

Tuesday, 27th March, 1951



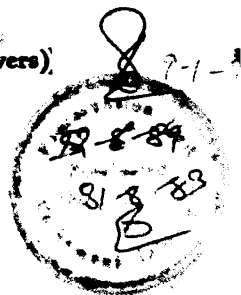
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# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(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**  
**(Part I—Questions and Answers)**  
**OFFICIAL REPORT**

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

*Tuesday, 27th March, 1951*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**LOSS IN IMPORT OF SUGAR**

\*2532. **Shri Sidhva:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have suffered any loss in the transaction of sugar imported during the year 1950 from foreign countries?

(b) How much of the amount paid for the purchase has been recovered through sales?

(c) Have State Governments paid their share of the loss?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) No.

(b) The entire amount paid for the purchase is being recovered from the Governments of the States to whom this sugar has been allotted as a part of their consumption quota

(c) Does not arise.

**Shri Sidhva:** May I know whether there was any profit; what was the total amount paid for the purchase of this consignment?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** As I have pointed out to the House the whole transaction was on a no-profit no-loss basis.

The total quantity purchased was 60,050 tons. The price varies. I have not got the incidental expenditure but the rate per ton has been something like from £56 to £62 per ton and in one case \$6.5 per cwt.

**Shri Sidhva:** Is there any balance from the imported stock still lying undisposed?

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**Shri K. M. Munshi:** As a matter of fact stocks are arriving from month to month and some of the consignments are still to arrive.

**Shri Sidhva:** Am I to understand that imports of sugar are still coming in?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The reason is that on account of shipping difficulties and a strike in the U.K., shipments expected to arrive earlier have not come.

**Shri Goenka:** May I know what is the quantity of sugar still to arrive?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The quantity which has arrived or is arriving is about 16,990 tons shipped in February?

**Shri Goenka:** Am I to understand that the whole of this quantity has been shipped, out of which about 16,000 tons or so is still to arrive?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** I have not got exactly how much has arrived. But I have got here the figures indicating actual shipment. They show that the shipment made cover the whole quantity.

**Mr. Speaker:** The point of the question appears to be, what was the total quantity ordered and how much is yet to come?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The total quantity ordered was 60,050 tons purchased in the U.K.—that was what was purchased.

**Shri Sidhva:** What quantity is to arrive yet?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** Of this 52,540 tons have already reached Indian ports.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know, Sir, why, notwithstanding the fact that there was scarcity of sugar in 1950 and also the prices were rather abnormally high, a larger quantity was not imported?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** Hon. Members will remember the answer which I gave earlier. It was impossible at that time to purchase any imported sugar and it was with great difficulty, at the intercession of U.K., that we were able to purchase these quantities.

#### INDIAN TOBACCO

\*2533. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that samples of Indian tobacco have been sent to Indian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries to stimulate foreign demands for Indian tobacco?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** Yes.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** In which country or countries of the world has been increasing interest evinced in Indian tobacco and what has been the annual demand for it?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** I should like to have notice of that question.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Is it a fact, Sir, that a journal on Indian tobacco is being published by the Government for stimulating demand for it in foreign countries?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** So far as my information goes, trade representatives of several countries have been addressed about the tobacco.

**Shri Kesava Rao:** May I know what is the agency through which Indian tobacco is popularised in foreign countries?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** In 1950 trade representatives in U.K., France, Egypt, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Australia and Brazil were sent these tobacco specimens and they were also displayed in several international fairs.

#### RAILWAY INCOME

\*2534. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total passenger traffic earnings for all the classes separately during the years 1949-1950 and 1950-1951; and

(b) the total earnings from load traffic during the years 1949-1950 and 1950-1951?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):**  
(a) (i) The earnings from passengers

carried during the year 1949-50, on Indian Government Railways were:

Air-conditioned.—Rs. 9,77,000.  
Class I.—Rs. 3,53,45,000.  
Class II-Special.—Rs. 88,44,000.  
Class II-Ordinary.—Rs. 8,37,54,000.  
Class III.—Rs. 73,14,64,000.  
Total all classes.—Rs. 86,03,34,000.

(ii) Similar approximate earnings for the year 1950-51, available up to February 1951, are:

Air-conditioned.—Rs. 11,08,000.  
1st Class/Class I.—Rs. 2,18,26,000.  
2nd Class/Class II-Special—  
Rs. 3,50,70,000.  
Inter Class/Class II.—Rs. 5,33,06,000.  
3rd Class/Class III.—Rs. 69,92,50,000.  
Total all classes.—Rs. 81,55,69,600.

(b) The term 'Load traffic' is not quite clear, but if it is taken to indicate 'Goods traffic', total earnings from this head on Indian Government Railways during 1949-50 were Rs. 1,29,93,42,000. Similar approximate earnings during the year 1950-51, from April 1950 to February 1951, were Rs. 1,20,64,58,000.

**Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** May I know whether air-conditioned coaches are running on all lines, or only on some lines?

**Shri Santhanam:** Only on some lines.

**Shri Sidhva:** Of the passenger traffic earnings, may I know the amount collected from tourists?

**Shri Santhanam:** We do not issue special tourist tickets. They take ordinary passenger's tickets and the amount is included in the ordinary earnings.

**Shri Dwivedi:** May I know what is the income derived from penalties imposed on ticketless travellers and is it commensurate with the establishment charges incurred in this connection?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have not got the actual figures. But we recover many more times the expenditure on the ticket checking staff.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Is it a fact that the fall in goods traffic is due to the fact that wagons were not available?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have not been able to follow the hon. Member's question. We have got an income of Rs. 129 crores and that cannot be due to wagons not being available.

