

Thursday, 21st December, 1950

Par. S. II. V. 50 (1)

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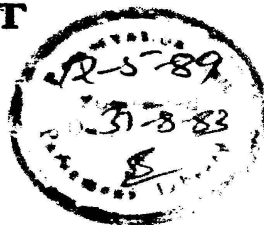


सत्यमेव जयते

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT



THIRD SESSION (FIRST PART)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

(1950)

Price Rs. 2 or 3s.

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**THE**  
**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**(Part I—Questions and Answers)**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT**

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

Thursday, 21st December, 1950

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**  
**Short Notice Questions and Answers**  
**TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA**  
**TICKETS**

**Shri Bhatt:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchase of Tuberculosis Association of India Tickets has been made compulsory for Ration Card, Permit or quota holders and others dealing with Government departments;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what circumstances led to adopt this course of collection;

(c) how and what amount is thus being realised, from whom and from what date;

(d) whether this compulsory collection is made in the State of Delhi or in other States of India also and if so, in which States; and

(e) what amount of collection is made till today, State-wise on voluntary and compulsory basis?

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** (a) The purchase of the seals of the Tuberculosis Association of India is a purely voluntary matter. It has been expressly stated everywhere that no compulsion must be used. So far as Delhi is concerned the instructions have been repeated.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) No figures are available in regard to collections yet from anywhere but it is understood that the country-wide response has been good.

श्री भट्ट : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन राशन कार्डों की ओर गया है कि जिन पर एक आने का कम से कम टिकट लगाना ही पड़ता है ?

[Shri Bhatt: Is the attention of the hon. Minister drawn to such ration cards in respect of which a ticket worth at least one anna has to be purchased?]

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : मुझे कहा गया था कि जब लोग राशन लेने जाते हैं तो उनसे जबरदस्ती यह एक आना लिया जाता है। इस पर मैंने बहुत इन्क्वायरी की और मैंने खुद खुफिया लोगों को भी भेजा और मेरे सामने कोई ऐसा मामला नहीं आया है। राशन वालों को भी इस सिलसिले में खत लिखे गए थे और यह टिकट वहाँ इसलिए रक्खे गए थे, क्योंकि लोगों की मांग थी। चीफ कमिश्नर साहब के पास लोग आए और कहा कि यह टिकट ऐसी जगह रक्खे जाय, जहाँ से लोग उनको ले सकें। इसलिए वहाँ पर यह रक्खे गए थे। इनके लेने में जरा भी जबरदस्ती नहीं हुई है, जहाँ तक मेरे इल्म में कोई बात आई है।

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I was informed that one anna was being charged compulsorily from the ration card holders when they go to purchase rations. On receipt of this information I conducted a detailed enquiry and personally sent persons secretly also, but I have not come across any such case. The ration dealers were also addressed in this connection. Tickets

were kept with them on public demand. People had approached the Chief Commissioner with the request to make these tickets available at such places from where people could easily purchase them; hence they were kept for sale with the ration dealers. As far as I am aware no compulsion has been exercised in connection with their sale.]

**श्री भट्ट :** क्या यह टिकट पोस्ट आफिसेज और चीफ कमिश्नर के आफिस के अलावा और किसी दूसरी जगह भी बेचने के लिए रखे गए हैं ?

[**Shri Bhatt:** In addition to post offices and the Office of the Chief Commissioner have these tickets been kept for sale at other places also?]

**राजकुमारी अमृत कौर :** जी हां, बहुत से लोगों ने उनको रक्खा है। यहाँ की बहुत सी दुकानों में भी रक्खा है, हस्पतालों और डिस्पेंसरीज में भी रक्खा गया है और बहुत से लोगों ने खुद उनको बेचने के लिए लिया है।

[**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Yes. Many private persons are keeping them for sale. They are also being kept in many local shops, hospitals and dispensaries and many individuals have taken them to sell them personally.]

**श्री भट्ट :** क्या इन टिकटों की विक्री पर कोई कमीशन दिया जाता है बेचने वालों को ?

[**Shri Bhatt:** Do the sellers receive any commission on the sale of these tickets?]

**राजकुमारी अमृत कौर :** जी, नहीं।

[**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No.]

**श्री भट्ट :** क्या आप के जो विज्ञापन याने एडवर्टाइजमेन्ट्स हैं उन में आप ने कहीं ऐसा लिखा है कि पोस्ट आफिसेज और चीफ कमिश्नर के आफिस के अलावा और दूसरी जगहों पर भी यह टिकट मिल सकेंगे ?

[**Shri Bhatt:** Have you stated anywhere in your advertisements that

these tickets would be available at places other than post offices and the Office of the Chief Commissioner?]

**राजकुमारी अमृत कौर :** एडवर्टाइज-  
मेंट्स में कहीं ऐसा नहीं लिखा है।

[**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No such thing has been mentioned in the advertisements.]

MISSING OF AN AIR INDIA PLANE

**Shri Jnani Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that an Air India plane is missing after its take-off from Bangalore on the 13th December, 1950?

(b) Has the plane been traced?

(c) If so, what are the casualties?

(d) Has any enquiry been made into the incident?

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

(b) Yes; after prolonged and extensive search, the wrecked aircraft was found on the 19th December, 1950, in the Reserve Forest near a place called Kilkotagiri.

(c) All the 16 passengers and crew of 4 were killed.

(d) Investigation of the accident has been ordered and is in progress.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** What was the weather condition at the time of the accident?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** The plane was perfectly all right when it took off.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** I said weather.

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Oh, weather? Well, I have got all the information which was given to the aircraft at the time. It will take quite a long time of the House to give all those details, but if the hon. Member wants I will show it to him later.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the total outcome of the details?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** It was cloudy weather.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** What other reasons are anticipated for the incident?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I am not at all in a position to say the reason for the accident at the present moment. As I said, an enquiry is going on and it is

hoped the reasons will be known very soon.

**Shri Poonacha:** For how many years has this particular aircraft been in service?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I cannot say that at the present moment.

**Shri Kamath:** Does the report received say that the log-book is intact?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** We have not received any report so far.

**Shri Iyyanni:** May I know whether the pilot of the aircraft was one familiar with the route or whether he was recently transferred to that route?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I don't know anything about the antecedents of the pilot, but this was a service plane on a scheduled service of Air India.

**Shri Kamath:** Who will hold the enquiry?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Our Director who is stationed at Bangalore has been ordered to undertake the enquiry.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** May I know whether it is the first accident on this particular route?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** I don't know of any other accident on this particular route.

#### YARN TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS

**Shri Bharati:** (a) Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the acute shortage of yarn to the handloom weavers of the State of Madras?

(b) What steps have the Government of India taken to relieve the said shortage?

**The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri Mahtab):** (a) Yes.

(b) The shortage of yarn is not only experienced by Madras State but by other States also, in view of the fact that the production of free yarn has fallen from 85,000 bales to 62,000 bales per month. The following steps have been taken to relieve the general shortage which will enable Government to give a larger share of yarn to Madras and other States from January next:

(i) Export of yarn of counts 32s and below, 80s and 100s has been totally banned.

(ii) Export of yarn of other counts is restricted only to 1/4th of the production.

(iii) the question of totally banning the exports of all kinds of yarn is under active consideration of Government.

(iv) 66,000 bales of American cotton have been allotted to purely spinning mills at subsidised rates for the production of yarn for distribution to the handloom industry only.

(v) Provision has been made for import of yarn of counts 80s and above.

(vi) Arrangements for the distribution of yarn are being revised so as to enable the States to secure equitable share of the available supplies of yarn.

**Shri Bharati:** What is the total monthly production of mill yarn in the State of Madras and what is the monthly requirement of the handloom weavers in the State of Madras?

**Shri Mahtab:** The total production of yarn not only in Madras but in all States is taken into consideration and then distributed. The total handloom requirements of Madras are 22,500 bales per month as it was calculated in 1948. This amount was reduced to about 9,000 bales per month for the last three months. But this month an increase of 2,000 bales per month has been given and I can straightaway say that this will be further increased by about another 2,000 or 3,000 bales from next month.

**Shri Bharati:** The hon. Minister has answered with reference to the requirements of 1948. May I know whether the Madras Government has made any representation regarding the actual requirements of the handloom weavers per month?

**Shri Mahtab:** The Madras Government has made no representation at all.

**Shri Bharati:** What was the export of yarn from Madras during the months of August and September?

**Shri Mahtab:** That figure is not available here. We don't take into consideration the yarn produced in Madras only. The total production of yarn in Madras, Bombay, Cawnpore, and all other places is taken into consideration together.

**Shri Bharati:** With reference to the ban on export, is it a fact that it does not affect contracts already entered into by the mills which will last till March, 1951?

**Shri Mahtab:** These forward contracts have to be fulfilled. We cannot ban fulfilment of forward contracts.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** What is the number of handlooms

working in Madras State and how many of them have gone out of employment on account of yarn shortage?

**Shri Mahtab:** Supply of yarn has been reduced by 50 per cent. From that one can easily imagine that about 50 per cent. of the looms have gone out of work.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** But may I know how many there were?

**Shri Mahtab:** The total number is 2½ lakhs approximately.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Is it a fact that there have been hunger marches by weavers who have been thrown out of employment?

**Shri Mahtab:** That is the newspaper report, but I do not see how hunger marches can produce yarn.

**Shri Khandubhai Desai:** What steps have Government taken to make yarn available to weavers in sufficient quantities?

**Mr. Speaker:** This question has been dealt with by previous interpellations and even during debates. I admitted this Particular Short Notice Question, because it alleged a special case for Madras State. I thought that it should be admitted, so that Members may have information about Madras.

**Prof. Ranga:** The fact is that the whole country is going through a special crisis on account of shortage of yarn.

**Mr. Speaker:** Had it been for the whole country, I would not have been inclined to admit it, in view of the previous answers and discussions. Otherwise, there would be repetition of the same matter.

**Prof. Ranga:** If you had rejected it, I am afraid it would have been unjust.

**Shri Bharati:** May I point out that the *Hindu* of Madras has written a leading article about this matter only two days ago?

**Shri Mahtab:** The attention of Government has already been drawn to this problem long before the *Hindu* editorial or the Member's pointing it out. The question is one of production of yarn. If more yarn could be produced, then alone would this problem be solved. Otherwise, I may say that perhaps Government are in a better position to realise the conditions than any of the Members here.

**Some Hon. Members rose—**

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not propose to allow any further discussion on this. Otherwise, this will be an endless business.

Volume VI

No. 1 — 19



सत्यमेव जयते

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# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

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## PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

### OFFICIAL REPORT

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Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.

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President's Address to Parliament [Cols. 1—16]

*Price Five Annas*



**THE**  
**PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**  
**(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers.)**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT**

2135

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

*Thursday, 21st December, 1950*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

(See Part I)

10-58 A.M.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.**

**THE FIRST REPORT OF ESTIMATES COM-  
MITTEE ON MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND  
SUPPLY**

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industry and Supply. [Placed in Library. See No. IV O.I. (97).]

With your permission, Sir, I would like to make a short statement on the work that has been done so far by the Estimates Committee, and I am sure that hon. Members would be interested in knowing what we have done so far.

The Estimates Committee was elected on 10th April 1950 and held a preliminary meeting on 1st May 1950, at which it framed its rules of procedure. You, Sir, initiated it under your guidance.

The Committee has been working all along. At its first meeting, the hon. the Finance Minister also was present and told us what work has to be done by the Committee, namely, economising consistent with efficiency, and demarcating the functions between the Standing Finance Committee, the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.

The Committee held five sessions from July to November 1950 and examined the estimates of the Ministries of Industry and Supply, Commerce and Works, Mines and Power. The procedure adopted by the Committee in examining the estimates was as follows. Each of the Ministries referred to above forwarded to the

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Committee memoranda and statements in respect of the estimates in accordance with the rules of procedure formulated for the purpose. The Committee also heard orally the representatives of the Ministries concerned. Questionnaires were prepared and sent to the Ministries in advance in order to appraise them of the possible points on which the Committee would want further information. In the Committee itself, each subject was entrusted to a group of Members for intensive study by them, so that each Member or group of Members concentrated on those particular aspects of the working of the Ministry. On the basis of the oral evidence and after study of the written material, the Committee formed certain conclusions. These conclusions and the facts on which they are based constitute our report, which the Committee has just presented. As the report on each section was finalised, it was sent to the Ministry concerned, copies thereof being forwarded to the hon. the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Finance and the other Ministries concerned, for the necessary action.

11 A.M.

The Members of the Committee also studied the working of the Ministries and their offices by paying personal visits to the offices in Delhi, and during the inter-session periods to their subordinate offices at various places outside Delhi. The Committee will, in due course, present to the Parliament a statement showing the number of meetings held, the duration of each meeting, the number of Members present, the subjects discussed at each meeting and the total cost incurred by the Committee. A brief record of the proceedings of each meeting has been kept separately and will be issued as minutes of the Estimates Committee in a separate volume. A statement showing the summary of the recommendations of the Committee and the economy likely to accrue as a result of the acceptance of our recommendations is appended to this report.

The Committee wishes to express its thanks to the officers of the Ministries of Industry and Supply, Commerce,

[Shri M. A. Ayyangar]

Works, Mines and Power, Communications, Defence, Rehabilitation, Railways, the Planning Commission and the Cabinet Secretariat for placing before it the material and information that it wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates of the various Ministries. The Committee also appreciates the pains which the representatives of the various Ministries took in explaining in detail the various aspects on which the Committee wanted further information for making its enquiry as complete as possible. The Committee particularly wishes to express its gratitude to Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, Member of the Planning Commission, for the information he gave to the Committee regarding the execution of various multi-purpose projects. The Committee has received co-operation and assistance from all concerned, for which it is grateful. We must also acknowledge the great assistance we received at every stage of our work in preparing the questionnaires in gathering information from the Ministries and in preparing our memoranda and report from the Parliament Secretariat, the Officer-on-Special Duty and the staff. We shall be failing in our duty if we do not express our deep sense of gratitude to you, Sir, who initiated this Committee. You are practically the father of this Committee and you advised us from time to time and later on you took the pains to read every one of our reports. Last time, you addressed us on all the reports which we have so far framed. We expect to present the report of the Commerce Ministry tomorrow, and in the next session of Parliament the report on the Works, Mines and Power Ministry will be presented.

CORRESPONDENCE ON 'NO WAR DECLARATION'

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** Sir, on the 28th of November, I laid some papers on the Table containing the correspondence that had passed between me and the Prime Minister of Pakistan in regard to a proposed 'No-war. Declaration' and other matters. The House will remember that just the night before I received a letter from the Prime Minister of Pakistan which was not included in that set of papers. However, I had circulated a cyclostyled copy. Some days later, I received a reply to that letter and I had made a promise to the House to place that reply before the House. So, I am now laying on the Table a copy of that reply and also a copy of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's letter. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 23.]

CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY I.L.C.

**The Minister of Labour (Shri Jagjivan Ram):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its thirty-second session held at Geneva in 1949; [Placed in Library. See No. IV R. OI(213)/A.]

(ii) the statement indicating the action which the Government propose to take on those Conventions and Recommendations. [Placed in Library. See No. IV R. OI(213)/B.]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

- (i) INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH;
- (ii) STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE;
- (iii) STANDING COMMITTEE FOR THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Standing Finance Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs, three nominations in the case of the first and one nomination for each of the other three Committees were received. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:

- I. *The Indian Council of Agricultural Research.*—
  1. Shri Hussain Imam.
  2. Ch. Ranbir Singh.
  3. Shri U. Srinivasa Mallayya.
- II. *The Standing Finance Committee.*—  
Shri S. Nijalingappa.
- III. *The Estimates Committee.*—  
Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor.
- IV. *The Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs.*—  
Shri H. C. Heda.

STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER ON NEPAL

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** In the course of the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House, on the 6th December, I made a reference to Nepal. I stated then that we would not only respect her independence but

wanted her to develop into a strong and progressive country. I explained how our interest in the internal conditions of Nepal had become greater and more immediate, as our own security was affected by the recent developments there.

We were anxious that there should be peace and stability in Nepal. At the same time, we felt that the introduction of substantial political reforms was essential for this purpose. It was on this basis of respect for Nepal's independence, combined with an urgent interest in political reforms there, that we carried on our conversations with the representatives of the Government of Nepal who were recently in Delhi. We explained our position fully to these representatives, Generals Kaiser Shumsher and Bijaya Shumsher, and, at their request, we gave them, on the 8th of this month, a memorandum defining our aims and proposals. For the information of the House, I shall read out this memorandum.

"The Government of India's primary objective is that Nepal should be independent, progressive and strong. For this purpose, they regard immediate constitutional changes, which will satisfy popular opinion and be acceptable to important non-official organisations of Nepalese nationals, as urgent. In their view, it is necessary—

(1) That a Constituent Assembly, composed entirely of properly elected members, should be brought into being as soon as possible to draw up a Constitution for Nepal;

(2) Pending the meeting of the Constituent Assembly mentioned in (1), an Interim Government, which will include persons representative of popular opinion and enjoying public confidence, should be established. Apart from an adequate number of popular representatives, this Interim Government should include members of the Rana family, one of whom should be Prime Minister. Members of the Interim Government should be formally appointed by the King on proposals submitted by the Prime Minister. This Government should function as a Cabinet, on the principle of joint responsibility and should frame its own rules of business.

(3) In the interests of peace as well as stability. His Majesty King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah should continue to be King of

Nepal. During the King's absence, he may appoint a Regent to act on his behalf during that period.

2. These suggestions are made in a spirit of sincere friendship and with the sole object of ensuring the stability and progress of Nepal. They are necessarily suggestions of principle. Once the principles are accepted, details could easily be worked out. The Government of India will be glad to give any assistance that the Government of Nepal may need in working out the details of a Constitution and on connected matters. They wish to emphasise that, in order that the changes now made should work smoothly, it is of paramount importance that the present authoritarian regime should be liberalised in spirit as well as structure, and that the changes should satisfy all progressive minded Nepalese nationals."

The proposals contained in this memorandum aimed at a peaceful settlement in Nepal and, therefore, provided for substantial reforms which, at the same time, would preserve continuity and involve no sudden break with the past.

On the 19th December I received a reply from the Prime Minister of Nepal which reads as follows:

"Our representatives who had been to New Delhi have brought with them the Memorandum containing friendly suggestions and advice offered by Your Excellency and the Government of India with the sole object of ensuring the independence, stability and progress of Nepal. I need not say that any advice and suggestions given in a spirit of friendship by our great neighbour have always been received by us with the attention they deserve. My Cabinet has been actively considering the matter, but as momentous changes are envisaged, they are naturally taking some more time to consider the matter than was originally anticipated. Careful thought is necessary before we actually decide on steps which will bring about far-reaching changes without jeopardising the stability and peace of the country. Nevertheless we are working on the matter with as much speed as is possible and I am confident that we will be able to prepare a proclamation addressed to the people of Nepal announcing the Constitutional Reforms and other matters before the end of the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

month. I shall send an advance copy of it as soon as it is ready.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Government of India and to Your Excellency in particular, sincere thanks on behalf of my Government and myself for the kindness and courtesy with which our representatives were received in Delhi, which enabled the discussions to be carried on in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

With warm personal regards."

We appreciate the friendly tone of this reply and have no desire to hurry the Government of Nepal. At the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that delay in a settlement is likely to make the situation worse. The world situation, unfortunately, has grown darker since we discussed international affairs earlier this month. It is our firm conviction that the longer political reforms and a satisfactory settlement are delayed in Nepal, the greater the danger to Nepal's security and internal tranquility.

The suggestions that we made in our memorandum were made in a spirit of sincere friendship and with the sole object of ensuring the stability and progress of Nepal. They were formulated after great care and in the hope that these suggestions will be examined and dealt with by the Government of Nepal in the spirit in which they had been offered.

As I have stated previously, we have continued to recognise His Majesty King Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah; we feel that, in all the circumstances, this is the right course, and any discontinuance of recognition would produce many complications and would come in the way of a peaceful settlement. Any other arrangement, such as the replacement of the constitutional head of the Kingdom by a Council of Regency, appointed by the Prime Minister to act in the name of a child King, would make the introduction and smooth working of progressive constitutional changes more difficult.

As the House is aware we have observed the strictest neutrality in the internal struggle in Nepal. Our officers in the border areas have been instructed accordingly, and they have carried out these instructions. In some of these areas within Nepal, some of our officers and men are carrying out public works in which both the Government of India and the Government

of Nepal are interested. One of these major activities is in connection with the Kosi River Project. The work of our men there has been considerably interfered with on account of the disturbed state of the country. In strict accord with our policy of neutrality, we have asked the Nepal Government to take necessary measures for enabling this work to be carried on and have taken no other steps to protect our personnel or property.

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#### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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#### APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 2 BILL

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, for the purposes of railways.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, for the purposes of railways."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri Gopalaswami:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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#### FINANCE COMMISSION (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to determine the qualifications requisite for appointment as members of the Finance

Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected, and to prescribe their powers.

**Shri B. Das (Orissa):** Sir, may I enquire whether the Bill will be passed in this session or whether it will be postponed? The year is over.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is very unlikely that this will be proceeded with after introduction.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to determine the qualifications requisite for appointment as members of the Finance Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected, and to prescribe their powers."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1950-51—contd.

