

Wednesday, 14th March, 1951



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME VI, 1951

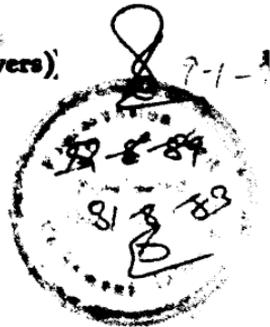
(5th February to 31st March, 1951)

Third Session (Second Part)

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1951



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

2226

1228

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 14th March, 1951

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HISTORY OF WORLD WAR II

*2182. **Prof. S. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have deputed a historian to write a history of World War II; and

(b) if so, the purpose and perspective of such history?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinhji): (a) A history of the Indian Armed Forces in World War II is being written under the supervision of a historian, who has been appointed Director of the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, a joint organisation of India and Pakistan. He is assisted by a staff of civilian and military officers.

(b) The purpose of this history, which will be in several volumes, is to give a detailed narrative of all operations in which Indian formations took part as well as the general military effort of India. This will be an official reference book and will deal with strategical and tactical aspects of the operations, general military organisation in India as it was developed to cope with the expansion of the Armed Forces and problems connected with the production of equipment, supply, transport and other phases of military administration, besides the effect of the impact of war on the politico-economic structure of India. A number of volumes will also deal with the medical aspects of war, the organisation of the medical services, their part in the campaigns, and the diseases and disorders which they had to tackle in the peculiar conditions of war.

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Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know what part of the expenditure is met by Pakistan and whether Pakistan has any control over the C.I.S.H.S.?

Major-General Himatsinhji: Under the mutual agreement we are to pay 70 per cent of the expenses and Pakistan 30 per cent. Also under the same agreement, our Defence Department have complete control over this and Pakistan does not exercise any control.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether any Britisher was associated with the work in the previous stages and, if so, on what terms was he employed?

Major-General Himatsinhji: He is not connected with the Combined Inter Services Historical Section, but at the end of the war General Auchinleck decided that a popular history of the war should be written, and a Britisher by name Compton Mackenzie was selected for this purpose.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: Have Government any information that this gentleman is now engaged in writing a history with anti-Indian bias, with the same material?

Major-General Himatsinhji: He has written volume I and is writing volume II, under certain terms and conditions. One of the conditions is that before these volumes are published by him the manuscript must be approved by the Defence Department. Volume I has been approved, and as I said earlier he is still writing volume II. I understand he may write a novel also, but we will see that in this case also he does not write anything derogatory to our country.

Shri Kamath: Will this history of the Armed Forces record the activities of the forces in all the theatres of war including those theatres where the I.N.A. appeared against them?

Major-General Himatsinhji: The history of the war will contain about thirty volumes the contents of which

are still under consideration. I would like to consult the Historical Section on the point raised, and, therefore, I require notice of that question.

SITA-GUMPHA

*2183. Prof. S. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether Government propose to extend the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act to Sita-Gumpha at Panchvati, Nasik?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): No, Sir.

Prof. S. N. Mishra: May I know whether Government have examined if the site conforms to the provisions of that Act?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government have examined the question and have come to the conclusion that the extension of the Act in this case is not called for.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL GOODS

*2184. Shri Sidhva: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A.I.R. can be used for commercial purposes viz., advertisement for commercial goods;

(b) if not, what is the policy of Government; and

(c) has this matter been considered by Government at any time?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government's policy is not to permit any type of advertisements, direct or indirect, in A.I.R. programmes.

(c) Yes.

Shri Sidhva: May I know the reason why Government have come to the decision that commercial goods should not be advertised through the A.I.R.?

Shri Diwakar: The main reason is that the A.I.R. has some definite social purpose and has been fulfilling that social purpose. If advertisement of commercial goods is taken up, the programme side in A.I.R. will deteriorate. That has been the experience in other countries.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that A.I.R. was confined to social work only.....

Shri Diwakar: Social purpose.

Shri Sidhva: Social purpose only. My point is whether at present A.I.R. is engaged in many activities, for instance, on political, educational and

economic questions. May I know whether in other parts of the world commercial activities also are organised by the broadcasting organisations?

Shri Diwakar: I am afraid the words 'social purpose' have not been fully understood. Social purpose means the purpose of fulfilling certain needs of society, as, for instance, education, entertainment, information. And therefore, the Government thinks that if commercial advertisements are taken this purpose will deteriorate and we will then be catering to the needs of the commercial people who want to give advertisements.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Is it a fact that film song records are played by All India Radio before the films are actually exhibited, thus actually working as an indirect advertiser of those films?

Shri Diwakar: This has not come to my notice?

Dr. Deshmukh: Does the hon. Minister know how the Goa broadcasting station operates, and has he considered the possibility of establishing in India a sub-station like the Goa station?

Shri Diwakar: I suppose the hon. Member suggests that they are accepting commercial advertisements. I have answered that question already.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the hon. Minister aware that even Radio Ceylon accepts our business advertisements, and that our business men are forced to go to Ceylon.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing and is making a suggestion for action.

Shri Amolakh Chand: If after enquiry it comes to the notice of Government that film records are played by the A.I.R. before the films are actually exhibited, will Government take action on it?

Mr. Speaker: That will be hypothetical.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES INSURED AGAINST FIRE

*2185. Shri Sidhva: (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government's immovable properties are insured against fire and all other risks and if not, what are the reasons?

(b) What is the total value of the Government's properties in India?

(c) How much have Government suffered during the last five years due to fire caused to such properties?

(d) Was any claim recovered from the Insurance Companies in this respect?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) No, Sir. The normal policy of Government is not to insure its properties. The reason is that Government is in a position to carry its own insurance and it would not be worthwhile for Government to pay heavy insurance premia to outside insurers which would be required in view of the substantial value of Government properties.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No, Sir.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister said that Government does not insure its properties with private insurance companies. Have Government got a scheme whereby all these properties are insured by a Government agency?

Shri Tyagi: There is no such scheme but the Indian insurance companies have approached Government and informed them that they have formed themselves into an Association Pool. They have requested Government that Government should insure their properties abroad with this Indian Insurance Companies Association Pool. Government are considering this proposal.

Shri Sidhva: Can the hon. Minister give me a list of loss of property sustained on account of fire?

Shri Tyagi: As I have already stated, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

گیانی جی - ایس - مسافر : کیا
آنریبل منسٹر صاحب نے پاس ایسا
کوئی اندازہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کو جو
جاہلادہیں ہیں ان کو انشورڈ کرانے
میں پانچ سال میں کتنا پری میوم
ادا کرنا پوتا ہے ؟

[Giani G. S. Musafir:] Will the hon. Minister give an estimate of the premium that has to be paid in five years for insuring properties belonging to the Government?

श्री त्यागी : इस किस्म का अन्दाज़ा
इस वक़्त तक नहीं है और ऐसा अन्दाज़ा
इकट्ठा करने में बहुत रुपया खर्च होगा

और तबालत होगी, इसलिये इकट्ठा नहीं
किया गया ।

[Shri Tyagi:] There is no such estimate at present. The estimate has not been made as it would involve considerable expenditure and difficulty. So this estimate has not been made.]

श्री द्विवेदी : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री
महोदय से पूछ सकता हूँ कि १७ फरवरी
को कलकत्ते में रेलवे स्टोर में जो जाग
लगी थी और जिसमें बहुत सा सामान
जल गया और कई लाख का नुकसान
हुआ, उसका इन्वयोरेंस था कि नहीं, और
अगर नहीं था तो क्या इस तरीके से
ज्यादा रुपया बर्बाद नहीं चला जाता है ?

[Shri Dwivedi:] May I ask the hon. Minister whether the Railway Stores at Calcutta, that caught fire on the 17th February and wherein a large quantity of stores was destroyed resulting in a loss of several lakhs, was insured or not; if not, then does not a much more amount of money go waste in this way?

Shri Tyagi: This does not pertain to my Ministry. It is the Transport Ministry which knows about it. Anyway, if the hon. Member is anxious, I shall collect the information.

Shri Sidhva: In view of the loss of several lakhs which Government have sustained due to fire, what is the object in not insuring our properties abroad? Is there any particular reason behind it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not think this argument should be carried on.

Shri Sidhva: What about the loss, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He says he is collecting figures.

Shri Sidhva: Not that, Sir. If the policy of Government is not to insure, I want to know what becomes of the loss.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member realise that he is trying to argue and establish the point that they should be insured?

Shri Sidhva: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: So he may make that point during the Budget discussion, not during Question Hour.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS

*2186. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount of fines and penalties imposed and recovered by the Collectors of Customs at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras under the Sea Customs and other Acts during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 (each year separately)?

(b) What was the total realisation of confiscated goods under the above Acts during the same period?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (b). A statement giving the particulars required in part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 14]. Information required in part (b) is being collected, and will be placed on the Table of the House when complete.

Shri Rathnaswamy: How many persons were found to have violated the Sea Customs and other Acts and what were the specific charges which led to the confiscation of the goods?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information ready about the number of cases.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are Government aware that a number of goods imported in violation of the Customs Acts have been released to the importers on payment of certain penalties or certain assurances for production of licences later on, and if so, in how many such cases have Government condoned such imports by imposition of merely fines?

Shri Tyagi: The rule generally is that when such goods arrive at the ports, action is taken against the importers. They are fined for the infringement of the law, or else they are required to pay a penalty to get the confiscated property released.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know the total amount of fine realised during the last three years?

Shri Tyagi: The statement I have laid on the Table gives the information. However, I shall read out the figures for 1950. In this year, in Bombay the amount of fine imposed was Rs. 1,56,39,320 while the amount realised was Rs. 29,20,128. In Calcutta the amount of fine imposed was Rs. 54,72,567 while the amount realised was Rs. 37,03,638. In Madras the amount of fine imposed was Rs. 11,01,516 while the amount realised was Rs. 10,51,069.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that the amount of fine imposed in Bombay was Rs. 1,56,39,320

while the amount realised was Rs. 29,20,128. May I know whether it is not possible to recover the balance?

Shri Tyagi: When such fines are imposed and the articles are disposed of through auction, the first charge is the shippers' charge. The second charge is the customs duty. The third charge is port charge. It is only after all these charges have been met that we can realise the fine. This explains the discrepancy between the amount of fine imposed and the amount of fine realised.

Shri Sidhva: Are the remaining amounts likely to be recovered, or are they a bad debt?

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

PRODUCTION OF VERMICULITE

*2187. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) what is the approximate world production of Vermiculite and whether this mineral is produced in India and if so, in which States and in what quantity;

(b) whether this mineral is consumed locally or exported outside India;

(c) whether it is a fact that deposits of this mineral have been discovered very recently in the State of Ajmer and if so, what are the potentialities of the source; and

(d) what steps have been or are being taken to exploit the same to its maximum capacity?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) A statement giving the annual production of screened and cleaned vermiculite for the period 1940-48 as shown in the Minerals Book 1948, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure 15.] Occurrences of vermiculite have been reported from Mysore, Coimbatore, Ajmer-Merwara and Bankura.

(b) No information is available as regards the local consumption of the indigenous material. There is no export.

(c) Yes, Sir. A deposit has been found in the vicinity of Gudas in Ajmer-Merwara and the first reports indicate that considerable amount of the mineral might be present. Further prospecting will, however, have to be done before the deposit can be proved.

(d) Exploitation of the minerals is the concern of State Governments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is vermiculite?

Mr. Speaker: It need not be replied to.

MILITARY ORDERS AND TITLES

*2188. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recipients of certain Military orders, titles and medals awarded during the British regime were entitled to certain cash payments;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the names of such orders etc. and the monetary payment attached to each such decoration; and

(c) whether such orders and distinctions continue to be recognised and cash payments made to holders thereof by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) Yes. Armed Forces personnel other than officers were entitled to monthly allowances for certain military decorations.

(b) A statement in this respect is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 16].

(c) Yes.

Shri Raj Kanwar: May I take it that in consequence of the general non-recognition of the Titles and Awards granted by the previous Government none of the recipients of the military Titles and Awards has been adversely affected in so far as the monetary payments attached thereto are concerned?

Major-General Himatsinghji: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. B. Gurung: May I know whether any provision is made for recipients of military Orders and Titles to receive land in lieu of monetary grants?

Major-General Himatsinghji: Promises might have been made by the previous Government and if so they were fulfilled. At present there is no such case pending. Perhaps we may consider the question later on, as cases arise.

Shri A. B. Gurung: May I know whether the Distinguished Service Order was practically reserved for officers only?

Major-General Himatsinghji: Yes, Sir. In the past that was so, but we have now the Mahavir Chakra which is the equivalent to the Distinguished Service Order, which can also be awarded to other ranks.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER

*2189. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) when an Advisory Council to the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer was set up and whether it is still functioning;

(b) whether there existed a deadlock between the Chief Commissioner and the Advisory Council and if so, when and the reasons which led to such a deadlock;

(c) whether any correspondence has passed between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Member or Members of the Advisory Council of Ajmer in connection with such deadlock; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to place a copy of the same on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). April 1947. The Council is still in existence but the Members have abstained since 4th May, 1950, from participating in its meetings or in the meetings of any of its sub-committees, as according to them, the Chief Commissioner was not effectively associating the Council in the discharge of his administrative functions.

(c) Yes.

(d) No; much of the correspondence was personal and it is not desirable to lay copies on the Table of the House as this would not help to solve the problem.

However, I would inform the House that the late Sardar Patel in his letter dated the 14th July, 1950, informed Shri Kaul that he was satisfied that there were very few cases—not more than half a dozen—in which the advice of the Council was not accepted and that the reasons given for not accepting that advice seemed to be sound. In his letter dated the 20th January, 1951, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs informed the same Member that, after going through all the papers, he came to the conclusion, as Sardar Patel did, that the Chief Commissioner had not violated the principles underlying the setting up of the Advisory Council; and that where there had been difference, it had arisen in matters of administration which under any democratic set up would be settled by the Executive and would not be the concern of a Legislature. He further stated that, Ajmer being a small area with a

population of less than three quarters of a million and with a revenue amounting only to 34 lakhs, the setting up of a responsible Government was not in consonance with the general policy which the Government of India had been following for the last three years.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the correspondence that passed between Mr. Kaul and the hon. the Home Minister was conducted by him in his capacity as a member of the Advisory Council and addressed to the hon. the Home Minister in his capacity as the Home Minister of the Government of India and if so how can this correspondence be called personal correspondence?

Shri Gadgil: I have little to add to the answer given. It will not help the solution of this problem on which every Member of this House is very keen.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the only object of setting up these Advisory Councils was to give increasing association to the members in the administration?

Shri Gadgil: The object of the creation of this Advisory Council has been well stated in the resolution. The Chief Commissioner will seek the advice of the Council on:

- (i) all financial matters except those which are not subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly;
- (ii) matters of administration involving general policy, schemes of development and proposals for legislation; not on matters relating to day to day administration, or to individual appointments not involving a principle of importance;
- (iii) general questions touching the implementation of general policy and schemes of development; and
- (iv) any other matter which the Chief Commissioner or the Government of India may refer to the Council.

Shri Sidhva: The hon. Minister stated that Ajmer being a small area and with limited finances, the Government of India do not intend establishing responsible Government. May I know whether it is the intention of the Government of India to merge Ajmer with Rajasthan?

Shri Gadgil: A resolution in this connection is going to be moved by Mr. Bhargava on Friday next, when

the policy of Government will be made known.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether the matters on which the Chief Commissioner over-ruled the unanimous decision of the Council were matters connected with the policy of control, prohibition and education?

Shri Gadgil: The reason why the Chief Commissioner did not accept the advice of the Advisory Council was first that they were beyond the scope of the Council and secondly any acceptance of their advice would have resulted in some administrative difficulties.

EXCHANGE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ARTICLES BETWEEN INDIA AND INDONESIA

*2190. **Dr. M. M. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that arrangements have been made for an exchange of articles of archaeological interest between India and Indonesia?

(b) If so, will there be an exchange of actual specimens or only photographs of the specimens?

(c) What are the articles and for what will they be exchanged?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know whether any approach has been made for loan of some of the manuscripts from either side—India or Indonesia—for study and historical research?

Shri A. P. Jain: No such approach has been made between the two Governments. President Soekarno has presented to the hon. Prime Minister some five dozen *waygnas*, a few swords and daggers and some films relating to the visit of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose to Indonesia.

IRON LUNGS

*2191. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the hospitals which have been equipped with Iron Lungs imported last year;

(b) the purposes for which they have been used and the number of patients treated by them up till now;

(c) the total expenditure incurred for procuring these lungs from abroad; and

(d) the contribution of the W.H.O. on this account?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) In 1949 twenty Iron

Lungs were donated by UNICEF to the Government of India. The following hospitals have been equipped with these Lungs:

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (1) Safdarjang Annexe Hospital, New Delhi | ... | 2 |
| (2) Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi | ... | 2 |
| (3) Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi | ... | 1 |

The remaining 15 Iron Lungs have been distributed among the Government Medical Store Depots at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Karnal. They are available for issue to hospitals requiring them, under instructions of the Administrative Medical Officers of the States concerned.

(b) Iron Lungs are used in cases suffering from respiratory failure. Figures are not available as to how many cases other than those suffering from Poliomyelitis have been treated. Five sufferers from Poliomyelitis have been treated.

(c) As these Lungs were donated by UNICEF, no expenditure was incurred by Government.

(d) The total value of the Iron Lungs inclusive of transportation charges, etc., which was \$23,096-45 cents, was borne by WHO in the first instance and was later reimbursed to them by UNICEF.

Dr. M. M. Das: The hon. Minister stated that in addition to poliomyelitis there are other diseases for which iron lungs are used, in respect of which she is not able to give the figures. May I know the number of poliomyelitis cases in which iron lungs have been used?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I have already stated in my reply that five sufferers from poliomyelitis have been treated.

Dr. M. M. Das: May I know the expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of the hon. Minister and D. G., Health Services to Bombay for the ceremonial reception of these iron lungs?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: No such expenditure was incurred. The lungs were not received by anybody being specially sent for the purpose.

Dr. M. M. Das: Am I to understand the hon. Minister to say that no expenditure by the Government of India was incurred?

Mr. Speaker: None in connection with the ceremonials.

Shri Rathnaswamy: May I know, Sir, if any foreigners inspired by humanitarian motives made any presentation of iron lungs to Indian hospitals and if so who are those and how many were presented?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I am not aware of anybody except the UNICEF having donated iron lungs to India.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether there are instances where the iron lungs in certain of the hospitals are not used because of lack of expert operatives?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is not so; they are being used whenever necessary.

Shri Kamath: In the case of those five patients who were suffering from poliomyelitis who were treated with the iron lungs, is it a fact, Sir, that complaint or reports were made to the hon. Minister that the lungs could not be efficiently worked, and if so, how many of those cases proved fatal?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That is not so, Sir. Two of the cases that were treated by iron lungs in Delhi recovered.

STUDENTS SENT ABROAD FOR STUDIES

***2192. Babu Gopinath Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent abroad by the Central Government for advanced studies during the year 1950;

(b) the number of persons who have returned to India in 1950 after completion of such studies;

(c) how many of the persons who have returned, been provided with posts befitting their new qualifications;

(d) how many of them are still holding their old posts; and

(e) how many of them are still without any employment?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 29.

(b) 191.

(c) 93.

(d) 32.

(e) 66.

Babu Gopinath Singh: How many of the persons sent abroad for training at the expense of the Government of India have been permitted to take up employment in private concerns, because Government could not provide them with suitable jobs in their own undertakings or offices?

Shri A. P. Jain: Out of these 66 persons, those who have finished the prescribed period during which they are under an obligation to serve the Government of India, are at liberty to seek private employment.

Babu Gopinath Singh: How many persons are being sent abroad this year and are these persons sent with a view to their being employed on particular jobs on their return?

Shri A. P. Jain: Persons are sent abroad with a view to their being trained in subjects for which there is not adequate training facilities here. I am afraid I cannot give off-hand the number of scholars sent abroad this year.

Shri V. K. Reddy: What are the subjects in which these students are trained?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a long list running to about 3½ pages. If the House desires it, I shall read it out.