**Shri Sidhva:** The hon. Minister has stated on a previous occasion that a

special Tourist Section has been opened in the Railways. As such may I know whether an account is kept of the number of tourists and the railway income from that direction?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has already stated.....

**Shri Sidhva:** He says that it is included in all the tickets. When a special department has been opened for this purpose do they not keep a separate account?

**Shri Santhanam:** There is a special Section in the Transport Ministry and not in the Railway Ministry.

#### COTTON CULTIVATION

\*2535. **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase is estimated in the acreage of cotton cultivation in the current year; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) and (b). According to the second estimate of cotton the acreage under cotton in India is placed at 10.05 million acres during 1950-51 as against 9.13 million acres during the corresponding period of last year, thus showing an increase of 0.92 million acres.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** May I know whether this increase in acreage under cotton cultivation has been at the cost of food cultivation and, if so, to what extent?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** As a matter of fact, compared to the pre-war period there has been a reduction in the area under cotton in India of the order of 9 million acres. The full target of cotton had to be achieved in order to maintain the industries and to earn foreign exchange necessary for the import of food. Therefore, as has been repeatedly mentioned by me, the integrated programme was formulated under which additional acreage is attempted to be put under cotton and jute cultivation.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** May I know whether any survey or enquiry is being undertaken in cotton growing areas to find out the extent of acreage of culturable waste which can be brought under cotton cultivation and, if so, what are the steps taken in that direction?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The Government of India has addressed the State Governments to find out the exact position with regard to culturable waste. No such enquiry, as far as I

know, has been initiated by the Government of India.

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I want to know what steps are being taken to increase the acreage under cotton cultivation by bringing new lands under cultivation?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** As a matter of fact, certain large areas which have got potential value so far as cotton growing is concerned, are being put under intensive cultivation and all the acres in that area are being studied to find out whether it is possible to grow cotton.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** In the areas in which cotton cultivation has increased may I know to what extent the area under food crops has gone down?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** Well, if the hon. Member wants details I would like to have notice. I cannot give any figures districtwise, nor am I in a position at present to say that so many thousand acres have gone down. But, as I have already pointed out, if the full scheme is put through, there will be a deficiency of 9 lakh tons so far as food is concerned. That is the general figure taking both cotton and jute into account.

**Thakur Lal Singh:** Even the land revenue of those lands which were under cereals, such as wheat etc., cultivation was remitted if they grew cotton. So I would like to know how much loss the Government suffered on account of this remission of land revenue and how much loss of grain they suffered on account of the fall in the production of wheat. In Bhopal of course it was...

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

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** In order to stimulate the production of cotton last year it was proposed to remit the revenue in certain States. As to how much has been remitted I must have notice as I must collect the figures from the State Governments.

**Sardar B. S. Man:** What arrangements are being made to provide marketing facilities to the areas where there was no cotton cultivation before but which have now come under cotton cultivation, particularly the American one?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** So far as these areas are concerned certain facilities are given where cotton is intended to be grown. As regards the question about the American variety I would like to have notice.

## CALCUTTA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

\*2536. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exchanges proposed to be constructed for implementing the scheme of automatisisation of the Calcutta Telephone System; and

(b) the estimated expenditure for the construction of the Bank Central Exchange of the Calcutta Telephones on the site of the old Dalhousie Institute under the following heads—

- (i) purchase of site; (ii) construction of building; (iii) purchase of equipments; and (iv) purchase of cables and associated stores?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) 13.

(b) (i) Rs. 22,27,500.

(ii) Rs. 93,40,000.

(iii) Rs. 2,66,25,000.

(iv) Rs. 7,90,000.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the estimated date when the construction of the building for this exchange will be completed and when it will open?

**Shri Kidwai:** I have said that there are thirteen exchanges. I would like to know to which particular exchange the hon. Member is referring.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** The Bank Central Exchange.

**Shri Kidwai:** The building will be completed in 1953.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the total number of lines proposed for this exchange?

**Shri Kidwai:** At the initial stages the number of lines will be 48,000, but it is capable of being extended to 88,000.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether the exchanges which are proposed to be constructed are in Calcutta proper or in the surrounding industrial area?

**Shri Kidwai:** Some are in Calcutta proper and some are in the surrounding area.

**Shri Chattopadhyay:** May I know whether the work has been progressing according to schedule or whether it has fallen back?

**Shri Kidwai:** It has fallen back because the construction took more time than we thought it would take.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** By what time do Government expect the automatic system to be completed in Calcutta?

**Shri Kidwai:** I think we will start giving telephone connections in the early part of 1953.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** To all the exchanges?

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go to the next question.

## RAILWAY INSPECTORATE

\*2537. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the functions and numerical strength of the Government Inspectorate of Railways;

(b) the qualifications and salaries including D.A. of the present incumbents;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of the Inspectors; and

(d) what particular varieties of accidents are inquired into by the said inspectors?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) and (b). Two statements giving the information required are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 23].

(c) Government have under consideration the question of reorganising the Railway Inspectorate to bring it into line with the regrouping of Railways, but it is not possible to say at present whether this will involve an increase in the number of Inspectors.

(d) The Inspectors are required, unless unavoidably prevented, to hold an inquiry into every accident to a passenger-carrying train which is attended with loss of life or with serious injury to any person in the desirable or necessary; for example, value of approximately Rs. 20,000 or more. They may, however, hold an inquiry into any accident, if, in their opinion, the contingent circumstances are such as to render this course desirable or necessary; for example, an accident to a train which is attended with neither casualties nor appreciable damage to property, but which arises from causes which, if allowed to persist, may result in a serious accident to a train carrying passengers.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know the reason why this Railway Inspectorate has been placed under the Communications Ministry?