##### DEMAND NO. 9—CABINET

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following motion moved yesterday, namely:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

**Shri B. Das (Orissa):** When Mr. Chairman adjourned the Budget discussions yesterday, the impression that some of us got was that this House should be given an opportunity to discuss the Supplementary Demands that are introduced by the hon. Finance Minister to the tune of Rs. 68 crores. The House may remember that in August last the hon. Finance Minister had Supplementary Grants from us to the tune of Rs. 43-88 crores. It excludes the Demands for our Railways which is a commercial proposition and I therefore do not include the sums demanded for Railway grants in these Demands. In March last the predecessor of my hon. friend Mr. Deshmukh, Dr. Matthai got this House to agree to Supplementary Demands for 1949-50 to the tune of Rs. 118 crores and at that time, various Members on the floor of this House expressed that Government should be cautious and that they should not make such heavy demands and that too at the end of the year.

I do not find any caution in the present Finance Minister or in the Finance Ministry in spite of all the advices that we gave on the floor of this House. In December they have asked us to give them supplementary grants on the General Budget for 1950-51 to the tune of Rs. 104 crores. I must admit that when Dr. Matthai demanded Rs. 4-38 crores as supplementary grant in April 1950 that was due to the inclusion of the Vindhya Pradesh in the General Budget of India and that was a necessary item and then Dr. Matthai took the earliest opportunity and took the sanction of the House for that Rs. 4-38 crores. The Finance Ministry—I would rather say that the hon. Finance Minister was not responsible for framing of the Budget for 1950-51—have taken sanction of Rs. 44 crores and now they want the sanction for Rs. 63-99 crores. Sir, there is something very, very wrong with our Finance Ministry. I may acquaint this House that the Finance Ministry has been much more strengthened today than at any time before. Every Ministry has got a financial adviser. The Finance Minister has got the benefit of the economic section which contains some of our best financial experts, but with the array of experts which my hon. friend has got his budgetary figure is out by Rs. 104 crores now and it may be out by another 10 or 15 crores on the 31st March 1951.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** On a point of information, may I know how the Rs. 104 crores is made up?

**Shri B. Das:** Rs. 43-88 crores was sanctioned in August Session of this House and this time it is Rs. 63-99 crores.

The point is that yesterday in your absence some of us argued and sought to establish a convention that when heavy demands of such magnitude as Rs. 101 crores—which is, I think the total Budget estimates of the Pakistan State—are asked to be sanctioned by this House and that too in a period of 2 or 3 hours, the Finance Minister should make a statement in introducing such Supplementary Demands of a heavy magnitude as it is today to the tune of Rs. 64 crores and the Finance Minister should state that during the interim period circumstances have so arisen necessitating heavy financial demands. I feel, Sir, that the Finance Minister is under an obligation to explain as to how he is going to meet this Rs. 64 crores of expenditure, what are his earnings,

[Shri B. Das]

whether his revenues have gone up and how he expects to meet the revenue side of the expenditure of this Rs. 63 crores which he has asked us to sanction. If we do not do that, then in the end, we will find that there will be a heavy deficit in the Budget and then the Government may take shelter in the fact that the House have sanctioned such huge expenditure and the House cannot grouse in the next Budget discussions which will come up again in March 1951.

Sir, yesterday some of my friends, and particularly my hon. friend, Mr. Sondhi raised a question that the Finance Minister has no right to ask us to sanction the new Supplementary Demands when the Finance Minister has not explained what steps Government have taken in respect of economy measures, whether the Economy Committee of the Cabinet have examined this additional sum of Rs. 104 crores of expenditure and whether the new staff that will be employed under these Supplementary Demands are very essential. What steps did the hon. Finance Minister take over the economy measures, over the reduction of staff in the light of the Gopalaswamy Ayyangar Report? Has the Finance Minister done anything to curtail the large number of Under Secretaries, now employed in the Government of India under the Ayyangar recommendations? Formerly, Sir, smaller Assistants of the Secretariat when they became Superintendents and Assistant Secretaries contributed their maximum experience to the administration of the Government of India. With all due respect to my old friend, Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, he introduced a novelty the other day and in reply to a question he said that some 184 Under Secretaries were to be recruited. Most of them do not possess the experience of the Office Assistants of the Government of India. We do want further explanation wherever new staff are going to be employed. I also want to know what steps the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues are taking to utilize the surplus employees of the Government of India to fit into those posts which are vacant so that there may be no unemployment. There should not be retrenchment of certain experienced men in one Department and new employment in another. We find that no explanation is given. I being an old Member of the House, would not like a general debate but the Finance Minister is the care-taker of the public finances of India. He being an ex big banker wants us to believe that Rs. 104 crores

Supplementary Demand by December is nothing. But he must tell us what are his receipts, whether the income tax receipts have gone up and whether other customs revenues have gone up. I read in the papers the other day that the customs revenues have gone up. The House must be taken into confidence and there should be set up the practice of another Explanatory Memorandum whenever the Supplementary Demands exceed an amount of ten crores. During the British regime, they were very much afraid if the Supplementary Demands exceeded a few crores. But, the Budget was for a very much lesser figure whereas my hon. friend is budgeting for 300 and odd crores. At the same time, I feel that if my own National Government does not take the House into confidence on an occasion when it demands 100 crores from the public, and people talk of dark days, there will be darker days! Take Defence. We gave 187 crores in the General Budget. My hon. friend comes forward and asks us to give 16 crores more. We have heard enough of Pakistan troubles and other troubles. But the question is whether the revenue paying capacity of the people, the taxable capacity of the people will allow 204 crores for military expenditure in peace times. They say that India is on the peace front. We have a Leader who always takes us to peace—World Peace. But, if it is a peace front, it is alarming that we have to spend 200 crores in 1950-51 for preparatory defence. The hon. Minister for Defence is not here; but the Deputy Minister is here. But, the point is whether the Defence Ministry has made any effort to make retrenchment. It has not. I have been watching it and it is going on in the same extravagant way as the Defence Department of the former Government of India. It is no pleasure to me that while in 1946 Rs. 100 crores were thought of to be spent on combined Defence expenditure of India and Pakistan, today, India's defence expenditure is 200 crores and we know what it is in Pakistan, something in the neighbourhood of 100 crores!

People are not happy. They cry for more food and we have made provision for 150 crores for the import of 2½ million tons of foodgrains as announced the other day by the hon. Food Minister. The price index has risen very high. This morning, I noticed in a paper that the official wholesale index price is 412.8. It has declined by .3 per cent. from last December, but it is higher by .4 per cent. over that of the corresponding week last month. It is 8.2 per cent.

higher than the wholesale price index of this week last year. The hon. Finance Minister has no opportunity to take us into confidence about his financial outlook. He is conservative because he belongs to the Reserve Bank school of economics. Let him tell this House and the world, "Never mind my asking you this amount now; I may ask for some crores in March next year by way of Supplementary Demand; I will meet it off from the taxation that you have sanctioned; it is all for the welfare of the people and welfare of the State." But, Defence expenditure is not for the welfare of the State. The drink and dance in which the army people delight in the cantonments is not for the good of India; not for the good of the taxpayers.

I do not wish to criticise every one of the other 25 items which we are asked to sanction. But, I do think as we are an independent Sovereign State and there is no more control from Whitehall, our Finance Minister must make a reasoned statement on revenue receipts for nine months and expenditure for nine months. We know that he could not know what expenditure has taken place in two months. But, he should make a statement taking the House into confidence, and take our advice and guidance before he launches forth on further heavy Supplementary Demands. I give a warning. I will not tolerate in 1951-52 a Supplementary Demand of such a heavy nature unless it is for security purposes or any unforeseen call for calamities.

It is now three years since we attained independence; next year we will be in the fourth year of sovereignty. The Finance Ministry was always supposed to be most accurate in its estimate and survey of the financial position of the country. But, if the Finance Ministry leaves the calculation of price index to the Ministry of Agriculture, which makes us self-sufficient in food by 1951 or 1952, my hon. friend can never know the accurate wholesale price index of India. Personally, being an orthodox financier like him, I hold the Finance Department and the Finance Minister responsible for the accuracy of the wholesale index price. Since the days price and index went into the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, India has not been happy. National credit has gone down because index prices are not estimated accurately, and national credit depends upon that. On that also depends the industrial prosperity of India and the balancing of the budget of the Government of India which my hon. friend

controls. I say nothing against my hon. friend; I say nothing against the Government of India. We are in difficult times. If the Finance Minister should throw up his hands and say that he cannot balance the Budget, that he cannot prepare an accurate Budget, woe be unto us!

**Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar):** I would like to support every word that has fallen from my friend Mr. Das in this regard. I find, Sir, looking at the total size of the Supplementary Budget, that it amounts to something like a fifth or nearly one-fifth of the Budget that was presented about nine months ago, and this too, I imagine, only represents the experience of the Finance Department up to perhaps half year or a little more than half a year, so that there is still the possibility that by the time the Budget comes to be presented next year, say three months hence, we shall have, perhaps, another similar excess to which the revised estimates will bear witness. I do not pretend to know whether the Demands have been fully accounted for. But judging from these notes that have been added—and they are very slight indeed, however illuminating the Finance Minister may consider them to be—judging from these notes, there is no guarantee that we may not have a still further excess four months hence.

My point, Sir, is that though those in charge of the finances of the country may be aware of the hardships through which we are passing, and though they may be making every effort to face them, in the figures submitted to us now, one finds no evidence of any such attempt being truly and effectively implemented. We are told, for instance, that the increase in the Defence expenditure is something like 10 per cent. over the estimate, and that too relates only to the effective charges—one does not know what are the non-effective charges and how much increase there will be in those. But the increase here is accounted for by very vague reasons. One reason given is that there were circumstances over which they had no control. I would like to know what those circumstances were over which it was not possible to have any control. So far as one can see, all the factors, including the world situation, may have changed in degree, but they have not changed in kind; and therefore, if you did not make adequate allowances you were either deliberately underestimating at that time and indulging in hopes for which you had no grounds, or you were very badly advised.

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

Sir, we have had experience in this House, time and again, of asking questions and Ministers taking refuge either by demanding notice or by giving evasive answers or simply saying that it is not in the public interest to give the House the information asked for. May I venture to submit that in a democratic system, the only thing that is not in the public interest is the not giving of information.

**Prof. Ranga (Madras): Question.**

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** My hon. friend here has the right to say so; but that is my opinion and I think I have as much right to present my opinion as he has the right to question. But even granting that at any given moment, the giving of certain information may not be in the public interest, the House can certainly wait and on some other occasion the information might be given. But they should not take refuge under such generalities as circumstances over which they had no control.

In this particular item, there is the statement that deliveries have been more than were anticipated. There again, I must point out that you must have placed orders some time before, and if deliveries have come more than you expected, I submit that it is bad budgeting or defective estimating. These orders, so far as I know, are not executed immediately, and therefore, there must some time lag between and that is always allowed. You ought to be able to tell us, or you ought, at least, to give us some particulars in respect of the items which have exceeded your budget.

Certain allowances have been increased. Certain prices have increased. These may be factors which perhaps might not have been foreseen at the time the Budget was being prepared, and therefore, you may not be in a position to give them. But we should like to know how much of the total amount is due to such genuine factors which you could not have known at that time. Surely, you cannot lump up all of them under one cause.

Take again another instance like the External Affairs Ministry. The charges have been steadily increasing ever since these figures are brought before the House. They may be necessary: I will not dispute that. But we find that they have been steadily rising. They were Rs. 2,25,00,000 in 1948-49, Rs. 2,59,00,000 in 1949-50 and Rs. 3,10,00,000 in the revised estimate and Rs. 3,43,00,000 in the Budget of this year. To be added to by another Rs. 43 lakhs—something like 11 per

cent. I would like to know what this increase is due to. As I was looking through the figures, I find that the largest item is what is called "Other charges". But the House is entitled to know what these "other charges" are. When these charges amount to something like two-thirds or nearly three-fourths of the total extra demand now demanded, then the case for an enquiry becomes, in my opinion, much stronger. It is not enough merely saying that there were unexpected circumstances, that the pay and allowances of officers and staff have been increased, that more staff has been appointed, and so on. We should know how much of this is due to these, and how much of these to the "other charges", which in the Demands here, amount to something over 66 per cent. When that is the case, then the case becomes very much stronger for a proper enquiry and scrutiny of these items.

I am sure the Finance Minister and his assistants are exercising proper watch over the charges. But the information placed before the House does not give evidence that they have been very successful in their watchdog functions. My friend Mr. Das was good enough to say that if they would place this information before us, we would perhaps give them advice and guidance. For my part, I wonder if our advice or guidance is valued at all. I dare say they would be very loud in their professions and in a democratic system and for a government claiming to be a responsible Government, there is no other alternative except in general terms, at any rate to say that they will accept our guidance. But judging from these figures as they are, I for one cannot help wondering whether advice or guidance from this quarter, from this House is appreciated as much as it ought to be in a really democratic system of responsible Ministry.

The House has shown itself—this House cannot do otherwise—that it is always willing to agree to demands made of this character. Last year it was on the very last day of the year. This year there has been an improvement and the Finance Minister has been good enough to place them before us some three months before the end of the year. And so there is reason to believe that some advice is taken to heart. But at the same time, as Mr. Das has pointed out, as to the ways and means, and the where-withal with which this extra expenditure is to be met, no indication is given. Therefore, we feel that the financial position of the country,



viewed in accordance with other economic factors that affect the prosperity and wellbeing of the people is not all that one might desire it to be. Under these circumstances, while there is no alternative but to accept these Demands, I would suggest that better and fuller explanations should be given to the House and the House should be taken more into confidence by the Government and the co-operation of the House and all sections of it should be invited in all that can be done to make the financial position, on which rests the general prosperity of the people, as sound and as satisfactory as possible.

**Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh):** With regard to this particular Demand before the House, that is to say, the Demand for a Supplementary Grant not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 in respect of the Cabinet, while I am content to abide by the ruling of the Chair given yesterday that the policy behind the appointment of Ministers is outside the scope of the discussion, I wish to wholeheartedly endorse the cogent observations made by my friends Mr. Das and Prof. Shah about the need for economy and for exercising an effective scrutiny over public expenditure. I do not wish to repeat what has been so forcibly stated by them. I only wish to ask for information on two items with reference to this particular Demand. A similar Demand for Supplementary Grant was presented to the House and passed by the House in the August Session of Parliament, and there in a foot-note to Demand No. 9 which was presented to the House during the last Session, there is a reference to the appointment of one more Minister of State. But now coming to the present Demand for this Session, we find that in the foot-note it is mentioned that the Demand is mainly due to the appointment of one more Minister and four Deputy Ministers. May I know whether there is any error, any printing error or whether there has really been any new appointment in respect of Ministers, after the last Budget Session, and before or after the August Session? I say this because the foot-note to the last Supplementary Demand refers to a Minister of State and in the foot-note here, there is reference to one more Minister. I do not know which Minister is referred to here. Four Deputy Ministers have we know, been appointed, but I do not know whether this is a discrepancy or.....

**Shri Sondhi (Punjab):** This refers to Mr. Biswas.

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** It is Mr. Biswas, I think.

**Shri Kamath:** That is all right.

Then again, last time there was no reference to the item of "Allowance" which finds a place this time under item A. 2 where there is a sum of Rs. 3,800. I do not know why allowances were not asked for in the last Session, and why this new item is now inserted under the head—"Allowances"...

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I correct myself? The Minister referred to here is Shri Rajagopalachari.

**Shri Kamath:** There is a separate Head for the Minister without Portfolio and...

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The salary is included here and the Departmental expenditure is mentioned elsewhere.

**Shri Kamath:** And so this refers to Shri Rajagopalachari?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So I gather.

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, there should be some definite information. It is hardly just to the House to be told that the Prime Minister gathers that this is so.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member put the question and I thought this to be very definite and so I said so. Anyway, the point is, there is no new Minister to be appointed for whom this is provided.

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, the difficulty is about the Minister referred to here. The Prime Minister certainly ought to know to whom it refers, because it is on the advice of the Prime Minister that Ministers are appointed by the President.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Not only the Prime Minister, but the whole House knows who the Ministers are. The question is under which head this item is being put.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam):** May I know whether any new Minister will be appointed?

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, we may be enlightened on this point before this day's sitting is over. The House is completely in the dark about the Minister referred to, and whether there is to be one more Minister or...

**Mr. Speaker:** How can it be said that the House is in the dark about the Ministers? The House knows who the Ministers are. The point is who

[Mr. Speaker]

the Minister is for whom this particular provision is made. It does not mean that the House does not know who the Ministers are.

**Shri Kamath:** But the Prime Minister said that.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The item relates to a small sum of Rs. 3,800. The whole matter is now before the House and we need not take up any more time of the House over this matter. It is a small sum and we know that one minute of discussion here costs about Rs. 50 at least.

**Shri Kamath:** Parliament is meant for discussion.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us have discussions on more substantial matters.

**Shri Kamath:** It is a small amount, no doubt. But the point is, here is a provision made and we do not know why under this sub-head this expenditure is being asked, especially as in the Supplementary Grants in the last Session there was no reference to this item, the House would like to know what...

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member may now proceed to his next point, if he has any.

**Shri Kamath:** I have none, Sir.

**Prof. Ranga:** At the very outset I wish to condole the Cabinet upon the loss of its strongest pillar of strength and also the House upon the loss of one of its strongest and noblest leaders. We miss the presence, Sir, day after day, as time passes, the august presence and the revered presence also, of our Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in his usual seat. When I think of the Cabinet, I cannot but think of him, because the first time that India came to have her own cabinet, he was there in that place which has become more or less precious and holy to us, and ever since, he has given us strength, inspiration and guidance. Sir, I can easily understand the difficulty, the special responsibilities that have now come down upon the shoulders of our Prime Minister and I am not surprised that the Prime Minister is obliged to take some time in order to make up his mind as to the permanent incumbent of that Ministry or rather of those Ministries which were led, guided and organized by our Sardarji. But I do hope and trust that the hon. Prime Minister will be able to come to an early decision so that the country as a whole will be assured that the place that has been vacated by Sardarji, has come to be

occupied if not by an equally strong, wise, powerful and able leader and Minister, at least as good a leader as India can, under the present circumstances, make available to our Prime Minister.

Having said that, I wish to come to some of the criticisms made by my hon. friends—Mr. B. Das and Prof. Shah. They made much of the fact that these Supplementary Demands come to nearly 25 per cent. of the total budget that was presented to us and rightly they have drawn our attention to two very important and big items of expenditure *viz.*, on Defence and on External Affairs. But I am rather surprised how it was that such an industrious and patriotic friend as Prof. Shah could have ignored the essentially difficult and dangerous times through which not only the world but also India have come to experience during the last 4 or 5 months. He asked the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry and the Government whether it was impossible for them to have anticipated the troublous times that we are going through at the time when they were making the budget estimates last year. But I wish to ask him myself whether he, if he had been a Finance Minister, could have anticipated the emergence or the occurrence of the Korean struggle, the Tibetan episode, what is happening in Nepal and the various additional responsibilities that India is obliged to shoulder at the U.N.O. and in the World and the day-to-day—indeed hour-to-hour—consultations that Indian statesmen and ambassadors are obliged to carry on at different Chancelleries in different countries of the world and naturally is there any wonder if to-day the Finance Minister comes to us after having consulted our own colleagues and our own comrades on the Standing Finance Committee, with these Demands for Supplementary Grants so far as External Affairs and the Defence Ministries are concerned. My hon. friend complains that not enough information is given in regard to Defence expenditure and I was obliged—though I do it very rarely when he is on his feet—to question the judgment with which he began to accuse our Government of hiding itself behind that answer at question time 'in public interest'. Is it certainly not—I wish to ask him,—in public interest that we should not expect our own Finance Minister and the Cabinet as a whole to flood us with too much details in regard to Defence expenditure to-day? What is happening in America? Our Prime Minister because of his passion for world peace

does not wish to do the same thing that President Truman has done in America—of declaring a state of emergency and asking us to grant him more powers and money arbitrarily almost in regard to various matters that pertain to Defence and Civil Defence of our country. But at the same time from different quarters of this House have not voices been raised only recently in the Foreign Affairs debate that the Government should pay greater attention to the defence of this country. It is these and similar reasons that justify my support to the Government in having brought forward the Supplementary Demands for Defence Forces. Now these Supplementary Demands account for more than 16½ crores out of 29 crores they have asked for.

Then the next one is the Supplementary Demands for the External Affairs. I have had the privilege of visiting some of our Chancellories abroad and I can assure my hon. friend Prof. Shah that even if he were to go there and see them and compare our establishments with those of not such countries as ours which are obliged to play such an important role—but of countries of much smaller importance.....

