an engineer, but engineers cannot be poets. This is an important aspect, to which I would like to draw the attention of my Honourable friend, and hope that he will see that there is no exploitation of the sons of the soil by the theory that the Damodar Valley belongs to Indians and not to Bengalis and Biharis.

Then, Sir, I do hope that the multi-purpose schemes which the Honourable Minister has started and others which he will introduce in future will all be successful, but we cannot compare our schemes with that of the Tennessee Valley Scheme of the United States. Our people have different characteristics, a different method of living. While the Americans have got large ideas in all spheres of living, we are somehow individualists and barring half a dozen or so of the members of this House, we are all of us from the rural areas and are of the agriculturist people. We do not want that the country side should be swept over by the capitalists with chimneys—of course, here is no chimneys, but electric fans. We do not want our workers in the workshops living in slum conditions. I do hope that the pious hopes of my Honourable friend will be justified and ten years hence, as my friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena would have it, the working classes in the Damodar Valley will be treated as the workmen of Henry Ford are treated in the U.S.A. under rural conditions of life.

But, Sir, one difficulty that my Honourable friend and we all will face in the progress of the multi-purpose schemes is that we are not a disciplined Nation. (*An Honourable Member*: "Question".) Our Government is not disciplined. We are all undisciplined. We are following theories and dreams. We are dreaming that we shall be progressing as the Tennessee Valley project does. But, Sir, America is a land of money, where money is worshipped. Of course there "work and money" go together. People work and earn money. But for tens of thousands of years we have been living under different ideologies. We cannot be a money-making machinery, although whenever my Honourable friend passes through Bombay City he can find people begging and at the same time people becoming very grey at thirty years by making money on the Stock Exchange or in other business and growing grey in mind and body in their hunt for money. Whatever forecasts the Honourable Minister's experts may make, he must consider this human factor of ourselves. We are Bengalis, or Biharis, or Indians, and we have a certain human way of living and we cannot suddenly grasp the high sounding ideas, the machine ideas, which the Tennessee Valley or the American people practice. That reminds me of a little story—a very good one—by Poet Rabiindranath Tagore where the poet describes how machinery and the machine age is swallowing and destroying everything that is human in this earth. I don't just now recollect the full story, so I leave it to any friend from Bengal to narrate it.

About clause 12, Sir, I would like to suggest that it should be definitely laid down that the peasantry should not be uprooted and that the peasantry when it is rehabilitated must be permitted to retain its land permanently. There should be a permanent provision in Clause 14 also. A similar provision should be made in clause 44 also.

Now I come to the powers of the Corporation. The powers of the Corporation are defined in Clause 24. We are going to invest this Corporation with powers like a Provincial Government which is today more than amenable to public criticism. I would only hope that this Corporation will not exercise its powers as the Bombay Port Trust, for instance, where there could be no criticism from anybody, and not even the Chamber of Commerce, or any other bodies or even the Bombay Government, can exercise any control over it. That was the past; I do not think the present is any better. So in those draft rules giving powers to this Corporation, there should be more humanitarian clauses. I want to know whether the Corporation is going to be managed by Calcutta and Bombay millionaires, mostly non-Bengali and non-Bihari, who want to establish big industries there and who are acquiring or will acquire hundreds of thousands of acres of land to work agricultural farms in the American pattern, or is it the privilege of this Corporation to serve the people of those areas so that they are not wiped out and that the population there does not have to serve in factories as factory labour and live in conditions of slums? We Indians are individualists; we like to be small farm-holders

[Shri B. Das]

with a few acres of land rather than draw Rs. 10 a day in a factory at Jamshedpur managed by Tatas or any other capitalists. So, as the Honourable the Minister mentioned, the Corporation will be a sort of Provincial Government, and I hope they should exercise similar human control as the Provincial Government and I hope my Honourable friends of the Select Committee will see to that.

I have already said that clause 44 should introduce this humanitarian aspect, particularly economic and social welfare and public health; it should be specifically laid down.

In clause 58 I find that the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette make rules. . . As the question affects the three Governments, the Central Government, the Bihar Government and the Bengal Government, the clause should be amended, so that the Bengal and the Bihar Governments should simultaneously publish those rules to enlighten the public. I suggest that much.

I would suggest one more thing. The annual report of the Corporation must be laid on the floor of this House and also on the floor of the Bengal and Bihar Provincial Assemblies; otherwise the criticism of popular representatives of this House and of Bengal and the Bihar Legislatures will not be exercised and I find from my experience of 25 years, that if this is not done, we never get the chance to examine these reports. This House never got a chance to discuss the Reserve Bank annual reports and if we lay down in every measure like this and similar measures that the annual reports of such bodies and Corporations should be laid on the floor of this House, then there will be a debate on it in this House and the Corporation will not get more bureaucratic than the Tata concerns, Birla concerns or any other industrial concerns.