**Shri Kidwai:** Well, Sir, I have inherited it. I myself was curious to know about it and I was told that it was thought desirable that it should



be independent of the railway administration.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether it is one of the functions of the Railway Inspectorate to examine carriages and wagons and to declare them unfit for service if necessary?

**Shri Kidwai:** I think it is one of their functions.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether it is compulsory for the Railway Inspectorate to invite and take evidence of the public during the time of investigating a serious accident?

**Shri Kidwai:** Yes, if that is found necessary.

#### COMMUNISTS IN MANIPUR

\*2538. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to lay on the Table a statement regarding the subversive and anti-State activities of the Communists in the State of Manipur during December last?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** I place on the Table of the House a statement containing the relevant information.

#### STATEMENT

*The subversive and anti-State activities of Communities in Manipur during December 1950.*

Four incidents involving Communists have been reported to the Government of India from Manipur in December 1950. In one incident two arrested persons were rescued from a police party of three along with three rifles and a tommy gun. The same day two Communists tried to secure entry into the house of a Chowkidar. They were challenged by the guard whereupon they tried to assault the guard. In the incident one of them was killed and the other arrested. In the second incident a party posing as police called one man from his house and murdered him. In the third case a chowkidar was taken out in the same manner and seriously injured. In the fourth case also a police helper was taken out on the same pretext and assaulted with lathies. In all these cases investigations are proceeding

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know what is the present condition of Manipur so far as these anti-State and subversive activities of the Communists were concerned?

**Shri Santhanam:** I regret to inform the hon. Member that they are still continuing.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** What is the exact position? I want to know whether these incidents are happening in large numbers or they are practically stopped?

**Shri Santhanam:** During 1951, there have been incidents on 6th January, 23rd January, 14th February and 15th February.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** What is the magnitude of these incidents and what is the number of men killed?

**Shri Santhanam:** Generally, it is not a case of men killed, but a sort of intimidation and coercion of people likely to help the Government against the Communists.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that large amounts of arms and ammunition have been unearthed in Manipur by the Police?

**Shri Santhanam:** In certain cases some kinds of arms have been unearthed and recovered.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** In view of the fact that the Tribal people in and around Manipur are likely to be influenced by the Communist activities in view of their backwardness all round, what positive measures have been launched by the Government to give them adequate protection against such dangers?

**Shri Santhanam:** The Government are taking all kinds of police action, and whenever necessary, military measures are also undertaken.

**Shri Kamath:** Is there any truth in the recent press reports that the Chief Commissioner of Manipur, Mr. Himatsingh Maheshwari, has submitted his resignation because the situation was getting a bit too difficult for him?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have no such information.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that in the so-called campaign against the Communists, the Manipur Government have arrested the General Secretary of the Congress, the ex-President of the Congress and other Members of the Congress executive?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have no information on the point.

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

REVENUES FROM ROADS AND MOTOR  
TRANSPORT

\*2539. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue collected by the Government of India from roads and motor transport during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on roads—including construction of new roads, maintenance and repairs of old ones—during those three years?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The total (gross) revenue collected by the Central Government during the last three years i.e. 1947-48 (post-partition period only), 1948-49, and 1949-50 from roads and motor transport including the entire customs and excise duties on motor vehicles, their accessories, tyres and tubes, and motor spirit, is Rs. 5,656 lakhs.

(b) The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on construction, repair and maintenance of roads (including National Highways and appropriations to the Central Road Fund) during 1947-48 (post-partition period only), 1948-49 and 1949-50 is Rs. 1804.87 lakhs.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know if the money is distributed to the States according to the collections made in the area i.e. while making allocation if any account is taken as to how the money has been collected?

**Shri Santhanam:** May I ask if the hon. Member refers to the Road Fund distribution?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** No. I want to know how the money collected is distributed to the States.

**Shri Santhanam:** Sir, so far as the expenditure is concerned, a part is spent on the Centrally Administered Part C States, a part on the maintenance and construction of National Highways and a part is distributed to the States from the Road Fund according to their petrol consumption.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May I know what has been done in the two Part C States, Manipur and Tripura, where there is practically no road communication?

**Shri Santhanam:** Sir, we have some appropriations for road construction for both Tripura and Manipur and that will be found in the Budget Estimates for 1951-52.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Is it true that within these two States even internal communication is not possible excepting in very few places and beyond three miles from Agartala, there is practically no communication?

**Shri Santhanam:** We are developing the communications. The hon. Member knows that these two States came into our control only recently and we are trying to accelerate the pace of construction.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** What is the total amount that has been given for building new roads in the border areas of Eastern Pakistan—West and East Bengal?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have got the information here about the total amounts allotted to West Bengal. If the hon. Member wants the particulars regarding the border roads, I remember to have answered the question and I am prepared to answer the question again if she will put a separate question.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Am I correct in saying that the balance with the Government on account of this item is over Rs. 40 crores and may I know what steps Government are taking to spend it more quickly than they have done in the past?

**Shri Santhanam:** There is no such balance. The amount of receipts goes to the General Revenues and is part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

**Shri T. N. Singh:** May I know what part of the amount stated has been spent on construction of strategic roads and if the amount spent on Highway roads has been debited to the different accounts or not?

**Shri Santhanam:** Sir, in certain cases the Defence Ministry gives some amount as grant, but all the roads come under the Transport Ministry; they include strategic, non-strategic, National Highways and all the other roads.

**Dr. Parmar:** Is it proposed that revenues received from roads, etc. should be spent on roads alone and not transferred to General Revenues? Is it before the consideration of the Government?

**Shri Santhanam:** No, Sir. Customs duties on motor vehicles and excise duties are also liable to contribute to the General Revenues.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** The hon. Minister stated that Government are making certain allocations this year. May I ask what improvements in road communications have been effected in these two States in the last two years?