**Shri R. C. Upadhyaya (Rajasthan):** Can you quote some countries?

12 Noon.

**Prof. Ranga:** I can quote Holland and even Denmark—they are the smallest. There are others like Luxemburg, Belgium and Switzerland but they are of course richer countries. If you compare our establishments with theirs, you will find that their establishments are as big as ours and all that is proposed to do here is not to double our expenditure on our embassies and not even to increase the floor-space in our own offices there, not even to increase the size of the lifts in which we have to go—and I shall not be surprised if some of our Members were to go like my hon. friend Mr. Sahaya or even Dr. Ambedkar and try to go up in the lift that is provided in Washington Embassy, they will find themselves awfully congested. Under such circumstances, should we really complain at this juncture of this additional expenditure that is now proposed to be incurred on our foreign embassies. On the other hand is there not enough justification to ask our own Foreign Minister to make haste in strengthening our Chancellories in different countries and also in opening new Embassies in various other countries where we do not have them? I do not know when the war will break out but before it breaks out we should see

that for every rupee that we spend on them, we strengthen them. It was alright two or three years ago, when they were branching out, to ask the External Affairs to be careful. Even now I want them to be extremely careful. I am also one with my friends Mr. Das and Prof. Shah for insisting that for every pie that we spend we must try to get the full value, if not greater value, but at the same time these are not the times when we should be tying up the Finance Minister as well as the External Affairs Minister hand and foot and then say for God's sake do not spend anything more even if you were to find it most essential and necessary.

I have only one more point to make and that is in regard to rehabilitation...

**Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa):** Sir, on a point of order. Is it not the Cabinet Demand that is being discussed? Is it relevant to go into External Affairs and Rehabilitation?

**Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa):** Sir, matter. Yesterday a desire was expressed by hon. Members of this House—all of them substantially agreeing—that they should have an opportunity of discussing what economy has been effected in the expenditure by the Cabinet and I understand that, as there is no other specific or particular head to go into the question of general economy, the matter should be allowed to be discussed. I am only giving effect to the agreement among Members, and this particular Demand, I believe was selected for discussion. If there is any misunderstanding on my part, if there is any other Demand on which such a discussion is desired, I have no objection. Of course the rule is there and from the strict point of view of order, the discussion will not be relevant.

**Shri Sidhva: (Madhya Pradesh):** Am I to understand that we concentrate our attention on Cabinet for economy in all Ministries?

**Mr. Speaker:** Not for all Ministries but on the general question of economies. So far as the matter is covered by the Supplementary Demands, a common point has been raised that a very large demand is made and Members are anxious to know as to what economies have been effected in the various Ministries by the Cabinet. The question is not entirely unattached to the question of the Cabinet but we have relaxed that rule to a certain extent so far as this discussion goes.

**Shri Sondhi:** Sir, do I understand that the hon. Finance Minister will

[Shri Sondhi] -  
make a reply on this question? Will it be the reply that he wanted to make on the economy drive?

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has to say anything, I will certainly permit him to do so.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** rose--

**Prof. Ranga:** The hon. Minister can explain his own position later on. I may be allowed to continue.

Now, coming back to this expenditure on resettlement and development, could it have been anticipated even within ten lakhs or even within one crore? That is what I want to know. After all, it was in response to national wishes that the hon. Prime Minister had given an assurance to our Bengali friends and to the sufferers from East Bengal—those who were obliged to come over from East Bengal to West Bengal—that the expenditure that would have to be incurred upon the rehabilitation and resettlement of those refugees would be met by the Central Government. And could my hon. friend the Finance Minister have known how many people were going to come over, how much was to be spent on their railway fare for shifting them to various States, how much was to be spent on keeping them in camps, giving them doles and allowances and later for providing them with some employment or settling them on land? It is not possible. If he liked, it would have been open to my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, simply to take a token grant of Rs. 1,000 and then incur all the expenditure. Instead of that he came forward last time with certain definite proposals for expenditure based, I dare say, on their experience in connection with the refugees who had come over from West Punjab. Sir, we cannot blame him if today he comes forward with an additional demand. On the other hand, there are people like me who are angry with the hon. Prime Minister as well as the Government because they are not willing to spend similarly on the rehabilitation of refugees coming from Burma and so on. The regret in the country today is not that Government is spending more on these displaced persons but that it is not able to spend as much as is needed for these people.

In conclusion, I wish to express my satisfaction at the statement made the other day by the hon. Prime Minister when one of our comrades had put a question to him asking whether Government was spending too little on Defence Forces. On that question, the Prime Minister immediately got up and said, "We want economy but

economy of the best order. We do not want to spend too much money on the Defence Forces, but whatever we spend we want to spend in an efficient manner." Sir, if that is the principle, the standard which my hon. friend the Finance Minister also places before himself and which the Standing Finance Committee also keeps in mind, I for one can say to myself that I am safe in the hands of our Prime Minister as well as our Finance Minister and our Government, so far as economy is concerned.

Lastly, I wish to make a reference to the report of the Estimates Committee that was submitted to this House only this morning. The Estimates Committee today is playing fair with this House, in performing its duty as the watchdog on behalf of this House and as an additional bulwark to the Finance Minister. It is trying its best to bring about as much economy as possible. I shall not be surprised if many of the responsible officers in various Ministries including their own Cabinet chiefs, were to feel a little uncomfortable at the manner in which we are trying to probe into every one of their activities and trying to suggest various means of economy. I do appeal to the House, and to my hon. friend Mr. Das also—to entrust himself to the House and to his own Committee, the Standing Finance Committee, the P.A.C. and now the Estimates Committee—to deal with our Government, our own Government, a little more liberally, a little more charitably in these days of world, as well as national emergency.

**Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan):** Sir, when the Budget was presented to us at the beginning of the year, it revealed a small surplus of Rs. 79 lakhs. But today we are faced with a Demand for a sum amounting to Rs. 60 crores apart from the Rs. 24 crores granted in the August Session. I am not one of those who complain.....

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** That is not information, Sir. If I heard my hon. friend right, he is comparing the Rs. 63 crores, which is both revenue and capital, with the surplus only on the revenue side.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** That is right.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** That is not right. That is wrong.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** Even so, the expenditure on the revenue side amounts to Rs. 29 crores, and I think Rs. 79 lakhs compared with Rs. 29 crores makes a huge difference.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** That is better.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** My friend, the hon. Finance Minister should not be under the impression that I am going to criticise him for everything. I am not one of those who criticise the heavy expenditure Government is incurring on our Defence. I perfectly realise the importance that we have got to attach to our Defence needs and I realise that every pie spent on the Defence and security of our country is well spent. I have always been one of those who have held that we should not at all diminish our Defence expenditure. I do not want any false economies. When the security of our country is threatened from all sides, when we see war clouds gathering around the horizon, it is no use crying for reduction in Defence expenditure. If we cast a glance over the huge Supplementary Demands we will find that as much as Rs. 16 crores are accounted for by expenditure on Defence. Even last year Defence accounted for Rs. 15.69 crores out of the Supplementary Demands. Each year we have been expecting to reduce somehow or other our Defence expenditure, but our anticipations and expectations have not come true. The Defence expenditure has not been cut and Supplementary Demands have always been there.

Sir, a few days ago we heard the admission from the hon. Finance Minister that in spite of all efforts not much success has been achieved in economising the expenditure relating to the various Ministries. It is no longer a secret that after a good deal of effort in that direction, all the Ministries put together have agreed to economise to the extent of only Rs. 74 lakhs. I think I am not quoting the Finance Minister wrongly. It is a pity that in spite of all such efforts, the Ministries should agree to a total economy only of a small figure of Rs. 74 lakhs.

While on the one hand we have got these Rs. 74 lakhs which the Ministries have agreed to economise, on the other hand we are faced with this huge sum of Rs. 29 crores. It is obvious that this is a fundamental question. Whenever the question of economy comes up, we are faced with retrenchment in public services and this retrenchment more often than not affects only the clerical establishment and not the higher services. We cannot accuse the Government also, because we have not been able to find alternative employment. We are not ready with any solution for the problem of unemployment with which we shall be faced in case we effect wholesale retrenchment. We cannot rush headlong with our economies. Unless

we can find some remedy by which we can effect economies consistent with the provision of employment for our young men, there is no use trying to evade the facts. We must face them boldly. I am strongly of the opinion that there should not be so much talk of economy unless we are really able to effect it. Every time we hear that economy will be effected, and ultimately we fail. The frustration born out of failure is much greater than a clear realisation of the fact that economies are impossible, so long as we have no solution for the problem of unemployment. Therefore, we should tell the nation boldly that economies are impossible in the present set-up when there has been four-fold increase in the work in the Government offices. Why should we say that we shall effect economy and then fail? It is no good that way. We should come out with a bold statement that the increase in the work in Government offices is so much that we have got to maintain the staff unimpaired. The other day, we went to the Import and Export Control offices. We met the clerical staff. Man to man, we enquired and we found that the reply was the same: they were all temporary. They are continuing in a state of suspense. Therefore, it is obvious that we cannot reduce or eliminate staff unless it be at the risk of efficiency and good government. So, why not face the fact and tell the country so?

The elder statesmen sitting on the Government Benches have secured freedom for us. We have followed them in securing that freedom. Their lives have been lives of toil and patient struggle. Our nation is destined to go through nothing else but a life of tears, toil and sweat. Unless the entire nation is geared on to that ideology and way of thinking, we cannot face the issues. We must face the facts and realities. It is no use dreaming in the day time. We should tell the nation boldly that economies of the type that are expected from Government cannot be effected. We have been hearing orations from Mr. B. Das and Prof. K. T. Shah on this point, but one thing I have not been able to understand. Last year, the overall demand was Rs. 29 crores and odd. This year it is Rs. 40 crores and odd. I therefore think that there is some case for going into the question as to why the Supplementary Demands are of such magnitude and proportions. Is it not possible for us to anticipate the expenditure on such items as the Delhi Administration, Stationery and Printing, expenditure relating to Police, Light Houses, Ecclesiastical Affairs and Tribal Areas?

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

Another point that I would like to refer to in this connection is the Demand relating to currency. The number of the Demand is 65 and the amount is Rs. 90 lakhs. The reason for the increase is given as the increased cost of printing one-rupee notes and the anticipated heavy demand by the Reserve Bank. I do not doubt the correctness of this reason. But I want to tell the Finance Minister that in Jaipur, for instance, which is one of the States that have integrated themselves into the Indian Union, the Jaipur Sikka is sold for 17 annas whereas the ordinary Indian rupee goes for 16 annas. In the matter of court fees also, what the High Court of Jaipur requires us to do is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the hon. Member is going to very many details. He can make a general reference. He cannot go into such details over a Supplementary Demand.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I think it is high time that after the financial integration of the States these anomalies should be removed. With these remarks, I conclude.

**Shri Sidhva:** I am very glad that economy is being considered under the head "Cabinet". I agree with what has been said by my hon. friend Prof. Ranga. There is one point, however, which he perhaps forgot to enquire from the hon. Minister. You will remember that last year a 10 per cent. economy cut was agreed upon by all the Ministries. I am anxious to know what has happened to it. The Economy Committee had recommended something more, but the previous Finance Minister definitely told the House that it had been arranged that 10 per cent. of the expenditure will be economised in all Ministries. I want to know whether this economy cut has been actually effected, and if not, what are the reasons for not doing so and what steps the Finance Minister took to enforce the cut. When a definite promise was made in the House, the House is entitled to know the position.

Then, Sir, while I do appreciate that our defence expenditure should not be cut down and under the existing circumstances we should have a very good Army, Navy and Air Force, I do feel that there is real scope for retrenchment in the defence expenditure.

While I was in New Zealand recently in connection with the Commonwealth

Parliamentary Conference I discussed this subject with Lord Alexander, who is an expert on Defence and he remarked that it is extraordinary that India should spend 50 per cent. of her income on defence. The United Kingdom which is spending a colossal sum of 200 million sterling annually on her defence, is only spending 25 per cent. of her income for this purpose. While, therefore, we do not in the least want to minimise the urgency, the necessity and the importance of defence, we would at the same time like to know whether there is any kind of planning, and whether the defence expenditure of our country could not be reduced from the point of view of percentage. We know the stupendous defence plans of the United Kingdom. If she can do it within 25 per cent. of her income, I do not see any reason, why we in this country cannot.

My hon. friend Prof. Ranga spoke about External Affairs. I have never taken part in a discussion on this subject in this House, because I had no first-hand experience. But, Sir, when I went to the U.K. and the continental countries last May I tried to understand the life in those countries. At the same time I took an opportunity to visit our various Chancelleries. I have been hearing in this House all these years various comments about the enormous expenditure incurred by our Embassies in the foreign countries. As I have already stated, I took no part in these discussions, because I had no first-hand knowledge of them. But having made on the spot study of these Embassies, I can make bold to say that many of the criticisms made in this House are absolutely unjustified. I for one am perfectly convinced that there is very great necessity of not only maintaining the existing Embassies, but also of extending them. After attainment of independence, it is of the utmost importance that we should be represented in the important countries of the world. With this end in view we should build up a strong, efficient and model foreign service. Of course, if you want to effect economy, please do not open Embassies, rather than opening them in a half-hearted manner. For instance, I saw our Embassy in Belgium and I found it very much under-staffed.

I make bold to put forward these unbiassed remarks because I did not go abroad at Government's expense—I went at my own expense. As I have said if you want to make a saving you may combine one or two embassies

and run them in a perfect condition, rather than keep the present ones under-staffed. Cost of living in foreign countries is very high—there is no doubt about it. The one redeeming feature, so far as the employees in our Embassies one concerned is that under diplomatic privileges extended to them, they are able to get articles imported from abroad free of duties. When I find hon. Members making unwarranted criticism of our embassies, I feel like telling them to go abroad and study the conditions for themselves.

Now under the heading "Embassies" there is a Supplementary Demand for Rs. 36 lakhs. No doubt there may be justification for it. But the information has not been given to us. The only explanation given is "The above Supplementary Demand includes Rs. 2,88,000 on enhanced subsidy to Sikkim."

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the hon. Member may ask for that explanation when that demand is put forward.

**Shri Sidhva:** Probably this may not be reached at all.

So, I have to ask a definite question of Government: what is the economy that has been effected by the various Ministries? We are definitely assured that this economy would be effected and the House is entitled to know the full facts. We would like to know what steps were taken by Government to see that the economies promised were effected and which of the Ministries have not fulfilled the promise they had given.

**Mr. Speaker:** Before we proceed with the further discussion, I should like to remind the House that the dead-line that we have fixed is 4 p.m. today. Is it the desire of the House to go on discussing this particular subject, or do they wish to touch other demands as well?

What I would suggest is that, it is no use going on speaking and discussing without a definite objective. I would, therefore, suggest that it is better that one or two of the most important demands are taken up. It is suggested that we may sit tomorrow. We are going to sit tomorrow, but hon. Members will see that we have to finish the urgent part of the agenda now before the House by tomorrow.

**Shri Syamandan Sahaya (Bihar):** Failing which?

**Mr. Speaker:** Failing which, we can go one day more, not beyond that. It is not possible to extend the Session beyond that. Tomorrow also hon. Members may complain that they have

not got sufficient time to discuss the Peoples' Representation (Amendment) Bill. Then there is the other Bill which has to be referred to Select Committee. In order to avoid all these complaints, let us try to adjust the importance of matters with reference to the general picture of the business before the House.

**Shri Sidhva:** Shall we not discuss all subjects, Sir?

**An Hon. Member:** Then keep a time-limit.

**Shri Sidhva:** The time-limit is there; I do not want it to be extended. Whoever has to say under various heads can speak.

**Mr. Speaker:** That will be an irregular and wrong procedure. The procedure has been modified by general agreement to the extent that they can discuss economies. All the discussions that have been allowed are in pursuance of that agreement. If there had been no agreement, I would have gone by the strict rule. That is why I asked whether the House would like to discuss this particular matter any further, or would like to discuss other Demands. If it is their desire to discuss other Demands, then I would call upon the Finance Minister now.

But there is one point which I would like to make clear. We are proceeding on the assumption that we shall be sitting tomorrow. With reference to that I would like to clarify one point. Tomorrow is a public holiday. Ordinarily we would not have sat on that day. But in view of the urgency of the measures before the House and the importance of those measures so far as the General Elections are concerned, we cannot postpone these measures. At the same time hon. Members should have ample opportunity to discuss them. So on that assumption let us proceed now.

**Saikh Mohiuddin (Bihar):** Sir, tomorrow is a holiday and it is a day of great importance being the day of birth of the Great Prophet. It will be unprecedented if the House were to sit even on such an important day. I therefore suggest that instead of sitting tomorrow the House may sit day after tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think either myself or any other person in this House has any desire to come in the way of the observance of the day, which is really a very sacred one, a day of prayer I should think. All the same, we shall be more governed by the urgency of the present situation; and the functions in connection with

[Mr. Speaker]

the celebration might be done before 10-30 or after six. I would have acceded to the wishes of the hon. Member but the difficulty is that otherwise, we must rush off day after tomorrow. There are two alternatives. I think we have to adjust ourselves to the situation and therefore we may sit tomorrow.

**Shri Kamath:** May I suggest that instead of sitting tomorrow and on Saturday we might sit on Saturday and Sunday?

**Mr. Speaker:** Sunday is impossible because Members have made their arrangements. And there must be some kind of fixity of the programme also. Let us, therefore, determine this that even with respect to the legislation, having regard to the urgency and time, let us have, there also, a sort of guillotine on Saturday, at the latest.

**Shri Sonavane (Bombay):** May I suggest an alternative, that we should sit today up to 8 o'clock and on Saturday also up to 8 o'clock?

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not in favour of sitting beyond six at the latest. Hon. Members do not seem to have an idea of the strain on the Members themselves and on the staff. The better course would be for hon. Members to consider the points and try to put them in as short a manner as possible and to be as relevant as possible—if it is not possible to be perfectly relevant—and to avoid all repetitions. Because, in a debate, generally what happens is this. Everybody tries to put his case from his own point of view, but so far as the substantial points go, there is a lot of repetition. That may be avoided. Therefore, as I said, let us have something like a guillotine even for tomorrow and the day after, so that we put one Bill to the vote at 5 or 6 o'clock, and the other discussion about the reference to Select Committee might also be put to guillotine at 6 o'clock. But that I am going to do only with the substantial wish of the House and not as a ruling from the Chair.

**Saikh Mohiuddin:** Sir, may I suggest in respect of tomorrow that at least part of the day, either the forenoon or afternoon, that is before or after 2-30 P.M., may be closed?

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us try to see if we can make an adjustment. Suppose we take the Bill today. Hon. Members will please hear what he has been suggesting. Suppose we adjourn one hour earlier—I mean instead of five, at four.....

**Saikh Mohiuddin:** Sir, my suggestion is that either the forenoon or the afternoon may be closed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then the other suggestion could be that the House may meet tomorrow, but instead of meeting at 10-45 we may as well meet at 2 o'clock—2 to 6 P.M. I think that will meet all.

**Shri Sidhva:** Provided we conclude the business tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Sidhva:** That should be clear.

**Shri Sondhi:** We would like to have the whole day.

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let there be some compromise and let us meet all. The best course will be that we meet tomorrow from two to six.

**Several Hon. Members:** Yes, yes.

**Shri Sidhva:** And conclude the business.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, and conclude the business, of course.

**Shri Sidhva:** We do not want to sit day after tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** If we conclude both the Bills then there is no necessity of sitting day after tomorrow.

**Capt. A. P. Singh (Vindhya Pradesh):** If the business is not concluded we must sit day after tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am prepared to sit even day after tomorrow. If the Members are anxious to go on with the discussion I will not come in the way.

Well, at present I should call upon the hon. the Finance Minister.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Sir, this discussion has turned unexpectedly into a sort of Budget debate. I find some difficulty in regard to what has been said at this stage because if Members had gone through the Demands in the usual way they would probably have found that many of their criticisms were misplaced and that most of the Supplementary Demands could not have been foreseen and that they are very essential.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

On the other hand, if we had postponed the general debate towards the end, then in relation to every Demand there might have been a



temptation to indulge in the same kind of criticism whether the circumstances of the particular Demand justified it or not.

I have every sympathy with Members who wish to stress the need for economy and avoidance of waste, and indeed they are, from the point of view of the Finance Minister, his allies. But sometimes one just has to say "Save me from my friends"!

Mr. Das gave some figures in regard to the excess expenditure, which I have not yet been able to follow. As far as I can see from the material at my disposal, the Demands that the House voted in the August Session amounted to Rs. 15,27,60,000. And that was made up of Rs. 15 crores for transfer to the Contingency Fund of India which I do not think any Member here will regard as an extravagance, because it is merely a special ways and means arrangement sanctioned by the articles of the Constitution, and the rest of it was largely for Indian Posts and Telegraphs for establishing post offices in the rural areas. Therefore I cannot see any feature in respect of those Demands about which Government need be repentant.

**Shri B. Das:** Nobody wants you to be repentant. Everybody wants you only to take us into your confidence.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am sorry. I am only dealing with the thing factually, trying my best to see if Government were to blame in any sense. I am just trying to go over the figures which my hon. friend has given and as far as I can see the Demands which were voted in the August Session were perfectly justified and completely inevitable.

Coming to the Demands which were presented on this occasion you will see that under Revenue heads, the bulk of it is made up by Defence and expenditure on Displaced persons. I have no doubt that when the Defence Demand is discussed, my hon. colleague will have something to say about the difference between the original estimate and the revised estimate as it will appear to be now. My own view is that the original estimate was made under assumptions which involved a certain amount of optimism in regard to some of the conditions with which we are coping in the sphere of Defence. It is not necessary to particularize them, but there was a hope that certain problems might perhaps be nearer settlement. Well, far from these problems being settled, conditions arose just soon after the Budget was framed or even while it

was being passed, which made it necessary to undertake additional expenditure in movements and so on, and generally now we find ourselves in a situation where we have to give very grave consideration to what we do with the Military Budget. The policy in that respect has been announced by the Prime Minister on more than one occasion but the point I wish to make is that in a matter like Defence, it is really impossible to make a cut and dried estimate, although as a Finance Minister I have every sympathy for that kind of pattern for the Defence Budget. There is one more point about Defence. I may as well deal with it while I am on it now and that is the reference to India's spending 50 per cent. of her revenues on Defence. The people from whom the criticism came did no better in their time. What is more really is this 50 per cent. is not a correct percentage.