Mr. Speaker: I was going to suggest that these matters or points have been the subject matter of questions and supplementaries in this House more than at least twice or thrice, if not half a dozen times. I do not therefore see any utility of pursuing these. If hon. Members want information they can have it from the hon. Minister.

Shrimati Durgabai: With regard to the policy of sending this party...

Mr. Speaker: That also has been stated in this House a number of times.

Shri R. Velayudhan: With reference to the difficulties after devaluation...

Mr. Speaker: That has also been put. If hon. Members will refer to the records they will find the information.

Shri R. Khan: Is it a fact that when these students return after advanced studies, they are not appointed to posts befitting their qualifications?

Mr. Speaker: That is an allegation. I am going to the next question.

COLONISTS SENT TO ANDAMANS

*2192. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of sending East Bengal displaced persons to Andamans is still being followed;

(b) whether any batch of colonists other than displaced persons has been sent to the Andamans through the

help of some Christian Missionary society; and

(c) if so, the number of such colonists and how and where they are being colonised?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) If the hon. Member is under the impression that there is a scheme exclusively for the settling of East Bengal displaced persons in the Islands, then he is not correct.

(b) and (c). The hon. Member probably has in mind the settlement in the Andamans of certain Indian evacuees from Burma. This question was first mooted by an Association known as the Burma Indian Andamans Settlement Association, comprised almost entirely of Indians retrenched from Government service in Burma. Subsequently, a Society known as the Burma Indian Rehabilitation Society was formed on a co-operative basis to raise funds for the settlement of Indian evacuees in Burma. A batch of 12 families (65 persons) selected by the Indian Embassy, Rangoon, in consultation with the Burma Indian Rehabilitation Society has been sent to the Andamans. They are being settled as agriculturists in the Shoal Bay area. I lay on the Table a statement showing the concessions offered to them. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 17.] The people who have been sent out under the auspices of the Burma Indian Rehabilitation Society are Christians but the Society itself is not a missionary society.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know what steps the Government are taking now for sending East Bengal displaced persons for colonising the Andamans?

Shri Gadgil: So far as the wider question is concerned every encouragement is given, and I may sum up the position as it stands today. There are now 284 displaced families comprising 1,153 persons in the Andamans. Of these 230 families are agriculturists and they have been allotted 1,719 acres—valley land 1,212 acres and hills and slopes 507 acres. The balance of 54 families are artisans. Of these 7 have been rehabilitated. The remaining 47 who reached the Andamans recently have not yet been settled. They have been placed on quarantine on account of an outbreak of small-pox among them. The families referred to in the reply are in addition.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have the Government any idea of sending more East Bengal displaced families to the Andamans in the near future?

Shri Gadgil: What I have stated is in implementation of the general policy to encourage settlement in the Andamans.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether Government have given a definite assurance that priority would be given to refugees in the Andamans, and in view of the fact that there are large numbers of refugees waiting to be rehabilitated there and arrangements have not yet been made, would the Government give an assurance that priority will be given to refugees and that others will not be sent there until refugees have been accommodated?

Shri Gadgil: It is not possible for me to give an assurance straightaway, but the position, as I have explained, is that all these families are from displaced persons except a few—17 families—from the retrenched staff from Burma.

श्री जंगड़े: क्या यह सत्य है कि उन कैदियों को जिनके काले पानी की सजा दी जाती है अब भी बंदमन भेजा जाता है ?

[**Shri Jangde:** Is it a fact that criminals, who are awarded life imprisonment, are still sent to Andamans?]

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether criminals are being taken to the Andamans even now.

Shri Gadgil: As far as I understand, the Andamans as a penal settlement has been abolished years ago.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that there are many East Bengal D. P. families ready to go to the Andamans, and, if so, may I know whether Government are agreeable to take them as soon as possible?

Shri Gadgil: It may be true, but I have already stated that the general policy of the Government of India is to encourage such settlement.

Shri Poonacha: Is it a fact that this facility that is given to East Bengal displaced persons is not being taken full advantage of and that quite a number of families have returned from the Andamans, and, if so, may I know whether Government would examine this position and allow persons from the different parts of India to go and settle there?

Mr. Speaker: Has he heard the question?

Shri Gadgil: Yes, but not completely.

Mr. Speaker: His point is that this settlement for the East Bengal refugees is not a popular one and that many have returned.

Shri Gadgil: So far as the information goes, about 50 families have returned.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a fact that large numbers.....

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

OPIMUM FACTORIES

*2194. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what Government opium factories are working in the country?

(b) What area was under cultivation of opium in the year 1950-51?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) The Government of India have opium factories at Ghazipur, Neemuch and Kotah.

Sir, I may add here that my Ministry is considering the question of closing down the factory at Kotah.

(b) The area under poppy cultivation during the year 1950-51 is 74,035 acres.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the yearly produce of opium?

Shri Tyagi: The annual yield of opium from these three factories that I have mentioned is 11,800 maunds.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the amount that we export, and to what countries?

Shri Tyagi: We are exporting 320 tons of opium to foreign countries, mostly to America, 400 maunds to Pakistan last year, and about 400 maunds is being used for oral consumption in various States in India.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know the reason why Government is considering to close down one of these factories?

Shri Tyagi: The policy of the Government is to give a dead stop to the production of opium—that part of opium which is used for oral consumption or non-medicinal purposes—by the year 1959. So, in accordance with that policy we want to close down this factory. It is producing only 800 maunds of opium of the quality known as biscuit opium. Its closing down is under consideration.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Is export of opium not profitable?

Shri Tyagi: Mostly the opium which we export to outside countries is not used for non-medicinal purposes, it is used for medicinal purposes, and we are encouraging the production of that quality of opium.

Shri Krishnanda Rai: May I know what medicinal compounds are manufactured in the opium factory at Ghazipur and whether they have any export markets?

Shri Tyagi: The Ghazipur factory is mostly producing what is known as excise opium and it is mostly given at cost price to the various States in India.

Shri Jainarain Vyas: Will the hon. Minister say whether the manufacture of opium will be stopped altogether in Kotah when the factory is closed?

Shri Tyagi: As I had already stated the question is under our consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

PROHIBITION

*2195. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have requested the Bombay Government to file an appeal in the Supreme Court against the judgment of the Bombay High Court in a recent Prohibition case; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the appeal has been filed or when is it likely to be filed?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) Yes; the Bombay Government have agreed to file an appeal in the Supreme Court.

(b) The appeal will be filed in the near future.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what were the primary reasons to prefer an appeal to the Supreme Court when the Bombay Government itself did not think it proper?

Major-General Himatsinghji: If I read the following statement, it will give full information and perhaps no more supplementary questions need be asked:

"In their recent judgment in what is known as the 'Prohibition Test Case', the Bombay High Court *Inter alia* declared as void Section 39 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, which exempted military personnel from the operation of the Act. The Centre had arrived at an agreement with the

Government of Bombay for such an exemption. But the High Court held that Section 39 offended against Article 14 of the Constitution as it made a distinction between citizen and citizen. This created difficulties for the Armed Forces in view of their peculiar conditions of service. Legal opinion was accordingly ascertained and we were advised that there was a case for appeal. The matter was therefore considered by the Cabinet who decided that the Bombay Government should be requested to file an appeal. It is understood that the records have been printed and are expected to be transmitted to the Supreme Court very soon when the appeal will be filed."

Shri Sonavane: Sir, I have to put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No further questions.

Shri Sonavane: The original question is mine and I may be allowed to ask some supplementary questions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member should not persist in again raising the same point. Next question.

DOCUMENTARIES

*2196. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state separately for South India and North India on what subjects and how many documentaries were made in the years 1949 and 1950 and in what languages?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): The production of documentary films is planned according to subjects of all India interest. A list of documentaries produced in 1949 and 1950 showing the subjects and language versions is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 18.]

Shri Alexander: By examining the statement, I find that a very small number of subjects of interest are covered from South India. May I know whether the deficiency will be rectified by taking documentary films of cottage-industries, beauty spots and such places of interest?

Shri Diwakar: As I just pointed out, the subjects are not distinguished according to South India and North India but they are subjects of all India interest. I am sure there are many subjects from South India even if one should like to look at it from that point of view.

Shri Alexander: As an example, I said, I do not find a sufficient number of subjects of interest in South India. Am I to take it that there is a large number of places of interest?

Mr. Speaker: How does this arise? It is a question more or less of opinion.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know what is the method adopted in settling the subjects for the documentaries? Is there any Committee to advise on these subjects? If so, who are the members of the Committee?

Shri Diwakar: The subjects are chosen in consultation with all the Ministries.

Shri M. L. Gupta: May I know if the hon. Minister will take care to produce more films on agriculture and small scale industries this year?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether the documentaries are taken by Government agency or by private parties?

Shri Diwakar: The documentaries of the Films Division are produced by the Government.

Shrimati Durgabai: Is it a fact that the Government have constituted a Committee to advise on these subjects? If so, my question is: Who are the Members of the Committee?

Shri Diwakar: There is what is called a Film Advisory Board.

IRRIGATION DAMS

*2197. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation dams in the Union; and

(b) the number of such dams in States?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The number of existing dams in the Indian Union is 185.

(b) A statement showing the location of these dams State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 19.]

Shri Deogirikar: May I know, Sir, how many dams are proposed to be constructed in the Union and States in the near future?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The question, Sir, referred to the number of existing dams and that number I have given.

I cannot say how many dams are to be constructed in the near future.

Shri Deogirikar: What was the percentage of irrigated land before partition and after partition?

Shri Sri Prakasa: This question does not arise out of this, Sir.

Shri Deogirikar: What is the acreage of the irrigated land in the whole country?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is too wide to be answered on this question.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether the Planning Commission has fixed any priority in the construction of dams in the Union? If so, what are the dams?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I cannot say.

Shri T. N. Singh: Are Government aware that in a number of States several of the dams which were contemplated, are in a state of incomplete construction at present owing to financial difficulties? Do Government propose to take up at least such of the dams in the States which have been held up because of lack of funds and which otherwise would be a total loss?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I may say that because of financial difficulties some States have had to give up their plans about construction of dams. We at the Centre are not in a position at the present moment to take up those dams on their behalf. Our hands are already full with our own plans.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether these 185 dams have been constructed at the cost of the Central Government?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I cannot say that.

हिन्दी (शिक्षा का माध्यम)

*२१९९. श्री जांगड़े: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री

यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) किन किन केंद्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में गत वर्ष में अथवा इस वर्ष से शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी भाषा घोषित कर दिया गया है तथा किन श्रेणियों अथवा कक्षाओं तक; तथा

(बी) क्या विभिन्न वाणिज्यिक तथा वैज्ञानिक महाविद्यालयों में हिन्दी का

प्रयोग शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में इस से पूर्व ही प्रचलित हो चुका है ?

HINDI (MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION)

[*2199. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) in which of the Centrally Administered Areas Hindi has been declared the medium of instruction during the last year or with effect from this year, and up to which classes or standards; and

(b) whether Hindi has already been in use as the medium of instruction in the various Science and Commercial colleges?]

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 20.]

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश में जो हिन्दी का माध्यम पहले से अनिवार्य रूप से प्रचलित था उसको अब आप्ठानल क्यों कर दिया गया है ?

[Shri Jangde: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state why Hindi has been made an optional medium of instruction in Vindhya Pradesh where it was already the compulsory medium?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इंटरमीडियेट क्लासेज में ही उसको आप्ठानल बनाया गया है। हाई स्कूल के बारे में तो ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

[Shri A. P. Jain: It has been made optional only for Intermediate classes and not for High Schools.]

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि हिन्दी के अनेक विषयों के लिए जो पाठ्य क्रम की पुस्तकें दी गई हैं उन्हें सरकार ने स्टैंडर्ड मान लिया है ?

[Shri Jangde: Will the hon. Minister please state whether the Hindi books prescribed in the syllabus as text books have been recognized by the Government as standard ones?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इसके सम्बन्ध में तो इस वक़्त मेरे पास कोई इतला नहीं है।

[Shri A. P. Jain: I have no information in this connection at present.]

श्री जांगड़े : ऐसे कौन से क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ पर स्थानीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा का माध्यम रखा गया है ?

[Shri Jangde: What are those places where regional languages have been made the medium of instruction?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इसके लिए भी मैं नोटिस चाहूँगा।

[Shri A. P. Jain: I would require notice for that also.]

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि ऐसी कौन सी शालायें हैं जहाँ अब भी अंग्रेज़ी का माध्यम अनिवार्य है ?

[Shri Jangde: Will the hon. Minister please state which are the institutions where English is still the compulsory medium of instruction?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जहाँ तक मुझे पता है एंग्लो इंडियन स्कूलों में अंग्रेज़ी का माध्यम अनिवार्य है।

[Shri A. P. Jain: As far as I know, English is the compulsory medium of instruction in Anglo-Indian Schools.]

श्री द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ पर हिन्दी के माध्यम से शिक्षा दी जाती है वहाँ पर वैज्ञानिक शब्दों को क्या स्टैंडर्ड मान लिया गया है, और अगर नहीं माना गया है तो क्या इसके लिए कोई कोशिश की जा रही है ?

[Shri Dwivedi: May I know whether the scientific terms have been accepted as standard at all places where Hindi is used as the medium of instruction, if not, whether efforts are being made for this purpose?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जी हाँ, इसके लिए कोशिश तो हो रही है।

[Shri A. P. Jain: Yes, Sir, efforts are being made.]

नार्मल प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय

*२२००. श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के बहु स्थान, जहाँ प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नार्मल प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय खोले गये हैं; तथा

(बी) क्या इन विद्यालयों में बुनियादी शिक्षा भी दी जाती है ?

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS

[*2200. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the places where normal training schools have been opened in the Centrally Administered Areas for the teachers of the primary schools; and

(b) whether basic training is also imparted in these schools?]

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 21.]

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि दिल्ली में ऐसी कितनी शालायें हैं जहाँ पर लड़कों को बुनियादी शिक्षा के आधार पर शिक्षा दी जाती है ?

[Shri Jangde: Will the hon. Minister please state how many schools are there in Delhi where education is imparted on Basic education system?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इनकी मेरे पास संख्या नहीं है।

[Shri A. P. Jain: I have not got these figures with me.]

श्री जांगड़े : बुनियादी शिक्षा को प्रचलित करने में सरकार ने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है ?

[Shri Jangde: How much money has been spent by the Government to encourage basic education?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इसके भी आंकड़े मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

[Shri A. P. Jain: I have not got these figures also.]

Shri Rathnaswamy: Is it the intention of Government to introduce basic training in all the Centrally Administered Areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: Government wants to encourage basic education in all the Centrally Administered Areas.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय : क्या माननीय मंत्री कृपया बतलायेंगे कि कितने प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए एक नार्मल स्कूल खोला गया है ?

[Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to say for how many primary schools, one normal school has been opened?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : इसका नोटिस चाहिए।

[Shri A. P. Jain: I require notice.]

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि नार्मल स्कूलों में जो शिक्षा दी जाती है उसमें प्रौढ़ शिक्षा देना भी सिखाया जाता है ?

[Shri Jangde: Will the hon. Minister please state whether training in adult education is also imparted in these normal training schools?]

श्री ए० पी० जैन : जी नहीं।

[Shri A. P. Jain: No, Sir.]

PUNJAB PUBLIC SAFETY ACT

*2201. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Punjab Public Safety Act and the East Punjab Safety Act were extended to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer and other Chief Commissioners' Provinces;

(b) for what periods these two enactments remained in force in each of the States;

(c) in which State the East Punjab Public Safety Act is still in force and the reasons justifying its further continuance;

(d) which of the areas were declared dangerously disturbed areas in the State of Ajmer during the year 1950 and for what period they remained such;

(e) which of the urban and rural areas are still dangerously disturbed

areas under the East Punjab Public Safety Act and since when; and

(f) the reasons justifying their declaration and continuance as such?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) to (c). The Punjab Public Safety Act, 1947, was extended to Delhi, Ajmer and Himachal Pradesh on 7th September, 1947, 31st December 1947 and 25th December 1948, respectively. On the replacement of this Act by the East Punjab Public Safety Act, 1949, the latter Act was extended to Delhi and Ajmer on 4th June, 1949, and to Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur on 29th June 1949 and 31st July 1949, respectively. It is still in force in these States. None of these Acts was extended to any of the other Chief Commissioners' States. It is necessary to have the powers under this Act available for the maintenance of law and order. Conditions have not yet settled down sufficiently.

(d) Areas within municipal limits of Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri and Deoli and Cantonment limits of Nasirabad and up to two miles beyond these limits were declared "dangerously disturbed" in September 1949 and remained so until recently.

(e) None.

(f) Does not arise.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know since when the places named by the hon. Minister have ceased to be disturbed areas?

Shri Gadgil: Very recently.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: May I know whether there have been any incidents in any of these areas during the last one year?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice for that. If there were no incidents, it was precisely because of the imposition of this Act.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I know in which parts of Delhi State there have been any disturbances necessitating the imposition of this Act in recent months?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice.

Thakur Krishna Singh: Was this Act extended to the Himachal Pradesh?

Shri Gadgil: It has been extended to Himachal Pradesh on 29th June 1949.

Thakur Krishna Singh: What are the reasons for extending this Act?

Shri Gadgil: The reasons are given in the answer. Because the conditions

have not yet stabilised, it is necessary in the interest of law and order to extend this Act.

Thakur Krishna Singh: May I know the places where disturbances have taken place and the type of disturbances?

Shri Gadgil: I require notice.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS

*2202. **Shri Shiv Charan Lal:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Judicial Commissioners in each Part 'C' State and their scales of pay;

(b) the number of appeals against death sentence decided by each Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1950 and in how many appeals death sentences were confirmed; and

(c) what steps Government are bringing to raise the status of these Judicial Commissioners' Courts to that of the High Courts in Parts 'A' and 'B' States as regards their salaries, qualifications etc.?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 22.]

(c) Government do not propose for the present to take any steps in the matter.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: What is the approximate time taken for the decision of these murder appeals?

Shri Gadgil: I think it is reasonable time within which it is disposed of.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

*2203. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Secondary Schools for displaced persons in Displaced persons Colonies in the Province of Delhi;

(b) the number of teachers and pupils in each of these schools;

(c) the type of buildings and the type of furniture used in these schools; and

(d) the amount spent on such schools during the year 1949-50?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 23.]

लाला अचिंत राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि इन शरणाधीन बस्तियों में हाई स्कूल कितने हैं ?

[Lala Achint Ram: Will the hon. Minister please state the number of High Schools in these displaced persons colonies?]

Mr. Speaker: I think this was also answered recently, about a fortnight before. A statement giving the number of schools etc. was laid on the Table.

श्री ए० पी० जैन : बारह हाई स्कूल हैं।

[Shri A. P. Jain: There are twelve High Schools.]

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: May I know whether they are exclusively meant for displaced persons?

Shri A. P. Jain: They are so situated that mostly they are used by displaced students.

SOCIAL CENTRES

*2204. **Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Social Centres in the rural and urban areas of Delhi; and

(b) the kinds of topics discussed therein?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There are 87 Social Centres in the urban area and 170 in the rural area of Delhi State.

(b) The functions of these Centres are to enable the adults to read and write simple Hindi and then to help them to follow up with other books. The topics discussed in the Centres deal with all aspects of Social life like Health, Agriculture, Panchayat, Co-operation, Elections, Census, Museums etc.

Prof. Yashwant Rai: What was the amount spent on these Centres last year?

Shri A. P. Jain: Rs. 1,05,471 in 1950-51 (upto the end of December, 1950).

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know whether similar Centres have been opened in any other Centrally Administered Areas?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no knowledge.

Shrimati Durgabai: What is the total number of women who have been so far trained by these Centres?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sex-wise tabulation is not available.

Shri R. Velayudhan: What is the number of persons who are benefited by this social education....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sidhva: May I know whether Reading Rooms are attached to these Social Centres?

Shri A. P. Jain: Yes. After concentrated training has been given. Reading Rooms are established at these Social Centres.