**Shri Santhanam:** Yes, Sir. We are building up the communication road between Tripura State and Assam and as regards the Road Fund, when the Debate on the Transport Ministry

comes up, I am prepared to give all the details.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question, Mr. Guha.

#### LOCOMOTIVE FACTORY AT CHITTARANJAN

\*2540. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any officer to be employed at the Locomotive Factory at Chittaranjan was sent abroad at Government cost for training in mechanical engineering;

(b) if so, the cost incurred; and

(c) how he has been employed since his return from abroad?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) One Class I Officer and two Class III staff of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan have recently been sent to the U.K. for training with the Locomotive Manufacturing Company Ltd.

(b) The total estimated cost is approximately Rs. 30,000.

(c) They have not yet returned from the U.K.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** Has no officer come back after getting training in foreign countries as a Mechanical Engineer?

**Shri Santhanam:** This is a special deputation for training in particular aspects of locomotive manufacture. One officer and two other subordinates left on 3rd November, 1950 for six months' training, and they have not yet returned.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** My question is whether any other officer was sent abroad for getting training as Mechanical Engineer and whether any officer has come back after getting that training?

**Shri Santhanam:** Not with reference to this particular project; these are the only people who have been sent.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** May not be with reference to this particular project; I want to know whether there was any officer so sent and whether that officer has come back?

**Mr. Speaker:** Previously to the despatch of these two officers?

**Shri Santhanam:** Does the hon. Member want to know whether any Railway officers have ever been sent to foreign countries for training in Mechanical Engineering?

**Shri A. C. Guha:** For the Chittaranjan Factory.

**Shri Santhanam:** I would like to have notice.

#### HINDI TELEGRAMS

\*2541. **Seth Govind Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Hindi telegrams despatched through different telegraph offices in India in the year 1950?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** The number of Hindi telegrams despatched through different telegraph offices accepting such messages during the year 1950 is given below:

|             |       |
|-------------|-------|
| Agra        | 587   |
| Ajmer       | 41    |
| Allahabad   | 555   |
| Banaras     | 262   |
| Bareilly    | 141   |
| Gaya        | 574   |
| Indore      | 101   |
| Jaipur      | 86    |
| Jubbulpore  | 340   |
| Kanpur      | 714   |
| Lucknow     | 381   |
| Muzaffarpur | 123   |
| Nagpur      | 69    |
| New Delhi   | 133   |
| Patna       | 371   |
| Ranchi      | 146   |
|             | 4,524 |

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** क्या सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई योजना है कि हर वर्ष कितने तारघरों में हिन्दी के तार भेजने की व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** Have the Government any scheme regarding the number of Telegraph Offices where arrangements would be made every year to despatch telegrams in Hindi?]

**श्री किवबाई:** मैं ने एक से ज्यादा मर्तबा इस हाउस में अर्ज किया कि जहाँ जहाँ हम ट्रेनिंग पूरी करते जायेंगे इसको फैलाते जायेंगे ।

[**Shri Kidwai:** I have stated in the House more than once that we will extend this scheme gradually to all those places where training is completed.]

**सेठ गोविन्द दास:** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेनिंग पूरी करने के मामले में क्या सरकार के पास कोई

योजना है कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर ट्रेनिंग पूरी करके हर वर्ष कम से कम इतने तार-घरों में हिन्दी के तार भेजने की व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** I want to know whether the Government have any scheme regarding the number of telegraph offices where arrangements would be made every year to despatch telegrams in Hindi after the completion of training in a particular period?]

**श्री किडवाई :** अभी तक तो कोशिश यह रही है कि जहां जहां से डिमान्ड आती है, अगर वहां आसानी से इसको किया जा सकता है, किया जाय।

[**Shri Kidwai:** Till now we have been trying to make such arrangements, if there is not much difficulty in it, at all places where there is a demand for it.]

**सेठ गोविन्द दास :** सन् १९५१ में सरकार कितने तारघरों में हिन्दी के तार भेजने की व्यवस्था करने की आशा करती है ?

[**Seth Govind Das:** May I know the number of telegraph offices where the Government hope to complete arrangements of despatching telegrams in Hindi in the year 1951?]

**श्री किडवाई :** जहां जहां सरकार को यह उम्मीद होगी कि कुछ लोग तार भेजने वाले हिन्दी के हैं वहां वहां इसको फैलाती जायगी।

[**Shri Kidwai:** The Government will extend it to places where they would find that there are people who wish to send telegrams in Hindi.]

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Lala Achint Ram:** May I ask one supplementary question, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think we have sufficiently discussed this matter previously also. Next question.

#### DACOITIES

\*2542. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the number of armed dacoities which have taken place in Part C

States, since the formation of each such State to the end of 1950;

(b) how many of the dacoits were captured, tried and convicted;

(c) how many otherwise accounted for; and

(d) whether there are any dacoits in any such State still unaccounted for?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) to (d). A statement containing the relevant information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 24.]

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I enquire if, in this frontier and sea port State of Kutch, any of the suspected persons shown in the last column of the statement as persons required in connection with the dacoities but not yet captured, are coming from Pakistan or running away back into Pakistan, particularly by sea or land?

**Shri Santhanam:** The statement shows that there are 16 people in Kutch who are required in connection with dacoities, but not yet captured. I am afraid there is no information regarding where they are and where they have gone.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I know whether any complaint has been received from Kutch as regards the adequacy of the local police as well as special regional police and military stationed in Kutch for such purposes?

**Shri Santhanam:** We are trying to give the Chief Commissioner as much assistance as is possible.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** My question was whether any complaint had been received that it was not sufficient.