**Shri Sidhva:** What is the correct percentage?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The correct percentage must be derived not merely after taking the proportion of the defence expenditure on the revenues in India at the Centre but also of the States. 'Defence' is responsible not only for the safety of the Central Government, it is responsible for the safety of the whole country and I think the hon. Member is aware that the States have no separate provision for Defence. Now, if you add the revenue of the States to the revenues of the Centre, you get a figure of say 600 or 650 crores on which our Defence expenditure comes to very nearly 25 to 30 per cent. So I do not think from that point of view we are any more extravagant than most other nations. (An Hon. Member: A good argument). That is as far as Defence is concerned.

**Shri Sidhva:** I am convinced, Sir.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I thank the hon. Member. The other item I was going to say is expenditure on Displaced persons. Hon. Members have referred to that matter, and especially Prof. Ranga, has drawn attention to the unavoidable nature of this particular expenditure. It would indeed have been inhuman if we had not provided for that expenditure. Now if you add 16,55,02,000 and 7,40,00,000 you get Rs. 24 crores out of Rs. 29 crores. I am sure if we go through this list, there are many other items which on discussion and examination the House will agree were inevitable. So if you add all those together I think really what may be regarded even from the point of view of the strictest economy-

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

mind Member, the excrescence, is very, very small indeed so far as this is concerned.

The same is the situation in regard to Capital expenditure. Rs. 4,63,68,000 is on account of Defence Expenditure and some expenditure is included on account of the refugee loans and the other is Rs. 2,63,50,000 for capital outlay on currency which is payment due to Pakistan in respect of the payment of their quota to the International Monetary Fund under one of the Indo-Pakistan monetary agreements. That also could not be foreseen because we did not know when Pakistan would choose to become a Member of the International Monetary Fund. That takes away a very large percentage of the bulk of the figure of Rs. 9 crores which is stated here and as I said on a scrutiny and discussion, the House will come to the conclusion that most of the other Demands are justified on their own merits.

In regard to the general question of economy, the first point that I wish to make is that the sector which is open to economy in our total expenditure is a very small one.

**Shri Sidhva:** What about 10 per cent?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I am coming to that. I cannot say two things at the same time. As I was going to say, Sir, the sector which is open to economic measures is a very small and restricted one. One would have to exclude Defence and treat it on its own merits, treat it *sui generis*; I do not say that no economy is possible; I do not say that no avoidance of waste is possible, but that is a subject which I think requires—and hon. Members will agree—special consideration and special treatment. There is also rehabilitation expenditure and most of it has become inevitable and I do not know that apart from general avoidance of waste which should run like a thread through Government administration, there is not very much room for an *ad hoc* or percentage cut. Then so far as the public debts are concerned, one cannot impose a cut even if one likes to do so and that is a very large sum. Then there are certain grants which one has to pay to States under the financial integration scheme. There is no getting away from them or no resiling from the agreements made, so that the total of expenditure which could be economised is about Rs. 100 crores and that includes about Rs 35 crores for Posts and Telegraphs which is a commercial Department and in respect of which hon. Members were

satisfied yesterday that the additional expenditure required was justified.

That leaves about Rs. 64 crores and this is the corpus in respect of which one can do something. I think it was in respect of this that the Economy Committee suggested savings of the order of Rs. 4.64 crores and while the report of the Economy Committee was being considered the situation deteriorated and it was felt that some more heroic measures were required. I do not think that the hon. Member is correct in saying that the Economy Committee's proposals would have yielded a larger saving than any compromise measures. The situation was that the recommendations of the Economy Committee fell short of what at that time was considered desirable in those conditions.

**Shri Sidhva:** The Economy Committee recommended an economy of 4.6 crores. This ten per cent cut would have come to 2.5 crores.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Ten per cent on 64 or 70 crores would come nearer 6 or 7 crores.

**Shri Sondhi:** How much have you been able to do?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Our desire was that something more should be done. The Departments were circularised and they were told that this sort of austerity cut should be imposed. Looking back, I think that was not a practicable or effective procedure, because the application of just *ad hoc* cuts leaving things to take their own course was not a very suitable course of action. I should think it should have been better if at some expenditure of time one would have gone into the working of the several Ministries and agreed on what particular items were to be retrenched or what particular items were to be subjected to economies.

**Shri Sondhi:** If I may be just permitted to intervene, Sir, when the matter was before the Standing Finance Committee, we were told by the then Finance Minister that it was the Ministries themselves who wanted *ad hoc* cuts. We wanted to go into the individual Ministries one by one; but we were told that the Ministries would prefer to take the initiative in their hands by an *ad hoc* cut. That is our grouse.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I think the Ministries concerned over-estimated their own strength in dealing with the situation. I should think that when they were faced with the situation of actually giving effect to the cut, they somehow found that without the assistance of the Finance Ministry,

they could not make very much progress. Therefore we were left with this result that although there was this cut imposed in form, in most of the Ministries, there were no concrete measures in order to make that cut effective. That was the situation that we found ourselves in the middle of this year when the matter came up again incidentally in connection with the general debate on the President's Address. Then, the matter was taken up by us in the Cabinet and we appointed an officer, the Secretary of the Revenue and Expenditure Division of the Ministry of Finance to go into the details as it should have been done but for the miscalculation in the previous year. As I said in answer to certain questions, we have got certain proposals. We should again, in spite of the previous discomfitures, try to get some voluntary retrenchment from the Ministries. But, I think it is difficult for specialists and experts to take a view in regard to their own operations. I think it is a human factor.

**Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh):** A very good idea.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** They found that there was not very much that they could give up. The House may be interested to know that for the rest of year, what we shall be able to save is about one crore.....

**Shri Sidhva:** From economies?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** From economies and so on.

**Shri Sondhi:** Only one crore?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It is only for a part of the year. The main proposals could be given effect to only in the next year's Budget, and have to be agreed by the Ministries in a Cabinet meeting or in a general meeting of Ministers and Secretaries.

**Shri Tyagi:** If it is by agreement, even one crore will be impossible.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I was just going to add that the proposals that we have evolved by ourselves, so to speak,—I must speak as the Finance Minister rather than on behalf of the Government—approximate to about ten per cent. of that sector which I mentioned.

**Shri Sondhi:** It will come to seven crores?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** 6.5 or of that order.

If after examination we find that, that would be practicable, we must

see that effective steps are taken to see that these economies are brought into being. We shall then indicate the kind of posts that we consider redundant, or indicate the particular fields like Travelling allowances, contingencies, where we feel that a firmer control will lead to economies. That is on the revenue side minus defence expenditure. Defence expenditure would have to be considered by the Cabinet separately. I do not think there is any room for economy in the rehabilitation expenditure.

Now, that leaves a very big field of capital expenditure. In regard to capital expenditure, there are two ways of reducing our expenditure: one is by reducing the scope of the work which is going to be taken over next year in many of these River Valley Projects or the other schemes that we have in hand; the other is trying to ensure that the financial control is such as will lead to actual economy in operation in dealing with any given scope of work, that is to say, an over all economy. How exactly that has to be done, whether this method of cut which was found somewhat unsatisfactory in regard to revenue expenditure, is capable of being applied to capital expenditure or whether some other method would have to be devised, are matters which have not yet been finally decided. But, when we get a certain amount of freedom from the immediate pre-occupation of defending our actions, we might find time to do something. That would be after the Session is over. We might get together and see what economies could be effected.

There is one point that I should like to make and that is that economies cannot be brought about by *ad hoc* or *per sortem* measures. I think economy must be a way of life and therefore, pressure would have to be maintained throughout the year. It may be that some officer will have to be detailed in order to examine the working not only of the Secretariat offices, but also of the attached offices, and perhaps look into the working of some of the Embassies or go through the actual financial control arrangements regarding some of the bigger River Valley Projects, so that dividends might be gathered throughout the year rather than be reflected in the Budget. That is as far as I can tell the House now; I shall have more to say on the appropriate occasion, and that is the Budget Session itself.

**Shri Sondhi:** On a point of information, Sir, is it a fact that no inspection has been made up till now of all the Embassies since they were started?

**Shri Kamath:** May I know whether the Comptroller and Auditor General Mr. Narahari Rao recently went round the various Embassies and submitted a report about their reorganisation, economy in expenditure and also proper audit? Nothing has been stated here about that report or the recommendations made in that report. I would like to know whether it is confidential or top secret.

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar):** May I say a word with regard to this, Sir. With regard to the accounts of the Embassies, and their reorganisation, it is true that there is no regular inspection of Embassies. The question is not an easy one because inspection purely from the accounts point of view is different from the inspection of the work and efficiency of the Embassies, which requires an officer who has himself experience of that sort of work. We have not been able to do that. On a partial basis this work has been done though we have not been able to cover all the regions where we have Embassies. With regard to the setting up of the machinery for keeping regular accounts and economising expenditure in the Embassies, I may inform the House that the Auditor-General visited some of the important Embassies about which regular criticism has been levelled on the floor of this House and he has suggested ways and means of keeping accounts in the proper way.

**Shri Kamath:** May I know whether the report will be placed on the Table of the House and whether the House will be taken into confidence?

**Dr. Keskar:** I shall say more about this when the particular item about External Affairs is taken up.

**Shri Kamath:** I hope it will come up.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I shall finish now, Sir. Even if we resort to a general cut again, we should take care to see that steps are taken to give effect to that particular cut and we should not leave it in the air. The second point is that I expect a great deal of assistance from the reports of the Estimates Committee to which we will give all the attention that they undoubtedly deserve.

**Shri B. Das:** What about balancing the Budget?

**Mr. Chairman:** We shall now adjourn till 2.30.

**Shri Sidhva:** 2:35, Sir.

**Mr. Chairman:** Yes; 2.35.

*The House then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty-Five Minutes Past Two of the Clock.*

*The House then re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Five Minutes Past Two of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Further discussion on Demand No. 9 will go on.

**Shri Sidhva:** That is over.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** The discussion is over and the Finance Minister has replied.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I see.

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, is it now clear to which Minister this item relates?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** The Minister Without Portfolio—the Cabinet Minister.

**Shri Kamath:** There was no Demand for the Minister Without Portfolio in the August Session. He was appointed by the end of May, or sometime in June.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** But he joined very much later.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** With your permission, Sir, may I put a question to the hon. the Finance Minister? I understood him to say that in future if a cut motion is passed, he means to enforce it on the Ministries: Have I understood him correctly?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** I said I must get together all the Ministries in order to devise concrete ways in which to give effect to any such cut.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** That if any such cut is made, it will be enforced?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Means will have to be devised in consultation with the Ministries to make that cut effective.

**Shri Sidhva:** Sir, will that cut be effective next year? Whatever decision is arrived at now, will it be effective from the next year positively?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** It will be effective during the course of the year and not necessarily effective for Budget purposes, because the Budget is finalised sometime in January. As much as can be done during the next few months will be done. This is not

wishful thinking, but it is purposeful thinking.

**Shri Sidhva:** Will there be an indication of these cuts in the Budget? Am I clear, Sir? I want to know whether there will be an indication of the cut schemes in the next Budget?

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Whatever it has been possible to devise will be reflected in the Budget figures.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will now put the Demand to the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Last time I suggested that these items should be called not "Demands" but "requests". Formerly it was a royal prerogative, but let us request the House to make these grants.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Do I understand.....

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Sir, this word "Demand" is a demand for a grant and it is not anything like an order. We have on currency notes—"To Pay on Demand". That demand is not to be contrasted with requests, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have no objection to the hon. Member deceiving himself. We now take up Demand No. 13.

**Shrimati Durgabai (Madras):** Sir, there are some subjects which never come up to be discussed in the House at all while there are some like "Agriculture" on which there are so many cut-motions and it comes up over and over again. Therefore, would you please give some priority to such subjects that never have been discussed so far?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If it is the general desire of the House, then I can ask hon. Members to signify to me the Demands with respect to which they would like to speak. I shall note them down in order and call them one by one and the rest of the Demands can be put together. I will go from left to right, finishing one block after another.

**Shrimati Durgabai:** Demand No. 84.

**Shri Sidhva:** Demand No. 38.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** One at a time, please. I have to go from one block to another. Prof. Bhattacharya?

**Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya (Uttar Pradesh):** No. 28.

**Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar):** No. 38—External Affairs.

**Shri B. Das:** No. 75—Defence.

**Shri Kamath:** Nos. 28, 33 and 36.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, the number of Members is more than the number of the Demands.

**Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bihar):** No. 108.

**Ch. Ranbir Singh (Punjab):** No. 51.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat (Bihar):** Demand No. 73 and Demand No. 107.

**Shri J. N. Hazarika (Assam):** Nos. 13 and 68.

**Dr. E. S. Singh (Bihar):** No. 51.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Demand No. 37—Tribal Areas.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This will not do. I thought there would be some saving of time. But I have got here as many Demands for speaking as there are Demands on the Order Paper. So we will proceed with Demand No. 13—Ministry of Law.

**Shri Goenka (Madras):** But what about Demands Nos. 2 and 5? We have not taken them up. We started with No. 7.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):** Sir, I want to speak on Demand No. 38.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, as I said, I am not going to take up that procedure. I will take up Demand No. 2—"Union Excise Duties." Is there anyone against it? None. That means the Demand is accepted. I will put at the end all these Demands together. After all, the rules must subserve our purpose, we are not slaves to the rules. I shall put them all in proper form later on.

#### DEMAND NO. 5—STAMPS

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**Shri Goenka:** I want to know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken on the report which was submitted to the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power in regard to Government

[Shri Goenka]

Presses in this country and also a sum of about 9 lakhs of rupees were paid as demurrage to the Calcutta Port Trust owing to the negligence of those people who were responsible for the Calcutta presses. I would like to know what action has been taken. About a year ago when this matter came before the Finance Committee and when the Finance Committee wanted an answer, the reply given was that two people were being prosecuted and when their attention was drawn that these two people were being prosecuted on some other charges and not on this charge of wasting 9 lakhs, then they told us that they will give us further information in the matter. We have heard nothing more about it. We do not know what action has been taken on the reports. I would like to know something about it from the Minister.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I point out that in this Department orders for typewriter tapes and carbon papers during the days of the war were being given to Indian Companies and firms established in India mostly because the foreign firms were not supplying this material during the war. But as soon as war was over probably the Department began taking tenders from foreign companies. I do not know whether it was because the foreign companies began tendering at lower prices—I do not know the reason—but most of the orders of these materials are going now to these foreign firms. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has in his mind any impression of his old professions of patronizing the swadeshi industries if there are firms established in India.

Then about the inefficiency of the Department only yesterday the hon. Deputy Minister for Communications told the House about his not getting the forms for the Post Offices. If there are no money order forms in the Post Offices, what is the good of having Post Offices? If there are no savings bank forms how can people operate the accounts? His Department is the worst working Department in the whole of the Government of India. It is very inefficient and I have had occasion to go into the working of the Department. I find that printing is done at very low efficiency and for the last six months hon. Members of this House have been reminding the Notice Office for their own stationery. Every time we were told 'not in stock'. I think about 20 or 30 wires and 100 letters must have been addressed to them. They have not yet been successful to get the writing paper although I see on the tables of the Ministers well-printed stationery always placed. Then

the latest we got is wrongly printed. Hindi, which is the national language, is wrongly printed. Persons there in charge of this do not know the language with the result that they are wrongly printed. I would therefore submit and I wish to utilize this occasion to request the Minister in charge of this Printing and Stationery Department to kindly look to the efficiency of the Department and see that forms are supplied in time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I thought this relates to Stamps.

**Shri Goenka:** I am sorry this is not the pertinent demand and I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for drawing my attention to it. My remarks are not relevant to this Demand.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the Demand to which the speeches refer?

**Shri Goenka:** Demand 72 which is not before the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The whole thing does not arise out of any Demand here. I called Demand No. 5. I do not find any relevancy for the remarks. Demand No. 5 is Stamps from the Security Printing Presses and Minister for Finance is concerned with this. I think the hon. Members have nothing to say against him?

**Hon. Members:** No.

**The Minister of Works, Mines and Power (Shri Gadgil):** In view of the fact that certain statements—somewhat warmly—have been made in the course of the last five minutes although technically the particular demands to which these things would have been relevant were not before the House, if you permit me to say that I am quite prepared to the extent possible although the thing has come all of a sudden, to satisfy the reasonable curiosity of those who have made these statements. That depends upon your permission to me.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I suggest Demand 72 might be put.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members are making suggestions for which there is absolutely no warrant. There is no Demand No. 72. I do not think I can allow the time of the House to be taken away for some other discussion of the various other matters that may arise for consideration. I shall put Demands for which there is no controversy. We will take up Demand 13.

DEMAND No.13—MINISTRY OF LAW

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the

charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Law.'

**Shri Kamath:** About this Supplementary Demand, in the last Session in the middle of the discussion of this, Parliament rose and Dr. Ambedkar had to reply to this particular demand placed before the House at that time. The footnote says that the excess is due to the post-budget creation of a Central Agency in the Ministry of Law for the conduct of cases in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central and State Governments. The expenditure is to be shared between the Government of India and the Governments of the participating States. Dr. Ambedkar will recollect that he had to answer this particular point raised at that time, but Parliament rose for the day and the demand was not subsequently before the House. I would be grateful if Dr. Ambedkar can throw some light on this agency created after the Budget was passed, particularly with reference to the recoveries from other Governments. How many State Governments are contributing to this agency and in what proportion, and what exactly is the work to be transacted by this Central agency that has been created?

**The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, I believe—in fact I am certain—that there were two questions put to me during the course of this Session one by Mr. Raj Bahadur and another by Mr. Kazmi and I have given the fullest information on this point in reply to those two questions. If my hon. friend will take the trouble of referring to my replies, he will have all the information that he requires.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** Were they written replies or oral?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** They were oral replies but they will appear in the record of proceedings. If required, I will give him my copy.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is here in the proceedings.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (Uttar Pradesh): This Supplementary Demand No. 13 as I find from the details given here, relates to the elections particularly the elections in the Part C States. So I will confine my remarks to elections. Expenses on elections could not have been unforeseen at that time. The Ministry of Law should have known that the elections were coming and provision was necessary. There is a mention in footnote (a) that they did not expect that ex-

penses on elections in Part C States would be borne on the Central Budget. Probably that is why they say that this provision could not be made. But besides expenditure on elections there is an item "Other charges". Sir, I would submit that as regards the Ministries of Defence, External Affairs, Food, Agriculture, and even Rehabilitation there could be unforeseen expenditure, but to say that they could not see that elections were coming and provision had to be made for them, is I think very little by way of justification.

However, I shall make a few remarks in respect of the elections in Part C States. The process of elections can be divided into: fixation of dates of election, delimitation of constituencies, allocation of seats, method of representation, formation of electorate and then preparation of electoral rolls.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Have we not discussed this sufficiently the other day on a Bill?

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** I am not going into details. I will discuss just one or two points and shall take very little time. I know the other Bill on Part C States will be coming up and detailed discussion will be possible then.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is one of expenditure. The hon. Member might say elections should not take place and therefore the expenditure need not be incurred. But we cannot now go into details as to at what stage delimitation should take place or when elections should take place. This is a Demand for a Grant—it is not a general discussion on the Budget.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Sir, there are certain points. I think they should at least be considered under this Supplementary Demand because some of them at least are objectionable points.

So far as fixation of dates is concerned, I would not bother the House about it now because that can be discussed later on, but the delimitation of constituencies is highly objectionable. Under the delimitation that is being made in Part C States, more than two States have been joined together to form a constituency. That is the objection. And then the election of seats also is highly objectionable.

**Shri T. Husain (Bihar):** Sir, in view of the fact that a Bill on this subject is before the House, is it relevant for the hon. Member to discuss the same thing over and over again and waste the time of the House? Because, to-

[Shri T. Hussain]

morrow or even today that Bill may be taken up for discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Apart from that, we have already spent so many days on a discussion of that matter. And it is coming up again. If there is any financial implication relating to these Demands then it can be stated. Otherwise we will proceed to the other Demands.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** As regards the preparation of electoral rolls for these constituencies...

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I submit, Sir, that the time is limited and other Members will not have a chance to speak on other Demands if we discuss matters which are not really relevant?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have told the hon. Member that the preparation of electoral rolls and other things are not relevant for this purpose. They may be reserved for some other date.

DEMAND NO. 22—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, in footnote (b) to this Demand it is said that the excess is mainly due to "meeting an unanticipated expenditure on a criminal case". What is that criminal case? We would like to know.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is only eight thousand rupees. Probably a case of misappropriation.

**Shri Kamath:** If it is not secret, we would like to know it.

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Khurshed Lal):** Sir, that was a case of bribery.

3 P.M.

**Shri Jajoo (Madhya Bharat):** Sir, I want to ask something about the Communications Ministry. In Indore they have appointed an Advisory Committee for the allotment of telephones and that Committee has already passed orders that telephones should be allotted to particular persons in order of priority. But those orders have not been carried out simply because the departmental head there feels that the "Own your 'phone" scheme is to be

introduced there shortly. May I know from the Minister how is it that in spite of the orders of the Advisory Committee allotment is being delayed? Will he please pass the necessary orders so that the recommendations of the Advisory Committee are carried out?