Rev. D'Souza: What is the proportion of voluntary workers who are employed in these Social Centres and may I know whether all of them are paid and are included in the sum given by the hon. Minister?

Shri A. P. Jain: I should like to have notice of the question.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Do these Social Centres get any subsidy? What is the constitution of these institutions; who directs and controls them?

Shri A. P. Jain: To begin with, an Educational Caravan comprising a fleet of four vans is sent to a village. After that, some reading and writing instructions are given and discussion on subjects like Health, Co-operation, civic duties, etc., take place. After the caravan has left the village, a squad of teachers is left behind to teach simple Hindi for one month.

Shrimati Durgabai: May I know whether the training given in the Centres has been recognised for the purpose of employment in the State?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a very simple instruction for about a month or so, and in the urban area of about three months meant for illiterate adults only. Naturally this could not qualify them for any employment.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

*2198. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the recovery of excess excise duty on tobacco reported in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51; and

(b) what steps Government are taking in the matter?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) Twelve cases were reported to the Government of India.

(b) The remedy is already provided in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, which authorizes payment of claims for refund of duty levied in excess of the correct duty, in consequence of inadvertence, error or misconstruction. Further, Sections 35 and 36 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), confer on assesses the right of appeal and revision application.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

***2205. Prof. Yashwant Rai:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical and industrial schools in the Centrally Administered Areas;

(b) the number of private and Government managed schools;

(c) whether the certificates issued by such schools are recognised by the Department and Government or not;

(d) the number of schools (industrial and technical) opened by Government during the year 1949-50 to encourage technical education; and

(e) the amount spent on technical education during this period?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 24.]

CONTRACTS WITH ENGLISH FIRMS

***2206. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a responsible officer of the Finance Department who was in England in June 1948 was instrumental in certain contracts being concluded with an English Firm and its associated concerns for the supply of second hand jeeps and large quantities of ammunition etc., costing over four crores of rupees?

(b) Is it a fact that the capital of the firm and associated concerns was only a few hundreds of pounds?

(c) Is it a fact that no satisfactory provision was made in the contracts for protecting Government against failure of the contractor to make the supplies?

(d) Is it a fact that the officer referred to above reported that he had satisfied himself that immediate supplies would be had and later, as Deputy High Commissioner at London, failed

to terminate the contracts, even though no supplies could be had?

(e) What were the quantities ordered and how many under each item were actually received?

(f) Is it a fact that some jeeps which were supplied were all rejected by the Indian Army?

(g) Were any arrangements made to inspect the supplies before shipment?

(h) What amounts were paid to the Contractors and on what accounts and when?

(i) Have supplies come for the whole amount paid?

(j) Is it a fact that for failure of supply, the contracts had eventually to be cancelled and did the contractor then claim a huge compensation and whether the claim was considered valid by the legal advisers?

(k) Was any fresh contract given to the contractor to induce him to withdraw his claim to compensation?

(l) Has the Comptroller and Auditor-General submitted any report on these contracts and, if so, what action has been taken on the report?

(m) If the officers concerned in these contracts failed to take sufficient care in wording and executing these contracts, what action has been taken against them?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Major-General Himatsinghji): (a) The answer is in the negative. A responsible officer of the Finance Ministry was associated in the preliminary discussion with the High Commissioner preceding the drawing up of the contract, but he was not instrumental in concluding it in the form in which it was finally entered into.

(b) Government have no information here as to whether the firm who undertook to supply jeeps were a firm of substantial means or not.

(c) No penalty was specified for failure to deliver within the time specified in the contract.

(d) No officer of the Finance Department reported that he had satisfied himself that immediate supplies would be had. The High Commissioner seems to have been advised by Counsel in London that the contract could not be treated as void on a proper interpretation of its terms.

(e) The quantity ordered was 2,000 jeeps and spares worth £20,000. 155 jeeps were received, but no spares.

(f) Yes.

(g) Yes. The contract provided for inspection by another private firm before shipment from European port.

(h) The amount so far paid, exclusive of freight, has been stated by the High Commissioner to be £172,110. A clarification has been sought regarding further adjustments, if any. The exact dates when payments were made by the High Commissioner and on what account are not known here.

(i) No; but the firm had ready for delivery the necessary number of additional jeeps. These, however, could not be accepted until an agreement was reached on the standard of inspection we were prepared to accept.

(j) The contract has not yet been cancelled and the question of compensation has not arisen.

(k) Does not arise.

(l) The Comptroller and Auditor-General asked the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry for all particulars connected with this contract, and they have been furnished to him.

(m) The question of taking action against the officer or officers will only arise after Government is satisfied that sufficient care was not taken in the wording and in ensuring the enforcement of the contracts.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

*2207. **Thakur Lal Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to provide educational facilities for the sons of displaced persons who have been or are being settled in those rural areas of Bhopal where there are no schools of any kind?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

PUBLIC MEETINGS IN DELHI

*2208. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to his answer to my supplementary question on the Short Notice Question asked by Ch. Ranbir Singh on the 23rd February 1951, and to state if any action was taken against the organisers or participants in any public meetings held in Delhi during the period, when no ban on such meetings existed?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): As there was no ban, the question of taking any action did not arise. But on November 21, 1950, January 25, 1951, and 5th and 6th of February 1951 riotous processions and demonstrations were held contrary to orders. These and certain other information that came

to the knowledge of Government led to the re-imposition of the ban.

INSANITY AND BLINDNESS

*2209. **Shri Balwant Singh Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing percentage of insanity and blindness in the Centrally Administered Areas?

(b) What measures are being taken to check them?

(c) Where are they mostly prevalent?

(d) What are the causes that lead to these diseases?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No systematic survey of either the blind or the insane has been carried out and a large proportion of such cases do not necessarily attend hospitals and dispensaries. Exact figures are therefore not available.

(b) A statement giving the information required in respect of all Part 'C' States except Kutch and Andamans and Nicobar Islands is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 25.]

Information regarding the latter has been called for and will be furnished as soon as it becomes available.

(c) The incidence of the diseases is not confined to any particular region or State.

(d) The causes are generally:

In the case of blindness.—Malnutrition; Small-pox; Trachoma of granular lids; Accidents and Injuries; Cataract and Glaucoma; Venereal Diseases; Ill effects of bad postures; glare, bad lighting and badly printed books; irritant remedies.

In the case of Insanity.—Chronic Starvation or under-nutrition; Tropical fevers; Anaemia; Hereditary predisposition; Frequent child birth in women who are unfit for motherhood; Epilepsy; Use of Narcotic Drugs.

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

*2210. **Shri M. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of Overseas Scholarships in respect of the schemes administered by the Ministry of Education available for 1950-51 and the provision for the year 1951-52?

(b) What are the countries in which and the subjects for which such Scholarships are tenable?

(c) How many Scholars are at present in receipt of Overseas Scholarships and in what countries?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 9,87,200 for 1950-51 and Rs. 4,28,000 for 1951-52 have been provided in the Education Ministry's budget for Overseas Scholarships.

(b) The Scholarships are tenable normally for studies in United States (including Canada), United Kingdom, Continent of Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

A list of subjects in which scholarships have been awarded is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 26.]

(c) 160 Scholars in the United Kingdom, 270 in the United States (including Canada) and 8 in Europe are in receipt of scholarships from the Central as well as State Governments concerned.

जायकर

*२२११. श्री श्रीराम : क्या वित्त मंत्री बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(ए) उन विदेशी तथा अन्य राज्यों की साथों से, जिनकी खानें तथा फ़ैक्टरियां तो बिहार में हैं किन्तु प्रचाल कार्यालय कलकत्ता अथवा बम्बई में हैं, भारत सरकार को सन् १९४९ में जायकर के रूप में कितना रुपया प्राप्त हुआ ; तथा

(बी) इन साथों से प्राप्त जायकर का विस्थापित भाग भारत सरकार बिहार सरकार को देती है अथवा बंगाल तथा बम्बई सरकारों को ?

INCOME TAX

[*2211. Shri Oraon: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax realised by the Government of India in the year 1949 from those foreign firms and firms of other States owning mines and factories in Bihar and having their head offices in Calcutta or Bombay; and

(b) whether Government allot the apportioned part of the income-tax realised from such firms to the Government of Bihar or to the Governments of Bengal or Bombay?]

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) The information asked for is not readily available and its compilation would require such

time and labour as will not be commensurate with the results likely to be gained thereby.

(b) The collections in specified areas are not allocated to specific States but 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of taxes on income are distributed among the States in accordance with a prescribed ratio.

DEMOLITION OF HOUSES IN KACHA DAMDAMA

*2212. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built by displaced persons in Kacha Damdama that were demolished under orders of Government in the last week of January, 1951;

(b) the total number of people, including children, who were thus evicted;

(c) whether any alternative accommodation was provided for them, and if so, of what kind;

(d) how many of the evicted persons fell ill or died in the severe cold outside;

(e) whether any medical aid was provided; and

(f) whether Government propose to place a statement on the Table of the House giving the names of the heads of the families who resided in the demolished houses, the date of the construction of each house, and the date on which ration cards had been issued to each family?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Ninety-two unauthorised constructions were demolished.

(b) Information was sought from the heads of the families but was not made available.

(c) Tented accommodation was provided to such persons who wished to avail themselves of it.

(d) Government are not aware that any persons fell ill or died on account of demolition of huts.

(e) Yes.

(f) A list of names of the heads of families who resided in the demolished houses is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 27.]

The exact date of the construction of each house is not known but the houses were put up after August 1950. Information about the date on which ration cards had been issued to each family is not available.

AYURVEDIC DIRECTORATES

*2213. **Shri D. S. Seth:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government have received any request from the Governing Body of the All India Ayurvedic Congress to set up Ayurvedic Directorate at the Centre?

(b) If the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action do Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Yes.

(b) It is not considered necessary to set up an Ayurvedic Directorate at the Centre. The Pandit Committee has recommended that the proposed Research Centre for the indigenous systems of Medicine should have a suitably constituted Governing Body and Scientific Advisory Council and that these bodies should be consulted when necessary on matters relating to the indigenous systems. The matter is under consideration.

HOME GUARDS

*2214. **Dr. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether Home Guards were set up with the approval of the Government of India?

(b) What is the present policy of Government with respect to these organizations?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) The approval of the Government of India is not required for the setting up of Home Guards by State Governments.

(b) The general policy is that wherever the interests of law and order require it such units may be constituted to function as auxiliary to the regular police. The assessment of the situation is necessarily left to the State Governments.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES

*2215. **Shri M. V. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons, who have applied for Naturalisation Certificates since 26th January, 1950;

(b) the number of Certificates granted;

(c) the number of applications refused;

(d) the manner of disposal of applications; and

(e) the average time taken for disposal?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) to (e). An Indian Citizenship Law providing *inter alia* for acquisition of Indian citizenship by naturalisation is yet to be enacted in pursuance of Article 11 of the Constitution. The question does not therefore arise.

COAL FIELDS

134. **Shri Sidhva:** Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal-fields have been unearthed in McCluskieganj or in Chhota Nagpur; and

(b) whether any geological survey has been made in this area?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) The coal-fields in Chhota Nagpur are confined to Hazaribagh District. These are as follows:

Bokaro Coal-field.

Ramgarh Coal-field.

Chope Coal-field.

Itkhori Coal-field.

Giridih Coal-field.

Karanpura Coal-field.

McCluskieganj is situated at the southern tip of the Karanpura coal-field, the existence of which has been known for about 50 years.

(b) Yes, Sir. A geological map of the area and a detailed account of the geology of the Karanpura coal-field is published in Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Volume LII, Part I, 1925.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (SECTION 144)

135. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) for how many months during the year 1950 Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and for what total period it remained in force in the City of Delhi, and in the towns of Ajmer and Beawar, and the reasons for the promulgation of the said Order; and

(b) in how many cases the order promulgated in these areas under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code was defied and with what results?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XV, annexure No. 28.]

Wednesday, 14th March, 1951



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME IX, 1951

(5th March, 1951 to 30th March, 1951)

Third Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51



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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Wednesday, 14th March, 1951.

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-45 A.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SCARCITY OF YARN

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion which I would not have ordinarily read to the House as it is obvious that it is not admissible. It wants to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely:

"The serious situation created by the scarcity of yarn which has caused unimaginable suffering to thousands of weavers and which has now culminated in mass demonstrations and arrests, including the arrest of an M.L.A. Shri R. B. Kumbhare."

In the first place, whatever may be said about the situation, it has been discussed in this House and the hon. Minister has answered by way of a long statement and six short-notice questions. The same has been circulated to hon. Members and if anybody wishes to have any further information he can have it also. And then, within a short time, there is coming up the discussion on the Demands for Grants when further discussion on this question can take place. So far as culmination in mass demonstrations and arrests is concerned, including the arrest of an M.L.A., these are matters affecting the State Government and I do not think that need be discussed in this House.

376 P.S.

Dr. Deshmukh: (Madhya Pradesh): But, Sir, it is the scarcity of the yarn which is.....

Mr. Speaker: Whatever that be, it has been discussed here a number of times and any further discussion is not going to lead to any further light. But even if it leads to further light, under the rules, I cannot permit this adjournment motion.

Dr. Deshmukh: Sir, is there no degree of seriousness of the.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member need not cross-examine me on that point. He must know the implications of an adjournment motion. Therefore, I had said that obviously I was not going to read it to the House; it is not worthwhile doing it.

Thakur Krishna Singh (Uttar Pradesh): Before the time for the Demand of grants comes up and the discussion takes place on them, so many arrests would have been made.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may raise that point, if he likes, and I will consider it.

Shri T. N. Singh (Uttar Pradesh): Is it the position then, Sir, that because a matter will come up in the form of a cut-motion or something of that kind connected with a Demand, therefore no Member need raise it as an adjournment motion? If the hon. Member thinks that it is a matter of urgent public importance, can he not raise it as an adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: One of the principles governing such a matter is that the Member should not anticipate discussion. But here is a matter which has been before the House a number of times and therefore it cannot be said that it is very urgent. It may be important in the ordinary sense of the term, but the importance and the urgency have to be judged in the sense in which adjournment motions are admissible on these two grounds.

Dr. Deshmukh: Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: No further questions, please. Now the next item of business:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GENERAL REPORT OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1949.

[Placed in Library—See No. IV, R.2(11)].

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Minister of Law (Dr. Ambedkar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.”

The motion was adopted.

Dr. Ambedkar: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*concl.*

FIRST STAGE

Mr. Speaker: We shall now proceed with the General Discussion of the Budget.

Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar): Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing me this opportunity to speak at this stage of the Budget, and more so, as I find considerable difficulty and handicap in expressing my views even on some of the most important questions of policy within the time allotted for these discussions. Sir, you have been pleased to recognise the necessity and the justice of giving as much opportunity as possible to as many Members as are willing to take part in the discussion, and in consequence, we have no doubt, a wide angle of approach to the financial problems of the country. At the same time, however, I feel that within the total period allowed, and in view of the number of Membership of this House as well as the complexity of the subjects involved, it is hardly possible to give any helpful criticism

or survey of the questions arising out of the Budget. We are, it is known to all, now more than double the old House when the broad outlines of the present procedure of discussing the Budget were laid down. We have, moreover, no limit on the powers of this House when dealing with items that come under the annual financial statement or when dealing with questions of policy, of economy, of retrenchment and other matters connected therewith. While hardly 24 per cent., for instance, was open to the vote of the House in those days, theoretically now, there is no limit to the vote of the House, it can vote on any item and for any amount that is included in the Budget. And yet Sir, notwithstanding this very serious change in the conditions, we have still practically the same amount of time available for dealing with the Budget and to make, if we can, whatever helpful suggestion that we may have to offer. Sir, I am aware that you have been good enough informally to raise this question of finding out whether more time could not be found by increasing the length of the session or perhaps even the hours during which the House might sit so that greater justice might be done to this subject. Sir, it is simply a waste of time—and I am speaking for myself—merely to offer a few platitudes on the subject here and there, a few remarks on the many items and subjects involved in the very long statement packed with figures that the hon. Finance Minister annually presents to the House. The question, for instance of reading the World situation and its reaction upon India, the questions of domestic and foreign policies including such vexed matters as the recent trade treaties or the large question of neutrality or the question of Kashmir settlement, these are matters that are reflected in the financial statement, and yet, even if we take any single one of them, it will be impossible to do any justice. We shall be charged with destructive criticism, we shall be charged with just picking holes here and there, and without being helpful at all. Sir, I suggest that the blame does not lie with the critics so much as with the system under which the critics have to offer their suggestions. And yet, I am not inclined to be very critical of the present statement or of individual ministries. I must say, however, that the help that we get from the Government with regard even to objective information is very limited. It is a common phenomenon—and we have seen it to-day—that whenever supplementary questions are put, the hon. Minister simply demands notice, or has no information, or the time and trouble involved in

collecting the information is out of all proportion to the value of the answer that could be secured, and evasive answers are galore; and when nothing else serves, they have always the stock formula of saying that it is not in the public interest to give the information; and when everything else fails, they might even look up to you, Sir, kindly and hope to pass on to the next question! Sir, under these circumstances, it is not very easy or helpful for us also to offer whatever criticism it may be in our power to give with all friendliness and with every desire to be helpful to the hon. Ministers. After all, though the Government may be theirs, the country is ours also and we are concerned as much as they are, in the various welfare projects, in the various means of developing the country's resources, and in the various means whereby the security and the independence of the country can be protected, and I think we have every desire, and we ought to have every desire to be helpful and we should at least have the opportunity, however limited our knowledge, however limited our information and however perhaps even mistaken our ideas may be, to offer them and to please them at least, in all reverence before the powers that be.

Sir, this handicap is not really cured by the various devices by which individual items are supposed to be scrutinised, let us say, in the Standing Finance Committee. I have been a member of that in the past and I know what a number of items come before that Committee and how much time is allotted for the discussion of each. After all, these are specific items and you do not get a view of the forest, even though they may give you some idea of the trees in the forest. Items running into tens of crores are passed in a few minutes with a standard type of information, whether or not an item is new, whether or not any policy has been decided upon, how much is the capital cost or recurring cost and so on. Even today the attitude—I am speaking of course from my experience of three or four years ago—seems to be as if, if I may employ a phrase, the non-official membership of the committee is to be regarded always as wrong and the sole monopoly of all wisdom and information on such subjects belongs to the official side. We have to be content with whatever information is given and accept the general dictum or the foregone conclusion of the Finance Ministry siding with the Ministry proposing the expenditure. The expenditure will have to be sanctioned even supposing that expenditure is justified, proper or not. I submit that a collective view of the expendi-

ture of the country, the total result of all items of expenditure, an aggregate presentation of all the information is not presented to that body.

Next comes of course the Budget statement before this House and this House certainly is supposed to have a full control over every item and of the entire Budget. But as we find the discussion here, the general policy or the simplification of the procedure in handling the Budget discussion needs, I submit with all respect, some reconsideration. My conception of this stage of the debate is a real review of the domestic and foreign policy of the country as reflected in the financial statement and in the views taken by Government on each of those items mentioned in the statement. In the matter of domestic policy such items for instance as inflation, provision of cheap money, the import and export policy are only casually referred to. I submit with all respect that they need thorough thrashing out on the floor of this House. Unless and until the House has a proper opportunity and individual Members who can make their contributions are given sufficient material and time to study and contribute their reflections on the subject. I am afraid the discussion will tend to be sketchy. It may be that the less the discussion the better the despatch, but I feel that the less the discussion the less perhaps will be the light and therefore, whatever help even the Ministers will be able to give or receive will not be available. Apart therefore from the discussions now going on regarding the revision of the time table, the lengthening of the sessions or the change of hours, some such things as for instance, the discussion of the Budget in the Committee of the whole House or in two Committees—like the Committee on Supply and the Committee on Ways and Means, where no one is excluded, where the rules of debate are not stringently enforced as is done in this House—would be very helpful. We have introduced one change in the system of vote on account. That we have said is only a nominal vote on which no discussion will be raised. But if this House reconstitutes itself into a Committee of Supply and a Committee of Ways and Means, not of selected members who may be more agreeable to the powers that be and leaving out those who are not so amenable, then I think the House will have no ground to say that it has had no time or that the matter has not been properly discussed. Now the time available to the House is limited to the period that we are now sitting. But I think it may be necessary to have three sittings with one at night for the Committees, as the normal procedure

[Prof. K. T. Shah]

may go on in the day time for the ordinary business of the House. The Committees, I am suggesting may sit at night with no restrictions as regards time limit. Then automatically the verbosity of Members will decline and the business of the House will be despatched without any sort of grievance or inability to express oneself. I suggest therefore in all seriousness to the powers that be and particularly to your kind consideration, that some change of this kind needs to be introduced, so that the Budget may receive fuller discussion and consideration in the House.