**Shri Santhanam:** I have no information.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give figures for Delhi: how many dacoities have taken place, how many cases are untraced?

**Shri Santhanam:** This Ministry deals only with the new Part 'C' States. The old Part 'C' States are dealt with by the Home Ministry.

**Shri Dwivedi:** May I know whether the Government has incurred an expenditure of several lakhs for the capture of a famous gang of dacoits under the leadership of Devi Singh, without success, in the Vindhya Pradesh?

**Shri Santhanam:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri J. N. Hazarika:** May I know how many of these dacoities are political dacoities?

**Shri Santhanam:** In Manipur and Tripura, a large number of dacoities are attributed to political motives.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** On a point of information, Sir, the question is a general question applicable to all the Part 'C' States. For the simple reason that it is addressed to the Ministry of States, is it right that the information regarding other Part 'C' States should not be given?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the general words are to be interpreted in the light of the specific Ministry to which the question is put. That Ministry is expected to answer the question, though the words may be general, to the extent to which they possess information.

Let us go to the next question.

#### ADVISORY COUNCILS IN PART C STATES

\*2543. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength and composition of the Advisory Council in each Part C State;

(b) how often has each of these Councils met in the year 1948-49, and 1949-50; and

(c) how many of their recommendations were accepted, or acted upon, by the Government of India?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) and (c). I place on the Table of the House a statement containing the relevant information. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 25].

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I enquire what is the nature of the recommendations made by the Advisory Council? On what subjects?

**Shri Santhanam:** The recommendations relate to all kinds of subjects relating to the administration.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I enquire specifically, with reference to the reported merger of the States, particularly Kutch, whether the Advisory Council had made any recommendation?

**Shri Santhanam:** I think the information was given on the floor of the House that there was no proposal to merge Kutch.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** My question was, whatever proposal was declared here,

whether the Advisory Council had made any recommendation.

**Shri Santhanam:** I have not got the details of the resolutions passed.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Are these recommendations unanimous or are there any differences amongst the Members of the Advisory Council?

**Shri Santhanam:** I have not got the details of these things.

**Shri Dwivedi:** May I know if Chief Commissioners' Councils, as announced on that day by the hon. Minister of States, on the floor of the House, are going to be constituted in the States where they are not in existence at present even before the Bill in that connection is introduced in this House?

**Shri Santhanam:** The question of constituting Advisory Councils for the interim period in Vindhya Pradesh will be considered in the light of the hon. Minister's statement in Parliament on 16th March, 1951.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF PART C STATES

\*2544. **Prof. K. T. Shah:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the receipts and expenditure of each Part C States in the years 1948-49, and 1949-50, pointing out particularly the amount spent in each case on developmental projects in each of these States in the years mentioned above?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 26.]

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I enquire what are the items of expenditure classed as developmental expenditure?

**Shri Santhanam:** Education, health, roads, veterinary department, fisheries, etc.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Do the figures given relate to current expenditure or new projects of development proper on the items that the hon. Minister has mentioned?

**Shri Santhanam:** The actual figures include both current expenditure as well as expenditure on new development projects.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** Does development also include current expenditure? Is current expenditure also called developmental?

**Mr. Speaker:** The figures include both current expenditure and expenditure on development.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the statement itself that he has supplied and the considerable variation that occurs as between the different States from something like 5 to 7 per cent. to as much as 30 per cent. in some cases, on these items which he calls developmental items? May I know whether there is any policy in regard to bringing these States up to any kind of uniformity in administration and developmental projects?

**Shri Santhanam:** I do not quite understand. The States are varying in size and revenue. Allotments from the Centre depend on their schemes as well as the size and other necessities of each State.

**Prof. K. T. Shah:** My question was only with reference to the expenditure and proportion of expenditure, which, of course, varies according to the size and population of the various States. But, the question is, even in this varying expenditure, there is an immense variation in the amounts devoted to developmental expenditure. My question therefore is whether there is any policy to bring it up to anything like a comparable level of expenditure?

**Shri Santhanam:** It is the policy to bring up each of these Part 'C' States to at least the average standard of the rest of India. But, the rate at which the States could be pulled up depends upon the condition of each State.

#### G. I. WIRES FOR AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

\*2545. **Shri Alexander:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that over 1,000 automatic telephones have been lying idle in Trivandrum for a long time because of the non-availability of G. I. Wires and Government are losing a substantial amount of revenue on that account?

(b) If so, what action was taken to make the wire available?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) A new automatic exchange was installed in Trivandrum on the 17th October, 1950. Some connections could not be given on account of non-availability of iron wire.

(b) A quantity of wire has now been obtained and has been sent to Trivandrum.

**Shri Alexander:** May I know how far the replacement of the semi-automatic phones by automatic phones has been completed in Trivandrum and when will the process be completed?

**Shri Kidwai:** I hope it will be possible to bring all the non-automatic lines to the new exchange and some lines will still remain to be allotted to new applicants.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the wires required for the automatic phones were not at all imported during the year in question?

**Shri Kidwai:** An order was placed and the wires were received late. We are enquiring into the causes of delay but all our purchases are through the Industry and Supply Ministry.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

\*2546. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the cost of maintaining the National Highways for the years 1944 to 1950?

(b) What is the amount paid for each year to each state during the same period?

(c) What is the cost of maintenance per mile in each State during the same period?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) to (c). The Centre assumed liability for the construction and maintenance of National Highways in the Part 'A' States with effect from the 1st April 1947 and in the Part B States from 1st April 1950.

A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 27].

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Sir, is it a fact that the portions of National Highways passing through municipal limits or through the limits of big corporations are in a bad condition and if so, what is the policy regarding the improving of the condition of these portions of the National Highways?