These are some of the observations I make, not with a view to criticise my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil, whom I have congratulated, but with a view to help him to have full control of this House to continue over the Corporation which he is bringing forth now, under our Free India Government. **While I wish such corporations every success so that it may prove beneficial to the nation, it has yet to be seen whether they will serve as an instrument of human service.** Our unfortunate experience under the foreign rule has been that whenever we have created a body or corporation in the interests of the nation, that body has become Frankenstein and has worked against public liberty, public peace and public welfare. I do not mean, I do not anticipate, but I give that warning. The time is so short between the past and the present. It is very difficult for me or for many of the Honourable Members of this House to anticipate that everything will be well, because, though we are a democratic and free country, we are all autocratic by our tradition and nature and I do hope that no autocracy will enter into the working of the Corporation and that it will work in the interest of the teeming millions, and not very much in the interests of outside capitalists who always go in for large-scale development and for exploitation of everybody and everything.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U. P. General):** I congratulate the Honourable the Minister on having presented the House with this epoch-making Bill. I should have wished that the Government came forward with a very comprehensive plan for the whole nation, which could transform our backward nation into one of the most powerful nations on earth. I however, think that this is a Bill in the right direction. If it had come as a part of the comprehensive plan, I think it would have been better and then you could have stressed each part of the plan according to its necessity. I do not know what amount of time will be taken to complete the project, but I do say that every step should be taken to hurry it and to do it as quickly as possible, because we are a nation who are very much backward at present in the world and we have

to make much lee-way to come into our own and therefore, I trust the Honourable Minister in charge, who I know is one of the most energetic persons, will, I hope, inject some of his energy into the execution of this project. This project reminds me of my own valley where I happen to live in Gorakhpur district where every year floods come in the River Rapti which rises in Nepal and flows through the eastern United Provinces and then falls into the Saraju. The river devastates thousands of acres of land every year and the people of Gorakhpur sometimes call it their big enemy. I know that river can be made to be as good a friend and as great a benefactor of that valley, as the Damodar river will become to its valley after this project is completed. I would draw the attention of the Honourable the Minister to take up that river project also. The valley of this river has the most fertile and most populous land in the world. In the Gorakhpur district probably we have got the most dense population, somewhere about 1,500 people to the mile. It was till recently probably the biggest district having 40 lakhs population and probably the most dense population in this country. I therefore hope that when the next valley project is to be taken, the claims of the Rapti Valley will also be taken into consideration, and therefore I had suggested that if a comprehensive plan for the whole nation were made and the needs of each valley were taken into consideration, the whole thing could be fitted in into one big plan and priorities fixed for its various items. I do hope that my suggestion will be borne in mind when the next valley is selected.

My Honourable friend the Minister was happy to remind me that this is a State enterprise. That means that every Bill relating to such valley schemes will now be a State enterprise. That leads me to hope that he has accepted the argument that we put forward during the debate on the Electricity Bill for complete nationalisation of all industries and now I believe that the whole scheme envisaged in the Electricity Bill will be under State control. The theory of mixed economy I should say is a most vicious theory and it should not be allowed to play havoc in the development of key industries.

I also want to draw attention to one other thing in this Bill that is, to section 49 where compulsory acquisition of land is mentioned. My experience about big projects under the British Government has been that when land is acquired for carrying them out, the poor peasants who are displaced from their ancient lands suffer most. They get very little compensation and are not properly cared for. I hope under the National Government when land is acquired, the claims of those people who are displaced will not be lost sight of. There should be some provision in the rules of such schemes and care should be taken to see that those people, whose original homes had to be taken away in order to provide happiness to the millions by executing such big projects, should share in the happiness resulting from the execution of such schemes so that when the projects are complete, they should have a claim to priority in sharing the resultant benefits. Sir, I do not wish to take any more time of the House; the Honourable Speaker has said we must see that all the business on the agenda is gone through today. I support the Motion.

**Mr. R. K. Sidhwa** (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting this Bill. I am glad because when this project is completed it will bring prosperity not only to these two provinces but to the whole of India. That is a point which has to be borne in mind. Today in spite of the Grow More Food campaign we say that Government have not bestowed proper attention to this question. When 50 lakh square miles of land will be under cultivation by a perennial supply of water through this valley it will grow so much surplus food that these two provinces will supply the deficit provinces; and the great burden that is imposed on this country by import of foodgrains will be considerably lifted. That is a redeeming feature of this scheme and I congratulate the Government on attending to this so

[Mr. R. K. Sidhwa]

early. I speak, Sir, from a little experience of the Sukkur Barrage in Sind. Before the Barrage was constructed the land was desert. In 1924 when the Bombay Government passed the scheme it cost 26 crores of rupees. It is one of the finest engineering feats in the world, and today its construction, I am sure, would cost more than 50 crores of rupees. After the construction of this Barrage the whole area has been brought under cultivation by a perennial supply of water and there has been a wonderful change in the situation. When Sind separated from Bombay it was considered to be a deficit province and this legislature was good enough to grant a subvention of a crore of rupees to run the province. After the construction of the Sukkur Barrage the cultivated area became so prosperous that the Government of India's debt of something like 26 crores of rupees was liquidated long before the stipulated period. I am therefore hopeful that this proposed scheme also will bring even greater prosperity to the provinces of India.