**Shri Khurshed Lal:** Sir, I am hearing this thing from the hon. Member for the first time. I will look into it and see why the order is not being carried out.

DEMAND NO. 25—MINISTRY OF STATES

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

**कैप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह:** मेरी इच्छा पहले तो इस पर बोलने की नहीं थी, परन्तु अभी जब कैबिनेट (Cabinet) के सम्बन्ध में कुछ रुपया कम करने के बारे में विचार किया गया, तो मैं ने यह उचित समझा कि मैं भी अपने विचारों को हाऊस के समक्ष रख दूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्टेट्स मिनिस्ट्री (Ministry of States) की अब आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह गयी और किसी चीज की उपयोगिता.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is trying to convert this into a general discussion on the Budget. He has got the Supplementary Demand and the explanatory note. The two Demands are, firstly, for the creation of additional posts of officers in connection with Federal Financial Integration of States, and secondly, provision for Secret Service expenditure. The hon. Member ought not to go into the general discussion of merits of having a Ministry or not having it. Only these two Demands which I have mentioned should be discussed. I suppose the hon. Member has nothing more to say.

**कैप्टिन ० पी० सिंह:** मैं ने यह समझा कि जब मिनिस्ट्री ही नहीं रह गई तब इन आइटम्स (items) को पास करने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रह गई।



**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. That is not right. No hon. Member ought to circumvent my ruling when I say definitely that he ought not to transgress and go into explanatory discussion about other things which are not germane. Anything can be brought in during general discussion, but during Supplementary Demands we must confine ourselves to those items for which these Demands are asked for.

**कॉप्टिन ए० पी० सिंह :** उसमें सीक्रेट सर्विस (Secret Service)के सम्बन्ध में भी डिमाण्ड (Demand) रखी गई है। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि क्या सीक्रेट सर्विस इस से पहले वहां रखने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई थी और यदि इस सर्विस की वहां पर पहले आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई थी, तो अब इस की आवश्यकता क्यों हो गई, क्योंकि अभी भी वहां वही गवर्नमेंट, वही चीफ कमिश्नर्स (Chief Commissioners) जो कि पहले सी० आई० डी० डिपार्टमेंट (C.I.D.) के हेड (heads) रहा करते थे, वही हेड आज भी उन जगहों पर पार्ट सी स्टेट्स (Part C States) में मौजूद हैं, तब सीक्रेट सर्विस की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है और अगर उन के रहते हुए भी वहां पर सीक्रेट सर्विस की आवश्यकता है, तब उस हालत में यह सीक्रेट सर्विस का मामला इस पर पहले ही से उन को विचार कर लेना चाहिये था। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है और भविष्य में जो कुछ चीजें रखें, तो इस बात का ध्यान रख कर रखें कि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स (Supplementary Demands) पर हम ज्यादा अवलंबित न रहना पड़े। बस मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और और हाऊस का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Capt. A. P. Singh:** At first I had no intention to speak on this motion, but just now when a proposal to reduce the Demand in respect of the Cabinet

was being discussed, I too thought it advisable to place my ideas before the House. I feel that the very necessity of having a Ministry of States as such has ceased to exist now and the utility of anything...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is trying to convert this into a general discussion on the Budget. He has got the Supplementary Demand and the explanatory note. The two Demands are, firstly, for the creation of additional posts of officers in connection with Federal Financial Integration of States, and secondly, provision for Secret Service expenditure. The hon. Member ought not to go into the general discussion of merits of having a Ministry or not having it. Only these two Demands which I have mentioned should be discussed. I suppose the hon. Member has nothing more to say.

**Capt. A. P. Singh:** I took it as when the Ministry itself was no more in existence, we were hardly required to pass these items.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No, no. That is not right. No hon. Member ought to circumvent my ruling when I say definitely that he ought not to transgress and go into explanatory discussion about other things which are not germane. Anything can be brought in during general discussion, but during Supplementary Demands we must confine ourselves to those items for which these Demands are asked for.

**Capt. A. P. Singh:** Here in this Demand, provisions are made in respect of the Secret Service. I fail to understand why no necessity for the maintenance of this service was felt before, and how it has arisen now suddenly. We know that in Part 'C' States the structure of the Government and the Chief Commissioners, who formerly used to act as the heads of the C.I.D. also, remain unchanged even now. In these circumstances there is hardly any justification for maintaining a Secret Service in those regions. But if in spite of their presence such a necessity is felt then it would have been better to have it considered beforehand. For this reason I do not feel any necessity for this. Further it is my submission that while making provisions for various demands, we should exercise due care and bear in mind that we may not have to depend too much on Supplementary Demands subsequently.

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopalaswami):** It is true, Sir, that the need for this secret service was discovered rather late, i.e. towards the end of the year 1949-50. Till then it was thought that things in

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States were going on so well that there was no necessity for Government to employ any secret service for the purpose of enquiring into things and making reports. I am sure the hon. Member will recognise that I cannot possibly disclose the details of what is done by this secret service staff. All that I can say is that this need was not discovered until the end of 1949-50 and therefore no provision was made in the Budget for 1950-51. But as it was discovered late, the expenditure had to be incurred—after all, it is only Rs. 10,000—and a Supplementary Demand has been put forward. I am sure the House will appreciate that Government did not provide for this when there was no need for it and they have provided only a small sum when they discovered the need for it.

**Shri Jajoo:** Sir, it is not a question of the smallness of the sum. It is a question of vital principle. At the time of the passing of the Constitution, we were given to understand that Part B States would be treated on par with Part A States and only under special circumstances certain things will be done, and that will be in the form of directives from the Central Government. The introduction of this secret service will virtually mean the keeping of a C.I.D. As a matter of fact, keeping of Advisors, Chief Secretaries and others of that type who are the nominees of the States Ministry is virtually a reversion to the system of the old Political Department. Over and above all this, the keeping of this secret service will mean that we will always be under the shadow of secret service people. The Government of India have their Home Ministry here and there is a C. I. D. Branch in that Ministry. In any particular case, if the Government of India thinks fit to send their officers to conduct enquiries, that C.I.D. Branch can be utilised. We have no objection to that C. I. D. Branch, but keeping this secret service is, in my opinion, very derogatory to Part B as well as Part C States.

**Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer):** It has nothing to do with Part C States.

**Shri Jajoo:** As a matter of fact, it is transgressing the limits of the Constitution, because according to the Constitution we are to be treated on par with Part A States.

One more remark about the financial integration. Here, a Demand is made for pay of officers, allowances, honoraria etc. for the inspection and superintendence of the States-sponsored industries. Why is it being done only in Part B and Part C States? The

financial integration pertains to the whole of the country, including Part A States. Why is there no inspection for the Part A States? You have got the liberty of sending directives, and according to the constitutional provision, if a directive is not obeyed by the State concerned the President has the power to take whatever steps he thinks necessary. But why should you make this applicable only to Part B and Part C States and not to Part A States? I would request the hon. Minister not to press this Demand but withdraw it.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I wish only to say in regard to this secret service that there is no discrimination against Part C States and nothing in favour of Part A and Part B States. If it became necessary for the purpose of ascertaining facts to employ a secret service, the Centre would treat Part B States exactly on the same footing as Part C States. In this case, the need has been felt and this provision has been made.

**Shri Jajoo:** The hon. Minister has misunderstood my meaning. I do not say: Why should you have it for Part B States as well as for Part C States? My objection is that Part B and Part C States should be treated equally with Part A States. Why should you not have this secret service for Part A States: that is my question.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** I am not sure at present whether this amount is only intended for Part C States. It may include some Part B States as well.

**Shri Sondhi:** It includes Part B States also.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** So far as the information in my possession goes, this need was felt in the Ministry of States towards the end of 1949-50 and as no Budget provision had been made, a Supplementary Grant is being asked for. That is all that I am in a position to say at present.

With regard to the expenditure on financial integration, I find that there is a Branch which was created in 1948 after the Financial Integration Committee was set up. It was thought that after the financial integration was effected, it would not be necessary to continue this Branch beyond the year 1949-50, but this anticipation did not materialise and the Branch with reduced staff has had to be retained during the current financial year for the purpose of implementing the recommendations of that Committee. That is why no provision was made in the

Budget for 1950-51, and in view of the fact that the staff had to be continued a Supplementary Demand has been put forward.

**Pandit Kunzru** (Uttar Pradesh): May I request, Sir, that you and the House may be pleased to take up Demand No. 75 relating to Defence Services—Effective—Army, immediately?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Since the Prime Minister is also here and the Demand is for over Rs. 16 crores, we shall, if it is the wish of the House, take up Demand No. 75 now and the other Demands later on.

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

DEMAND No. 75.—DEFENCE SERVICES—EFFECTIVE—ARMY

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

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Services—Effective—Army’.”

**Pandit Kunzru:** We have been asked to vote an additional sum of about Rs. 16½ crores for the Army. I should like to know from Government whether they think that they may have to ask the House later to vote some money for the Army in February or March next. I was under the impression that the expenditure on the Defence Services was likely to exceed the sum voted by the House in March last by a larger sum than Rs. 16½ crores. I was therefore, somewhat agreeably surprised when I found that the Demand placed before the House related to a sum of Rs. 16½ crores. I should like to know whether, in the opinion of Government, the expenditure is likely to exceed the estimates by a much larger sum than Rs. 16½ crores.

The second point, Sir, that I wish to place before the House is this. The revised estimate for the Defence Services for the year 1949-50 is about Rs. 170 crores. The estimated expenditure on the same services for the year 1950-51 is about Rs. 168 crores. But out of this sum about Rs. 8 crores are to be spent on the States Forces taken over by the Government of India. It does seem, therefore, that the estimated expenditure for the year 1950-51 is about Rs. 10 crores less than the revised estimate for 1949-50. That is leaving out of account the States Forces for which we made ourselves responsible for the first time in 1950-51, if we compare the expenditure on the Defence Services in 1949-50 and 1950-

51, we find that the sum voted by the House in March last was about Rs. 10 crores less than was expected to be incurred in 1949-50. We were told the other day by the Defence Minister that owing to various reasons it had not been found possible to reduce the strength of the Army, and that, consequently, the expenditure had not gone down. Sir, if the strength of the Army during the year remained what it was before, one might have thought that the expenditure would not exceed the sum required for the year 1949-50, that is, Rs. 170 crores. In other words we could expect a rise in expenditure of about Rs. 10 crores. But actually we have been asked to provide Rs. 16½ crores more. I am aware, Sir, that out of this sum about Rs. 76 lakhs is required for the States Forces. If we deduct this from Rs. 16½ crores, we find that about Rs. 15½ crores is required for the Army, the strength of which, I believe, has remained unaltered. I should like to know, Sir, what is the reason for the heavier expenditure in 1950-51. There has been no fighting in Kashmir and we are not aware of any extraordinary circumstances requiring the use of the Army in any other part of India. Government should, therefore, tell us why the expenditure in 1950-51 should be about Rs. 6 crores more than it was expected to be in 1949-50. If this expenditure rises during the next two or three months, the disparity will become greater.

The third point, Sir,—and that is the last point—that I wish to deal with relates to the information given by the Prime Minister the other day regarding the decision of the Cabinet to reduce the strength of the Army. May we know, Sir, what is the extent to which Government desire to proceed, that is by how many thousand troops do Government intend to reduce the strength of the army. If Government do not consider it desirable to give this information they should, at any rate, tell us what is the economy that we might expect when their decision is fully carried out.

Again, Sir, I should like to know in this connection whether the Cabinet has decided only to cut down the strength of the Army, or have they decided also to reduce the strength of the Air Force and the Navy. These are very small. I believe that it is necessary, in the interests of our security, that the Air Force should be enlarged. I hope, therefore, that either the Prime Minister or the spokesman of the Defence Ministry, or the Finance Minister will be able to assure the House that the Air Force and the Navy will not be reduced any further.

[Pandit Kunzru]

Another question, Sir, that I should like to put in this connection is this. I have no doubt that the Cabinet in coming to the decision to which I have already referred have taken into account the existing situation and the need for having an integrated force. On this point, as I said the other day, they must have obtained the opinion of their military advisers. I should like to ask again—since my question the other day remains unanswered—whether in the opinion of those who are technically responsible for the security of India, the size of our forces and their size in relation to one another is sufficient in their opinion to secure the safety of India in the present circumstances. Safety, I know, is a relative term and it must be taken into account, as the Prime Minister rather angrily asked us to remember, in connection with the total resources of the country. Sir, we shall not forget this elementary thing. We know that our country is poor, and yet we find that we could enable our country to live in peace and grow in prosperity only when we are able to ensure its security and integrity. I hope therefore that the questions that I have put will be more fully answered by Government today than they have been answered so far.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** I had the privilege of being a Member of the Standing Finance Committee during the year 1948. The practice then was that all the Demands used to come first to the Standing Committee, then they were submitted to the Standing Finance Committee, and then they were brought before Government. If that procedure is still continued, Pandit Kunzru who was a distinguished Member of that Standing Committee would know better than the rest of the Members of the House why and wherefore all this expenditure that has today been submitted in the shape of Supplementary Demands arose.

The actual original Demand for Grants was raised by about Rs. 12 crores on items A, B, C and D of the Defence expenditure according to the actual expenditure of the year 1948-49 and the proposed budget for 1950-51. What is being done by the Supplementary Demand is that it is being raised by about Rs. 7 crores. There remains still a difference of about Rs. 5 crores which, I believe, represents the amount of economy that has been brought about in the expenditure. So far so good.

Then the explanation is submitted that the advanced delivery and delayed delivery of last year accounts for the expenditure incurred under the

other heads. I am referring to Charges in England, Rs. 5 crores. Out of the Rs. 16 crores, Rs. 7 crores represents the expenditure on the actual personnel. Out of the Rs. 12 crores, Rs. 7 crores was made up and Rs. 5 crores is the cost of the charges in England, which is mostly for stores. I personally think that while we are discussing Demand No. 75 we should also take up Demand No. 107 which deals with Defence capital expenditure. It would not be possible to isolate the two from each other, because it consists of the same expenses. Certain expenses are charged to the capital head and others to the revenue account. My personal feeling is that our defence deserves to be as good as it possibly can. There is no question of making a second class defence, and I am positive that the Defence Department has taken all care to see that it is first class. But we should like a little more information than has been given to us in the notes that have been submitted to us.

For instance, it is said that certain concessions were recently granted to Armed Forces officers which were not provided in the Budget. This is a good thing, but why hide it behind us? Why not give us what are the new concessions so that the House may also know that the expenditure has been caused by certain amenities which have been given. Any amenities that are given to the Defence forces would be welcomed by the House. But at least we should be informed of them.

Then again, it is said that "improvement in the delivery position, particularly in respect of imported stores, larger receipts of Defence Stores involved correspondingly increased expenditure". That means that what we had anticipated has been fulfilled and something over and above that has been done. We would have liked a statement to the effect that "Certain things of the value of Rs. 2 crores, which we had not expected to receive this year, we are happy to inform the House we are receiving this year". I only want that the House should be taken more into confidence and that items which do not involve giving of any secret information but which only show that the Government is alert, should be paraded and not hidden. Therefore I would request the Deputy Minister when he replies to give us some more figures and information than he has done in the Demands for Grants.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, as regards Defence forces I agree with most of what my hon. friend Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru has said. But when we think

of the expenditure on Defence we should not always think of the armed forces alone. This expenditure which is granted every year in the name of Defence does not all go towards the pay bill of the soldiers alone. If hon. Members care to look into the original Demands they will find that while Rs. 36.53 and odd crores goes towards the pay and allowances of the army, about Rs. 23.87 crores goes to the civilians employed. So whenever we think of the strength of the army, let the House also remember that practically as much as goes to the soldiers in the army goes to the civilians too. So practically half and half is the pay bill between the army and the civilians attached. And when the question is raised in the House about economising expenditure, it always pertains, not towards the saving which the House desires to make from out of the pocket of the soldier or out of his pay—the House always desires that the soldiers should be more comfortable and kept in a good mood, because it is on them and on their moral and physical strength that the safety of India depends—but when the House objects to the extra expenditure on Defence, the House always means other items but the pay of the soldier. And these items are about engineering, stores and other supplies, commissariat, ordnance stores, ordnance and the purchase of stores and contracts given and all such other items which form the bulk of the budget grant for Defence. It is those items that the House is anxious to scrutinize and find out if any cut or economy could be effected in them. And I would ask the hon. Minister to see to this. I would also impress upon Pandit Kunzru that whenever any Member proposes to reduce Defence expenditure it is not always the strength of the soldiers to be reduced.

Then again, I am glad that our hon. Minister for Defence and the Government are speedily mechanizing our army. This mechanization is a good thing. But along with it must come some reduction in the strength as well. If you buy a tank, a tank has the strength of 200 soldiers, and if not 200, the strength should be at least reduced by 100. Even if we ask for the reduction of the strength of the army in such circumstances I think the House is justified in doing so. At par with the previous strength of the army if you invest on machines and mechanize the army, along with that mechanization you have to reduce the strength of the soldiers as well. There is no sin in asking for a reduction in the strength of soldiers, too. Let soldiers come back from the army and work in the field of production

because India requires both defence and production. If the soldiers are free from defence functions they can come in the country as civilians and work in the field or in the factory and produce wealth. On that field we require quite a lot of strength. I would therefore suggest that the more we are spending on machines and trying to mechanize the army, the more we should reduce the strength of the personnel of the army as well. I want to bring it on record my dissatisfaction with the notes which are given below these grants. There are 4 or 5 lines given for such a huge expenditure. I think this is not fair. I want to impress upon the hon. Finance Minister the necessity to be fair to this House. Half of the Supplementary Grants are on this page and he has been so stingy in giving the explanations and he has hardly given 5 or 6 lines. There is one Demand for Rs. 5.14 crores. It refers to the Charges in England. There is no explanation as to what the charges in England are. Is it going towards the pensions of ex-soldiers who are living in England or is it a payment for Defence? After all on each of these big items we ought to have some idea as to what account this money is being asked for. The hon. Minister wants us to grant Rs. 5.14 crores as charges in England but nothing is mentioned in the foot-note as to what the charges pertain to.

There is another item—expenditure on manufacturing Establishments including Stores and Works—Rs. 1,48,35,000. There are so many other items which are all given in round sums but no explanations are given.

Another submission is that during the last two years Government has made us believe that to talk about Defence means exposing our strength and the House has begun to think that talking about Defence is beyond the public interest. I submit that to talk over Defence is the best talk in the House. That is the most important Department of the Government and the House is more and more interested in talking about Defence and in knowing more about Defence and about our activities in Defence. Defence should not be treated as 'Secret' and the House should be more and more associated and interested in the soldier and the more we talk about Defence, it only shows that we are more and more interested in the well-being and happiness of the soldier. Therefore, I would suggest that next time we should get more details about the soldiers and more reports about the Army.

**Shri Kamath:** The Prime Minister the other day in the course of his reply to the debate on Foreign Affairs stressed the importance of morale and also the need for improving the economic conditions and for increasing the industrial potential of the nation and he said that the size of the Army by itself is not the be all and end all of a country's defence. In that context, one can easily understand the Prime Minister's anxiety to have a more mobile and effective army rather than merely increasing the size of the army. I suppose, he meant in that connection the infantry and the land forces. As Pandit Kunzru suggested, there is an imperative need for increasing the naval and air forces of our country and I am glad to find under Demand 107 and in the explanatory note there is provision made for purchase of aircraft. I suppose that will meet to a certain extent the desire expressed by Pandit Kunzru for increasing the strength of our air force. But, I am sorry to find that in spite of the statement made by the Deputy Minister the other day that there is a ten year Naval Expansion plan, and that it is going shortly to be taken in hand, there has been no provision made either in Demand No. 75 or under Demand No. 107 for the purchase of any ships, etc. I do not know whether that has been put off till next year but that point needs to be clarified on the present occasion. Lastly, Sir, there is one point which has emerged out of the explanatory note under Demand No. 107, which is a sister Demand of No. 75. Therein it is mentioned that certain claims for compensation in respect of requisitioned land which it has been decided to acquire for the Defence Services, could not be finalised during last year, although budget provision existed. In this connection, I would like to stress the necessity for disposing of all compensation claims with regard to requisitioned land, because there has been constant complaint in this House as well as out side that inordinate delays take place in regard to the settlement of such compensation claims.

**Shri Sondhi:** That is the job of the local Government. It has nothing to do with the Defence Ministry.

**Shri Kamath:** It is included in the Demands here. I thought the Central Government could answer that point, or the Provincial Governments might be gingered up. I refer to it because it finds a place in the explanatory note under Demand No. 107. I would like to know also from the Deputy Minister for Defence why it is that these inordinate delays take place in respect of disposal of claims

for compensation with regard to requisitioned land. People are put to unnecessary trouble and hardship over this matter, and it is in the public interest as well as in the interest of Government to dispose of these claims expeditiously and without any needless delay. Therefore, Sir, I would request the Deputy Minister to throw light on this matter.