**Shri Santhanam:** At present the National Highway passing through municipal limits is not considered part of the National Highway and the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of that portion rests with the municipal body.

**Shri Shiva Rao:** Sir, with reference to the Statement which the hon. Minister has laid on the Table of the House, may I know whether there is any reference in it to the National Highway from Cape Comorin to Bombay?

**Shri Santhanam:** There is still no such National Highway, we propose to

develop it as a Semi-National Highway.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Is it a fact that the cost of materials and so the cost of maintenance have gone very high, and if so, what extra grant is being proposed to be given by the Government of India for the proper maintenance of the National Highways?

**Shri Santhanam:** It will be clear from the Statement that the maintenance cost also is going up. I am prepared to admit that we have not yet been able to maintain our National Highways to the standard I would like to, but that depends upon the state of finances of the Government of India.

**Shri M. L. Gupta:** Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that a traveller by the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to Delhi is delayed by about three hours in crossing the river Sone because there is no road bridge there, neither adequate facilities to load or unload a car are available?

**Mr. Speaker:** I believe the hon. Member is not asking for information but making a suggestion for action.

**Shri M. L. Gupta:** No, Sir. I am asking whether.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, it is in the form of a question, but he wants a bridge to be constructed at the place.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** Sir, what is the definition of a Semi-National Highway and where has it been defined in the literature provided?

**Shri Santhanam:** A Semi-National Highway is a Highway which is maintained both by the Centre and the State jointly.

**Shri Sidhva:** Sir, the hon. Minister stated that the responsibility of maintaining in good condition the portion of the National Highway passing through a municipality is that of the municipality. Where there is a very long stretch of such road in the municipal limits, in such a case also, has the municipality to maintain it and meet the cost from its own funds?

**Shri Santhanam:** Yes. That was the Nagpur Plan. This has come up for reconsideration at one of the Transport Advisory Council meetings and it has been agreed to reconsider the matter when finances improve.

#### MANUFACTURE OF TELEPHONE EQUIPMENTS

\*2547. **Shri Rathnaswamy:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many workshops in India other than the one at Bangalore are engaged in the manufacture of telephone equipments;

(b) how many skilled technicians are working in these workshops; and

(c) how far "own your telephone" system has helped Government to improve Telephone Development Scheme?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) Four.

(b) A total of 2,039.

(c) The "own your telephone" system has enabled the Government to collect advance rentals of the order of Rs. 215 lakhs up to the 20th February 1951. This amount is being utilised on expansion of telephone systems in general by supplementing the capital grant. Sir, I may add that though the question was about workshops other than the one at Bangalore, my answer covers the Bangalore workshop also, and if the hon. Member wants the break-up of the figures, I am prepared to give it to him.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Sir, what is the average monthly production of telephones in these workshops, including the one in Bangalore?

**Shri Kidwai:** I remember a few days ago there was a question about the average production and the figure was given here; but I do not have the figure now with me.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** What is the average cost of telephones manufactured in this country?

**Shri Kidwai:** I do not have the figure here.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** In view of the fact that we are soon reaching self-sufficiency in the matter of telephone equipments do Government intend stopping the import of these equipment articles from foreign countries and if so since when will they stop it?

**Shri Kidwai:** Whatever we can manufacture here, we do not import. As I stated the other day, in about three years' time we will be self-sufficient and then we will not import anything, except the raw material that the workshops cannot produce in the country.

**Shri Rudrappa:** A large number of telephone parts are being imported. Is that due to the shortage of skilled workers in our country or is it due to the shortage of the machinery necessary to make these parts?

**Shri Kidwai:** We started the factory about three years back and the programme is after the completion of the factory we will manufacture the whole equipment here, say in five years. We are already manufacturing the larger part of the equipment and I hope in another two or three years it will be possible to manufacture all the things required.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Have Government any specific plans for giving facilities for training in the various aspects of the manufacture of telephone equipments?

**Shri Kidwai:** When the factory is working, we will always accept apprentices for training. In some of the workshops we are accepting apprentices and after getting training, they get employed in these concerns.

**PASSENGERS Satyagraha at GORAKHPUR RAILWAY STATION**

\*2548. **Shri Krishnanand Rai:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any truth in the report published in the *Leader*, dated 14th February 1951 that hundreds of passengers offered *Satyagraha* on 12th February 1951, at Gorakhpur Railway station for lack of accommodation in a branch train of Oudh Tirhut Railway and were baton-charged and man-handled by the police?

(b) Is it a fact that Oudh Tirhut Railway due to lack of wagons and sufficient trains, is still running overcrowded as in war time?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The report is highly exaggerated and materially incorrect.

(b) Overcrowding in trains, especially during the *Mela* season, is reported on certain sections over the O.T. Railway. The general position has, however, improved with the introduction of additional trains and more coaches.

**Shri Krishnanand Rai:** Is it a fact that tickets are issued on Indian Railways without any consideration to the accommodation available and is there any proposal before Government to change this policy?

**Shri Santhanam:** So far as the III Class and Inter-Class are concerned, it is not possible to coordinate the number of tickets and the number of seats or accommodation available; the accommodation changes from station

to station, and so it is not possible to have a complete account. But every effort is made to see that normally as much accommodation as is necessary is available.

**Shri Krishnanand Rai:** May I know whether under the existing rules a passenger with a ticket has the inherent right to get accommodation from the Railway authorities?

**Shri Santhanam:** He has the right to get accommodated in the train, but whether the normal amount or extent of accommodation is available or not is more than anyone can say at any particular moment.

**Shri Chaliha:** Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that about 300 to 400 persons ride on the roofs of the trains from Katihar to Siliguri every day?