12 NOON.

A few statistics or obvious figures will show the force of my remarks. From the end of the last Budget Session to the programmed end of the present session we would be sitting for about 18 weeks of five days each week for 4½ hours each day. I am leaving out Saturdays and other holidays and the extension of the period which was found necessary last time. So in 92 days we have something like 350 hours for 323 members, so that in a year on all the varied subjects that come before the House a Member has something like 60 minutes to express himself on any topic he chooses to address himself. That I am afraid may not be a very satisfactory way of dealing with public business. If we extend the length of the sitting days to something like two thirds of the year, that is 34 weeks out of 52 weeks and also utilise the device of the Committee such as they have in America, on which a fairly large representation of this House consists of those who are *prima facie* specialists and particularly interested in the subject, such as Committee on Foreign Affairs and Committee on Defence, etc.—we have our Standing Advisory Committees but the Committees I am thinking of will have a larger composition and wider scope of activity and perhaps also a greater element of specialisation, so that the time of the House will be saved and the business of the House would be in no way endangered—the real interest of serving the country would be achieved. After all the debates in this House are not merely intended to vent our particular grievances, particular fads or particular fancies. These debates, particularly in this House at least I take them to be, highly instructive and educative to the mass of people. Ours is a new democracy. Our people are not accustomed to understand the complexities of this matter, where I can expatiate upon such things as the policy of the Finance Minister in regard let us say, taxation

of particular items, direct and indirect taxation. We may talk of the one per cent. of the population which pays incometax of so much and the rest of the country pays so much, without realising what is the proportion of the wealth of the country in relation to the one per cent. of the population that pays incometax and without even realising that the analogy is very fallacious and is not always an index of the situation. If one were to expatiate on any of these subjects, one might talk for hours or write books on them. Therefore justice cannot be done and in the way I am suggesting there is at least a chance of those who make a serious study of particular matters—I am casting no reflection on anybody—being appointed to or selected for these committees and they would be in a position to thresh out their suggestions before those bodies. They will then present some form of a report to the House and it will be discussed in the House as we discuss the report of the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee. The collective wisdom of the House will then assert itself in whatever form it is deemed proper. As things stand at present that is not possible. We have to take the *ipse dixit* of the Finance Minister. For many reasons—I am not charging the Finance Minister with anything improper in this matter—we are not in a position to express ourselves properly, fully and satisfactorily and we are therefore debarred from being of such service and help as we can be. Believe me, we want to be of service and help and not be unreasoning or carping critics as we are generally believed to be. We are not interested in destructiveness. We have in our time made suggestions which have been found to be acceptable, even by those who are less sympathetic and therefore I submit that these are matters deserving of serious consideration. I regret very much that I am not able to pull my weight under these conditions on this particular matter, where without any boasting I think I might have been more useful. Elsewhere there will be other opportunities, I am aware. But in my conception, those again are specialised such as, for instance, the Demands for Grants which I consider should be reserved more for particular grievances against particular Ministries rather than as a matter of general policy. So also the Finance Bill.

This, therefore, is a stage, namely the stage of the general discussion of the Budget, where I think we should have for a comprehensive view of the nation's economy, a greater oppor-

tunity, a fuller chance and a better machinery, if I may say so, for viewing it from every aspect, and that by people who may have made some special study of all the matters involved. Then I think we may be in a better position to help the country, to serve the country. And I trust that these suggestions would not be treated with disdain by those who, of course, know everything, but might at least be given some consideration.

Shri Chattopadhyay (West Bengal): The general review made by the hon. Finance Minister in the course of his Budget speech has, far from producing any enthusiasm in the country, I am sure, created an element of alarm. The picture of the future economic position of the country as indicated by the Budget is very much disappointing and is resented.

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

What has happened in the country that the economic position should go down so low, in the course of these few years after attainment of independence? There is gloom on all sides. Dr. Mookerjee rightly said that it is a cheerless Budget, a Budget which puts no heart or enthusiasm in the people of the country. When partition took place, we started with an opening balance of Rs. 270 crores, and after three years we find that at the end of the current year the opening balance will be reduced to only Rs. 95 crores, and if the present rate of taxation is maintained the balance would be reduced further still and will stand only at Rs. 12 crores at the end of next year. Nothing can be more disappointing than these facts about the financial condition of a country so big as ours, with so much of potentiality and so much of resources. In spite of all the good things that Government has been doing all these years, in spite of the heavy investments, referred to by Mr. Tyagi, like the large sums of money spent on river valley projects and other development projects, and so much spent on rehabilitation, all of which are gigantic amounts, in spite of all that is being done in the country by the Government either out of the revenue account or out of the capital account, why is it that when the Government go for loans into the market the loans are not subscribed? It really shows that in spite of all that the Government has been doing, the people are not feeling enthusiastic. They are very much doubtful and do not understand whither we are going. If the drift goes on like this, will it ruin us or take us to a condition of prosperity? That is the doubt in the mind of the common man. Sir, last year

the Finance Minister wanted to raise Rs. 130 crores by way of loan. The expectation fell short by about Rs. 29 crores. This year I do not understand why he has become so optimistic as to hope to raise Rs. 143 crores.

An Hon. Member: It can be done by conversion.

Shri Chattopadhyay: Yes, it can be done by conversion, but it is very difficult to raise new loans. It is true, when dealing with the grave budgetary position of the country, the Finance Minister has to explore every avenue for getting as much money as possible from all available sources. To quote his own language, the Finance Minister said in his speech that, "in an emergency like this I am sure that some additional burden will be borne cheerfully in the wider interest of the country". Sir, nothing can be more eloquent than the use of the word 'emergency'. Every man in the country feels that so far as our financial position is concerned, a condition of emergency has actually arisen. But how are we going to face it? Are we doing to face it by following a policy of drift? Are we going to face the emergency by carrying on our work in the old stereotyped way, or should we not try to bring about something which would be really consistent with the situation of emergency and which would be potent enough to meet the needs of that emergency? The Finance Minister has been happy that one unknown man has made a donation of five rupees to him by way of charity. If he is satisfied with charity and if he is having very high hopes of solving the economic condition of the country by receiving charities, I feel pity for such a position. We are 350 million people in this country, we have got enormous potentialities; the country is big, our resources are great and the love of the people for a stable and good welfare Government is inordinate. But what do we see? For the last three years, those on whom we depended for our economic stability have let us down. They are not fulfilling the expectations. Production in various spheres has gone down. Loans are not contributed, income is hidden. To catch that hidden income we cast our net but those people somehow or other elude us. We cannot get hold of them. The common man is really feeling astonished at this. The Income-tax Investigation Commission is doing good work, no doubt, but the result of that good work has been very negligible so far as its effect on the revenue of the country is concerned. In the end the poor man has been called upon to pay more and more. The country's

[Shri Chattopadhyay]

Government has got to be carried on. Welfare work must be pursued so that the day will come when the land will flow with honey and milk. But before we expect these things, the poor man should be given to understand why he has to bear more burden. He should be able to feel that he is paying more for a great cause, but where is the great cause? The Government has been running in the same old manner. We used to say before that the administration was top-heavy. That top-heaviness still continues. People should be able to feel that Government have been reducing that top-heaviness to the maximum extent, but that has not been done yet. On the contrary, we find that the expenditure is going up. When I was going through one of the Bills the other day, I for one felt that while we have been asking the common man to pay more taxes to meet an emergent situation government has been introducing Bills in this Parliament for making provision for more expenditure. I am referring to the Bill relating to the pension to be given to the President. In an emergency like this when Government proposes taxing biri, when they are taxing tobacco, when there is fear of taxing kerosene, why should the Government introduce a Bill like that? Is the President so much in need of pension?

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):
No.

Shri Chattopadhyay: An emergent situation must be faced with a special outlook and emergent alertness. The present policy is not such as will put heart into the nation. This is not the policy which will make the ordinary man feel that he has to pay more for the sake of the country. There is a good deal of hidden money in the country. A lot of money has also been hoarded outside the country. Now that jute has been decontrolled a lot of money has gone into the pockets of those who had been hoarding jute all these months. Jute has been purchased at a price of Rs. 35 and now the price is Rs. 60. I say: Catch them first and after they have been dealt with the Finance Minister should come to the ordinary man saying, "Our capacity for raising money by catching those who have been dodging has been fully utilised and now there is no other course open but to come to you for more taxes." If he does so, people are prepared to pay any amount of taxes. There is no doubt about it. But before people can be persuaded to pay more taxes, they must be convinced that expenditure has been reduced and

all avenues have been explored and particularly that those who can pay more must pay first. Other things might follow later on.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, may I with your permission intervene and say a few words in regard to the various matters that have been discussed and in particular refer to certain broader aspects? My colleague the Finance Minister who is in charge of this particular Budget will no doubt deal with the specific matters that have been raised in the course of this debate, but I need hardly remind the House of the fact that although this Budget is the individual responsibility of the Finance Minister, it is the responsibility of the entire Government, and as Prime Minister I am entirely responsible for it as well as any other Member of Government. This Budget was placed before the House after such consideration as is usual to be given to it by Government and Government are completely committed to it. That does not mean that we are not prepared to consider any proposals made, so long as the whole structure of the Budget is not affected.

Now, my hon. friend Prof. Shah pointed out various difficulties in the way of a debate here and in the way of a consideration of the Budget proposals. He pointed out how little time was allotted and how little could be done in that little time. I am in entire sympathy with him in this matter and if there are any practical proposals which enable us to give more time for effective consideration of these problems by effective debate either formally or informally, I am quite sure that the Finance Minister will gladly consider them and we can all try to evolve a better method, if there is any. The real difficulty is something much more basic. It is, if I may say so, this that the kind of problems which Government have to face now are so vast and intricate that it is impossible for any democratic parliamentary Assembly to give enough time for their consideration. It is just a question of time. This is not a new difficulty. I remember long debates about this took place in a country like the United Kingdom where they found that it was not possible for them to get along with what is really the 19th century procedure, in this 20th century of continuous crisis, social problems, international problems and the like. So, gradually even parliamentary procedure in the United Kingdom has

changed and many matters are left more to Committees than to the House itself, because the House cannot simply consider them. Usually a principle is decided by the House and the working of it is left to Committees. That is a difficulty inherent in the situation. If we can find a remedy for it, it will not only be good for us but may be we might set an example to other democratically inclined countries who are seeking such remedies.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Parliament sits continuously in England.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In spite of the fact that Parliament is in continuous session, they are not able to find time to consider in detail all the important matters that come up. We have much less time because we are not in continuous session. Inevitably, I suppose, our sessions will gradually become longer and longer, as they should to deal with more and more problems and have more and more discussion. But that is another matter which can be considered and decided later. For the present, we do have that difficulty and though I am in sympathy with what Prof. Shah said, I have no easy remedy to resolve that difficulty except to say that we are perfectly prepared to consider in common with hon. Members of the House any ideas or suggestions as to how we can give greater facilities for more intensive discussion of any great problem.

Now, the hon. Member referred to the Budget speech being directly or indirectly a survey of all manner of problems—domestic, international, economic, foreign etc. It is perfectly true that all kinds of things come up, but the House will hardly expect the Finance Minister's Budget speech to be a survey of all these tremendous problems, although they affect each other no doubt. The world is becoming far too intricate and difficult for us to keep the full picture in view.

If I may come to a relatively smaller sphere, as I listened to the hon. Member who just now spoke I was wondering how far we were in this debate keeping the larger picture in mind and not getting lost in a few minor and secondary matters. As an example, I may refer to what the hon. Member, after referring to Government's extravagance and not looking at things in the right way, said in regard to our bringing forward a Bill for giving a pension to the President. That struck me significantly as an approach

to this problem which might be said, in mild language, to be 100 per cent. wrong. Apart from that I think the subject of a pension for the President was hardly a matter, I should have thought, for debate or reference here in any context. I say, even if this country is starving, even then you have to provide for our President.....

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Not at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member Babu Ramnarayan Singh perhaps prefers starvation for the President and himself! I certainly will not come in his way. But we are considering graver matters than this, and the fact that these things are raised shows that we are looking at them not on merits. But apart from merits, we are not really thinking of this vast problem that we are faced with and wrestle with—the vast problem of the country's economy in relation to the world economy, the vast problem which is determined not only by our own decisions, but also to a large extent by happenings, and events and developments in the world which are beyond our scope and control.

Now, I propose to say a few words in regard to the general approach, rather than to specific problems. I am sorry to confess that I have not been here throughout the budget discussions. I have listened to some speeches when I was here with care and I have also taken care to read the full reports of the speeches made when I was not present here. I have found a multitude of criticisms—criticisms to the effect that the Government is not functioning efficiently, or is not suppressing this evil or that evil, that there is frustration and so on and so forth. Now, when reading those speeches or listening to them I felt that with a large measure of what was said, for instance by my respected friend and colleague Acharya Kripalani, I can quite well be in agreement. Nevertheless, I was in disagreement with many of the conclusions he arrived at. One can quite agree with individual criticisms: one can pick out so many things in India, or in the doings of this Government or anybody else with which you may agree or disagree. You can also pick out naturally different things which have a different bearing on the subject. Now, how are we to look at this picture? You can look at it from the point of view of criticism and you have every right to do so. If there was an effective opposition in this House, undoubtedly it would be its right and function to point out the failings of Government and to put forward constructive proposals. As there is no

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effective opposition, for my part, I welcome the criticism of colleagues and hon. Members who are supposed to look more or less in the same direction in regard to policy. I welcome all their criticism. But in criticising, in considering a situation, it is not enough merely to criticise us. Criticism is useful and desirable to keep the Government up to the mark. But one has to see the full picture; one has to balance things; one has to realise that the problems we have to face are difficult and intricate problems for which we cannot find an easy or magical solution. One has to compare the problems we have with the problems of other countries. We have to see what is the common bearing, the common factor, see how they arise, how far they are due to our failings or to world conditions and how we are to meet them. There are hundred aspects of that problem which we have to consider. In other words, the approach can be and should be critical. But, if I may with all respect say so, if it is to be helpful, the approach to a thing should be by seeing every aspect—the good and the bad—trying to understand the basic problem which faces the country and then trying to find a solution.

Now, during the course of the last few months, the Planning Commission has been specially charged with considering these various problems, not the details of administration, but rather the basic problems, not only purely economic, but anything that goes towards the building up of a nation's economy and the like. That Planning Commission with which I have the honour to be associated—the Finance Minister also is there—has come up, in the course of its discussions, with many of these basic difficulties. No doubt it will present some kind of a preliminary report to this House and Government in the course of a month or two when the House will have an opportunity of considering the problem in its various aspects. What I wish the House to consider is this that the kind of problems we have to face here are *mutatis mutandis*, common problems in many countries in the world today. Whether you call those countries capitalist or socialist or communist, the problem is the same: the world has to face certain difficulties due to certain basic causes. There are different ways of approach and finding a solution. It is not enough for this House or for this Government to dispose of the solution of the problem by saying that we shall follow the capitalist way, or the way of private enterprise, or

the socialist or communist way. If you say that, all that you mean is that you shall adopt a certain approach in understanding and in trying to find a solution to that problem, which may be socialist, or any other. That is all that it means. You do not solve the problem by passing a decree or a law—let us have socialism, or let us have nationalisation, or by the slogan "Tax the rich." Certainly tax anybody who can bear the taxation—tax him as hard as you like. Certainly let us have a socialistic outlook; let us go towards socialisation of our means of production, etc. We can do that. But if you want a constructive suggestion as to how to solve it a mere approach is not enough. You have to deal with that problem in a practical and hard way and find out a definite and precise steps that have to be taken. That is the way the Planning Commission is trying to work and that is the way, I hope, when their report comes before it, this House will consider it. That is the way inevitably that a Government has to function.

Now a government is apt to go wrong, because a Government is overburdened by pressing problems and it has little time to think in a coordinated and integrated way. It tries to, of course. But generally, every Department of Government is overburdened and that again is a difficulty of all Governments the wide world over. We are facing a crisis after crisis—domestic, international—and just cannot think in calm terms of the future. Therefore, it becomes quite necessary and essential that there should be people not overburdened by the problems of the day, who can think in this integrated way and that is the necessity for a Planning Commission, working in close co-operation with the Government, thinking of these problems in this manner, offering suggestions, proposals and recommendations which the Government may consider and the Legislature can consider and give effect to, if it so chooses. Now I have been, both in this House and outside, often criticised for the doings of my Government or myself, because, I have thought that it is always good to try to find out one's failings. And obviously there are failings. It is quite absurd for anyone to say that this Government or any Government has not made mistakes and will not make mistakes and has not any failures. We must be careful and introspective. We must correct our errors and welcome healthy criticism. So I have often laid stress on that, and I propose to go on laying stress on that.

But when I lay stress on that I also sometimes, less often, mention some of the achievements—they are not my achievements that I might be proud of, but such things as had been done, of the achievements of the country, of the people, of the various Governments—so that if you want to picture what is happening you have to see both sides, the credit side and the debit side. You have to remember how far both these sides are governed by factors beyond not only this Government's control but this House's control. They are big factors affecting the world. Things happen. If tomorrow or in a few months or a year later a world war comes—well, it may be that this Government, this House and this country will not be responsible for it, that we have tried to avoid it, that we have tried to make others avoid it and not indulge in it—yet we will be affected by it. We will not be able to escape the consequences of that war even though we may try to keep out of that, as I hope we will. We will, not be able to avoid the consequences. There may be so many other factors, economic and other, affecting us and affecting both our achievements and our failures, that may lessen our achievements and make our failures bigger than what they might have been. Looking at this balance I have a feeling, a great deal sometimes, of distress at various factors. But at no time have I had a feeling, if I may say so, of frustration. And I do not personally like this word 'frustration' being used so often as it is. A person who sees frustration in another usually has it in his own mind and heart, and he conveys that sense to the other too. If I experience that sheer feeling of frustration in my work, I think at that time I would cease to have any value in this Government, because the spirit that makes one work, the vision that draws one on would cease and vanish. Then I would become a mere head and I do not think I could be of much use to this Government or to the House then. Therefore I would like you to consider this balance sheet as it is, what the Government has achieved—not that I take credit for the Government for it—what the country has achieved with the help of the Government, and to some extent by itself, and then look at this picture.

Another thing I should like the House to remember is this. Are we not to think of tomorrow also sometimes and not lose ourselves in our to-days? So far as I am concerned I must confess to you that tomorrow is slightly more important to me than today. I cannot ignore today, obviously. But tomorrow is more

important. Because, if we are thinking in terms of progress of this country, then we have to build for that tomorrow, and we have to build on a firm foundation even though the laying of that foundation may create some difficulties today. Now, that is an outlook. One may make a mistake or an error in doing that. That is a different matter.