Another redeeming feature of this Bill is the proposed establishment of a Corporation and the entrusting of the work to three experts. Again from my experience of the Sukkur Barrage I can say that that work was entrusted to an able and efficient engineer. But there was enormous leakage, and in the Bombay Legislative Assembly it was revealed that a very large amount out of this 24 crores had gone out by back-door methods. In the present case the three members shall not have much to do with it either directly or indirectly. I must say that 'indirectly' is rather a vague word, and those who are appointed must be above board, men of honesty and integrity. Apart from their ability and engineering knowledge they must have those qualifications. I know that three is a small number but for work of this nature only a small body is necessary. I know it is difficult to get persons of integrity. But such people are available and I hope no other consideration will prevail in appointing them.

With regard to the supply of electricity I am glad to find that the electrical energy will be generated and given only by this Corporation, and the Honourable Minister stated that it will bring in a revenue of a crore of rupees. I only wish that the rate should be such as to encourage both industrial and domestic consumption, so that the villages in the vicinity may have electric power. That should be the aim of this Government. They must not try to make any profit out of this electricity because it will bring greater industrial prosperity to this country. Clause 19(2) says:

"Where a license is deemed to have been revoked under sub-section (1) the Corporation shall purchase the undertaking of the licensee, and where a license is modified under that sub-section, the Corporation shall, at the option of the licensee, either purchase the undertaking or pay fair compensation to the licensee."

The other day we discussed the nationalisation of electricity. Unfortunately we were not successful in amending the Bill in the way we wanted. But there is a provision that small electric concerns, of whatever size, may be purchased by Government. By the purchase of this electric concern, the electric concerns there will be nationalised. That will lead to further expansion through which many more activities will be undertaken by the people.

Sir, I have not studied the Bill thoroughly but from the cursory glance I find that there is nothing on which the Honourable Minister can be criticised. The money that will be spent will be spent properly on this Corporation, which is a new feature of this Bill. The scheme will minimise corruption to a large extent, though it may not do away with it altogether.

Sir, as I said before, it will bring prosperity to the whole of India and I whole-heartedly support the Bill.



**Shri Jaipal Singh** (Bihar: General): Sir, my Honourable friend **Shri Gadgil** has been talking of dam, dam and more dams. I feel that he should be designated the damming Minister. I congratulate him and congratulate myself also that it should have fallen to the lot of my home area, Jharkhand, to provide the first model dam that is to be followed by other dams and river control enterprises that are under the consideration of the Government of India. I do not mean mere platitudes when I thank our national Government for having put an end to talks and paper planning. For nearly five decades we had been reading and hearing about the Bhakra Dam but nothing happened. Within a few months of the attainment of our independence, we heard only the other day the Honourable Minister for Works, Mines and Power telling us that the Bhakra Dam would be completed in something like five years. That is a matter for congratulation as well as gratification on the part of our leaders as well as the country. My honourable

friend has indirectly abused Jharkhand for having resorted to flooding 4 P.M. Bengal all these years. He has, in a very indirect way, made reference to the misbehaviour of the River Damodar. He has accused us as though it was a deliberate intent of this holy river of the *Adibasis*. The River Damodar is a sacred river of the most ancient people of this country. The river Damodar is to the *Adibasis* what the Ganges is to some of you Hindus. This river is very well behaved. It has had no intention whatever of drowning the Bengalis but it is the people of Bengal who have been misbehaving themselves in regard to the Damodar and the gods of the *Adibasis* have inflicted punishment on them!

Four years ago, we have been told, the main line of East Indian Railway was completely washed away by the Damodar floods and the deviation of that main route cost something like Rs. 75 lakhs. Sir, all this flooding has not been anything motivated by our *Adibasi* gods. But it has been the work of mischievous and ruthless capitalists, like Dalmia and Birla who have been denuding our forests higher up. I, as an *Adibasi* if I were to cut down a bamboo, would be put into prison for doing it. But Dalmia comes along and he is denuding vast forest areas with the result that the rains cannot be held—water comes down. There is terrific soil erosion and torrents rush down to drown poor West Bengal. The fault is not of the river Damodar but of modern capitalists and mischievous and ruthless business men. Sir, they live in Bengal; they are offered sanctuary in Bengal and to all intents and purposes they are Bengal people.

I am not impressed so much by the 52 crores or more that all these various dams are going to cost. These figures may be very impressive. The Bhakra Dam may be 500 feet high. It may produce 300,000 K.W. of firm power. It may turn East Punjab into a prosperous home for evacuees who have been turned out of West Punjab. They may become the owner of land better than they had in West Punjab. All that is very well. But how is it going to effect the 300 odd *Adibasi* villages, which as Mr. Gadgil said, are going to be completely uprooted? He has indicated that we have to take up a very peculiar attitude in this matter. We are not to worry so much about the one lakh of people that are going to be uprooted, people who have been there for thousands and thousands of years. No, they do not count so much; the question for him is, the country as a whole must be taken into consideration—damn this one lakh of people! That is his attitude. If it comes to a choice whether the rest of the country is going to benefit by the annihilation of this one lakh of people who are to be uprooted, it is immaterial to him. That is the argument he has been trying to mention. I do not quite know whether he realises what he has incurred.