**Shri Santhanam:** We are increasing the number of trains in that area.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** In view of the fact that a passenger with a ticket has not the inherent right to demand and get accommodation from the Railway authorities, may I know why the tickets are issued?

**Shri Santhanam:** That is one of the risks which any man who buys a ticket takes on himself in the present state of things.

**Mr. Speaker:** If tickets are refused, then the question will come back the other way. Next question.

**BARODA AND MEHSANA RAILWAY WORKSHOPS**

\*2549. **Shri R. Khan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred, on the Baroda and Mehsana Workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950; and

(b) the policy adopted by Government in the absorption of the staff of Gaekwar Railways in B. B. and C. I. Railway?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The expenditure incurred on the Baroda and Mehsana workshops of the B.B. & C.I. Railway for the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 is given below:

| Year | Expenditure incurred on                |                                         |
|------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
|      | Baroda<br>(Figures in lakhs of rupees) | Mehsana<br>(Figures in lakhs of rupees) |
| 1948 | 10.17                                  | 1.94                                    |
| 1949 | 19.50                                  | 1.73                                    |
| 1950 | 14.10                                  | 1.74                                    |



(b) The non-gazetted staff of the Gaekwar Railways have been absorbed in equated posts and grades on the B.B.&C.I. Railway as determined by an *Ad hoc* Committee on the basis of the duties and responsibilities of the posts and have been given the option either to elect the C.P.C. Scales of pay or retain their existing scales of pay.

As regards the gazetted staff, the arrangements governing their final absorption are still under examination.

**Shri R. Khan:** How long will it take to finalise?

**Shri Santhanam:** So far as class 3 is concerned orders have been finally issued and they are being absorbed. So far as the gazetted staff is concerned, that is still under consideration and I think final orders will be passed very soon.

**Dr. Deshmukh:** What is the number of persons who have not yet been absorbed?

**Shri Santhanam:** All the people there are in employment but it is a question of fitting them into the B.B.&C.I. system and that is being done.

#### GROWING OF JUTE IN STATES

\*2550. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiment has been conducted as to the suitability of land and water to grow jute in States other than West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what is the result?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Yes.

(b) Exploratory trials conducted in Bombay, Madras and Travancore have, generally, yielded encouraging results.

**Shri Sanjivayya:** Have Government incurred on this experiment any expenditure: and, if so, how much?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** They must have incurred expenditure but I would require notice as to the amount.

**Shri Sanjivayya:** What is the acreage of land at present under jute cultivation and what is the acreage expected to be brought under cultivation next year?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** So far as jute cultivation is concerned it is expected to have five lakh acres more land under jute. As regards its distribution in the three States I have mentioned

I have not got the figures here. In Bombay 6,000 additional acres were sown in the State. That is all the figures I have got here.

**Shri Sanjivayya:** May I know whether this Grow more-jute campaign has in any way affected the Grow-more-food campaign?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** There is no doubt that on account of this additional acreage for growing jute, as I have repeatedly told the House, there would be a certain amount of reduction in the acreage under food-grains. But it is intended that that reduction would be made good by paying special attention to intensive cultivation in other areas.

**Saikh Mohiuddin:** What is the produce per acre in Bombay?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** It is only experiments that are being made and I do not think we have got the figures of the production.

**Shri Rudrappa:** Are Government aware that in large parts of Mysore there is culturable waste land, where the rainfall is over 100 inches per year? Has any experiment been conducted in those parts?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** Not that I am aware of.

**Shri R. Velayudhan:** May I know whether the areas under jute cultivation in the Travancore-Cochin State were paddy fields formerly?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** Experiments were being made in Travancore but I cannot give figures as to how many acres.

#### GO AS YOU LIKE TICKETS

\*2551. **Shri Sanjivayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to review the system of issuing "Go As You Like Tickets"; and

(b) if so, from when?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) No.

(b) In view of the present high level of passenger traffic and shortage of passenger stock, it is not proposed to re-introduce this concession.

**Shri Sidhva:** Mr. Gopalswami Ayyangar promised in the House that he would consider the question of issuing week-end tickets. What is the position now?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise out of this question. This question relates to "Go as you like" tickets.

#### LAND UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS

\*2552. **Shri A. Joseph:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government have any proposals to reduce the area of land under commercial crops, particularly tobacco?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** No, Sir. Certain State Governments have, however, assumed powers to regulate the sowing of crops.

**Shri A. Joseph:** May I know whether there is any plan with the Government of India to compensate the kisans who are cultivating their land with food-stuffs in areas where they used to grow tobacco, with a view to help the Government?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** There is no scheme for compensation being given to them.

**Saikh Mohiuddin:** May I know whether the cultivation of tobacco in Bihar has decreased in comparison with the last two years?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** I want notice.

**Shri A. Joseph:** In view of the delay in import of foodgrains from other countries have Government issued any orders not to cultivate commercial crops so as to meet the food shortage in the next year?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member is making a suggestion.

**Pandit Krishna Chandra Sharma:** What is the ratio of the income on foodgrains in relation to the income from money crops per acre?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The income from cash crops is very much larger. I have given the figures to the House once and I have not got them with me at the moment.

#### FRUIT CULTIVATION

\*2554. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any planned scheme before Government for the intensive cultivation during the next few years of fruit as a supplementary or non-cereal substitute food for human consumption; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the scheme?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) and (b). At

present Government of India grant subsidies to the State Governments for increased production of foodgrains only. There is no Central Scheme for intensive cultivation of fruit trees. The State Governments have, generally been directed to give all possible encouragement to the growing of fruit trees on waste land and along side canals. During the last *Vana Mahotsava* in July, 1950 a large number of fruit trees are reported to have been planted throughout the country.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** As a result of the recent trade agreement between India and Pakistan, is more fruit coming to India from Pakistan than before? If so, what is the percentage of the increase?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** It does not arise out of this question but if he gives me notice I shall find it out.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** Is it a fact that 20 or 30 years ago people in India were more fruit-minded than they are today?