Then again, there is talk of inefficiency and corruption and the like. A good deal of that talk is correct. But that is not a matter of policy, surely. We all agree, every intelligent person agrees that there should be efficiency, that there should be a clean government from top to bottom. And we shall strive to achieve that where it is lacking. That is a matter of ways and means, if you like. May I in this connection add that while I admit that there is inefficiency and wastage and while there is nepotism and corruption too in the country, I would like to say—and I speak from my own experience, as every hon. Member is entitled to his experience—that in spite of all this talk we are a more efficient and a more clean nation than most nations in the wide world? That of course does not mean that we should be happy over that position: we should always strive to better it and we should invite the co-operation of others in doing so. But there again, we should approach this problem rather in a constructive way and not merely offer destructive criticism. Now, our services are often criticized. Any large service of a large country is bound to be, well, good, bad and indifferent altogether, in patches. And it is very easy to pick out the bad parts of it and to criticize them or to criticize other aspects of it. I do not think I have been very lenient in criticizing where I have found that criticism was necessary. Nevertheless I should like to say that this wide-spread criticism of the services is totally uncalled for and that our services, taken all in all, are a fine body of men and women. They have blacksheep, they have mediocres, they have fools. They have all of them, obviously. In any body of men you have first-rate, second-rate and third-rate men. But taken all in all they are an able lot. Some are very fine, and they are a loyal people carrying out the policies that Government lays down. If any person goes wrong let us criticize him or bring him to task as an individual but not talk vaguely about groups and services etc., which can only dishearten even the good people there and make them more inefficient and, well, less confident in their work. So, when Acharya Kripalani tells this House about the

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ineptitude of Government and the inefficiency and the corruption and the wastage, I agree with him in a measure, I appreciate his distress at the state of affairs in the country because he and I and many of us here have had high ideals and when we find that we cannot reach those ideals we are distressed and are not happy. Nevertheless I would remind him that there is another picture and sometimes others see that other picture better than we can. I have had occasions to meet eminent people coming from other countries, looking at this picture of India, what it has done and what it has failed to do, experts in their fields, knowing a great deal about the world, of what is happening and what has been done in other countries today and I have found people coming here, not with great admiration for India, not with any great love for India, nevertheless struck and struck greatly by the achievement of India in the last few years. They were not blind to our feelings, but they could see the achievements. If we can achieve in basic things, then it is well that is, even though we might fail in hundred smaller things. Many hon. Members might have gone to the Engineering Exhibition that has been here for the last two months and more. That is a wonderful record of basic things being done in India. It is a record which you feel whether you are an Indian or a non-Indian. I was filled with a certain pride in our achievement and in what is being done. The foreigners also felt with surprise that this country of India, after all the troubles it had and all the shouting that is going on, still is achieving these big things. Then there are bigger things. Many of the matters that we discuss at length in this House are sometimes so because that is construction going on, creation going on, things that give wealth to a country, the things that build up a nation.

Take your National laboratories; they do not produce engines today. But those laboratories are something which 'bowl over' a man who comes from abroad. That is not so because we have not constructed—that is nothing—but because of the fine work that is being done there by a thousand or more eminent enthusiastic young scientists of India. One has pride in them and in their work and on that basis India can build its future, if they have a chance and if we do not lose ourselves in trivialities and in the small things of life. So I can go on mentioning many things, the basic things that are being done and I hope, will be done in the future. Take a

thing which is small in itself but which I for one admire very greatly. The other day I was in Bombay and I visited the Aarey Milk Scheme, which the Bombay Government has started. It is a magnificent project. We talk in this House sometimes about preserving cattle, about *Vanaspati ghee* and other matters and no doubt what we say is worth while but we talk if I may say so, always in the negative sense: Do not do this, stop that etc. and not what we are to do about it. We want milk in this country. Agreed. But nobody proposes how we are to get the milk except negatively to do this or that, stop this or stop that. Their milk scheme is a scheme to provide pure, fine milk to millions and millions of people in Bombay. Now that is a sort of thing which I should like to spread all over the country and incidentally not only in providing good milk and cheap milk but in looking after the cows and the buffaloes and all that in a constructive way, of cattle preservation and the rest. That I can understand. So I would like the House to consider this general aspect of what Government has done with the help of the country and this House. Of course there are other things which are in the process of being done and which do not yield immediate results. If we have river valley schemes, obviously you cannot expect immediate results or dividends. You have to wait 2 or 3 or 5 or 10 years perhaps. Do you wish us to carry those schemes and those basic things even though they do not yield results or is it better to please our people today by lessening their burdens somehow? We can lessen it some what, but then tomorrow, they will have no chance of any further progress. The basic thing is that in order to have progress, whether you are a Communist State or a Socialist or a Capitalist State, you must save money for progress every year; you must produce more than you can consume as a State. If you consume more than you produce, you have bankruptcy. If you consume just enough then you remain where you are and you do not go ahead. Remember always the fact that if our production goes up a little, so does our population and you have therefore to reckon that too and produce more than that or take some other measures to check that growing population—far from speaking that our policy is to increase even the population of every kind of animal in this country, to allow the old and lame animals to increase, and not even to prevent wild animals from coming and spoiling our fields and eating up our crops. Some of our traditions and customs come in the way of our food production and come in the way of our economy. Has any hon. Member ever

calculated how much wastage there is from that source? Hon. Members quite rightly point out wastage in Government and something has happened and this or that should be done. There is enormous wastage going on because we follow certain old customs and traditions, which have no bearing in the modern world. That is not thought of so much and they might well crush us in spite of any economy that we might adopt. So it is in this larger picture that I should like to consider this Budget or anything else that we might do. I submit to this House that India undoubtedly has tremendous potential resources. India has skillful men and women to utilize those resources. We have to yoke them together, the men and women and the natural resources. We are trying to do it in some small measure and we have to do it more effectively. In the measure we do so, in the measure that people work hard, we produce wealth. There is no other way. By a piece of legislation, you will not solve this problem unless we become a hard working nation—with all respect to many people, I will say that we are not a hard working nation. I travel abroad a good deal and I see how other nations are facing their problems, the hard work they are putting in, whether it is in Europe or whether it is in China or Japan and whatever policy they may pursue, Communist or Socialist or the other, they work hard and they suffer privations much more than most of us do. I am not talking about the poor peasant or the poor worker in India, but generally speaking, the people of other countries today are suffering far more privation than we do. I wish we could evolve a way whether it is in food or in any other matter—I am not talking about the general public at the present moment, but of those who are somewhat better off—I wish we could evolve some way, because I think it is a painful and hateful thing for people to go about feasting when there is this food problem and there is privation and suffering all over the country.

Shri Kamath: It is mostly in Government receptions that there is feasting.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Government receptions are not to blame. Government receptions do not touch the food problem. Any person who imagines that at these receptions in the President's House or anywhere else there is feasting, is entirely wrong. There is none unless you call a cup of tea a feast.

It is now a fairly considerable time, a very long time, since I occupied this place as Prime Minister and previously

also in the Government. It seems even much longer than it has been because it has been difficult time, because there had been crisis of the crisis, and because all the things that one intended to do—most of them—could not be done. Often some kind of disillusionment came and doubts came to one's mind. Nevertheless, some part of the whole vision persisted; some faith in the people of India persisted and one tried to do one's best. Whether this Government has succeeded or not succeeded, I suppose some dispassionate historian in the future will say. In the meanwhile, of course, all our Members should say that certainly we wanted to succeed. What I am concerned with, and I suppose my colleagues who are more or less of my age, with whom we have laboured for these thirty years or more, are concerned with, is that in the afternoon of our lives, in these remaining years, we should devote all the energy that we have to realise the ideals which we have held; not to forsake them. Yet, it is painful to feel all the time that while you hold the ideals, something comes in the way and you cannot get going as you want to. There are so many factors in the world that you do not control. The human material that you work with is not good and you have your own failings. So, you do not realise those ideals as you wanted to. Nevertheless, it is something to hold them and to try one's utmost to realise them and to give all one's strength and energy in that process till one is exhausted and is thrown away.

Shri Sarangdhar Das rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now One o'clock. The House will now adjourn for Lunch.

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

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

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

Shri Sarangdhar Das (Orissa): This Budget to my mind, is very surprising Budget at the present time. Many hon. Members have already related why and I do not want to go over the same ground. I need only say that the common run of the people are now in a very bad predicament with regard to food cloth and shelter. On top of that, indirect taxation on tobacco, kerosene and other necessary articles is also imposed and these take one's breath away, and the poor people are surprised that at this particular time when there is scarcity of all kinds, scarcity of all kinds of commodities and when even with increased wages people are not able to get two square meals a day,

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that these taxes should be imposed on them. Sir, it is no use our sitting down here smug and feeling quite self-complacent that we are doing everything for the people. We have heard it repeated here in the House and also from platforms outside that this Government is planning for a welfare state. Many critics have said that in one breath the Government say that they want a welfare State and in another breath they are appeasing the capitalists and the landlords. Sir, you cannot have a dual policy, one policy for the rich and another for the poor. It is impossible to carry on like that. I have been watching and listening to the pronouncements during the last three or four years. I also believed that we were heading towards a welfare State. But after this Budget, I am convinced that this talk of a welfare State or *Ram Rajya* as in common parlance it is called, in the countryside, is only a camouflage to lull the people to sleep so that people, ignorant as they are, will be thinking that some day there will be *Ram Rajya* and in the meantime the vested interests, the capitalists and the landed interests may dig their roots in our society much more than during the British regime.

Sir, when we look at the activities of the Centre and also at the activities of the different States and when we look at the legislations that are being passed everywhere, all claiming that they are for the good of the people, we see that all of them are camouflages to lull the people to sleep. I will just give one instance from my own State, the State of Orissa where legislation was enacted to prevent eviction of tenants, to prevent the cutting down of forests which are a national wealth and

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Camouflages may take many shapes and forms, this that and the other. Is it necessary to go into all the forms?

Shri Sarangdhar Das: What other Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was referring to some Act passed in Orissa where similar camouflage is being practised. I do not think it is necessary to go into the different forms of camouflages that may be practised.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: Sir, I was referring to it only as an instance of a camouflage. I was only trying to show that instead of going towards a welfare State we are only letting the

vested interests remain in this country and that we are maintaining the *status quo*.

When we come to the big schemes and projects about which the Prime Minister talks, what do we see? So many hydroelectric projects were taken up and at that time they were estimated to cost so much—say a few hundred crores. And after two or three years we find that we have no money and then it is rather difficult to blame the people or any one else for that. Could not the Government plan at that time how much money would be required to see these things through? Could they not do that before launching on these grandiose schemes and projects? I do admit that these projects are very good for the country and especially for the localities in which they are situated. There is no doubt about that. But if we do not have the resources to launch on all of them simultaneously, could not the Government have spent the money that has been spent on them on minor irrigation projects all over the country and especially in the localities which these projects cannot serve? Of course, there are tracts of land where the water from these projects cannot reach. Consequently other projects are necessary. But it is only during the last one year that the authorities have waked up to the necessity of having such minor projects and some of them have been carried out though a lot of them still remain to be executed.

In those cases where the Government themselves have taken over a project or concern for direct management, what do we find? We find awful wastage of public funds. Sir, you yourself are well aware of the state of things, because you have submitted the report of the Estimates Committee. There it has been pointed out that no businessman, no orthodox businessman without being a socialist or without belonging to any political affiliation or party would start on a thing like the Sindri project, without asking whether there was a plan for it, an estimate of the requirements, or the apparatus the machinery and other things required for it. We know, however that there were none and year by year the estimate had to be changed and it was said that so much more money is wanted and the Finance Ministry sanctioned that money and they went ahead in this manner. No businessman would undertake a project, whether large or small, on such a basis. And we know that there are other projects also which have been carried on likewise.

As regards the machine tool factory, although there were machine tools machinery in the Disposals as also under the German reparations they were not taken for the machine tool factory of the Government that has been set up. They were distributed in various ways and now Government has to buy at the present market prices from Europe and America.

These are some of the things I have to say, for I have not the time to go more into details. But generally speaking in almost every thing that the Government has taken up, including the Grow More Food Campaign we find nothing but waste of money and nothing has been produced. There may be production four or five years hence but there is none now. If in all departments of the Government things are going on in this fashion is it a crime to say that this Government is incompetent and inefficient? The Prime Minister deprecated the idea of calling the services inefficient. I do not specify the services or any individuals as inefficient. I do not think it is proper to bring in any personality but if anyone working in the Government as a part of the Government does anything wrong, then the whole Government is responsible for it. Consequently these wastages can be ascribed to the inefficiency of the Government. This is not new to this country. There are cases where in other countries such wastage has been discovered and I do not mean to criticise the Government for what has been done. But I feel that the Government should from now on scrutinise all these projects and see to it that the money is well spent and we get some results out of it.

From these two points I have made it would appear that the Government or the party in power have no intention of launching a welfare state. It is only a cry to lull the people to sleep, and the Government is determined to perpetuate the *status quo*. That is why direct taxation on incomes and corporation tax for the last three or four years have been progressively decreasing, while indirect taxation that falls as a burden on the poor is increasing. So also in the Railway Budget the increase in fares, particularly of the third class, tells on the poor and affects the poor, whereas the rich are not so heavily taxed as the poor people are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wish to remind hon. Members that I am proceeding on the basis that only ten minutes are allowed to each Member. By the time they begin to develop their arguments unfortunately I have to ring the bell. I would therefore request them to be

brief and confine themselves to the time limit.....

The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Particularly in view of the fact that there are 35 speakers on the waiting list.

...Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I point out that some days ago I pointed out that if any time limit is to be kept it should be observed from the beginning. In the case of the earlier speakers I do not know why they are shown a certain amount of latitude in the matter.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may tell the hon. Member that I allowed him 14 minutes.

Shri K. Vaidya (Hyderabad): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and at the same time you have hinted that my speech should be finished in ten minutes. I shall try to abide by it.

I do not want to offer any criticism regarding the budget, because there has been so much criticism for the last four days. I want however to make certain proposals, short proposals, regarding the Budget.

All that the Finance Minister wants is Rs. 31.15 crores and according to this Budget it seems that he would be satisfied with that sum. He wants this amount to be collected by taxation. Of course he knows that taxation is a thing which is not quite acceptable to the people. Nobody wants to pay any money; nobody wants any compulsion. But when taxes are imposed it means both payment as well as compulsion. It would make the Government unpopular but I am sure that the Finance Minister is not afraid on that account.

He wants Rs. 31.15 crores and my proposal is that he could very well have that amount if he reduced expenditure which has risen so high as 375.43 crores. If we look at page 3 of the Budget, the expenditure in 1949-50 was 317 crores. So there has been a big jump from 317 to 375 crores. If he makes any reduction in this he can very well reduce the amount by 58.31 crores. If he reduces the expenditure by nearly half he can very well get the amount of 31 crores and thus save the poor people from taxation.

If that is not possible and if we look at the administrative services there is also another jump of 16.02 crores in two years. The expenditure on administration for 1951-52 is given here as 56.02 crores, whereas in 1949-50 the actual was 39.29 crores. If he makes a reduction under administration he can realise a large amount and there will be no necessity for fresh taxation.

[Shri K. Vaidya]

But if for some reason that is not possible I would say that now he is likely to get more from import and export duties. If this Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact had been arrived at before he framed this Budget I do not think he would have found the necessity for additional taxation. As a layman I do not know what the amount would be from the export and import duties on account of this Pact. I take it that it is bound to be a very large amount and if that is so, I do not see any reason why he should resort to this additional taxation. I am making these proposals because I do not know how much money he is going to receive as taxation on account of this trade agreement.

But if taxation is necessary, then I would submit that he could easily have about 16 crores from the taxation proposed by him. Corporation tax gives 2.25 crores, surcharge on incometax 6 crores and enhanced surcharge 2 crores, which brings the figure to 10.25 crores. There are other taxes also. These will be levied on the rich people who pay incometax, and I do not mind if they are taxed more. But what worries me is the 13 crores on tobacco and 15 lakhs from kerosene. The latter amount is a very small amount, compared to a Budget of 400 crores. Kerosene is a commodity which is used by the poor and therefore I think that this tax on kerosene oil should not be imposed. I also suggest that tobacco should be exempted from taxation. Tobacco is used by the peasants and they will be affected by the tax. If the Hon'ble Finance Minister is going to tax cigars, and cigarettes I do not mind very much. Especially chewing tobacco and tobacco used for biris and chilims should be exempted. If the Finance Minister wants to have taxation, let him have it on the basis which I have suggested, but let him not tax the poor people. Then there is the item of sales tax for Delhi which would bring another crore of rupees. I feel that the introduction of sales tax in Delhi may be postponed for a year so that this tax may not be put on the people in Delhi immediately. These, Sir, are my suggestions with regard to the taxation proposals. People will have no complaint against him if instead of resorting to additional taxation he cuts down his expenditure by sixteen crores.

On page 22 of the Budget an item has been shown as "Fund for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas". No amount has been shown against it. That means that the Government does not want to spend anything for rural development or village uplift. All along we have been stress-

ing the fact that the real India is in the villages, but here unfortunately we find that no provision has been made for rural development. Being doubtful I made inquiries about it and found that provision has not, in fact, been made. I do not know if provision has been made elsewhere in the Budget and would like to know it from the Finance Minister. If nothing has been provided I think it is a very sad commentary and presents a sorry picture because all along we have been crying for rural uplift and encouragement to cottage industries. When we go to the villages, people will ask us what we have done in the matter.

Another feature of the Budget is that it has been drawn up in the same old fashion. No departure has been made in going to the aid of small-scale schemes as against the bigger ones. Of course, a country like India wants big river valley schemes, hydro-electric schemes and the like, but they are bound to take a long time for completion. What I would suggest to the hon. Minister is that he must devote larger amounts for building up village industries, small-scale industries, which give immediate benefit to the people in the villages. While the big schemes take many years to complete these smaller ones bring immediate fruit. Then, I would like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to item D.4 on page 14 of volume I of the book 'Demands for Grants' where the Cottage Industries Board is mentioned and a grant of Rs. 17 lakhs is shown. I thought some provision has been made for cottage industries, but I find that the entire sum of Rs. 17 lakhs would go towards the pay, allowances, etc. of officers, which means that nothing goes to the villages. Out of this Rs. 17 lakhs Rs. 14 lakhs odd has been shown as 'Other Charges'. We do not know what it is intended for. I would be much obliged if the Finance Minister explains what this 'Other Charges' refers to. Does it go as subsidy to cottage industries, or else how is it spent?

I come from Hyderabad and would like to make some suggestions concerning my State. An amount of Rs. 116 lakhs has been provided in the Budget by way of subvention to Hyderabad. I know there are other amounts for other purposes also, but the gap between this amount and what Hyderabad was getting formerly is very great. The Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee has given the income accruing to the Centre from Hyderabad as Rs. 557 lakhs and expenditure on that account as Rs. 336 lakhs. If we take these two figures we will find that Hyderabad is entitled to nearly Rs. 221 lakhs. That is the amount which we must be given. Even these amounts, if calculated properly, are not correct.

This point has been considered by the Gorwalla Committee and in their report the Committee say that the military expenditure is taken as Rs. 2 crores. The total strength of the forces for Hyderabad is 5400 men. In no case can expenditure on them exceed Rs. 80 lakhs. But at the time of calculation the Government of India has calculated it at Rs. 2 crores and thus we are put to a loss of Rs. 1.20 crore. Similarly, the figures with regard to railway and income-tax are not properly calculated. Revenue has been under-estimated and expenditure has been over-estimated and they have come to the figure of Rs. 116 lakhs which is a great injustice. We do not worry so much about subvention, but what we are worried about is that we require so much money for our rural development nation building schemes. Everybody knows how we suffered during the Razakar days and how we require funds for reconstruction now. At the same time we are faced with the communist menace, which of course is not confined to Hyderabad alone. Of course, Communism is not of indigenous growth in Hyderabad, it is imported from outside, particularly from the Madras State. Therefore, this cost of fighting the communist menace should be borne not by Hyderabad alone but by India as a whole because it is not a thing confined to Hyderabad alone. I wanted to speak more about communism. Many people wanted to know more about communist activities in Hyderabad, but I hope I will get another chance to do so.

Shri M. V. Rama Rao (Mysore): I congratulate myself on having been able to catch your eye from this part of the House on this the last day of the General Discussion on the Budget. I propose merely to make a few general observations on our national economic policy and in doing so I find it somewhat difficult to overcome the pessimism born of such experience as I have of our Parliament as well as of the ways of our Government. I am further restrained by the self-imposed reticences inherent in the membership of the Party which is in office. Many hon. Members have spoken on the Budget and have criticised its proposals and the background of national economy which it represents, with a vigour more appropriately belonging to the Opposition. That is so perhaps because there is no effective or organised opposition in the House as it is composed today, and partly also because even Party members find it very difficult—not to say impossible—to avoid being critical of the Government when they find that the policies that are being pursued by the Govern-

ment are not quite adequate to achieve the avowed national objectives.