I wish my Honourable friend would come to Manbhum. I hope the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Mines, Works and Power will meet in Manbhum the next time. He will see for himself, on the very spot, where this project is going to be materialised that this morning's Act, whereby you

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

are going to give special powers to the Armed Forces, is going to be of no consequence, unless you are going to treat the whole question, as my Honourable friend, Mr. Das has put it, from the human angle. The very best—the first—priority must be given to the demands of the people who, *pro tempore*, are going to be uprooted and expropriated for this one project to materialise itself. Something like 300 villages will have to be submerged. The *Adibasi* is the child of the soil of that particular territory. It is he who has to be uprooted and not the big business man may be from Bombay, or Madras, or Calcutta.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras: General): No business man from Madras!

**Shri Jaipal Singh**: If that is the case, then, perhaps, Maunbhum will be the one area in which the Madrasi will not dominate. However, even my friend, Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, will be very welcome if he behaves himself there!

The question is this and you appreciate it very well yourself. Many months ago, when the question of the acquisition of these 300 villages and the land about that vicinity had to be taken into consideration by the Provincial Government, at the behest, I presume, of the Central Government, there was rebellion brewing among the Santhals. It was the time of the general elections. The Provincial Government had to climb down and say: We will stay this project. We will do nothing about it.

I just want to impress upon the House the political implications of things that we say in this House. Is my Honourable friend prepared to go and tell the Bihar Government and these 300 villages: You are of no consequence, go, get out: the country at large comes first, needs prime consideration? I do not, for one moment, want to take a selfish attitude, Mr. Chairman. *Adibasis* or no *Adibasis* they must align themselves with the all-India situation. But let not my advanced friends act unwisely because power is in their hands. That the *Adibasis* will not tolerate. I want to attack, if I may put it, this problem from the human angle. My Honourable friend, Mr. Gadgil, will have to give the assurance; so far as the question of resettlement is concerned, he must be unequivocal. There must be no misunderstanding about it. He must be unequivocal that the 300 villages and the one lakh of people that have to be uprooted at the present moment are not merely compensated. No *Adibasi* wants your money. Money compensation is useless to a poor man. What we want is a permanent compensation. We want to rehabilitate these people and resettle them in conditions that are natural to them. That is the point that my Honourable friend, Mr. Das, has been trying to make. I shall be the first one to go round those 300 villages of Santhals and tell them that this project is going to be of the greatest benefit to them. It is in no way going to annihilate them. But Government assurance must be definite. It is not merely a question of 52 lakhs of people being able to benefit from this Damodar Valley project. I want to know how the 52 lakhs are going to be made up. Is it going to improve the lot of the eight lakhs of my Jharkhand *Adibasis* who have been made slaves of in the tea gardens of Assam? Are they the people you will endeavour to repatriate so that they can get back to their original homes? I daresay my Honourable friend, Mr. Gadgil, will say, 'Certainly I will put them on the top priority list. What further grouse have you?' He can say that. But I want to have a little more detail about it. I am only giving one instance. There are any number of organisations for recruitment of coolies in Chota Nagpur. They are crimping away the poor people, sending them away to distant places like Assam to work in the Tea gardens as coolies? Is any particular endeavour going to be made to repatriate such people, so that they can be brought back to where they were till only the

other day for centuries and centuries. That is the human aspect about it. The *Adivasis* certainly will co-operate with the Central and the provincial Governments in anything that is going to benefit them equally. It is not a question of secondary consideration, as the Honourable Member was trying to make out. We will not have that. You are taking our villages; you are acquiring our land. We must come first in your consideration. We have the right to demand and get the best from you, being the original inhabitants of this country. It is for the same reason that I would insist that the Corporation that is to be appointed is the main authority for dealing with all problems of resettlement. Let that corporation be a corporation with power. There are some members who seem to think that this corporation will behave just as the Bombay Port Trust or some other trust has behaved. If we want to go ahead and do big things, we must not be battered by old ideas. Certainly we cannot get away from our cultural ties. It does not mean to say that the T.V.A. idea can be *in toto* transplanted here. As a matter of fact I wish it were possible for members of the Standing Committee to visit the Tennessee Valley and see what is there being done, so that they can be of greater value to my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil. But nonetheless the Government should see that this Corporation of the Damodar Valley project that is being created by this Bill is worked by our people and for our people and, therefore, naturally the bias must be of a character that will be understood and that will have a meaning to the people of the area.

Sir, there is very much more that I want to say but at this stage I do not wish to say it. But I do congratulate my Honourable friend Mr. Gadgil for putting the Damodar Valley project first, so that the advice he has received from eminent engineers, and administrators like Mr. Savage and Mr. Voorduin of the Tennessee Valley Administration, may be of the greatest benefit and that the scheme itself may be the model for all the future projects.

In conclusion, may I suggest, let us not stop with this. As far as the Damodar Valley project is concerned, it is coming into reality by the concerted action of the Governments of Bihar and Bengal but I do hope, in other cases also, there will be this kind of concert. There are other projects also which would not cost the fantastic and astronomical figure of 52 or 75 crores. There are places like Gangasagar, not many miles from Ranchi, where the spending of a mere three lakhs will make a reservoir with something like five miles of water.

My Honourable friend talked of water supply. The summer capital of the present province of Bihar would be getting very good, clean water free by the expenditure of a small sum of 3 lakhs only. I do hope he will consider Gangasagar also. Jharkhand is an area which is full of possibilities for us—Dams, dams and more dams.