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major General Himatsinhji):** Sir, this has come to me as a surprise. I was told this morning that I will not have to reply. However, I will do my best to reply to the points, which were raised this afternoon. Pandit Kunzru asked whether we expected to have any further increase in military expenditure. I can assure the hon. Member that there is not any likelihood of that unless a great emergency arises. The second point that the hon. Member wanted to know was why there is an increased expenditure as he calculated it, namely Rs. 8 crores. I would try to make a short statement on that point. First of all when the Army Budget was made out for 1950-51, we had definitely expected to decrease our forces at the beginning of the year, but unfortunately on account of the political situation, we have not been able to do so. Therefore, that expected decrease in expenditure was not made.

Secondly, special concessions and amenities to officers were granted which were not provided for in the Budget. This House itself demanded these concessions on more than one occasion, and it is in the interests of the troops and for raising their morale that this was done and was well received in all quarters.

Thirdly, Sir, we expected large delivery of military stores which were ordered last year and was to be paid for from last year's budget. Unfortunately they were not delivered owing to unforeseen causes in other countries beyond our control. These stores are being delivered now and we have to pay for them.

**Shri Kamath:** What about the saving under that head?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** That was allowed for only in the last year's budget.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That lapses.

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** These stores have to be paid for from the Supplementary Grant. The other factor which the House well knows is that the prices of stores overseas have gone up considerably. That also affects our Budget considerably this year.

One hon. Member asked whether the Standing Finance Committee and the Standing Committee for Defence have been consulted. The same system is being continued as in the past, both these Committees have been consulted and the Supplementary Demand has been passed by them. About the States forces, Pandit Kunzru has already explained the matter fully and therefore I do not think it requires any further explanation.

The next question asked was about the possible reduction of the Armed Forces. I am happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister is going to reply to that. One hon. Member asked why these amenities have not been given more publicity. This was published in the newspapers and also in the Army Instructions. Every officer and every soldier knows it and I know hon. Members also have kept themselves informed from newspaper reports.

About balanced forces, Mr. Kamath raised the question whether the Navy or Air Force is going to be affected, and also why the Navy has been neglected. I can assure the House that they will not be affected in any way except for example in this way. I will give the House some information on that point which will show that the Navy is not forgotten. We had expected to buy a second Cruiser this year, which was re-conditioned and ready for delivery. But owing to the world situation, the U.K. Government said that they regretted their inability to deliver the Cruiser at present.

One hon. Member this morning, I think it was Prof. Shah, for whose learning and sincerity I have great respect, asked why when information is asked for on certain matters, we give no information at all. Our general answer is that it is not in the public interest. I can assure the House as a soldier that information on certain matters cannot be given for reasons of security of the country. Also, if we give out certain information, it will mean the loss of lives of several hundreds and even several thousands of our soldiers. This we will not do. The hon. Member might know that the same question was asked about Kashmir for the fourth time. During the last session, the hon. Defence Minister said that he is prepared to give that information confidentially, but not in public. I can assure the House that not only that information, but any other information, we are prepared to discuss with any Member of the House confidentially. It is not just for fun that we are keeping such

information from the hon. Members of this House.

**Shri Kamath:** What about compensation claims?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** My hon. friend Shri Sondhi has already explained that. The delay is with the local civil authorities who examine each case minutely. When they finally decide, we shall pay.

**Shri Kamath:** Can they not be gingered up?

**Major-General Himatsinhji:** I will take note of that.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, the subject that my hon. friend Pandit Kunzru has raised is most interesting and I should really like to take the House into confidence as far as one can, because I do believe that the House and the country should understand exactly the position and the difficulties that we have to face, and then decide ultimately. It is a question of balancing things, what one considers more important than the other, of priorities in our nation's activities. Obviously, defence is a very high priority. Obviously also, food is a greater priority because people die of famine and there is no defence. So that one has to consider carefully how to spread out one's resources.

This is hardly a question for Supplementary Demand and I do not wish to take up much of the time of the House. But, I should like briefly to indicate how we have tried to deal with the matter. I may tell you that there is no finality about it because we are continually thinking, balancing, revising and changing, but always trying to look at it in this way: how to keep the most efficient army and defence forces from the point of view of defence and how to spend less and less on it. That is a difficult problem. Nevertheless, it has to be faced and we are trying to face it.

Even two or three years back we had to face it. All this time we have been thinking of how to reduce the defence expenditure because defence expenditure was swallowing up a very large part of our income. It was coming in the way of all development. If I may say so, it was coming in the way of development of our defence apparatus even. Because, defence does not consist, as I ventured to point out to the House, in the number of soldiers; that is only one aspect, a relatively minor aspect of defence, important certainly. Still a secondary aspect of defence consists of all kinds of things, including your manufacturing potential, of what you can produce for your

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army, whether you can produce tanks, airships, or ocean-going ships, and many other things. Defence does not consist, as everybody knows, of people going with lathis and bows and arrows. They have to have the latest type of machines. Therefore the question arises whether we can produce the machines or not. Otherwise, we are merely borrowing or taking them from somebody else who can deny them at the right moment, or raise their prices as they like. It becomes essential from the point of view of defence that whatever machines you use for your defence should be as far as possible produced in the country, quite apart from economic reasons,—of course, they are important—for other reasons too. That again involves large capital expenditure to produce the machines necessary for defence and so on. One has to balance not only the needs of defence with other urgent needs of the country, but also within the ambit of defence, what to spend on these manufacturing, industrial and like processes, which go to build up the real background of the defence of the country.

We have faced this problem for a long time. Three or four years back, we had told you that we are going to demobilise some part of our army and reduce the numbers, and try to make it more mechanised, more efficient and so on and so forth. We did, to some extent, demobilise it slightly some four years ago. But, that process stopped for various reasons which the House no doubt appreciates. But, the question was before us: can we afford spending this very large sum of money on defence forces and like services? It was a tremendous burden on us and in view of the financial stringency, it became almost an intolerable burden. It meant depriving ourselves of something else. It was impossible to have everything that we wanted. The House knows well that we had to cut down our expenditure on development projects and so many other things, and our help to the States and provinces simply because of the need for economy in our expenditure and the House itself is the zealous guardian of the nation's resources. But, as has so often been pointed out, it must be realised that the main economy ultimately can only come from the defence expenditure. You can save, no doubt, a few lakhs here or there; may be a crore or two crores or three crores: it is quite possible and it should be done.

It is also possible to save several crores even from the Defence Budget; but the fundamental basic problem is how to save a large sum of money, a

considerable sum of money and that can only come, as far as I can see, from the Defence Budget. But then, as my hon. friend the Deputy Minister pointed out, we cannot reduce our navy or air-force, they are small enough as they are. So we fall back on the army which means the reduction of the army. Now, we have to consider whether the reduction of the army means the weakening of our defence apparatus, because that would be a dangerous thing. We have to balance the various factors. It is a matter for expert opinion. Laymen can form an opinion, but ultimately it is really for the experts to . . .

**Pandit Kunzru:** May I put a question to the Prime Minister if he will permit me to do so?

How will the reduction in the defence expenditure which is debitabile to revenue enable Government to get the capital required for the establishment of the factories which he has spoken of?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I was thinking of the whole resources—capital and revenue. I cannot go into all these details now. It is obvious that some of our capital undertakings will require every type of expenditure.

I am sorry, what was I saying?

**Shri Syammandan Sahaya:** About reduction of the strength of the army.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, now the problem, therefore, becomes one of maintaining the safety of the country as far as we can and at the same time not being too much of a burden. What I was going to say is this. An hon. Member asked whether we were consulting experts. I say that at every stage and on every step that we take, we are continually consulting experts, all the experts that we have here, and not only all these experts, but also we take the views of experts from foreign countries whom we consult for the purpose. We get their advice in regard to our army matters, and also about the type of defence weapons that we should manufacture and so on and so forth. So we are always trying to gain by all the advice available. After all, the decision involves not only technical advice, but certain larger considerations, political and others and the responsibility for them as for every decision, must ultimately rest on the Government. That is the position.

**Pandit Kunzru** asked us about the reduction of the army. We decided, not this year, but in the middle of the year 1949, to reduce the army. We had decided that in 1948-1947. But that



decision was kept pending, though some reduction was made. About the middle of 1949, we decided to reduce the army progressively. Orders were issued to that effect. Nevertheless, we cancelled those orders some months later, because of various factors, the existing conditions then and so on and so forth. Now, when the House wants to know . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is 4 o'clock—time for the guillotine.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Only another five minutes.

I am speaking, subject to correction by the Finance Minister. When we made the Budget last year, we were still thinking, but the Budget was framed in terms of the previous decision about the reduction of the army. But in fact, the army was not reduced. Therefore, the amount spent on it was more than we had expected and the Supplementary Demand came up. So much for that point.

4 P.M.

As I was saying, we continued to think about it though we had suspended the reduction, and ultimately this year we again decided that we must go ahead with it, but with due caution. And we are going ahead with it, taking every precaution, and our general strength has not lessened, but perhaps from another point of view, it has actually increased, because the larger the army we keep the less resources we have to equip that very army. So we should rather have a more highly equipped and more highly mobile and mechanised army than mere numbers.

Of course, the House will realise that I cannot go into figures of reduction. First of all, all the figures that we decide upon, they are no doubt decisions that we give effect to, but they are continually revised. But I can give some rough idea of what the reduction involves. It is roughly calculated that one soldier costs Rs. 3,000 per annum, taking it all in all. I do not say that he is paid so much, but . . .

**Shri Tyagi:** Civilians included I believe?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Yes, taking them all together. I do not know why the hon. Member is so hard on the civilians. In the army, a civilian can be even more important than the General of the army. The civilian may be a scientist of the army and he may be more important even than the General of the army. Civilians include all the people, from clerks to Khalasis, all of them. Taking it all together, it

works out at Rs. 3,000 per soldier per year. This means that if you reduce the army by 10,000 you save Rs. 3 crores, apart from everything else. This is roughly the ratio of the reduction—about Rs. 3 crores per 10,000 soldiers.

And so we propose to go ahead with this reduction. As to the type of reduction, we reduce those elements of the army which are not properly equipped and which may be considered relatively speaking, not so well trained as others, so that it does not affect really our fighting strength. It affects the position, if you like, from the point of view of our police strength, not our army's strength because those elements may be considered more as trained police forces than armed forces, because we could not equip them. That could not be done for lack of equipment.

Therefore, we keep in view all the time the safety of the country and its security. At the same time we have to bear in mind that we cannot go ahead unless we produce more wealth and reduce our expenditure. Of course, as we produce more, we can spend more also.

One word more. Pandit Kunzru asked the question, "Are we sure about the safety of India?" May I in a somewhat rhetorical manner ask him, which country in the world is sure about its security? I will say this that India today is more secure than ninety per cent. of the countries of the world. I am not saying that because of our army or navy or air force, of course no. I say so after looking at it from the point of view of world policy and from many other points. Taking all that into consideration, the danger to us in the near future is far less than the danger to much more powerful countries, much more advanced countries, both in the East and the West; so that there is no security in the world except the security of a stout heart and a stout arm.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is five minutes past four. I shall now apply the guillotine.

**Shri Kamath:** Are we not sitting after five?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We are no doubt sitting after five but . . .

**Sardar B. S. Man (Punjab):** On a point of privilege, Sir. So far as the practice of applying the guillotine is concerned, I beg to submit that this is a practice which is observed when sufficient discussion has taken place and when you find, in your judgment, Sir, that the Opposition is applying certain dilatory tactics. So far as this House is concerned, with due respect

[Sardar B. S. Man]

to certain usual critics, there is no dilatory tactics practised. These Supplementary Demands have not had sufficient discussion. I plead that we should be saved from the cruelty of this guillotine and we be given some more time for discussion.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So far as the point of order is concerned I feel helpless. It is a question of Government fixing the time in consultation with the Speaker and it has been fixed already. I have no jurisdiction or discretion to extend the time. It is for Government and the Speaker and the House hereafter to fix sufficient time for discussion. There are no doubt a number of Demands and the amounts are large. I cannot do anything more at present.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Now you are the *Malik* in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demands 7, 8 and 9 have already been passed. We discussed, 2, 5, 13, 22, 25, 75 and 107. I shall now put all the Demands other than those that have already been passed viz., 7, 8 and 9.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper, except in the case of heads of Demands Nos. 7, 8 and 9 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of the corresponding heads of demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[As Directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

**DEMAND No. 2—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

**DEMAND No. 5.—STAMPS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**DEMAND No. 13—MINISTRY OF LAW.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

**DEMAND No. 22—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 25—MINISTRY OF STATES.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

**DEMAND No. 28—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,30,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 28-A.—MINISTRY WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ministry Without Portfolio'."

**DEMAND No. 31—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

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DEMAND No. 33—POLICE.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Police'."

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DEMAND No. 36—ECCLESIASTICAL.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ecclesiastical'."

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DEMAND No. 37—TRIBAL AREAS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

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DEMAND No. 38—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,69,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

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DEMAND No. 45—METEOROLOGY.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

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DEMAND No. 51—AGRICULTURE.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,66,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course

of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

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DEMAND No. 52—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

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DEMAND No. 61—CENSUS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 22,29,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Census'."

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DEMAND No. 64—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,59,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

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DEMAND No. 65—CURRENCY.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Currency'."

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DEMAND No. 68—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS).

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

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**DEMAND No. 73—MISCELLANEOUS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

**DEMAND No. 86—KUTCH.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,23,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Kutch'."

**DEMAND No. 74—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,40,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 87—HIMACHAL PRADESH.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

**DEMAND No. 81—RESETTLEMENT AND EFFECTIVE—ARMY.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Defence Services—Effective—Army'."

**DEMAND No. 88—BILASPUR.**

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

**DEMAND No. 91—TRIPURA.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,74,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Tripura'."

**DEMAND No. 81—RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,61,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Resettlement and Development'."

**DEMAND No. 92—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND No. 84—DELHI.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 77,53,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**DEMAND No. 94—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

**DEMAND No. 85—AJMER.**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,06,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of 'Ajmer'."

2207 Demands for 21 DECEMBER 1950 Appropriation 2208  
Supplementary Grants (No. 4) Bill  
for 1950-51

DEMAND No. 95—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on the India Security Press.’”

DEMAND No. 102—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON MINTS.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Mints.’”

DEMAND No. 96—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT  
MET FROM REVENUE.)

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue).’”

DEMAND No. 107—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Defence Capital Outlay.’”

DEMAND No. 98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 52,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.’”

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.’”

DEMAND No. 99.—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON CIVIL AVIATION.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation.’”

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON DEVELOPMENT.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Development.’”

DEMAND No. 101—CAPITAL OUTLAY  
ON CURRENCY.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Capital Outlay on Currency.’”

DEMAND No. 110—INTEREST-FREE AND  
INTEREST-BEARING ADVANCES.

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1951, in respect of ‘Interest-free and Interest-bearing Advances.’”

APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]  
further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri C. D. Deshmukh:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

#### REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shall I take the Employers' Liability Bill or People's Representation Bill.

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** People's Representation Bill is a part-heard Bill. We will take that now.

**The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar):** Sir, you will remember that while the debate on the motion for the consideration of the Bill was going on last time the hon. the Speaker was pleased to make a suggestion that the debate might be adjourned in order to give opportunity to me and the Members interested in part C States to meet together and to evolve some kind of a scheme over which there might be agreement between myself and the representatives of the part C States.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I accepted the suggestion and thereafter had one or two meetings with Members of the part C States as well as other Members of the House who felt a certain amount of interest in this Bill. As you will recall, Sir, when the debate was going on, it was found that there were three points of difference between myself and the Members who spoke for part C States. The three points were :

1. Indirect system of election;
2. Nomination of Manipur and Tripura; and
3. Representation by rotation.

I am happy to state that it has become possible by exchange of views to arrive at a formula whereby it has become possible for me to eliminate from the Bill the provisions relating to the indirect system of election from the municipalities, local boards, village panchayates etc. It has also

been possible for me to eliminate the provision regarding the representation of Manipur and Tripura through nomination. It is only with regard to the third point *viz.*, representation by rotation that it has not been possible to find a way out and it will therefore be a part of the original Bill. Now in accordance with this agreement, I have given notice of certain amendments which are already in the hands of Members. It will be seen that in place of the indirect system of election, I now propose to ask the House to agree to assist in creating an electoral college by exercise of adult suffrage and allow these electoral colleges to help the representatives which have been allotted to them by schedule 4 of the Constitution. This system of creating an electoral college for the purpose of sending representatives to the Upper Chamber by election is also proposed to be extended to Manipur and Tripura.

With regard to the other part of the Bill *viz.*, that part which deals with the enactment of the Ordinance it will of course remain and so far as the debate that took place the other day on the provisions of the Bill is concerned, I did not find that the House was in any way opposed to that part of the Bill. Therefore, having regard to this position, I do not think there is any necessity for Mr. Kamath to insist upon his amendment to send the Bill to a Select Committee. It is now clear that the time and the date that he had fixed in his amendment has already passed and consequently the ground under his amendment has already been covered but apart from that if I had been called upon to speak on that day on his amendment, I would no doubt have said that it was not possible for me to accept the amendment in view of the fact that the provisions of the Bill relating to the Ordinance were so peremptory that without delay they had to have their legal form which the Constitution requires us to give. I therefore plead that the Bill may be taken into consideration without referring it to a Select Committee and that the amendments which I have proposed in the Supplementary list No. 6 to the Revised Consolidated List may be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** I put the motion to the House. I believe after a long discussion, it is not now necessary to go on with further discussion of this Bill. I shall put it clause by clause and instead of having a general discussion hon. Members will get an opportunity of having their say when the clauses come before the House. Let us now specifically go to the very clauses to which Members may have any objection.

**Capt. A. P. Singh** (Vindhya Pradesh): Sir, I want to bring one thing to your notice with your permission.

**Mr. Speaker:** I find that fifteen Members have spoken already.

**Capt. A. P. Singh:** I do not want to speak. I want to bring one thing to your notice. The Prime Minister has kindly consented in the morning that he would speak on the floor of the House about the future democratic set-up of these States, and if he speaks then I think there would be no necessity for any discussion on this Bill.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The Prime Minister would certainly speak at the end provided there is no long debate.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri** (Assam) rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the point he wants to make? He wants to speak?

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Yes, Sir, on one thing, that is Manipur State.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think, after the agreement there is hardly any scope.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** In that case I would ask the hon. Minister to withdraw his remark that Manipur is a backward State. I may tell you, Sir, that it is not more backward than Assam or any other State. On that point only I wanted to speak. Since the hon. Minister has accepted the present provisions, he might as well withdraw the remark that Manipur is a backward State.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** May I inform the hon. Member that I entirely disagree with my colleague if he has any such opinion? I consider Manipur a more advanced State, culturally, than even Assam.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** May I add that it is also more cultured than Uttar Pradesh.

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

Now, there is the amendment for reference to the Select Committee.

**Shri Kamath** (Madhya Pradesh): In view of the paucity of time at the disposal of the House, I withdraw it. Otherwise I would have pressed it. In case the Bill could go to the Select Committee and come back tomorrow or the day after, I would certainly press it.

**Mr. Speaker:** So, do I put it to the House?

**Shri Kamath:** No, I withdraw.

**Mr. Speaker:** An unconditional withdrawal, I imagine.

**Shri Kamath:** No, Sir.

The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.

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

“That the Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Speaker:** As there are proposed changes in the various clauses, hon. Members will be keeping a watch so that I may not pass over any amendment.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of the long title)

Amendment made:

For clause 2, substitute the following:

“2. Amendment of the long title, Act XLIII of 1950.—In the long title of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), after the words ‘the preparation of electoral rolls’ the words and letter ‘the manner of filling seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of Part C States’ shall be inserted.”

—[Dr. Ambedkar.]

**Dr. Ambedkar:** It is merely to bring the Preamble in line with the purpose of the present Bill.

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

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted  
Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of Section 2)  
Amendment made:

In clause 3, for the proposed new clause (cc) of section 2 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, substitute the following:

“(cc) ‘Council of States constituency’ means a constituency provided by order made under section 27C for the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for any Part C State or group of such States referred to in section 27A.”

—[Dr. Ambedkar.]

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Sir, this is merely to bring it in line with the new scheme of having elections through electoral colleges.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:  
 "That clause 3, as amended,  
 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added  
 to the Bill.

**Clause 4.—(Insertion of new heading  
 and new sections)**

**Mr. Speaker:** Here the amendment is that the clause be omitted. I do not put it to the House—the amendment is a negative of the proposition, so I do not put for the present the proposition that clause 4 stand part of the Bill. There is another amendment. Of course, if I do not put the clause itself, no question of the other amendment arises.

**Shri Tyagi (Uttar Pradesh):** On a point of order, Sir. Even the amendment which seeks to delete a clause should be put and the sanction of the House obtained because the whole Bill has come in possession of the House. I want to seek your ruling on this matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** The regular procedure will be that I put the clause to the House first and those who want that it should be omitted will vote against the clause. But as the hon. Dr. Ambedkar had put in an amendment saying that the clause be omitted and assuming that that amendment stands the chance of being carried, I thought I may not as well put the clause before the House. Consequentially, it follows that the amendments sought to be moved to clause 4 by all other hon. Members will fall through, if I do not put clause 4. Now, there are other amendments and unless any hon. Member wants to move his amendment, I am not going to put clause 4. The implication of my not putting clause 4 will be that all the amendments tabled by a large number of hon. Members will fall through automatically.