3 P.M.

It seems to me, Sir, that the main criticism against the Government today is that in this country policy is not formulated on matters of vital importance by the Government as is done in other countries nor even by the political party which gives the complexion and character to the Government that is in office today, but the task is left to a series of Planning and other Commissions, Committees and other *ad hoc* bodies so composite in character and so varied in their heterogeneity that while there is a plethora of plans and Reports there is a paucity of well-defined policies for achieving the national objectives. For my own part, I would not seek to minimise the importance of planning. On the other hand, I recognise that planning is the most significant development in the modern practice of the very ancient art of government, and I do not doubt that men who can give serious thought towards the planning of national economy are the men who really matter for the purposes of government. Nor have I any hesitation in saying that the best results may be expected only when the responsibility for formulating policy is not divorced from the responsibility for planning the future pattern of our national economy. However, there is many a halfway house along the transition from planning to laying down policy and it is here that the perplexities of the present bewildering state of our economic affairs really originate. The main conclusion reached by the critics of the Government is that it is not well-considered policy that determines executive action so much as the ill-considered vagaries of the executive which lend shape to the distortions of policy. If the critics were to borrow a phrase from the hon. Shri Rajagopalachari they might say that it is a case of the tail wagging the dog. I must confess that I have frequently discovered myself arriving at a similar conclusion.

Sir, it is common ground between our Government and their critics that this nation must have food and cloth before everything else. And in a matter so urgent and indispensable as food, it is disconcerting to see how difficult it is for the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture to co-ordinate the activities of the States Governments in the increased production, efficient procurement and equitable distribution of food supplies. I was sorry to hear the hon. Minister of Food when in reply to my Starred Question No. 1488 on the 15th February 1951 he stated in Parliament that the States

[Shri M. V. Rama Rao]

Governments have expressed their inability to collect any statistics pertaining to the acreage figures of current fallows, cultivable waste or even irrigable land which will be served by the many irrigation projects which are in progress in the various States. Such statistics as he had been able to collect related to the year 1941-42 and he had no information subsequent to that period. I may add that this same question had been put by me a year ago as Starred Question No. 1400 on 4th April 1950 and the then Minister of Food had stated in reply that this information was not available and would be collected and placed on the Table. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of these statistics because even the figures for the years 1941-42 are startling. There are 50.9 million acres of current fallows and 88.6 million acres of cultivable waste, a total of 139.5 million acres against 239.8 million acres which was the nett area sown in 1941-42 as stated by the hon. Minister of Food in reply to Starred Question No. 1043 put on the 22nd March 1950. Out of 379.3 million acres of land which is the aggregate extent of cultivable land in the country 63 per cent. was under crop and 13.4 per cent. was lying fallow in 1941-42. The residue of 23.6 per cent. represents the available cultivable waste including pasture land indispensable for grazing cattle on which Indian agricultural economy mainly depends, as well as areas disafforested by indiscriminate commercial exploitation during the war years.

It would be of the highest importance to know how much of this residue has been brought under the plough since 1941-42 and whether the acreage of cultivable waste has been reduced or maintained at the same level or even increased by further disafforestation. The population of India in March 1941 for the territories now comprised in the Union was 318.77 millions and in March 1950 it has been determined as 347.34 millions. The forecast of the Home Ministry for March 1951 is 350.49 millions. The census figures may not in any event be less than the forecast. I have taken these figures from the Revised Issue of the Bulletin on Food Statistics published in January 1951 by the Ministry of Agriculture. According to the statistics published by the Statistician of the Cabinet Secretariat of the Government of India in the Monthly Abstract for January-February 1951, the population of undivided India in 1941 was 389.86 millions and the total area cultivated was 247.09 million acres. In 1942 the population was 393.63 millions and the total area under cultivation

was 247.68 million acres. These figures work out for the year 1941-42 a population of about 391.75 millions against a total cultivated area of 247.39 million acres. The figures furnished by the hon. Minister of Food on 22nd March 1950 in reply to Starred Question No. 1043 were 239.8 million acres. I am citing these figures not for the sake of demonstrating the discrepancy but for the purpose of putting them in juxtaposition with the figures for the year 1950. The total area under cultivation in 1950 was 238.16 million acres and the population 347.34 millions. Unless we disbelieve all statistics emanating from the highest official sources, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the pressure of the population on land would appear to have been far greater in 1941-42 than in 1950. And everyone knows that it is quite the contrary. I only desire to emphasize the imperative need for enabling our Ministry of Food and Agriculture to obtain accurate and up-to-date statistics on land-use in the country so that it may be in a position to visualise clearly the exact scope for increased food production.

The disappointing results of the Grow More Food Scheme may also be usefully analysed and examined with a view to determine their bearing on actual land-use.—Unless we do this at once, our Ministry of Food and Agriculture will not, in its present state of helplessness, be able to do more than make frantic attempts to allay the general apprehension which prevails in the country with regard to food, by rushing food supplies here or there in response to the most vocal demands from the States. Surely, it is not necessary or sufficient that our two Ministers of Food and Agriculture must be content to buy, borrow or beg food supplies from somewhere in order to maintain a precarious supply to the steadily increasing population in the country! After all, our policy of attaining self-sufficiency in food repeatedly and most emphatically declared by our Prime Minister has to be formulated not so much on the mere text of his utterances as upon a careful, systematic and comprehensive examination of a mass of statistical material relating to land use, coefficients of increase in production by improved methods of cultivation and many other factors. Our machinery for the collection and collation of these statistics must be as efficient as the machinery which operates the census. More urgent still is the need to undertake a scientific study of population trends. We have been a hungry and impoverished nation for years. The rapid growth of our population must of necessity put an increasing strain on

our land resources and may well stretch our national economy on the Procrustean bed of inelastic land-use within a few decades. If we do not take note of the urgent need for a reorientation of our economic policy as a whole, India—like Oliver Twist—will be asking for more, bowl in hand, a mendicant before the free nations of the world. Our teeming millions, far from being a stabilising factor in terms of man-power, may well come to be regarded as a potential menace to any reasonable prospect of social security for mankind. Sir, as to cloth it seems to me that we should very carefully examine our policy of exporting coarse and medium cloth to other countries in order to contribute to the balance of payments position, with reference to our own requirements of cloth within the country. The hon. Finance Minister's proposal to levy an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on coarse and medium cloth may or may not bring in the estimated revenue of Rs. 2½ crores. Whether it will succeed in making more cloth available to those who need it badly in this country is the test I should apply to the proposal. Our import-export policy needs to be revised thoroughly, less with reference to the shifting exigencies of the balance of payments position than with reference to more abiding factors in the supply position of the nation's own requirements in food and cloth.

Before I conclude my speech I should like to refer to the sad plight of handloom weavers in the country. The operational mysteries of yarn distribution to handloom weavers seem to have reduced them to a state of utter misery. I have carefully studied the answers given by the hon. the Minister for Commerce and Industry in reply to the short notice questions asked in the House on 8th March 1951, but they do not throw much light on the supply position in regard to handloom weavers. The hon. the Minister also declined to accept the statement of the South Indian Millowners or the editorial in the 'Hindu' of Madras dated 21st February 1951 with regard to cases of suicides due to unemployment consequent upon short supply of yarn, without verification. May I ask him today whether Government have taken any steps to verify the truth of these reports and if so what is the conclusion at which they have arrived? The *Indian Express* of Madras, of which the honourable Member Mr. Ramnath Goenka, who opened the general discussion on this Budget is the Editor, carried on the back-page of the issue dated 29th December 1950 the photograph of a handloom weaver who had died of starvation in Salem. Side by side with this was also pub-

lished another photograph showing heaps of rice being openly sold in broad day-light on the pavement of the high road, a very luminous picture indeed of the black market! Our critics may probably ask whether these are not rather sorry achievements for a Government responsible to the people. It could hardly be an answer to say that the Government of the State has a more proximate responsibility for providing relief to the starving citizens of the Republic. Speaking for myself, I must confess to a feeling of utter desolation that our Government cannot be moved by these tales of woe. Perhaps the catharsis of the tragedies which followed in the wake of the partition of the country has dried up the fountain of human sympathy in our hearts. History, however, which chronicles these events might pronounce the verdict upon those who are now shaping the destinies of our Republic that administrative responsibility had the strange effect of transforming their burning patriotism into mere escapism.

Shri Nijalingappa (Bombay): I want to confine myself solely to Part B and C States. I feel—and it is a historical fact—that our provinces and States are the outcome of circumstances and not based on any principle. I am sorry to state that after the advent of freedom, these Class C States which are the hybrids in our political life are more on the increase in number than decrease. In fact, Sir, they are a headache to the Central Government and we do not know exactly as to who is in charge of these States. So far as the people are concerned, they are frustrated, dissatisfied and unhappy. In the first place they have no responsible Government. In fact, they are working under an undemocratic form of Government. Even in Coorg, where there is a shadow of representation, the decisions of the Council and its opinions are not binding on the Government. The people also feel that their opinions are not cared for. In January last probably when the Legislative Council of Coorg was in session, I happened to visit that place. There a Bill was introduced to enable the levy of income-tax on agricultural income. After the speeches were made the Bill was passed, in spite of the majority of people's representatives voting against it. That was enabled, because there are official nominees in the Council. That is the case with regard to Coorg. I think they have also introduced a Bill with a view to increasing the assessment of land revenue in a hurried manner. It is a summary procedure. I was astonished that such a Bill is being introduced there. I am sure if the people's representatives had any

[Shri Nijalingappa]

say in the matter they would have opposed it and would have succeeded in their opposition. That is the case with regard to Coorg where, as I submitted, there is a shadow of self-government.

In all the other Part C States people have no voice in their Government. I do not know not appreciate why these bits of areas consisting of nearly about a crore of people continue to exist independently. The best method of solving this problem would be to do away with them and merge them in the adjoining areas. Those that are small ought to be immediately merged in the adjoining areas, no doubt due regard being had to linguistic, economic and geographical considerations. The sooner this problem is solved, the better it is. I am sure it is the height of cynicism for anybody to say that because their representatives are in the Centre their interests would be safeguarded. Regarding the other Part C states which are big enough, I think the time has come when the House and the Government should see their way to revive their ideas about the formation of new provinces. Some of the bigger provinces may be broken up and new provinces formed.

So far as the Part B states are concerned, in view of the legislation which put Part B states on a par with Part A states, I do not feel it necessary to continue this distinction any longer. The only compelling factor may be the existence of these Rulers. I do not know whether we can have these Rulers at all. Even if we want to have them, a convention may be established so that some of them may be designated governors, because there is absolutely no difference between a Governor of a State and the Rajpramukh of a State. That being the case, we have to set about it to see how the new adjustments can be made.

In this connection I may say that in South India, it is very necessary to reorient our policy regarding the formation of new provinces. The question of linguistic provinces has been agitating the public mind for quite a long time and it is a running sore in the political life of India. Therefore, the sooner we tackle this problem and adjust our boundaries and form new provinces on democratic lines, the better it is. I am sure Government will apply themselves to this task. The present Class A States also may have to be reformed so that we may have sizable, viable new province which will lead to a better integration of our national life.

When I am dealing with the Class B states, there is one particular matter to which I should like to advert—the hurried manner in which the military personnel of those States were disbanded or demobilised. It has given a lot of trouble to those States and they are finding it hard to meet the rehabilitation problem of these people. About thirty thousand people have been demobilised. I would ask the hon. the Defence Minister whether it was at all necessary to demobilise these people hurriedly, because the small states cannot handle this problem with satisfaction. There is unhappiness among the people who have been demobilised. The Defence Department could as well have taken these people piecemeal into their permanent cadre and within three to four years the whole of this 30,000 military personnel could have been absorbed. Even now I would very earnestly appeal to the Department concerned and the Ministry to see that these people are not sent away like this. It is very difficult for them to make a living. I would appeal to them to treat this as an urgent matter and see to it that they are absorbed instead of their being driven out by means of this demobilisation.

Regarding industrial policy and other things I will take another opportunity, at the time of the cut motions, to deal with them.

Shri Meeran (Madras): I shall not spend any time with reference to some of the special merits in the budget, but I shall try to offer only one or two points by way of criticism. So far as the budget goes, it is a very good budget prepared by an expert in finance. So far as the balancing of figures, of balancing the income and expenditure, is concerned perhaps there will be no occasion for anyone to find any loopholes. At the same time what we have to see is, considering the economy of the country, whether there are any constructive proposals for solving the immediate, pressing problem in the country. I will take by way of illustration only one or two subjects.

First I will see what is the position in the country so far as employment is concerned. We have definitely stated in our Constitution that it is our duty to see that no one suffers from undeserved want and also to see that everyone gets a decent standard of living a decent standard of wages. In the light of certain figures which I will quote before you, Sir, I will proceed to see whether anything has been

provided in the budget to solve the appalling unemployment problem which is rampant and which, as a matter of fact, is on the increase. Of course I am well aware of the fact that the hon. Minister of State, Mr. Tyagi yesterday gave certain facts and figures in further elucidation of what the Finance Minister has already said, to show that more than Rs. 100 crores are spent in development schemes. In spite of that I make bold to say that there is really nothing in the budget to relieve the acute unemployment that is raging in the country. So far as the statistics go, we have not got the actual statistics of the unemployed people, but we can at least get a glimpse from which we can deduce the position in the country. If we take the numbers of those who in the last twelve months actually sought employment through the Employment Exchange—which, after all, represents only an infinitesimal proportion of the really unemployed or the totally unemployed—the position is like this. I will give the position in the first month, namely, January 1950 and also the position in December 1950.

[SARDAR HUKAM SINGH in the Chair]

In January 1950 those who sought employment through the Employment Exchange were 71,475 in number. Out of them, those who actually got employment or were 'placed in employment' as they say were only 19,328. This position continues month after month. The number of those who sought employment goes on increasing from this 71,475 until December 1950, which is the latest figure available, when the number of those who sought employment through the Employment Exchange was 1,15,330. Out of this 33,809 alone got employment. That is to say, more than 80,000 did not get employment in that one month alone. If you take the total number of persons in the waiting list for the whole year it comes to 3,30,743. I am quite aware of the fact that out of these 3,30,743 some might have got employment elsewhere, that is, otherwise than through the Employment Exchange. Anyhow, if you take the figures for the last three years, as have been supplied by the party office, I find that the total number of those who are unemployed is on the increase. From 2 lakhs it has risen to 3,30,743 and the increase goes on month after month. After all, as I said, the people who seek employment through the Employment Exchange are very very few. There are a large number of people who do not know the existence of the Employment Exchange itself, and even some of them who know about it do not care to seek employment through it knowing

full well that they might not have any chance. Therefore, if we take the trend in the country we find a lot of unemployed people here.

I will next come to agricultural labourers. So far as this class is concerned we do not have accurate statistics of those who are unemployed. But I think, I can at least rely on certain figures given by no less a person than Shri Jagjivan Ram, the hon. Minister of Labour, in one of his latest articles in the "Punjab Information" the heading of which is "The Unfortunate Millions" where he speaks about agricultural labour. There he says that the agricultural labour population comes to 34 millions. He has excluded those who are agriculturists in the sense that they are actually tenants and landlords. But as regards the 34 millions who are agricultural labourers he gives a description of their pitiable condition and he says that their wages are absolutely low and that they are, as he calls them, "semi-starvation wages". They range from eight annas to twelve annas a day. Further they are not usefully employed all through the year. The maximum number of days they get employment is not more than six months. Then he describes their indebtedness and other conditions and finally sums up the position that "with a view to ward off the long neglected and shamelessly exploited agricultural workers today from the most vulnerable element in our society"....

I am very sorry that I have to perform a magic in ten minutes of dissecting a budget running into four hundred crores of rupees. Anyhow I shall try to do so as the bell has been rung. Finally he says in that article, "With a view to ward off this danger, it is incumbent on every thinking person to realize that this problem requires early solution. If further ignored, it will go out of hand and assume a proportion enough not only to unduly shock the whole social fabric but to destroy it." I would also quote the hon. Minister himself with reference to one other point, because it might be said that we are having development schemes which will relieve all this unemployment. He himself says there definitely:

"It is needless to say that no amount of mechanisation improved seeds, manures, land reclamation and irrigation projects would be able to produce the desired results unless the primary producer, i.e. the tillers of the soil are at least assured of income, security and are reasonably looked after."

[Shri Meeran]

So he himself is aware of all these development projects and he definitely says that they are not going to solve the problem. What is then the problem which can be solved or which I could expect in a budget of this kind which will give some immediate relief to this population. Apart from these agricultural labourers, the agriculturists themselves are suffering for various other reasons; they are not able to get sufficient prices for their paddy or their foodgrains. So what is the remedy? At least is there something in the budget which will give something with reference to immediate prospects, with regard to crop insurance, cattle insurance etc.? The agriculturist forms 67 per cent. of the population. Is there any proposal in the budget in this respect? It might be said that agriculture and other matters are matters concerning the Provinces and States. It is not so. At least in matters affecting generally All India policy, with reference to insurance against unemployment cattle insurance and crop insurance, the Central Government can and must take to it. It is no use saying that it cannot be done. Even in Centrally Administered areas, we have no proposals for giving relief to the agriculturists. So we cannot rely on these river valley projects to secure immediate redress and the starving millions of people who form more than two thirds of the population. Is there a proposal which will go directly to solve the problem? So long as there is no such scheme for cattle insurance, crop insurance and insurance against unemployment, I fear this budget cannot be said to be a budget which gives relief to the poor man. Of course, it may be asked: Where is the money to come from? That is a different matter. I say Rs. 30 crores can be taxed from the country. I am not able to understand why further taxation could not be raised. The present budget proposals tax the poor people and not the rich man. In last year's budget they gave relief to the rich man and Government thought that they would help capital formation; they did not succeed. Now what they do is they go to the poor man and say to him: We will tax you and you give us a loan of Rs. 147 crores also. This is the proposal which we have got here. As I already stated, I cannot perform a magic within ten minutes of covering the whole Budget. Sir, I have done.

Shri Hiray (Bombay): I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for his bold budget. His anxiety to put the finances of our nation on sound foundation deserves praise. Come what may

he has faced the situation with courage and determination. It is gratifying to note that he is honest both to his conscience and to the nation.

I have been reading and re-reading his Budget speech. I have also been watching the reactions of this House and the public outside. His budget has received a mixed reception. Industrialists are jubilant owing to recent import orders because they will have sufficient raw materials and easy imports, and the business community is delighted because they expect greater turn-over. But the common man sees no immediate end of his miseries and hence he is protesting.

It is true that the Finance Minister has no magic wand to produce plenty and satisfy the needy. He has to go through the process of encouraging industrialists for producing plenty. One is glad to note that he has adopted that course.

But while doing so he must see that his concessions are not abused. Last year, the then Finance Minister reduced the income-tax and corporation tax by 15 crores. He did this because he wanted that our industries should grow. He said that if more is left in the hands of the industrialists, more will be invested in industries. This will give us more production and consequent fall in prices. But his hopes are not realised. There was no material investment of note last year. The tax relief left in the hands of the industrialists on the contrary must have to some extent contributed to the rise in prices.

I hope that the Finance Minister will follow and watch very carefully throughout the year the actions and reactions of his budget proposals and will give no room for us to complain. The common man has a legitimate ground for complaint. He had no relief last year, neither he has any this year. On the contrary, he is burdened with fresh taxes this year both direct and indirect. His story is worth narrating in detail.

It must first be remembered that without any relief in taxation or rise in wages last year, he was subjected to the increased cost of living owing to the rise in prices in 1950 on account of Korean war and some other factors beyond his control.

It must further be remembered that a large section of our factory labour was without employment for nearly three months in 1950 on account of strikes, lock-outs and dearth of raw material such as jute and cotton.

Our rural population was no better. The Finance Minister in his Budget speech, in paragraph 3, rightly describes the forces which made his plight further miserable. "Severe natural calamities, like the earth-quake in Assam, floods in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the failure for the fifth year in succession, of the north-east monsoon over a large area of Madras, and serious drought in Bihar and certain other parts of the country" shattered the agricultural economy to its foundation in 1950-51.