**Begum Aizaz Rasul (U.P. Muslim):** Sir, I congratulate the Honourable Minister for the very important piece of legislation that he has introduced in the House today. These congratulations are not formal, and are really deserving because we all realise that this is one of those great schemes that will put this country of ours on a par and in line with those other great countries which are so prosperous in the world today. It is such schemes that have made those countries great. Schemes to exploit and utilise the natural resources of the country have to be undertaken in order to make a country great and prosperous and in these days when science has made such great strides in all fields of development such as agriculture, medicine etc. it is necessary that the development of the natural resources of a country should engage the earliest attention of our government.

Sir, it has been said that by this project only the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar will benefit but to my mind this is not a matter that can be confined to any one province alone, because it means the entire prosperity and well-being

[Begum Aizaz Rasul.]

of this great country as a whole. Therefore for this reason every one of us should be happy and should fully cooperate with this scheme so that it may go forward as quickly and successfully as possible.

The pressure on our land is so great that by the development of this large tract of land it will be lightened to a great extent and the benefits that will accrue to the country by the settlement and rehabilitation of a very large number of people is in itself a very great thing. Sir, every avenue should be explored and exploited in order to improve the agricultural condition of our country so that better results should be forthcoming as far as agricultural returns are concerned. From that point of view also this scheme is a tremendous step forward and as the Minister has very clearly explained the position, it will really be a very beneficial scheme for this country. When we read about the Tennessee Valley Scheme and saw, as the Honourable Minister himself saw, films which showed to the world the great results that were achieved by this scheme in America, we also wondered whether a time would come when this country of ours which is so rich in natural resources could also put forward such schemes for the improvement and development of those resources. It was once a dream and it is now being put into reality. I do not think any one of us here should minimise the great importance of this great scheme. It is something that we dreamt about which is now coming true. Therefore for this reason also I congratulate the Honourable Minister for having conceived this great scheme and for now putting it into reality.

The very important question of the housing arrangement and resettlement of the people who will have to be necessarily uprooted from that area has been brought forward before this House. I know in such schemes such questions necessarily arise. It is a very important factor; special care should be given to the arrangements that are to be made for the resettlement and rehabilitation of people who will lose their homes. I have experience only of much smaller schemes, in which land has been taken for building factories or for other purposes and the thousands of people who are uprooted from those areas have to face a great deal of trouble and hardship. But where a scheme is so large and where not a few thousand but one lakh of people are to be rendered homeless I hope that Government will give its careful consideration to the arrangements that will be made for rehabilitating these people.

Sir, I will not take much of the time of the House in expanding upon this subject as the Honourable Minister has very clearly laid the whole picture before us and if he felt like a poet in describing the good wonderful things that would accrue to the country from this scheme, I think all of us hearing his speech also felt poetic in visualizing all those wonders and hope that the day is not far off when this dream will be put into reality and wilderness turned into a garden. With these few words, Sir, I wish this scheme every success and trust that the hopes that have been brought forward by the Honourable Minister will fructify very soon.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (C.P. and Berar: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech. I endorse all the congratulatory expressions which have been uttered on the floor of this House and join in the good wishes that have been given to the Honourable Minister who has proposed the scheme. Incidentally I also congratulate my friend Mr. Jaipal Singh for the very excellent speech which he has delivered. I have no doubt that the earnestness with which he spoke will receive the attention of the Honourable Minister and that the welfare of those people who are likely to be the sufferers on account of this beneficent scheme would be sympathetically and adequately dealt with when the scheme gets on its legs and is put into operation. My learned friend behind me— I am referring to Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena—said that he would have welcomed the Minister placing before the House a comprehensive plan with similar projects

for the whole of India. I really would have wished the same though I am prepared to concede that this is an excellent beginning. Everyone of us who do not belong to Bengal or Bihar would like to look round ourselves and see what particular benefit is likely to accrue to us as a result of the Honourable Minister's schemes. It has of course to be admitted that the project is such a huge one that the whole of India is bound to be benefited, and since we are in India we are also likely to be benefited. Nonetheless speaking of the part of India from where I come, I may tell the House that God has bestowed one of the most fertile pieces of land upon us. It is very productive but the ravages of the exploiters and businessmen and all sorts of outsiders who have come and taken away our wealth have left us as poor and helpless as ever. Ours should have been the richest part in the whole of India. Yet, curiously enough, we suffer from want of even drinking water. The capital of Berar, namely Amraoti, has been shouting for the last fifty years to have a water works for drinking water and yet under all the various Governments that we have had and with all the people who have been governing us we have not been able to get that. I hope, Sir, that while making schemes of irrigation and big projects the Honourable Minister will not forget our part of the country. Fortunately we are not altogether wanting in valleys and rivers. But unfortunately like this same sacred Damodar River they cause more damage and do less good to us. I hope, Sir, you have heard of the name of the Satpura mountains. There are valleys in them which I am sure could be tackled, which could be made to give us some drinking water and also enable hydro-electric and irrigation schemes to be planned. If that is done I can assure you Sir that these four small districts of Berar will probably contribute a very large amount of additional foodgrains which will relieve the strain on our finances a great deal. Similarly I hope that the projects recommended by Mr. Jaipal Singh and Professor Saksena will receive attention and that my Honourable friend will not content himself that now that he has put forward a big project of Rs. 52 crores he can rest and the remaining schemes may take their own turn. I hope he will show the same energy and alertness so far as the rest of India is concerned and confer the good for which we are waiting for such a long time. I once again join in the congratulatory remarks made by my friends and close my speech.