**Shri Kamath:** May I move my amendment as an amendment to proposed clause 27C? My amendment relates to delimitation of constituencies, and that has now been re-numbered as clause 27C?

**Shri Tyagi:** On a point of order Sir. Clause 1 not having been put .....

**Mr. Speaker:** Let me clear the facts first. Mr. Kamath's amendment is No. 1 in Supplementary List No. 3.

**Shri Kamath:** It relates to clause 4 sub-section (2) of proposed new section 6C. Now, that matter has been comprised in 27C. May I move it now or at that stage?

**Mr. Speaker:** He may consider the point as we proceed further.

**Shri Tyagi:** My point is that clause 4 should be put before the House for discussion. Then only amendments could be invited. You have not put the clause at all and you have invited hon. Members to say whether they want to move amendments or not. For future guidance, I want your clarification on this issue.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point is that when we have got some agreed solution of a particular thing, it is better to clear the ground instead of taking a chance of a further discussion which may ultimately prove fruitless and a waste of time. I therefore ascertained from hon. Members, and if I find that anybody is going to move his amendment, I shall put clause 4 and have it negatived.

**Shri Tyagi:** But if one of the hon. Members chooses to move his amendment, the proper course for you would be that you put the clause first before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Certainly, I must. Therefore, I am enquiring.

**Shri Kamath:** May I then move it as an amendment to clause 10B?

**Mr. Speaker:** I leave it to the hon. Member.

**Shri Kamath:** I am asking you because 4 is omitted and therefore I cannot move it.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has not yet been omitted.

**An Hon. Member:** It can be moved later on as an amendment to an amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot express any opinion on it at this stage. I do not want the hon. Member to be put in an awkward position later on, saying that the Chair gave him a certain hope and then belied it. It is possible that I may rule out his amendment at that stage. So I cannot say anything now.

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Madras):** What I consider proper at this stage is this. The whole Bill has been taken into consideration, and therefore, as you know, at every stage the hon. Minister in charge does not say, "Clause 1 be taken into consideration", "Clause 2 be taken into consideration" and so on. You put all the clauses step by step. If the hon. Minister does not want a clause to be there, he should make a formal motion to withdraw the clause. In that case, if his motion is carried all the amendments would fall through. Now, Dr. Ambedkar does not want clause 4.



**Mr. Speaker:** The Bill is introduced as a whole and therefore every clause is before the House. If any hon. Member is keen to move any amendment to this clause, I think the Chair is bound to put the clause before the House.

**Shri M. A. Ayyangar:** Unless the mover withdraws.

**Mr. Speaker:** He cannot withdraw in that manner after once having placed the whole Bill before the House. The clause has to be negated by the House. But then I was following this informal procedure, simply for shortening the discussion. That is all. I take it that Mr. Kamath is not moving his amendment.

**Shri Kamath:** That is correct, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** That means that none of the amendments is going to be moved. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

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

"That clauses 5 and 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

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

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was negated.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

**New clauses 10A and 10B.**

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Sir, I move:

After clause 10, insert the following new clauses:

**10A. Amendment of section 27, Act XLIII of 1950.**—In subsection (4) of section 27 of the said Act, after the figure '23' the brackets and words '(excluding the Proviso)' shall be inserted.

**10B. Insertion of new Part IV-A in Act XLIII of 1950.**—After Part IV of the said Act, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:

#### 'PART IV-A

Manner of filling seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of Part C States.

**27A. Constitution of electoral colleges for the filling of Seats in the Council of States allotted to Part C States.**—(1) For the pur-

pose of filling any seat or seats in the Council of States allotted to any Part C State or group of such States in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution there shall be an electoral college for each such State or group of States:

Provided that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg there shall be an electoral college only for the State of Ajmer:

Provided further that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the States of Tripura and Manipur there shall be an electoral college for each of the said States.

(2) The electoral college for each State or group of States specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule shall consist of the number of members specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State or group of States to be chosen by direct election.

(3) The electoral college first constituted under this Act for any State or group of States shall be reconstituted by a fresh election every time when there is a general election held in that State or group of States for the purpose of election of members to the House of the People, and on every such reconstitution the electoral college for that State or group of States functioning immediately before such reconstitution shall be deemed to be dissolved and the electoral college so reconstituted shall be the electoral college for such State or group of States, as the case may be, for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Any casual vacancy in the seat of a member of an electoral college shall be filled by election held in the constituency concerned in the manner in which the election of that member to such seat was held.

**27B. Council of States constituencies.**—For the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for any State or group of States there shall be the constituencies provided by order under section 27C and no other constituencies.

**27C. Delimitation of Council of States Constituencies.**—As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall by order determine—

(a) the constituencies into which each State or group of

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States specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule shall be divided for the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for such State or group of States;

(b) the extent of each constituency; and

(c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency.

27D. *Power to alter or amend orders.*—The President may, from time to time, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, alter or amend any order made by him under section 27C.

27E. *Procedure as to orders delimiting constituencies.*—(1) The Election Commission shall,—

(a) in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up under sub-section (1) of section 13 in respect of each Part C State specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, other than Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies in that State under section 27C, and

(b) in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up under the said sub-section in respect of Himachal Pradesh, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies in the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh under section 27C,

and submit the proposals to the President for making the order under the said section 27C.

(2) Every order made under section 27C shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make on a motion made within twenty days from the date on which the order is so laid.

27F. *Electoral rolls for Council of States constituencies.*—(1) For the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for any State or group of States there shall be an electoral roll for every Council of States constituency in that State or group of States.

(2) So much of the roll or rolls for any Parliamentary constituency or constituencies for the time being in force under Part III as relate to the areas comprised within a Council of States constituency shall be deemed to

be the electoral roll for that Council of States constituency.

27G. *Termination of membership of electoral college for certain disqualifications.*—If a person who is a member of an electoral college becomes subject to any disqualification for membership of Parliament under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt and illegal practices and other offences in connection with elections to Parliament, he shall thereupon cease to be such member of electoral college.

27H. *Manner of filling of Seats in the Council of States allotted to Part C States.*—Save as otherwise provided in section 27-I the seat or seats in the Council of States allotted to any Part C State or group of such States in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution shall be filled by a person or persons elected by the members of the electoral college for such State or group of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

27-I. *Special provisions for the filling of the seats in the Council of States allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg and the States of Tripura and Manipur.*—(1) The seat in the Council of States allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Ajmer and by the elected members of the Coorg Legislative Council in rotation, that is to say, at the first general election and at every second subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Ajmer and at the first biennial election and at every third subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the elected members of the Coorg Legislative Council.

(2) The seat in the Council of States allotted to the States of Tripura and Manipur in the said Schedule shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Tripura and by the members of the electoral college for the State of Manipur in rotation, that is to say, at the first general election and at every second subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected

by the members of the electoral college for the State of Tripura and at the first biennial election and at every third subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Manipur.

(3) The casual vacancy in the seat allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg or to the States of Tripura and Manipur shall be filled by election in the State in which the election to fill the seat was held at the last preceding general or biennial election, as the case may be.

(4) Every election held under sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

*27J. Replacement of electoral colleges by bodies created under article 240 to function as legislatures.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Part—

(a) if a body is created by Parliament by law under article 240 for any of the States specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, other than Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, to function as a legislature for that State, then after such body has been constituted it shall not be necessary to constitute or reconstitute any electoral college for that State and on the constitution of such body any electoral college for the time being functioning, for such State shall be deemed to be dissolved, and section 27H or section 27I, as the case may be, shall in its application to that State, have effect as if for any reference to the electoral college for such State in that section there were substituted a reference to the body so created for such State.

(b) if any such body as aforesaid is so created for each of the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, then after both such bodies have been constituted, it shall not be necessary to constitute or reconstitute any electoral college for those States and on the constitution of both such bodies any electoral college for the time being

functioning for those States shall be deemed to be dissolved, and section 27H shall, in its application to that group of States, have effect as if for the reference to the electoral college for the said group of States in that section there were substituted a reference to the bodies so created for those States; and

(c) if any such body as aforesaid is so created for the State of Coorg, then on the constitution of such body section 27-I shall, in its application to that State, have effect as if for any reference to the Coorg Legislative Council in that section there were substituted a reference to the body so created for such State'."

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment moved:

After clause 10, insert the following new clauses:

*"10A. Amendment of section 27, Act XLIII of 1950.*—In sub-section (4) of section 27 of the said Act, after the figure '23' the brackets and words '(excluding the Proviso)' shall be inserted.

*10B. Insertion of new Part IV-A in Act XLIII of 1950.*—After Part IV of the said Act, the following Part shall be inserted, namely:

#### 'PART IV-A

Manner of filling seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of Part C States.

*27A. Constitution of electoral colleges for the filling of Seats in the Council of States allotted to Part C States.*—(1) For the purpose of filling any seat or seats in the Council of States allotted to any Part C State or group of such States in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution there shall be an electoral college for each such State or group of States:

Provided that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg there shall be an electoral college only for the State of Ajmer.

Provided further that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the States of Tripura and Manipur there shall be an electoral college for each of the said States.

(2) The electoral college for each State or group of States specified in the first column of the

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Fifth Schedule shall consist of the number of members specified in the second column thereof opposite to that State or group of States to be chosen by direct election.

(3) The electoral college first constituted under this Act for any State or group of States shall be reconstituted by a fresh election every time when there is a general election held in that State or group of States for the purpose of election of members to the House of the People, and on every such reconstitution the electoral college for that State or group of States functioning immediately before such reconstitution shall be deemed to be dissolved and the electoral college so reconstituted shall be the electoral college for such State or group of States, as the case may be, for the purposes of this Act.

(4) Any casual vacancy in the seat of a member of an electoral college shall be filled by election held in the constituency concerned in the manner in which the election of that member to such seat was held.

**27B. Council of States constituencies.**—For the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for any State or group of States there shall be the constituencies provided by order under section 27C and no other constituencies.

**27C. Delimitation of Council of States Constituencies.**—As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the President shall by order determine—

- (a) the constituencies into which each State or group of States specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule shall be divided for the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for such State or group of States;
- (b) the extent of each constituency; and
- (c) the number of seats allotted to each constituency.

**27D. Power to alter or amend orders.**—The President may, from time to time, after consulting the Election Commission, by order, alter or amend any order made by him under section 27C.

**27E. Procedure as to orders delimiting constituencies.**—(1) The Election Commission shall,—

(a) in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up under sub-section (1) of section 13 in respect of each Part C State specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, other than Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies in that State under section 27C, and

(b) in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up under the said sub-section in respect of Himachal Pradesh, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies in the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh under section 27C,

and submit the proposals to the President for making the order under the said section 27C.

(2) Every order made under section 27C shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make on a motion made within twenty days from the date on which the order is so laid.

**27F. Electoral rolls for Council of States constituencies.**—(1) For the purpose of election of members to the electoral college for any State or group of States there shall be an electoral roll for every Council of States constituency in that State or group of States.

(2) So much of the roll or rolls for any Parliamentary constituency or constituencies for the time being in force under Part III as relate to the areas comprised within a Council of States constituency shall be deemed to be the electoral roll for that Council of States constituency.

**27G. Termination of membership of electoral college for certain disqualifications.**—If a person who is a member of an electoral college becomes subject to any disqualification for membership of Parliament under the provisions of any law relating to corrupt and illegal practices and other offences in connection with elections to Parliament, he shall thereupon cease to be such member of electoral college.

**27H. Manner of filling of Seats in the Council of States allotted to Part C States.**—Save as other—

wise provided in section 27-I the seat or seats in the Council of States allotted to any Part C State or group of such States in the Fourth Schedule to the constitution shall be filled by a person or persons elected by the members of the electoral college for such State or group of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

27-I. *Special provisions for the filling of the seats in the Council of States allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg and the States of Tripura and Manipur.*—(1) The seat in the Council of States allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Ajmer and by the elected members of the Coorg Legislative Council in rotation, that is to say, at the first general election and at every second subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Ajmer and at the first biennial election and at every third subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the elected members of the Coorg Legislative Council.

(2) The seat in the Council of States allotted to the States of Tripura and Manipur in the said Schedule shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Tripura and by the members of the electoral college for the State of Manipur in rotation, that is to say, at the first general election and at every second subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Tripura and at the first biennial election and at every third subsequent biennial election the said seat shall be filled by a person elected by the members of the electoral college for the State of Manipur.

(3) The casual vacancy in the seat allotted to the States of Ajmer and Coorg or to the States of Tripura and Manipur shall be filled by election in the State in which the election to fill the seat was held at the last preceding general or biennial election, as the case may be.

(4) Every election held under sub-section (1), sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

27J. *Replacement of electoral colleges by bodies created under article 240 to function as legislatures.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Part—

(a) if a body is created by Parliament by law under article 240 for any of the States specified in the first column of the Fifth Schedule, other than Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, to function as a legislature for that State, then after such body has been constituted it shall not be necessary to constitute or reconstitute any electoral college for that State and on the constitution of such body any electoral college for the time being functioning for such State shall be deemed to be dissolved, and section 27H or section 27-I, as the case may be, shall in its application to that State, have effect as if for any reference to the electoral college for such State in that section there were substituted a reference to the body so created for such State.

(b) if any such body as aforesaid is so created for each of the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh, then after both such bodies have been constituted, it shall not be necessary to constitute or reconstitute any electoral college for those States and on the constitution of both such bodies any electoral college for the time being functioning for those States shall be deemed to be dissolved, and section 27H shall, in its application to that group of States, have effect as if for the reference to the electoral college for the said group of States in that section there were substituted a reference to the bodies so created for those States; and

(c) if any such body as aforesaid is so created for the State of Coorg, then on the constitution of such body section 27-I shall, in its application to that State, have

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effect as if for any reference to the Coorg Legislative Council in that section there were substituted a reference to the body so created for such State."

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, I move:

In the proposed amendment by Dr. Ambedkar, for the proposed new clause 27C of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, substitute the following:

"As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Election Commission shall, in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up in respect of each State or group of States under section 13, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies into which each State or group of States shall be divided, the extent of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to each constituency, and submit proposals to the President for making the order in this connection. The order shall be subject to the approval of Parliament."

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi):** May I point out to you, in this connection that there is an amendment standing in my name in Supplementary List No. 7.

**Shri Kamath:** In moving this amendment, Sir, may I submit that the House is well aware that during the passage of the Representation of People Bill during the last Budget Session, the House after considerable discussion agreed to certain advisory committees being set up by the House under your direction. So far as Parts A and B States are concerned the Members from those States to the Upper House at the Centre will be elected by the Legislative Assembly of each of those States. As regards Part C States the new proposal is to create an electoral college which will elect a member or Members from each State or Group of States in Part C.

The point at issue is whether these constituencies shall be determined by the President without reference to Parliament in any manner. The Constitution, I believe, lays down a fundamental point, that so far as the delimitation of constituencies in general is concerned, it is the Parliament's prerogative or right to have the last say in this matter, and I see no reason why with regard to the delimitation of constituencies in this connection also Parliament should not have the last word.

In view of the fact that advisory committees for Part C States have already been set up for delimitation work for the House of the People, I see no difficulty at all why these committees cannot collaborate with the Election Commission in the matter of delimitation of constituencies, the number of constituencies, the extent of constituencies for the Council of States. The proposals made by the committees, in consultation with the Election Commission, should go to the President for his approval, or for the decision of the matter as he may deem fit. And the order passed by him should come back here to Parliament for discussion and approval during the next Budget Session. I think it will be in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution and also with the spirit of the original Act which we passed in the last Budget Session that this should be agreed to by Government, and steps taken to empower the very Committees set up already for Part C States to undertake this work.

May I before I sit down also submit that so far as most of the Part C States are concerned there is no difficulty because I think, except for Vindhya Pradesh, all the other States will send only one Member to the Upper Chamber at the Centre. In regard to Vindhya Pradesh there are four Members to be sent to the Upper Chamber at the Centre and therefore the question assumes some importance, and Parliament and the Advisory Committees must undertake this work, and the President's order must come before the Parliament for its ratification or approval.

Sir, I move this amendment and commend it to the House for its acceptance.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Sir, I could set the matter right in a moment. I think my friend Mr. Kamath has failed to notice the new section 27E which carries out exactly what he wants, namely, that as in other cases, the constituencies will be first formulated by the Election Commissioner, then submitted to the President, then the President will issue an order, then the order will be placed before the House, and the House shall have the liberty to make any changes it likes. After the House has expressed itself on the order made by the President, then and then only the constituencies will be final. So the provision is there.

**Shri Kamath:** There is an exception with regard to Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh—"other than Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh"—I do not know why.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Probably they are combined. That is the reason why this reference is made.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think there has been a merger. Sub-clause (b) explains that.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** There is already a Committee appointed for Himachal Pradesh.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member will read sub-clause (b):

"in consultation with the Advisory Committee set up under the said sub-section in respect of Himachal Pradesh, formulate proposals as to the delimitation of constituencies in the States of Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh".

**Dr. Ambedkar:** We are treating them as one.

**Shri Kamath:** Then there is no need for my amendment. I do not press it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now we come to the other amendment of Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Sir, I beg to move:

In the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar, in the proposed new clause 10B, before the existing first Proviso to sub-section (1) of the proposed new section 27A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, insert the following new Proviso:

"Provided that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the State of Delhi, the elected members of all local bodies such as Municipal Committees, District Board and notified area committees and members elected to the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council and the House of People shall form the electoral college".

Sir, in moving this amendment I wish to draw the attention of the House to a resolution which was passed two days back by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council. The resolution says:

"With regard to the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1950, the Council is unanimously of the opinion that in the absence of an elected Legislative Assembly of the State of Delhi, the proper machinery for electing a representative to the Council of States in the State of Delhi would be an electoral college consisting of all the elected members of the local bodies such as the Municipalities, District Board and notified area committees and members

elected to the Advisory Council and to the House of the People".

This was the resolution. It went on further:

"The proposal to have an electoral college specially elected on the basis of adult franchise for the purpose is not acceptable to the Council. The Council stresses that the setting up of such an electoral college is wholly unnecessary in the State of Delhi where representative local bodies already exist".

Sir, an impression has been created that this is a retrograde view which the Advisory Council has taken. My attention has been drawn in this connection to an editorial which has been published by the "Hindustan Times" this morning in which it has adversely commented on this resolution of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council. I am a bit surprised that a paper like the *Hindustan Times*...

**Shri Jnani Ram (Bihar):** On a point of order, Sir, is the hon. Member entitled to read newspapers?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. He need not look to him. He may look to the Chair. He is not reading a newspaper. He is quoting something.

**Shri Jnani Ram:** My opinion is.....

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's opinion so far as the point of order is concerned can only be conveyed to the Chair but not further expressed.

**Shri Raj Bahadur (Rajasthan):** Is it in order for a Member to quote the opinion of an editorial of a paper and begin rebutting it or refuting it?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is an opinion expressed publicly and I do not see any reason why it should not be either supported or controverted. Of course, the length and details and the occasion are things which may be decided on the facts of each individual case. But as a general rule, it cannot be said that public opinion expressed through the press cannot be referred to in the House.

**Shri Tyagi:** Sir, the point of order raised was whether "newspaper reading" was proper. If newspaper reading is allowed, Members might read newspapers. I would like to know whether it is allowed.

**Mr. Speaker:** The distinction is very clear. The point of order was not that. In that sense, the reading of papers is not allowed. That is very clear.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Sir, I had only read the text of the resolution. I was referring to the editorial of the "Hindustan Times" to which my attention had been drawn. I do not propose to be long. I just wanted to bring out that an impression is sought to be created that this view taken by the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council is a retrograde view. I am really surprised that a paper of the standing of the "Hindustan Times" should be so ill-informed, particularly about local matters. In commenting on this resolution it has started on the assumption that the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council is a nominated body. It should have known that it is not a nominated body. It is an indirectly elected body by the local bodies. There are only three nominations on the Council.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are not here to convert that view.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Because, in the amendment itself the right is given in respect of the electoral college and the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council is also included. The assumption was that it was a nominated body and therefore its opinion was retrograde. So I wanted to refer to that.

The reason why the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council thought it fit that it would be wholly unnecessary to have an electoral college of 30 or 40 members here in Delhi for the purpose of electing this one member to the Council of State, is that in the very same meeting two days back the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council passed a resolution and the Chief Commissioner gave an assurance that fresh elections to local bodies, to the Delhi Municipality, to the District Board and other municipal bodies is going to take place before the second half of the next year, and that means, in any case, before the elections to the Upper House takes place. I do wish and it is also well-known, Sir, that these elections to the local bodies will be based on adult franchise. The result will be that we will have within six months' time in Delhi about 150 elected members to these local bodies on the basis of adult franchise and instead of covering that body of 150 members elected on adult franchise, to ask that there should be 30 members elected to the electoral college would be wholly unnecessary. Moreover it would be less democratic because we will have 3 persons to elect one member whereas we will be having 150 or more members to elect one member to the Council of State. I wanted to remove that misunderstanding.