Add to this, the extra expenses he is subjected to. Can we any way calculate the money he has to spend in black market for his immediate necessities? The extra cost he incurs for his *dhotee* or other cloth, and many a times on food on account of our failure to supply him his ration, is beyond our calculation. The amount he must have been deprived of on various counts for bribery passes our comprehension. He looks at us for relief from these evil forces, but it must be admitted that here also we have failed to relieve him from these social evils.

To sum up, he had no full crop or full employment last year. Still he had to face the spiral of rising prices throughout the year.

Naturally, Sir, he expected some relief this year. But to his surprise, he is burdened with fresh direct and indirect taxes.

The increase in railway fare to the tune of Rs. 17.75 crores will fall on the shoulders of the common man. So too the Tobacco duty of Rs. 12 crores, out of Rs. 13 crores expected from the new proposals, will come out of the pockets of this class. Nearly Rs. 30 crores will be a new burden on the common man.

This is not all. The Finance Minister has also added a further load of nearly Rs. 20 crores on the shoulders of the rural population by refusing to subsidize the imported food meant for them. Last year the Finance Minister imported nearly 2.1 million tons of food which he subsidized by Rs. 20.77 crores. He now proposes to import 4 million tons this year. The total subsidy should have been at about Rs. 40 crores. But this year he is going to subsidize the foodgrains imported and sold only in industrial towns. This will result in the disparity of prices and add to the increased cost of living in the rural areas, where the income of the landless is nearly half of that of the urban labour. This will drain Rs. 20 crores from the rural areas. Again the

bonus on internal procurement is reduced this year from Rs. 12 to 4 crores under a new scheme. The food growers will be the losers of this amount. Therefore on food nearly the rural population will be losing Rs. 28 crores in all.

I do not desire to take much of your time on dwelling on small items of taxation such as enhanced duty on kerosene etc. The common man who has survived the shocks of crop-failure and unemployment, and who had been passing bad times on account of rise in prices through the last year, has been subjected to a fresh tax of nearly Rs. 58 crores.

Therefore to be plain, I am hesitant to accept the Finance Minister's budget proposals and congratulate him for the same. However, I am aware that the Finance Minister has many river projects and such other schemes which need finances. They are good investments, no doubt. They are meant to better the lot of the poor; yes, it must be admitted. Then, how to finance these will be the next question. I know this is most difficult to answer. But may I know why serious attempts are not made to remove the impediments in the way of Estate Duty? Are we not losing that big revenue of death duties each year? I will request the Finance Minister to hasten with that legislation immediately and make it a reality. Taxation measures must have a priority and they must be dealt as such.

I remember to have heard the Finance Minister saying once that the poor man must finance the capital investments meant for his good. Yes; I will admit that. But, please save him at least from the illegal exactions of the black-marketeers and bribe hunters and then approach him with your proposals. I am sure if you can achieve that much, he will have a sigh of relief and then think of his good. Today, he is not aware as to what he will have to spend tomorrow and hence he is unwilling to part with his little saving if he has any.

There is one more source which is not tapped as yet. The Finance Minister has many small and big river valley schemes. Whenever the work of such projects is undertaken or contemplated to be undertaken, the lands under the command of such projects, and also the lands in the vicinity thereof immediately record a rise in their prices, many a time four to five hundred per cent. This rise in prices is solely due to the State's activity and hence needs heavy taxation. Why should the owner who did nothing, get the abnormal rise in prices? Will it

[Shri Hiray]

be wrong if the State takes the major share? Similarly, new townships, new Railway station, Location of Government offices in new sites, and such other sectors which contribute solely to the rise in prices of the lands must be availed of for national funds and taxed.

The Finance Minister has a scheme to drain the surplus purchasing power from rural hands and utilise the same on capital account. Illiterate and conservative in habits, our peasantry will hardly come forth for Small Savings Certificates. No amount of persuasion will convince them that their money is going to be spent on irrigation projects. I shall finish in a minute, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: For the rest, the hon. Member will make his speech.

Shri Hiray: Instead of that, if small irrigation projects are undertaken and works executed in the areas of the peasantry, I am certain that they would be willing to contribute and a lot of money will be coming from the hands of the agriculturists. We have such schemes in Bombay where if any village contributes 25 per cent. of the cost of a school building or 30 per cent. of the cost of a small river valley scheme or lift irrigation scheme, the rest of the money is contributed by the State and the scheme is immediately undertaken. The villagers most willingly pay the amount, one-third or one-fourth of the quota, whatever it may be. If such schemes are undertaken, and if the States are provided with sufficient money and initiative, I think a lot of money could be got from the villagers to be utilised for capital projects. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to study this problem and see whether such small schemes would not be of more help in our Grow More Food campaign and in reducing the rising spiral of prices.

Sardar Ranjit Singh (P. E. P. S. U.): It is not a sound policy for Government to enhance the taxes at this time when the prices of food and cloth are high. This enhancement will make all classes of people economically insecure and will create a feeling of despondency in the country. The poor and the middle classes are the greatest sufferers. They are not able to make both ends meet. It is not fair to enhance the taxes on them. On the other hand, the taxes on them should be substantially reduced. Take also the case of a mill. A mill which used to cost about Rs. 20 lakhs before the war now costs a crore of

rupees. The depreciation allowed by the Income-tax Department is calculated on the old rates. The machinery is getting old and worn out. It requires replacement after some years. It would be very difficult to make the replacements on account of shortage of funds, because the profits allowed are so low that they cannot make any replacements. The mills may come to be closed down on account of want of replacements. The well-to-do classes are not, today, able to pay their taxes and they are not able to save anything after paying their taxes. Assessments are made in an arbitrary manner by the Income-tax authorities. A certain amount of money is spent on appeals and litigation to get relief from the Income-tax assessments. The rich people are the most worried class on account of the troubles of the Income-tax people. At the end of the year most of them find it impossible to pay the tax. Therefore, I suggest that the taxes should be reduced. Government expenses should be cut down so as to make investment in industry and land development possible, to make the country self-sufficient in food, cloth, and other necessities of life.

Regarding corruption, I would like to say that this is a great evil and it must be stopped. The Government is getting all the blame on account of corrupt officers. The Government can stop this by giving promotions to the honest officers and degrading the dishonest.

Regarding the PEPSU, the law and order position in PEPSU is very unsatisfactory. Every week there are two or three daring dacoities. People cannot go out and travel on the roads after sun set, and women cannot go to their fields for work in certain districts. About six months ago, in the district of Sangrur a Subadar was working in his field with his family. He was shot dead and his 18 year old daughter carried away by the dacoits. The dacoits have not been traced up to this time. It is reported that the dacoits are still in PEPSU. It is further reported that the girl also was shot dead by the dacoits a few days ago. Respectable people are not able to live in the villages. So they are leaving the villages and are settling in the towns.

On the 12th, I was in Patiala. I went to see the municipal elections that were being held. After about an hour, there was a free fight between two parties. Bricks and brickbats were freely used. There seemed to be no law and order. After some time,

the matter settled and again polling began. From what I have seen there, I can say that the coming elections cannot take place if the Government do not make proper arrangements there. Therefore, for the coming elections it is very necessary that proper arrangements are made so that the people may have a free election. Otherwise, my fear is that the elections will be fought by the parties not by means of free votes but by their physical strength.

As regards food, I submit that the country cannot be fed on imported food for ever. The imports must be stopped after one year and for this we must take the necessary measures. The cultivators must work hard and produce enough food for the whole country. If this problem of food cannot be solved within two years, I am afraid, Sir, the people will lose faith in the Government. That being the position, this problem should be given the top priority and we should try to increase food production at an early date and make the country self-supporting. Otherwise, as I said, the people will lose faith in the Government.

Shri Barman (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, may I know how much time I may take?

Mr. Chairman: As much time as is ordinarily allowed to other Members.

Shri Barman: Sir, it is difficult to speak within the limited time, about a Budget which is so vast. Nevertheless to derive inspiration for this task, let me refer to a common anecdote in our parts where they say when two friends meet after some time and they greet each other and one asks, "How are you carrying on?" And the other replies, "Quite well, I carry on quite well, except for one difficulty and that one is about the want of food and clothing."

Well, in my judgment, Sir, if we try to make a concise summary of the doings of the Government, I am of opinion that the Government also is carrying on quite well. In fact, we are on the road to recovery. That is my personal opinion. No doubt there are many problems and we have to work hard, but under the circumstances it is my personal opinion, that we are carrying on as well as possible, that we are well on the road to recovery. All the same, I have to admit that in the matter of solving the food problem, we are not succeeding at all. And I can also see that all the evils that we see in our body politic have their origin in this one difficulty of want of food. Whether you call them by the name of corruption or bribery or black-

market, etc., etc., they all have their origin in this one want, the want of food. Government have tried and is trying to solve this problem, but we have not yet solved it. My personal opinion, Sir, is that this failure is due to some defect in the policy and we shall have to stop here and take stock of what has happened in the past and if necessary, re-orient our policy. What has happened in the past? Every year we spend more than Rs. 100 crores in order to import food into the country. This year we shall have to spend perhaps about Rs. 150 crores. Then again, on the Grow More Food Campaign, we have spent something like Rs. 35 crores or more and this year I understand that about Rs. 25 crores are proposed to be spent for that. But when we examine the results of all these things, I find that we are proceeding on the reverse direction. No doubt, some of the money spent on this campaign is resulting in benefit. That is not lost. But what I beg to submit is that in spite of all these attempts made in the past and that are being made, our food production has not shown any satisfactory increase. It has not been upto the mark with which we have launched on this work. Sir, I have collected certain figures here and they speak for themselves. Sir, we require an additional food supply of 3.5 lakh tons every year because of our annual increase of population. Since the pre-war triennium, the increase of land under cultivation is 3.5 million acres, but the production of cereals has declined by 3.4 million tons. Therefore, we find that in spite of all the attempts of Government, we have not increased the production of food. What can be the reason for this failure? I can give what I think is the reason. Our cultivators are now conscious of their own interests. Our food procurement policy and our price fixation policy are responsible for this failure. Nowadays when you want to procure a part of the food grain produced by the agriculturist, you give him a price which is half or even one-third of the market price. Hence there is the incentive on his part to hoard. And then the agriculturist finds that by cultivating other crops, I mean money crops on his land he can get much more money. Naturally he does not divert his energy and resources to the cultivation of cereals but to the cultivation of money crops which pay him better. This aspect of the matter merits very serious consideration on the part of the Government. Unless we give the cultivator adequate incentive to cultivate cereal crops, no amount of interest taken or effort put in, on the part of Government or its officials can result in increased pro-

[Shri Arman]

duction of food. But then comes the difficulty because Government holds the position that if there is no procurement, there will be deficit in many places and consequently more difficulty, especially in the industrial and labour areas. Then again, if there is to be no check on the prices, then the prices of cereals will rise to such a high pitch that there will be further inflation and more difficulties all over the country. On the one hand there is the necessity to give incentives to the agriculturist to produce more and on the other there is the inflation which has to be tackled, and between these two dilemmas we are labouring under. This problem requires a prompt solution, and that is my submission. This year the Government hopes they will be able to procure 3.7 million tons and if we get the 2 million tons from America, whether as a gift or on payment later on this is the best opportunity for Government to decontrol and also stop the procurement of food from ordinary agriculturists. If they lose this opportunity I think in future they would find it very difficult to adjust these two problems which are contradictory to each other. Once you lift the control there will certainly be inflation of the price of cereals but there is a limit to that. The law of supply and demand will settle things, provided with the food you get from abroad you can feed the deficit areas. In short I submit that Government should devote its serious thought to this problem, whether they should give up their procurement policy and also their price restriction policy. What I mean is that unless you give an incentive to the agriculturists to grow more you can never succeed, just as you have not succeeded in the past. There is a saying that you can take a horse to the pond but you cannot make it drink. The simile applies here also more or less.

4 P.M.

My last submission is that of one of my Bihar friends and I want to make it in this House through you, Sir. The Santal Parganas are a very backward area and the tribal people there are suffering under various disabilities. A crore of rupees has been provided by Government and they apprehend that most of that money will be spent in Assam and other parts and nothing would be spent in Bihar. I know these people. Some of these people of the Santal Parganas are in my own district and I know their condition. I submit that their condition must also be taken into consideration and a part of the money may be directed to that part of the country for

the amelioration of the condition of these unfortunate people.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): After four days of prolonged castigation and catharsis I rise in defence of the Budget. I feel somewhat encouraged by the information that has been given to me that in past years the attacks on the budget were far more critical and far more (*An Hon. Member: Fierce.*) fierce. I have tried to conjure up a Budget in the light of the criticisms that have been made and the suggestions that have been put forward and I feel greatly puzzled. The Budget should provide for additional expenditure on projects and in securing full employment; it should also provide money for rural development and the development of cottage industries; it should have twice the amount that has been provided for in the way of subsidies; it should also make greater provision for the armed forces in the interest of the security of the country; it should be free from any kind of direct taxation, in particular, it should spare the common man and yet it must be a Budget that would take care of inflation and will bring down the price level. I think that is an impossible order to fulfil. It is made more impossible by the suggestion that in administering the Government all the high-paid officers should be discharged or should have their salaries greatly reduced and that in effect there should be no one who gets a salary of more than three figures...

An Hon. Member: How much?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: They said Rs. 500 should be the maximum.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I said three figures. It may be Rs. 999.

After contrasting that Budget with mine I am hopeful of convincing all but a few irreconcilables that the Budget that I have put forward is calculated to set the country firmly on the path of economic progress. First in regard to mixed economy, I regard as impatient idealism the criticism that the Budget subserves no clear social and economic ideal. I claim that it has been framed so as to lay a sound foundation for the country's economic development.

An Hon. Member: That is what Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I claim that it consciously goes further than any previous Budget since Independence towards combating inflation and achieve-

ing a balance between the private and the public sectors, stirring up all sections of the community to a valiant and patriotic effort to help build the India of the future and maximise the chances of any capital assistance in acceptable terms that may be forthcoming from more favourably situated nations. Above all it seeks to lift the country from the class jealousies that paralise the vitally needed common effort. I see nothing wrong in calling upon the common man to whom this country belongs to make sacrifices for his children and his children's children. I see no practicable advantage in trying to define precisely at what stage of mixed economy we are. What we are interested in is the maximum possible use of our productive resources. To the extent to which the private sector is able and ready to assist, we welcome that assistance and try to the best of our judgment to set up conditions in which private economy can operate fruitfully for the common good. But to the extent to which it proves a hindrance by reason of lack of good faith or absence of ethics we shall try and eliminate it within the framework of the Constitution to the extent to which we can command men and money for the purpose. Any idea that we can abruptly extend the public sector of our economy—and I do not take it as axiomatic that this should be the ideal—is to my mind a doctrinaire's chimera. Our newly found democracy sustained only by an overstrained bureaucracy, hastily improvised or imperfectly trained, I fear, will crumble under its self-imposed burdens, if we act prematurely. It follows that there is no essential change in the industrial policy which we announced sometime ago. I would not take up the time of the House by repeating it, because I think its main elements and features are within the memory of hon. Members.

I take this opportunity of referring to the Industries Control and Development Bill. I think the title has undergone some change. I can assure the House that it has not been laid on the shelf but it was felt that with the setting up of the Planning Commission any measure of that kind should be such as would implement whatever plans the Planning Commission may have to indicate, so far as the private sector is concerned. In other words, a certain amount of co-ordination was called for remembering that the Bill was originally framed merely in view of the constitutional provisions, without any factual basis or any basis of actual experience. Well, Sir, to my knowledge the Planning Commission have been deliberating over the provisions of this Bill for some time, and

their recommendations are in the hands of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and I have no doubt that they will seek an early opportunity of bringing a well-considered Bill forward, or at least well-considered amendments to the Bill which has already been reported on by the Select Committee.

In regard to the behaviour of the private sector, many harsh things have been said. I myself deprecate any hasty generalization that capital is not co-operative. It should be our policy to distinguish between the good and the bad, and to encourage the good elements and to curb the bad and the anti-social ones. And in this respect I think there is a certain amount of misunderstanding in regard to the tax reliefs that have been given over the last two or three years. It is felt that all these reliefs must immediately be reflected in either conspicuously expanded industrial production or in the support of Government loans. In the first place, I think that some of these reliefs were not to classes which we call capitalists at all; they were confined to the lower middle-class or to the lower slabs of the income groups. In certain cases deliberately generous relief was given to income group slabs between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000 to encourage not what is known as the capitalist or the entrepreneur but the investor who is again a common man, perhaps a superior type of common man.

Prof. Ranga (Madras): Ten to twenty-five thousand man a common man! Beautiful!

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, he was the man in the past who used to support the money market and the investment market. Now in trying to judge the results we must not forget that we have lived through a kind of social revolution. The constitutional changes that have occurred and the other changes that are in train have, apart from shifting incomes, made a difference to the prospects of various classes among themselves and a certain amount of time will be required before we quite know what the pattern of the investment market is going to be. In any case, the criticism that because our borrowing programme is not supported, therefore the tax reliefs given last year have been wasted, is I think a somewhat misconceived one. I do not believe the monied classes as such were the supporters of our borrowing—their money principally went towards extending the industrial machine. The money market was supported to the extent of about 50-

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh.]

per cent. by institutional investors like banks and insurance companies, and for the rest, to a large extent, by what I might call the upper middle classes in the old days. Now, these are the classes which, one way or the other, either by the inflation or by the constitutional changes, have found changes in their fortunes, and that is the reason why I think our borrowing programmes have not been a success in the last two or three years.

A reduction in the volume of private investment in a particular year cannot be said to diminish production of goods in that very year or in a very short period, and may not therefore add to inflationary pressure. The main industries in which production has lagged behind are cotton and jute textiles. Shortage of raw materials, and I repeat it again although it was quoted with a certain amount of contempt, shortage of raw materials has been the main factor impeding greater production in these two industries. Taxation cannot be said to have anything to do with the lag in production in these cases, and now that we have in one case taken what we believe will be very successful measures and in the other case encouraging measures to increase the supply of raw materials, I do believe that we shall find an increase in production next year and these industries will make a very much better show than they have done this year.

In several industries production has gone up of late. I quoted some figures in my speech. I would like to quote some more. For the first ten months of 1950 for which figures are at present available, production of pig-iron was 113 per cent. of the 1946 level, of direct castings 124 per cent. of semi-finished steel 112 per cent. and of finished steel 110 per cent. of 1946. Electricity generation is now 120 per cent. of the 1946 level and cement produced is 165 per cent. of the 1946 output. In several relatively small industries there have been large increases. For instance, the production of diesel engines is over nine times the 1946 level, of sewing machines about five times, power transformers four times, caustic soda and soda ash $3\frac{1}{2}$ times, the 1946 level. No precise figures are available in respect of private investment from year to year, but it must be recognised that production trends in the short run need not vary with investment trends.

Suggestions have been made that this country can be run by increasing the level of direct taxation. Anyone

who studies the figures of the total assesses as well as the number of people who pay super-tax will find that the total number of income-tax payers is .2 per cent. of the population. The total number of assesses is about six lakhs—I think the calculation is right—and the people who pay the super-tax are 28,000. Now to imagine that the country can be run by taxing only this class is, I think, to kid oneself. That, as my hon. colleague points out, includes a large number of Government servants who pay their taxes like lambs before they ever see their money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the percentage of their income?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have detailed figures here. The bulk of the tax is paid by people with incomes above Rs. 25,000. Below Rs. 3,000 the percentage of number to the total was 19 and they paid Rs. 0.49 crores. This is the figure for 1949-50 before the exemption limit. Now they have gone out. Between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,500 the tax paid was Rs. 0.50 crores and the percentage of number to the total was 12.1. Between Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 5,000, the tax paid was Rs. 1.34 crores. Between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,000, the tax paid was Rs. 1.34 crores. Between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 the tax paid was Rs. 4.63 crores. Over Rs. 15,000 the tax paid was Rs. 67.33 crores and the percentage of number to the total was 42.3. The number of those above the super-tax level, that is to say, above the Rs. 25,000 limit is 28,000.