**Shri K. Santhanam** (Madras: General): Mr. Chairman, the Honourable Mr. Gadgil is fortunate as he himself confessed. While others are speaking of planning it has fallen to his lot to move in the same session two measures of far reaching importance. The other day we adopted his motion for Select Committee in respect of the Electricity Bill which is intended to reconstruct the entire production and distribution of electricity all over the country. Now he has brought before us a measure which, as he himself said, is likely to be a model of many similar measures which will bring about a network of these multi-purpose projects—all managed and administered by public corporations.

Sir, so many of my friends here have spoken generally about the Bill that I do not want to waste the time of the House in speaking about the benefits which the country is likely to derive from this corporation. I want to make some specific suggestions regarding the provisions of the Bill. But before I do so I must mention that I took great interest in the remarks of my friend Mr. Jaipal Singh. He made a powerful plea for a permanent resettlement of the villages which are likely to be submerged by the new dams to be constructed under this project. I endorse his plea. I wish to go further and suggest that in every stage of the progress of this corporation the youths of the Adibasis should be drafted and made skilled workers. They should not be left merely as agricultural workers in a different part. As many of them as possible, boys and girls, should become apprentices—engineering apprentices, medical apprentices and all other kinds of apprentices—so that by the time the project comes into operation the Adibasis will be able economically to stand shoulder to shoulder with the other sections of the community in the neighbouring areas.

[Shri K. Santhanam.]

Coming to the Bill as such, it is fashioned more or less on the model of the Tennessee Valley of which we have heard so much. But I find certain differences. In the Tennessee Valley I find this interesting clause:

"Each of the Members of the Board shall be a citizen of the United States and shall receive a salary at the rate of 10,000 dollars a year to be paid by the Corporation as Current Expenses."

I think it is necessary that in this Bill also we should provide that every Member of the Corporation shall be a citizen of India and his salary also should be fixed so that there might be no manipulations between the Government and the Members regarding the salaries and allowances. It should be a salary fixed by the Bill like that of a High Court Judge or a Federal Court Judge or of the Ministers, so that they will not have to come before the Central Government and plead for some more salary and some more allowances.

And then, Sir, I fear this composition of three, consisting practically of one nominee of the Central Government and one nominee each of the two provincial governments, to form the Corporation will lack the technical talent necessary. I think there should be one competent civil engineer and one electrical engineer as Members of the Corporation. All the three members to be nominated are likely to be administrators, public men or the much abused politicians. I do not think that any corporation will work well without them: but they should not be the sole members. I do suggest that the membership should be increased to 5 and it should compulsorily include one electrical engineer and one civil engineer.

And then, Sir, it is said that the Secretary of the Corporation shall be the chief executive officer and shall be appointed by the Central Government. I cannot understand what the other people are. I think that every member of the Corporation is an executive officer. What are they? They are not mere directors of the Corporation. They are full time workers. Then why is this Secretary the Chief executive officer? Is not the Chairman of the Board the chief executive officer? Are not the other members to be executive officers of the particular departments of which they are incharge? I think the whole idea of a Board with a Secretary and a Treasurer is not a proper conception. And then what is the meaning of Treasurer? I can understand a Financial Commissioner. I can understand a Chief Accountant. What is a Treasurer? It is not a charitable society where the treasurer is to receive cheques and deposit them in the bank. The Reserve Bank will manage the funds: and therefore I think the Secretary and the Treasurer may be amalgamated with the Board, of which there would be 3 administrators and 2 engineers and one of them may act as Secretary, one as Chairman and another person deal with accounts and finance. Those are my suggestions regarding the constitution of the Corporation.

Now, Sir, if you turn to clause 12 about the functions of the Corporation, it is said it shall be the duty of the Corporation to promote by such methods as it thinks fit the agricultural, industrial, economic and public health developments of the area within its operation. I believe, Sir, that this is too wide. Not that I object to any of these activities, but every corporation should be confined to its own business. It should not become a sort of roving public benefits society. Its business is to give water, is to give power, and let the provincial government and the people benefit by them as much as possible. It should not say "I have built these hospitals, I have built these schools, and therefore I am in a state of deficit finance and the Central Government should come to my help, the Bengal Government should come to my help, and the Bihar Government should come to my help". And therefore the scope of sub-clause (1) of clause 12 should be strictly limited to the essential purposes for which the corporation is being formed.