Another point which I would like to make in this connection is that a doubt has been expressed that since my amendment restricts the right of vote only to elected members—and at the moment the New Delhi Municipality happens to be a wholly nominated body, a doubt has been expressed that if these were elected, the result will be that New Delhi would be deprived of this right to vote in the election. I want to make it clear that it is not so. In the first place, my amendment, as it has emerged, refers to municipal committees. We have no right to anticipate that by the time the election to the Upper House takes place the New Delhi Municipality will remain a wholly nominated body. It may be that the Prime Minister or the Government may change their view and introduce an element of election even in New Delhi Municipality. If that is so, this amendment covers that. (*Interruption*). Supposing the New Delhi Municipality remains as it is, then we have provided here "elected members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council and members elected to the House of People". There would be 4 members elected to the House of People by the whole province and New Delhi as much as Old Delhi could have exercised this right in electing those 4 members. Then again, the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council, as it is constituted today, has been elected by non-official members of the New Delhi Municipality as well as by the elected members of the Old Delhi Municipality; they have already got their representation in the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council; but none would be happier than I if by the time this election takes place, the New Delhi Municipality gets an election of elected members, and for that reason, therefore this amendment is an enabling amendment; it does not deprive them of their right.

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I may also tell the House that with regard to the New Delhi Municipality, all that we could do perhaps would be that non-official members of that Municipality might also be included in this electorate. They must know that there are only 8 members who are nominated non-officials in the New Delhi Municipality. I do not know if this House is of the opinion to have nominated members part of the electorate. I am perfectly willing to have these 8 men included in the electorate; I have not the slightest objection but the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council could not do it because there was a question of principle involved. It is the Government nominating 8 or 9 members and those 9 members have



to be given a right of vote in the selection of a member to the Council of State and that would be not quite democratic. Therefore it is that we have restricted the right of vote only to the elected members. Sir, if the Government feels that we might have these 8 or 9 non-official members of the New Delhi Municipality also included in this list, I have personally not the slightest objection but the objection would be from the point of principle because nominated members to be given the right of vote is something too difficult to define. I do not wish to take any more time of the House, Sir. I only wish to make one more observation. I was unfortunately ill at the time when general discussion took place and I could not place the point of view of the people of Delhi and I hope the hon. Prime Minister will make a statement—because I was warned this morning that by taking recourse to this amendment or by not having an electoral college Delhi's future interests might be prejudiced. This amendment of mine is wholly from a practical point of view and it is a better amendment and that is the reason I proposed this and I hope Delhi's interests will not stand prejudiced in any way when Government decides to give any element of democracy or responsible Government to Part C States. Delhi's interests will not be ignored. I have full faith in the Prime Minister and our Government that Delhi will get its due when Government decides to introduce an element of responsible Government in Part C States. With these words, Sir, I move my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment moved:

In the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar, in the proposed new clause 10B, before the existing first Proviso to sub-section (1) of the proposed new section 27A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, insert the following new Proviso:

“Provided that for the purpose of filling the seat allotted to the State of Delhi, the elected members of all local bodies such as Municipal Committees, District Board and notified area committees and members elected to the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council and the House of People shall form the electoral college.”

**Dr. Ambedkar:** With regard to the amendment moved by my hon. friend, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, there are one or two points to which I would like to make a reference. In a way this amendment read with the other provisions which the House has now passed “for the purpose of making provision

for elected representatives of Part C States to the Upper Chamber” appears to be somewhat incongruous. There we are creating an electoral college elected by adult suffrage. Here we are retaining the original scheme contained in the Bill, namely, that the representation should be by indirect means through local authorities, but I do not think that is a very grave objection to the acceptance of this proposal in view of the fact that my hon. friend, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, told us this morning that all these bodies are in a very short period going to be democratized and are likely to be elected by adult suffrage. In view of that, it is a mere matter of fancy, it seems to me, whether you would take the municipality or the local board as a basis for election or whether you would go down and dilute it further and make it as the basis for election. Therefore fundamentally I have no objection to his proposal.

There are two other points to which I would like to make a reference. In view of the fact that he is making local authorities as instruments for election, it does appear that there are certain local authorities in the Delhi province where the members are not elected but are nominated. Take, for instance, the New Delhi Municipality. I understand that there is a very large element of nomination there and I do not suppose that my hon. friend, Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, will insist that the persons who are nominated to the Delhi Municipality although they have not been elected by adult suffrage are from the point of view of intelligence, from the point of civic sense going to be in any way inferior to persons elected by other municipalities. I would therefore suggest that I should be quite prepared to accept his amendment provided he agrees to delete the word ‘elected’ from his clause.

The second thing that I would suggest to him, which I think is a mere matter of drafting aesthetics, is that it would be better if his proposition was to be put in as sub-clause (5) of section 27A rather than as a proviso. I have gone through the whole thing. It seems to me that it would be much neater to put this as sub-clause (5). Subject to this, I have no objection to accept it.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I point out, Sir, that I want to have one clarification from the hon. Minister. When he says that I should agree to delete the word ‘elected’, does he realise that there is a big element of nomination in other local bodies also? If the idea is only to have representation for New Delhi, which is a wholly

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nominated body, then, the purpose would be better served by having non-official members of the New Delhi municipal committee. There are 7 or 8 members. In Old Delhi, there are 50 elected and 10 nominated members. In Shahdara there are 10 elected and 5 nominated members. Does he want that all these nominated Members also should be given the right to vote?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** I do not see any reason to make any discrimination.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I stick to the word 'elected'. But, I am prepared to include non-official members of the New Delhi municipality.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** All right.

**Mr. Speaker:** That clarifies the position now. There are so many points. Let us take one by one and see whether there is agreement. In case there is no agreement, hon. Members will be entitled to ventilate their views. Here, it appears that the hon. Minister seems to be inclined to accept the word 'non-official'. If that satisfies the hon. Member.....

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Not 'non-official' in the place of 'elected'. It should be 'elected members of municipal committees and non-official members of the New Delhi municipal committee'.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he says 'non-official', does it not practically mean elected?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I will not accept it. The position in Delhi is this, as also in the local bodies in Shahdara, Mehrauli and even in Old Delhi Municipal Committee.....

**Mr. Speaker:** What I had in mind is this. Is it his case that there are official Members who are elected?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** There are official members who are nominated.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, if he accepts 'non-official members' that means the same thing.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** No, Sir. There are two types of nominations, officials as well as non-officials in all local bodies. In the New Delhi Municipal committee, it is a wholly nominated body both officials and non-officials. The idea is to restrict it to elected members of other local bodies and non-official members of the New Delhi municipal committee.

**Shri Sondhi (Punjab):** We will have non-officials of the Delhi Municipality along with.....

**Mr. Speaker:** No arguments, please.

**Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar):** Sir, I do not wish to come into the agreement being arrived at between Government and the hon. Member. But, I do feel that there is an injustice being done in this way. The present strength of the local bodies is not in proportion to the population therein. Whereas the original provision of the hon. Dr. Ambedkar provides for a just distribution of voting rights, by means of this amendment which Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta has brought, what is happening is that certain parts will get preference and weight. I have serious objection to this. When you put the original motion, I thought it was coming into the original motion and I had no idea of this amendment being moved by Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta. My objection is this. Under the old system, thirty people come in on an equitable distribution of population whereas now what happens is that the Old Delhi Municipality will get predominance. The old provision was a more equitable distribution of the electoral rights than the present compromise.

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to know, Sir, if this is the only point under consideration or the whole amendment. I have some comments on other points, not on this point. May I proceed, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** What does the hon. Member want to say?

**Shri Tyagi:** What I wanted to say did not pertain to Delhi. It was in connection with the main amendment of Dr. Ambedkar. I want to know if I can discuss that.

**Mr. Speaker:** That, we may discuss later on, when we come to that.

**Shri Tyagi:** I have nothing to say about Delhi. If Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta's scheme is accepted the villagers will suffer because their number in the district boards is very small and proportionately, they will not be able to exercise their rights.

**Dr. R. U. Singh (Uttar Pradesh):** The hon. Dr. Ambedkar has accepted in substance what Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta has said. I must say frankly that I am surprised that he has. Even when I had the original amendment of Dr. Ambedkar, I was surprised that any exception should have been made at all. If you are creating electoral colleges for Part C States, you should have created electoral colleges for all Part C States. I wanted to be assured of the position of the Coorg Legislative Council. What is the percentage of population that

goes to elect the Coorg Legislative Council? I have not been able to get the latest figures. As far as my information goes, that percentage of population is very low. I had my objections to Coorg being treated differently and I was going to say that. Now, I find that another peculiar situation is being created in the matter of representation of Part C States in the Council of States. Here, we find in the Schedule the number of members of the electoral Colleges mentioned. I do not know on what basis this figure has been arrived at. But, we accept that the figure as it is proposed, is a fair figure. I am prepared to accept that the number of members fixed for each electoral college is the proper number. Now, Sir, as regards Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, etc., we find that electoral colleges are being created to be elected by adult franchise, whereas so far as Delhi is concerned, we find that there is going to be differential treatment. I suggest very strongly that even now Dr. Ambedkar might revise his views both in regard to Coorg and Delhi. If we must have electoral colleges, we will have it. This is a hotch-potch arrangement and I do think that the House will not accept what Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta has proposed as it is unsound in a number of ways. I suggest a reconsideration of this question.

**Shri B. Das (Orissa):** Sir, I am surprised that special provisions are sought to be made in respect of the capital of India. I have always maintained that Old Delhi should be attached to the Punjab and New Delhi should be treated on a different footing. Delhi was treated by the predecessor Government as a completely reserved area and no election was allowed, so that the Government of India could rule over Delhi as an Excluded Area of India. I do not very much like the solution which my hon. friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta has brought forward. It does not solve the problem. To give special treatment to the area which contains the capital of India is a disgrace. Today, the Government is our own Government. The Government officials ought to exercise their votes. They are helping us in the administration of the country. We begin to doubt their votes. Why should we do that? Of course, I was not an admirer of the Government officials at that time. But, every Government official is a citizen and he should be permitted to elect members to the electoral college and that electoral college will elect members. It is disgraceful to the Constitution of India

that the capital of India should seek special weightage for selecting a Member to the Council of States and it must not be encouraged.

**Mr. Speaker:** So then, I am afraid, looking at the trend of the discussion, I must put the amendment of Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta to the House.

**Dr. R. U. Singh:** But Sir, my questions have not been answered. I wanted to know two things. What is the basis on which the Legislative Councils will be elected as the populations electing the members will be very low. And secondly, whether the hon. Minister will be pleased, in view of the points that I had stressed, to reconsider the position. As I said it is intrinsically wrong and this is a hotch-potch arrangement for which there is no justification. I would like to hear what Dr. Ambedkar has to say.

**Mr. Speaker:** Has the hon. Law Minister followed the point which the hon. Member is raising?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Some hon. Members have always felt that I am one of the hardest nuts in the Cabinet. I now find the advantage of being a hard nut. To be yielding to all people, all and sundry, lands one in the difficulty in which I find myself now. If I had decided to stick to the original position, probably I might not have been in the difficulty in which I find myself now.

But having accepted the position on the assurance, of course, that the elections to these municipal bodies are going to be based upon adult suffrage, I do not think that there was any very great principle involved, in accepting the suggestion made by my friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta.

Secondly, as hon. Members will see, this scheme may not even come into operation, because in the amendment that I have moved, I have made provision that if Parliament provides by law for the creation of legislative bodies as it is done in other Part B and Part A States, elections then will take place on the basis of the newly created bodies. Having regard to these facts, I am not disposed to attach very great importance to the decision, whether it is taken one way or the other, because I feel that if there is enough pressure and if there is enough time, Parliament may be persuaded before the elections come, to take upon itself the responsibility of having legislatures, giving effect to Article 240. Therefore, for the present, what I would insist is that the word "elected" be removed. And probably, I would like that with regard to New Delhi

[Dr. Ambedkar]

where I understand there is a very large element of nomination, I would restrict the representation of New Delhi to non-official persons. With that I think the House should be content, for the moment.

**Shri Sondhi:** What about the non-official members of other bodies? We should not discriminate between one body and another.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** With regard to other bodies in other Part C States, we need not go into it very much now because we are creating electoral colleges on the basis of.....

**Shri Sondhi:** I was referring to un-official members who are nominated to other bodies. The hon. Member referred only to nominated members in New Delhi. We cannot discriminate between them.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Under the new scheme probably the non-official elements will disappear.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us not carry on the discussion any further.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** The hon. Law Minister said that the word "elected" should go and be replaced by "non-official body" for Delhi and New Delhi. Is that his desire?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Yes, that would simplify the matters.

**Shri Tyagi:** But it has to be made clear that the Law Minister has accepted this on condition and in the hope that the new elections will be on the basis of adult suffrage and that they will be conducted in time for the general elections. But in this provision, there is no such statement. What happens if the election on adult franchise basis is postponed? Parliament cannot go on the statements made by the Deputy-Commissioners or the Chief Commissioners. We must put it here that this concession is given in the case of municipal and other bodies on condition that the new elections are conducted on the basis of adult franchise. This must be put in clearly here. Otherwise, if it is not put in here, the result would be that old boards which were elected many years ago would be sending their members, and we know that in these old boards a large part of the new populations are not represented or reflected at all. Not to give them representation will be very wrong.

**Shri Kamath:** Sir, I would like to bring to your notice that Dr. Ambedkar

a little while ago referred to hon. Members as "all and sundry". I do not know if it is quite proper. It may not be unparliamentary, but it is not dignified, I believe. So I request you to give your views, if not your ruling on this point.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not give that expression any vulgar meaning. And he did not mean Members of Parliament. So many people come before the Ministers over this and that, and the words "all and sundry" do not apply solely to Members of Parliament. At any rate no hon. Member need think that the cap fits him.

**Shri B. Das:** Sir, the hon. Health Minister who controls the Delhi Municipal bodies has not been present here to assist us. Could we not decide this question later with her assistance also?

**Mr. Speaker:** It was not expected that, after informal conferences and after postponing the question for the purpose of the conference, this point will be again discussed. I have been expecting a spirit of give and take, just a little giving-in here and there. After all, humanly it is impossible to do absolute justice to everyone. Let us try to do as much justice as we can. And so I proceed further. Now how does the position stand? Do I put the amendment to the House?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** It is suggested that instead of the word "elected" we may have the words "Members other than officials".

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** I accept this change.

**Mr. Speaker:** Let there be no more discussion, but let us get through with the Bill. Otherwise hon. Members will not get sufficient time to-morrow for the other Bills. My difficulty comes now. How am I to put the amendment?

Order, order, let there be less noise in the House.

**The Minister of Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami):** I would like to suggest to the Law Minister the desirability of omitting the words "such as". I think we ought to say "...members of Municipal Committees, District Board and notified area Committees". If we put in the words "such as" it would mean as if there were other categories of local bodies to which you want to refer.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** The reason for having those words is, there is the Delhi Improvement Trust.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** But in my copy I do not find the words.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta may withdraw his amendment and the hon. Minister may move his amendment.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** I am accepting it with certain modifications, and putting it as sub-clause (5) of article 27-I.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the hon. Member Deshbandhu Gupta agreeable to this course?

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

**Dr. R. U. Singh:** Sir, I raised the question of Coorg and it has not been answered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any Member may raise any question but the Minister need not answer every question. We must now proceed with the business in a reasonable manner as quickly as possible. The Minister is substantially accepting the amendment.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** I propose the amendment of which I have given notice just now. It is purely nominal and consequential and I propose to include Deshbandhu Gupta's amendment also in my amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** In the case of these amendments, it is better that we read them. I find a little difficulty because these are not circulated to hon. Members. Therefore the alternative courses open to us are either the amendments are read in the House or we postpone this clause and take up the next clause and keep this pending. There remains only one clause—clause 11. Then there is a further amendment by Dr. Ambedkar in respect of the schedule. That may be disposed of.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Why not have the amendments read out?

**Mr. Speaker:** After disposal of clause 11 and the amendment of Dr. Ambedkar giving a new clause, the whole ground will be clear and there will remain nothing except the amendments. At this stage, we put this matter just aside for a few minutes—not till tomorrow necessarily. I go to clause 11.

**Shri Dwivedi (Vindhya Pradesh):** There are some amendments to Clause 11A.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I am just putting off. It is rather unfortunate that hon. Members are engaged in talking and do not follow the proceedings.

The question is:

“That clause 11 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

#### New Clause 11A

**Dr. Ambedkar:** I beg to move:

After clause 11, insert the following new clause:

“11A. Addition of new Fifth Schedule to Act XLIII of 1950.— After the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:

#### “THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a), 27E(1) and 27J(a)]

Number of Members of Electoral Colleges

Name of State	Number of members
1	2
1. Ajmer	20
2. Bhopal	20
3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	25
4. Kutch	20
5. Manipur	20
6. Tripura	20
7. Vindhya Pradesh	50”

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment moved:

After Clause 11, insert the following new clause:

“11A. Addition of new Fifth Schedule to Act XLIII of 1950.— After the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:—

#### “THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a), 27E(1) and 27J(a)]

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2. Bhopal.	20.
3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh.	25
4. Kutch.	20
5. Manipur	20
6. Tripura	20
7. Vindhya Pradesh	50”

**Shri Dwivedi:** I beg to move:

In the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar in the proposed new clause 11A, for the proposed Fifth Schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, substitute the following:

**"THE FIFTH SCHEDULE**

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a), 27E(1) and 27J(a)]

*Number of Members of Electoral Colleges*

Name of State	Number of Members
1	2
1. Ajmer	30
2. Bhopal	30
3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	42
4. Kutch	30
5. Manipur	30
6. Tripura	30
7. Vindhya Pradesh	60"

In the morning I had a talk with Dr. Ambedkar along with certain other representatives of Part C States and we suggested to him that if a small Electoral College is created there will be difficulty and smaller the electoral college, it is likely to give some cause for corruption. It was therefore suggested that there should be bigger electoral College and this suggestion was accepted by Dr. Ambedkar. Therefore this amendment was proposed by me and others. Sir I move.

**Mr. Speaker:** Amendment moved:

In the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar in the proposed new clause 11A, for the proposed Fifth Schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, substitute the following:

**"THE FIFTH SCHEDULE**

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a), 27E(1) and 27J(a)]

*Number of Members of Electoral Colleges*

Name of State	Number of Members
1	2
1. Ajmer	30
2. Bhopal	30
3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	42
4. Kutch	30
5. Manipur	30
6. Tripura	30
7. Vindhya Pradesh	60"

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Sir, I accept the amendment.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are there any other amendments to this particular clause?

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Yes, they are just formal re-numbering the letters etc.

**Mr. Speaker:** That we shall take up later. If this amendment is accepted, I will put to the House the amended clause.

**Shri Kamath:** The first schedule to the Representation of People Act 1950 has listed Andaman and Nicobar Islands among the Part C States. I do not know what its position is now.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has already been cleared in the opening address that there is nothing there. It is a penal settlement only. So I will put the amendment to vote. The question is:

In the amendment by Dr. Ambedkar in the proposed new clause 11A, for the proposed Fifth Schedule of the Representation of the People Act, 1950, substitute the following:

**"THE FIFTH SCHEDULE**

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a), 27E(1) and 27J(a)]

*Number of Members of Electoral Colleges*

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3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	42
4. Kutch	30
5. Manipur	30
6. Tripura	30
7. Vindhya Pradesh	60"

The motion was adopted.

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

After clause 11 insert the following new clause:

"11A. Addition of new Fifth Schedule to Act XLIII of 1950.— After the Fourth Schedule to the said Act, the following Schedule shall be added, namely:

**'THE FIFTH SCHEDULE**

[See sections 27A(2), 27C(a),  
27E(1) and 27J(a)]

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3. Bilaspur and Himachal Pradesh	42
4. Kutch	30
5. Manipur	30
6. Tripura	30
7. Vindhya Pradesh	60 "

The motion was adopted.

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

"That New Clause 11A stand  
part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 11A was added to the  
Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no other  
clause to be taken up excepting 10-B.

**An Hon. Member:** There are formal  
amendments.

**Mr. Speaker:** Formal amendmets  
like re-numbering and re-lettering will  
be taken up at the end.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Clause 12 has not  
been put.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, clause 12 remains.  
Clause 12 was added to the Bili.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Sir, I do not know  
whether you have put to the House  
my amendment No. 2 in Supplemen-  
tary List No. 7, regarding the addition  
of a new clause 27-J. It has been  
taken as moved but it has not been  
put and accepted.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has to be put.  
It will be a part of 10-B.

**Dr. Ambedkar:** Yes, but it is on a  
separate list—that was why I was  
wondering.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Clause 10-B was held  
over. I shall put that in due course  
after disposing of the other amend-  
ments, but it is just possible that I  
may forget, in which case hon. Mem-  
bers will invite my attention to it.

Now do we proceed to clause 10-B?

**Some Hon. Members:** Let us finish  
it.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is the desire of  
Members to finish it, I have no objec-  
tion.

**Some Hon. Members:** No, Sir, we  
shall adjourn now.

**Mr. Speaker:** I myself have been  
feeling a little diffident about it.  
Though the amendment may be for-  
mal, yet it is a long amendment and  
hon. Members should have an oppor-  
tunity of seeing and studying it.  
Therefore, we might now adjourn and  
re-assemble tomorrow at 2 P.M. And  
I may say that the longer we discuss  
this tomorrow the shorter the time  
for the other Bill because the guillo-  
tine for the other Bill will be applied  
at 6 P.M. sharp. We are not sitting  
day after tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned till Two  
of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd  
December, 1950.*