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): Does that include Government officials also?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That includes officials also. It is possible that there is some room for increasing the taxation may be at some future date. But in a country where we are wrestling with the problem of tax-evasion every increase in tax bears very heavily on the righteous people and people who are prepared to pay their taxes and pay them. I think as some hon. Members pointed out it is our duty first to find out how to deal with this problem of tax evasion. A great deal has been said—and perhaps something more would be said tomorrow—about this, but we confess that at the moment we have not found the means of satisfactorily dealing with this problem of tax evasion.

Shri Naruddin Ahmad (West Bengal): Why not resort to preventive

detention, prosecution, etc.? There are so many ways open to the Government.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bihar): What proportion does the tax paid by this group of 28,000 people bear to the national income?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If we had national income figures, I think our taxation structure would have been much more scientific. The trouble is we have not got them yet. Perhaps this time next year someone else in my place will be able to answer that question very much better, because the National Income Committee is now about to submit a report and I think they will give the statistics of national income for the year 1948 and probably also indicate its distribution among various sectors of the community. Until we have those figures I am afraid I am not in a position to answer the hon. Member's question.

Now returning to the problem of the black marketeer, tax evader and so on, I still hope that they have some kind of a distorted sense of patriotism. While it is our duty to reinforce our powers to deal with them as with all anti-social elements, one can only hope that the hard work and the righteous conduct of the common man will influence them in moderating their greed.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Has it influenced the Government?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If that does not happen I have no doubt that society will evolve its own remedy against the canker in its body.

Shri Naziruddin Ahmad: Give us their names and society will deal with them.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: May I ask if that means that the Government absolves itself of responsibility?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Questions at the end.

Shri Sarangdhar Das: I asked because others asked.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Something was said about issue of bearer bonds in this connection. We have had that suggestion very carefully examined in the Central Board of Revenue and have come to the conclusion that while it may bring some, black market money to our coffers, it will rob us of some other money which is coming

through the regular channel. I think the issue of bearer bonds will be a grossly self-defeating process.

There was also some reference to compulsory savings which I might deal with at this stage. The difficulty is that you cannot run these two horses of compulsory saving and borrowing together. Either you resort to the one or the other. We did play with the idea last year and the first obstacle that we came across was that there was no practicable means of imposing any kind of compulsory savings on the agricultural community, the power to tax which vests in the State Governments. That takes off a very big sector and in view of that leaders of labour claimed that compulsory savings could not very well be applied to workers. That left Government servants in the upper ranges, who have already been subjected to a compulsory cut of Rs. 500 or thereabouts—I think it is about 12½ per cent. Below that top rank up to Rs. 250 there is a scheme of compulsory savings in operation. Railway workers, I may hasten to add, are an exception in that they agreed to subject themselves to a compulsory savings for the sake of the common good and I think that arrangement is happily still holding. It seems to me that any form of compulsory saving which would meet the situation would make borrowing in the traditional way almost impossible. We therefore came to the conclusion that there was no practicable means of raising resources in that particular fashion.

That brings to the savings campaign and the borrowing rates. In regard to the savings campaign, in answer to questions I have already stated that the new officer whom we have appointed has already infused a great deal of energy into this work. We have revived, as an experimental measure, the system which was in force of commission agents in certain States. We are employing rural Postmasters to extend hope that the new form of deposit certificates. We have every reason to hope that the new form of deposit certificate will be popular and it may be that having regard to the seasonal flow of income in the rural areas we may contrive some other forms of weaning away the savings from those who have money laid by in the rural areas. I can claim with justice that the estimate that I have made from savings will be realised, whatever indirect taxation there may be in the way proposed in the Budget.

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

As regards the borrowing rate for the money market, I do not quite know what the criticism was—whether this was an excessive estimate or whether this was an unduly low estimate. I gathered some speakers to say that this was excessive and would never be realised and if that happened what would happen to us. The other criticism was that it was low, because the rate of interest was not high enough. Now, here again, I would advert to the changes that have occurred in the money market. The figures for the last two or three years do show a distinct and encouraging improvement, considering that our estimate allows for the fulfilment of the needs of the State Governments in this matter. Many of them hold large chunks of Government securities and it is the practice of the Reserve Bank to make money available to them by placing them on the market, not buying them themselves, or if they do it is for their own portfolio. So on the whole we have provided for non-inflationary finance for the State Governments. Then, we allow for their raising of loans in the open market. We have also recently permitted one or two State Governments to raise money in the rural areas in special forms. Taking all these things into consideration, I think, our estimate of borrowing is a reasonable one, but at the same time a moderate one—moderate in the sense that we do not think that we are going to overstrain the market. From that it is open to anyone to draw the conclusion as to the future of the money market rate. I do not propose to make any further statements.

I explained that the mechanism in regard to control of money rate had a vital connection with inflation and that if the Reserve Bank carried out its money market operations mechanically, merely to stabilise the rate at a certain level, there was always the danger of its putting up inflationary finance. That is an operation which the Reserve Bank and the Central Government have agreed must not be resorted to. Therefore, it is within these limitations that the borrowing rate will be regulated. Sometimes it happens that conditions are not very favourable and there is no demand for money and the slightest sale depresses the market. At other times, there are people who are willing to buy and there are small fluctuations in the rate and therefore fluctuations in the prices of securities always occur. But I believe that nothing that you could do to the borrowing rate, even if that was wise to do it, would

make very much difference. I believe that the key to success in the money market is countering inflation, that is to say, raising the value of money and it is that which this Budget sets out to do.

Now, Sir, criticism has been levelled that this Budget is going to be inflationary. I think that idea is entirely wrong. So far as direct taxation is concerned, I do not think that anyone will claim that that is likely to be inflationary. It must be deflation in its potential. As regards indirect taxation, the biggest single item is tobacco. To the extent to which the consumers of tobacco maintain their present level of consumption, the effect of this increase would be to reduce consumption in some other lines. Therefore, taxation of commodities other than articles of necessity has the effect on the whole of keeping down the pressure on consumption goods and has thus a deflationary effect. The taxation on other items is very widely spread. Export duties are obviously deflationary. Indeed they are a device to deflation and that is why an export duty was levied on jute when we devalued the rupee, because they divert a portion of the profits of exporters to Government. The surcharge and import duty on wines and spirits and the rationalisation of duties on mineral oils are small items intended to bring Rs. 1 crore and in a way that would not be regarded as essential items, I hope. The 5 per cent. surcharge on imports which is estimated to yield Rs. 2 crores may be objected to on the ground that it will raise the cost of living and partly the cost of production.

As regards cost of living some figures were quoted. I can give you the results of calculations made in the Social Service Division of the Planning Commission which indicate that the maximum rise in the working class cost of living index in consequence of the various taxes, direct and indirect, proposed in the Budget, and the increase in railway fares will be 1.15 points, or .33 per cent. for Bombay. It will be less for other centres, the cost of living index for which do not include railway fares.

In a sense, Sir, the Budget is inflationary, not because of what it seeks to do, but what it does not do. That is to say, it envisages an uncovered deficit of Rs. 52 crores. To the extent to which the deficit is sought to be covered it is deflationary; to the extent to which it leaves the deficit uncovered, it is likely to be inflationary.

although in fairness I must say that to the extent to which that deficit will correspond to our purchases of foreign exchange from the Reserve Bank, the money would not necessarily go into internal circulation; therefore, its severity will to that extent be diminished.

As regards the quantum of taxation, many complaints have been made in the debate. I doubt whether this is the occasion to deal with them. I think there will be many more occasions, especially in the Select Committee, when one could take notice of some of the suggestions that have been thrown out, particularly in regard to kerosene and so on. But I make no promises.

Shri Raj Bahadur: And some further cuts in your own salary.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If the hon. Member refers to my salary, I may inform him that my salary is already cut and assure him that it has been cut very much more than he has an idea of. So I do not wish to make any reference to that.

Now, Sir, the main fact that I wish to bring out here is that I have still left a deficit of Rs. 50 crores uncovered and I have left a minimum closing balance of Rs. 43 crores, and not 50 crores. Now I must remove a misapprehension in the minds of certain hon. Members that Rs. 50 crores is not a statutory limit which has been imposed on us. Neither is it the banker's limit. But it is the limit of prudence. But bearing in mind the relation of cash balances in the old days with the total volume of transactions I think any prudent person would come to the conclusion that a budget of the dimensions we have ought to have as a closing balance something round fifty crores. But the point I wish to make is that I have provided for only fortythree crores. It is not as if I have sought perfection in this budget. Therefore, criticisms that certain estimates are under-estimates, that I have failed to take into account the possible beneficent effects of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement and so on, are somewhat misplaced. Apart from the fact that I have made the best estimate that I could, the fact that there was going to be some sort of agreement was not hidden from me. It was in the offing for some time while the budget estimates were being framed. But I do not think that that will make any substantial difference. If it does keep up our jute exports at the level at which they prevailed last year, I think we should be

fortunate. I do not quite know what effect international developments will have on a larger volume of jute goods becoming available and what other factors would arise, but, generally speaking, I think I have tried to make estimates as honest as I could.

I think most of the Members seem to have some sort of fear—although they seem to agree that this year some heroic measures were necessary—they seem to fear the future. They wondered whether taxation is likely to continue or whether year after year we should have to impose fresh taxation. That brings me to what is the purpose of the budget. As I said, the purpose of the budget is to give us a good start off for our next five or six years' development. In the Colombo Plan we provided for a total annual expenditure of Rs. 300 crores, Centre and States combined, of which we thought that we ought to be able to raise Rs. 200 crores ourselves, that is to say the States and the Centre again. I have examined the figures for the last two years and I find that we have fallen far short of that. I think the total deficit will be of the order of about Rs. 100 crores. That is to say, we have been running our development on deficit finances to the extent of about Rs. 100 crores. This time I think we will probably find that our deficit may be of the order of Rs. 50 or 60 crores. If conditions improve—and I hope to show they are likely to—then I think we shall have discharged our part of the burden, that is to say we shall have raised our Rs. 200 crores for our development plans.

I do not believe, at least I hope, that expenditure on relief and rehabilitation will be always with us. In a year or two I think that ought to abate. That is Rs. 35 crores now. Then food subsidies. In spite of what some hon. Members have said, I do not think it is a very good system and I hope to see the day when no food subsidy will figure in the budget. That will be about Rs. 20 crores. Grow More Food schemes are related to our food self-sufficiency plan and they may go on for a year or another year. But after that I think there should be relief from that part of the expenditure. Then we are returning E.P.T. deposits. That process also ought to come to an end in a year or two. If you add these figures you will find that there will be a very considerable relief to our budgets in future. I am not therefore at all pessimistic that we shall have to carry on this process of taxation. I say that if conditions do turn out so,

[Shri C. D. Deshmukh]

then we have to choose between taxation and development. And I would again urge that we must try and stint ourselves for the sake of posterity.

The Prime Minister has lightened my task very considerably in dealing with the general aspects in regard to efficiency and reliance on the services and so on. In any case it would have been very difficult for me as an ex-member of the Service to have said anything because it might have been taken as a special pleading. But I would like to add that there is imperfect realisation of the hard work that is put in by the services in support of governmental activities.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: No.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: And there has been a tremendous proliferation of governmental activities in recent years, proliferation of which we have really no conception. Our relations with the public in various sectors have multiplied and it is within my personal knowledge that most of the high placed officers are very heavily worked.

Then, Sir, there was some criticism in regard to the nature of the projects that we have undertaken. I believe that even if the choice had been open to us anew we should have taken courage in our hands and started some of these river valley projects. I have had a great deal to do with them and I have had occasion to find fault in regard to their administration. All the same I think the conception is essentially a very sound one and that is the cheapest and ultimately the most economical form of increasing the value of our land. that is to say maximising our land utilisation, especially after the difference that Partition made to us in that respect. Minor irrigation schemes are all very well in their place, but they are far more dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon as you, Sir, find in your part of the country. Many of the wells and tanks and even Krishnarajasagar suffer because of the lack of timely rains whereas these big river valley projects will, I am sure, be a very lasting and permanent investment. I think the criticism that the results are not yet visible is very captious. I cannot see how a river valley project which was started, say, two years ago can begin to show result when even the dam has not gone up and the canals have not been dug. It is true that in Madras, where they started earlier, there are some schemes which

have already started yielding revenues, and that is all to the good. But there are schemes of this kind all over India, and I think that is one of the fascinating fields of endeavour that India has today, a field for which money must be found at all cost. In regard to the closing balances also I do not quite understand the criticism that the balances were allowed to run down, as made out as a matter for shame. When one has balances either one allows them to run down or one imposes taxation and keeps them up, because during the last 2 or 3 years, there was hardly any taxation. Reliefs were given with the result that the balances were run down and what saved us from the inflationary consequences of doing that was that our requirements of foreign exchange were far greater than the amount by which we ran down our balances. In other words if we had to spend 400 crores with which we paid for machinery or food or anything else, then our balances should have been run down by Rs. 400 crores which you had to pay the Reserve Bank by sterling. Instead of Rs. 400 crores you obviously paid Rs. 400 crores minus 172 crores. To that extent you certainly raise revenues towards meeting the cost of foreign exchange. So I cannot see that there is anything on which the Government can be blamed. In the matter of this running down of the balances, we were hoping that we were coming to an end but it so happens that this year, at the end of the coming year, we will not find that we have approached the end and that is why I have shouldered this unpleasant duty of asking the House to replenish those balances by an act of self-sacrifice and self-restraint.

Then there are matters of economy and control of expenditure. In the matter of control of expenditure, I shall always be at one with the House. But as I have explained on previous occasions, it is a long term process. It is a matter of keeping the screw on all the time and no flash action can be exercised, so that results are immediately portrayable in a budget. I can only reiterate that we shall not slacken in our quest for economy.

In regard to the results of measures of economy, I went very carefully through the schemes that we had drawn up and I had to agree with my colleagues that in some of the directions in which I thought economy was possible, there was not much scope at the moment. It may be that there is some scope for retrenchment in getting rid of superfluous staff and so on,

but that is a process that would have to be spread over the year. The suggestion that one fine morning one should issue notice to 19,000 or 20,000 people as was done in Bombay, I must confess, does not commend itself to me. There was suggestion, made, I think, by Prof. K. T. Shah that the Standing Finance Committee was not given a full opportunity for scrutinising items of expenditure. I think his notions as he confessed are somewhat antiquated. I can challenge him to ask any member of the Standing Finance Committee and satisfy himself how much material is supplied and how much time they take in scrutinising the schemes.

Shri Sondhi: There have been 18 meetings as against the average of 5.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think a charge like that based on old evidence is not fair to many hard working members of the House. There was a point made in regard to projects that we could induce State Governments to impose betterment levies. That is precisely what we have done but that will not help to reduce present expenditure. It will certainly improve the chances of our getting back so far as the Centre is concerned, the loans that were advanced to them. I believe the State has already passed legislation and another has undertaken to do so and both Government and the Planning Commission are using all their endeavours to persuade the States to see that those who profit by these new irrigation schemes will contribute towards the repayment of the public monies that are spent on them. That is all a very sound idea and it is already being followed. One small point about Part C States. It stirred my sympathy. I am sorry that we had not given enough in the way of details as to what happens to their budgets. I do not know whether they will be next time, but in case they are, I shall ensure that enough details are given about significant changes in the budgets as they affect Part C States.

Now I am approaching the end of my allotted span of time, I think that any message that I leave for the House, I fear, will have been lost if any attitude of defeatism or frustration persists. I think the present, which I call an emergency is an emergency of economic development. It is no other kind of emergency. I think the present emergency is a challenge to all of us, which has no place for tragic Cassandras or gloomy Jeremiahs and that India of the present is no place for the faint-hearted. Mr. Deshpande challenged me to mention my taxation proposals to villagers.

That is what I have longed to do. I should love to visit again and again the villages where I have explained why taxation is necessary. I would love to see the unfolding of the benefits of the expenditure that we are financing out of this taxation and therefore the unfolding of an inspiring national endeavour.

Shri Sondhi: I would like to ask one question arising out of the rising present level. We were very much interested to hear.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many other opportunities. There is the Finance Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 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 on Account which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 2—INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,17,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 3—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,06,000 be granted to the President, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Commercial Intelligence and Statistics'."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND No. 4—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 5—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,58,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including working expenses)'."

DEMAND No. 6—METEOROLOGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 7—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,16,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 8—AVIATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,32,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 9—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,14,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,68,65,000 be granted to the

President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,32,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,12,000 be granted to the President on account 'for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,29,60,000 be granted to the President on account 'for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND No. 14—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,96,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—ARCHAEOLOGY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,77,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND No. 16—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of

March 1952, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND No. 17—EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 18—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 19—TRIBAL AREAS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,67,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND No. 20—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,35,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,09,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 22—CUSTOMS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,34,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,80,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of

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March 1952, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,06,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,44,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,83,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS, ETC., ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., managements of Treasuries'."

DEMAND No. 28—AUDIT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,18,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 29—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Joint Stock Companies'."

DEMAND No. 30—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,03,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards

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defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

DEMAND No. 31—CURRENCY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,27,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 32—MINT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,67,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 33—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,10,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 35—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,68,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND No. 36—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 37—RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,35,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Resettlement and Development'."

DEMAND No. 38—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,88,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 39—EXTRA ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Extra Ordinary Payments'."

DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,82,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 41—FOREST.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,08,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 42—SURVEY OF INDIA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,13,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 43—BOTANICAL SURVEY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 44—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 45—AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,73,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 46—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

DEMAND No. 47—INDIAN DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Indian Dairy Department'."

DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND No. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,57,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 51—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,64,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 52—CABINET.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,07,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 53—POLICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,16,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 54—CENSUS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 55—CIVIL DEFENCE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

DEMAND No. 56—DELHI.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,09,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 57—AJMER.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,95,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ajmer'."

DEMAND No. 58—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,18,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 59—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,03,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

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DEMAND No. 60—BROADCASTING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,81,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND No. 61—MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

DEMAND No. 62—MINISTRY OF LAW.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,63,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND No. 63—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 64—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 65—IRRIGATION (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES), NAVIGATION, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS (MET FROM REVENUE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,44,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Irrigation (including working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (Met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 66—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,17,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 67—MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 68—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,56,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 69—DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 71—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,13,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF STATES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

DEMAND No. 73—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,76,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards

defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 74—KUTCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.85,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Kutch'."

DEMAND No. 75—HIMACHAL PRADESH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,60,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Himachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 76—BILASPUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

DEMAND No. 77—BHOPAL.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8.95,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Bhopal'."

DEMAND No. 78—VINDHYA PRADESH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,74,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Vindhya Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 79—MANIPUR.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Manipur'."

DEMAND No. 80—TRIPURA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,15,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Tripura'."

DEMAND No. 81—RELATIONS WITH STATES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

DEMAND No. 82—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 83—PORTS AND PILOTAGE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,80,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

DEMAND No. 84—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Light-ships'."

DEMAND No. 85—CENTRAL ROAD FUND.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND No. 86—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,15,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND No. 87—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

DEMAND No. 88—SUPPLIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,78,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 89—SALT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,56,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 90—OTHER CIVIL WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,50,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 91—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 92—PARLIAMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Parliament'."

DEMAND No. 93—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,34,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 94—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—STORES SUSPENSE (NOT MET FROM REVENUE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year

ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 95—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 96—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,08,000 be granted to the President on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND No. 97—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON THE INDIA SECURITY PRESS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on the India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 98—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 99—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

DEMAND No. 100—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,82,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 101—COMMUTED VALUE OF
PENSIONS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,75,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Commutated Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 102—PAYMENTS TO RE-
TRENCHED PERSONNEL.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 103—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,00,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading'."

DEMAND NO. 104—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,98,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Development'."

DEMAND NO. 105—LOANS AND ADVANCES
BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,52,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

DEMAND NO. 106—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
FORESTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,96,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of

March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 107—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
BROADCASTING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,98,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 108—NEW DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,14,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'New Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
CIVIL WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,30,000 be granted to the President on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works'."

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL.

The Minister of Finance (Shri S. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1951.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

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

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 15th March, 1951.