My greatest difficulty is regarding Part IV. Sir, clauses 32, 33 and 34 deal with the allocation of expenditure chargeable to projects<sup>d</sup> on main objects. If I go into a detailed analysis of these clauses, it will take up the time of the House too much, and so I shall confine myself to making a few general observations. These disputes about the allocation of capital and the distribution of profits and proceeds is always a very complicated business. I know that the Tungabhadra project in Madras has been delayed by 20 years because the two or three governments concerned would not come to an agreement regarding the share of the water, the share of the capital and of the proceeds. I think there should be a schedule attached to it which gives more or less detailed instructions as to how these allocations of the capital expenditure should be made and how the allocation of the proceeds should be made, and to what heads particular items of expenditure should be charged. For instance, Sir, in clause 44 the annual report is to contain the activities of the Corporation relating to canal works, water supply and electrical energy, food control, navigation, afforestation, soil erosion, use of lands, resettlement of displaced population, sanitation and public health measures, etc. Sir, for instance, is the resettlement of the 300 villages about which Mr. Jaipal Singh spoke, is it to be the responsibility of Bihar? Is it Central responsibility or the responsibility of Bengal? Why should these matters be left to the Corporation? How can it decide? It should be done in the Bill itself by a proper schedule. Just as the Electricity Bill contained elaborate schedules to define what the Corporation should do, this Corporation also should have definite detailed instructions so that time may not be wasted by all kinds of conflicts and confusion.

Well, Sir, I shall not take more time of the House, but I do suggest that the Select Committee should go into all these matters and should give the country a Bill which can be more or less without further consideration automatically adopted. When similar projects have to be framed, we should not waste the time of the House or the country by going into all these projects again in detail, and therefore it is all the more necessary that the first big Corporation we are forming for this purpose should be absolutely complete and should be financially solvent. I find in the Act of the Tennessee Valley detailed provisions regarding the scope of finance, how much they can raise by loan, at what rates and in what manner. Here we simply find that the Corporation, with the sanction of the Central Government, may raise any funds in any manner, and use it in any way. I think that is not a satisfactory way of dealing with the country's finances. I think that also should be dealt with either by more adequate provisions within the body of the Bill or by a separate schedule. I hope that the Select Committee will look into all these matters carefully and even if it takes some time, will not hesitate to call for expert evidence.

With these observations I wholeheartedly support the proposal before the House.

**Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar** (West Bengal: General): Mr. Chairman, Sir, speaker after speaker from provinces congratulated the Honourable Mr. Gadgil on bringing forward this Bill, and I rise here on my behalf and on behalf of the people of West Bengal to convey my felicitations to the Minister for introducing this Bill in this Assembly.

Sir, I do not want to enter into the defects of the Bill, if there be any, at this stage. But I have enough confidence in the Select Committee, and would be guided by the Honourable Minister, as I am confident that the Bill would come out from their hands with a positive assurance of benefit to all. Damodar is a sacred river, and all rivers are sacred in our eyes. But its sacredness has now vanished and it has become a terror to us because of its fury. Our active association with the Damodar dates back to 1913 when there was that devastating flood. All these years there have been so many devastating floods, but I think the most disastrous one was that in the year 1943. If by this project the people

[Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar]

of West Bengal could get rid of the havoc done by such floods, then the choicest blessings of Almighty God will be on the head of the Select Committee and the Honourable Mr. Gadgil. The people of Bengal would also ever remain grateful to the Government for this beneficent Project.

**Shri M. S. Aney** (Deccan and Madras State's Group): Not on the head of the Government?

**Shri Suresh Chandra Majumdar:** Well, in my mind the Honourable Mr. Gadgil represents the head of the Government in this matter, and when I say that the blessings of the Almighty will be on his head, I say that the blessings of the Almighty will be on the head of my Government.

Sir, most of the speakers have dilated on the beneficial results that would flow from this Bill and I would not repeat them. Well, according to our calculations ten lakhs of acres of land in West Bengal will be benefited by this scheme as this entire area would be capable of cultivation. Sir, we are passing through a crisis of food shortage but this shortage is somewhere about six per cent. I hope that with these ten lakhs of acres coming under cultivation, Bengal would be able to do something in the matter of reducing this shortage, if not completely wiping it out.

Besides the benefit to Agriculture, the hydro-electric power that we would get will benefit the two big Provinces. We can electrify our houses, and our Railways. We can start all manner of industries, big and small. Besides, the proposed loco workshop at Asansol would be highly benefited by this Scheme.

There is one other matter to which I must refer. Sir, I am entirely in agreement with my Honourable friend Mr. Jaipal Singh that apart from the engineering and the economic points of view, the Scheme must be carried out from the human and also the humane point of view. The apprehensions he has voiced regarding the *Adibasis*, I fully realise, they must be constantly kept in view. Nothing should be done to harm even a single *Adibasi* in the execution of this project. But I have every hope that with the Honourable Mr. Gadgil at the head and with the Members of the Select Committee, they will be able to work out the scheme in such a way and make the Bill so flawless that not a single *Adibasi* could be injured;—rather that all the *Adibasis* also will be immensely benefited by this Project. If that is not done, Sir, I think not only the grace of the whole thing will be taken away but it would be a cruel scheme, if it is humanly impossible to work out the scheme without injuring a single *Adibasi*. The interests of the *Adibasis* should be permanently kept in view.

I once again congratulate the Honourable Minister for introducing this Bill and I hope that with the help of the Members of the Select Committee the Bill would be so shaped that it would be passed without any opposition at the beginning of the next session.

**The Honourable Shri M. V. Gadgil:** Mr. Chairman, it is a unique experience for me to receive congratulations from all sections of the House. That is a rather good fortune.

I do not propose to answer in detail some of the points raised by some of the Members who participated in the discussion, but I cannot restrain myself from speaking so far as the question of resettlement is concerned. My Honourable friend Mr. Jaipal Singh spoke with sincerity and with strength and I appreciated his speech more than I appreciated the speech of any other Member. In my own speech, if the House remembers, I stated that this aspect of resettlement is the most important aspect and it has got to be tackled with great skill and delicacy. I want to assure my friend Mr. Jaipal Singh that every person who will be uprooted from the soil will be resettled, not in the same surroundings or similar surroundings, but in better surroundings. He will exchange his hovel for a decent cottage, darkness for light and fanaticism for faith. I want to assure



my friend that the resettlement of the expropriated people will be the first charge on the attention, the energy and the finances of the Corporation. I think a clearer assurance than that is not necessary and I do not think my Honourable friend Mr. Jaipal Singh wants it either.

I was very happy to see that in this particular matter the capitalist Mr. Das and the socialist Mr. Saksena agreed. I was also happy to know that a modern lady and an *Adibasi* were also one in congratulating me. I want to say, Sir, with respect to the points raised by the Honourable Member Mr. Saksena that this is not an isolated, unco-ordinated, unthought of, unrelated attempt. Let me assure him that there is a definite plan so far as the exploitation of water power in this country is concerned. I may, for his benefit, inform him that we have a scheme of priority, we have surveyed, we have been planning, and whenever any particular suggestion comes before the Ministry every possible help is offered. In fact, Sir, if there had been no refugee problem and no financial limitation, I would have gone with greater speed not only with respect to this project but other projects also. With all that, I can assure him that so far as the preliminary matters are concerned, they have been ordered and will be ordered, and they will be completed sooner than expected.

My Honourable friend, Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh, although not jealous about what is being done with respect to people in Bihar and Bengal, naturally said that his own province was somewhat neglected in this respect. Let me tell him that only two months ago a Conference was held in Bombay, where it has been decided to follow up what is known as "Narbada and Tapti Valley Project" and it is expected that out of this some benefit is bound to accrue to that area to which reference has been made by him.

Then, a few points were raised by my Honourable friend Shri Santhanam. He took exception to the constitution of the Board. He was not satisfied with the provision that the Secretary shall be the chief executive authority. He wanted technician to be placed on the Board. I may inform him that when we accepted this model we carefully studied the suggestions he made, and we took the view that the technician should have as little as possible to do with the administration. If Shri Santhanam or his friends can convince us in the Select Committee that a different pattern of organisation for the purpose of execution of this great scheme is likely to be more efficient, I certainly promise that I shall consider it. There is no dogmatism about this matter.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I remind the Honourable Minister that in the Electricity Bill that he introduced only a few days ago, he has laid down that one of the members shall be an engineer, another a person well versed in commercial accounting and a third shall be an electrical engineer?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The answer to that, Sir, is that the Board under the Electricity Act is a Board which has to deal with technical matters. The Board here has to deal with administration. The actual construction of the dams and other matters will be over in the course of five or six years at the most. Thereafter, it is the field of administration which will survive, and I am sure my Honourable friend will agree with me that a man experienced in administration is any day better than a mere highly technically educated man.

Now, with respect to the financial clauses in this Bill, some criticism was offered by my Honourable friend Shri Santhanam. I have already referred to this aspect in my speech this morning, when I said that this arrangement is the result of an understanding between the three Governments, Bihar, Bengal and the Central Government. This was done with a view to avoid delay. I may inform my Honourable friend that if I had not in my own unorthodox way provided something on these lines, this Bill would not have been introduced for another year, and would have taken another two years to be on the Statute Book and only thereafter the work would be taken up. He also referred to some other matters with respect to the organisation that we are going to set up. I may

[Shri N. V. Gadgil.]

assure him his suggestions will certainly be taken into consideration by the Select Committee.

My Honourable friend Mr. Das said that care should be taken that no exploiters and capitalists invade this Valley. I just want to point out to him that it is the intention that as far as possible industrialisation should be undertaken by cooperative societies and with that view, it has been laid down specifically in clause 22 as follows: "To aid in the establishment of co-operative societies and other organisations for the better use of facilities made available by the Corporation". It is not the intention in this Bill to provide for every detail about the working, the control and the rules of the Corporation. Only the main principles are embodied, and other matters are left for the Corporation to deal with by making suitable rules.

Having dealt with the various points raised by the speakers, Sir, I once more repeat my assurance that whatever suggestions have been made in this House in the course of this debate, and whatever may also come hereafter from members of this House or from members of the public, they will be duly considered by the Select Committee. As I said, it is the intention that this Bill, when it becomes an Act, should serve as a model for the administration of the many multi-purpose schemes which we have in our view. I once more thank the House for having co-operated with me in sending this Bill to the Select Committee.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment and regulation of a Corporation for the development of the Damodar Valley in the Provinces of Bihar and West Bengal, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Honourable Shri R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Shri Surendra Mohan Ghosh, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Ram Narayan Singh, Shri N. C. Mehta, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Mihirlal Chattopadhyaya, Shri B. A. Khimji, and the Mover, with instructions to report on the opening day of the next session of the Assembly, and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** The House will now adjourn *sine die*.

*The Assembly then adjourned sine die.*