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think he can go into past history.

**Shri Raj Kanwar:** Is it a fact that owing to its expensiveness fruit is an article of food which is beyond the capacity of the common man to buy?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** I should think so. It is beyond his capacity but it depends upon the fruit also.

**Shri Lakshmanan:** May I know whether the direction that had been given to State Governments to grow more fruit trees was a part of the *Vana Mahotsava* scheme?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** It is a parallel movement.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri:** How many fruit trees have been planted during the last *Vana Mahotsava* celebration and how many of them have borne fruit?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** 91,42,033 trees were planted during the last *Vana Mahotsava*. The general report is that one fifth of them have survived. As regards the other question it is a matter of common knowledge that infants bear no fruit.

#### Short Notice Question and Answer

##### BREAKDOWN OF THE RATIONING MACHINERY IN BARODA

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the breakdown of the Rationing Machinery in Baroda?

(b) If so since when and what measures have been taken to meet this situation?

(c) What are the parts of Baroda which are worst affected due to this breakdown?

(d) What are the causes that led to these consequences?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Yes.

(b) Government of Bombay have allotted 6,000 tons of food-grains to Baroda and supplies against this are being rushed to that area.

(c) Rural parts of the district, particularly the talukas of Padra, Savli, Karjan, Sankheda and Dabhoi.

(d) Breakdown was due to inadequate stocks.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Is it a fact that some Congressmen who were serving on the Baroda District Food Advisory Committee resigned *en masse* as a protest against the persistent underestimation of the deteriorating food situation in Baroda by the Minister of Food of the Bombay Government?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think that question be better put in the Bombay Assembly.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** Is it a fact that early intimation was given to the Food Authorities by the Congressmen of those affected areas, and, if so, why did Government not take immediate action?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** That is really for the Bombay Government to answer.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** What is the total quantity of food grain sent to Baroda during the last three years?

**Mr. Speaker:** These are all questions for the Bombay Government. The Government of India, as the hon. Member will see, allot to States and the entire internal administration, I believe, is a matter for the States.

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** That is so.

**Shri Rathnaswamy:** One more question, Sir. How many acres of land were reclaimed and put under cultivation in Baroda during 1950-51?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** I want notice about that.

**Shri Sonavane:** Are there sufficient stocks of foodgrains in Baroda in order to ensure proper supplies to ration card holders?

**Shri K. M. Munshi:** The normal requirements of Baroda are about 4,000 tons per month. Against this, as I pointed out, the Bombay Government are despatching 6,000 tons this month,

that is in March. Further supplies are being arranged in April. In the rural areas of Baroda where the arrangements had broken down, Government shops have now begun to function.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

**\*2553. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Traffic Service Bureau of Calcutta submitted a representation on the 24th April 1950, (i) to consider the question of creating Regional Commissioners to hear appeals against the decision of Railway Claim Officers to minimise litigation; and (ii) to consider the desirability of issuing directives on Railway Claim Officers to honour "Letters of Authority" from the claimants under section 77 of the Railway Act, instead of demanding "General Power of Attorney" to avoid costs; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether Government have arrived at any decision?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) No representation of 24-4-1950 from the Traffic Service Bureau of Calcutta is traceable as having been received either in Railway Board's office or by the General Manager, E.I. and B. N. Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

### ARRAH-SASARAM LIGHT RAILWAY

**\*2555. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri B. R. Verma, M.L.C. (Bihar), addressed a long letter to the hon. Communication Minister of Bihar in regard to certain grievances of the travelling public on the Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway in the Shahabad District of Bihar in the month of September 1950, and forwarded a copy of the same to the Government of India;

(b) if so, have Government taken any step to remove those grievances?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) No copy of the communication referred to by the hon. Member is traceable as received by the Government of India. A copy has, however, been obtained from the Government of Bihar.

(b) The State Government, who are directly concerned in the matter, have already taken appropriate action on the complaint received from Shri B. R.

Verma, M.L.C. (Bihar). The report received from the Managing Agents of the railway also indicates that they have taken action on all the points raised by Shri Verma in respect of passenger amenities on that Railway.

#### PASTURE LAND

\*2556. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what was the extent of land classed as pasture land in the country State-wise in 1947-48;

(b) what is the extent now; and

(c) how many acres of such land have been assigned under the Grow More Food Scheme?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) The land classed as pasture land is included partly in the area under forests and partly in the area under "uncultivated land excluding current fallows". The extent of pasture land included in the latter category is not known. So far as forests are concerned, however, the area open to grazing of animals within the forest area under the control of the Forest Departments in 1947-48 was estimated at 70,789 square miles. An additional area of 34,782 square miles was open to grazing of animals which confine themselves to grass. A statement giving the state-wise details is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 28].

(b) The information has not yet become available.

(c) Under the 'Grow More Food Campaign' reclamation of waste land is carried out both in forest and non-forest areas. A total of 653,000 acres of waste land was reclaimed during 1949-50 by the Central Tractor Organisation and the State Governments. The area planned to be reclaimed during 1950-51 is 674,000 acres. The extent of pasture land included in the reclaimed area is not separately known.

#### TRAINING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

\*2557. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of Departmental officers sent to foreign countries for specialised training during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(b) How many of them have come back after completing their training?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) 13 Departmental candidates were sent during 1949-50 and 14 during 1950-51.

(b) 19.

#### RAILWAY SCHOOLS

\*2558. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the various State Railway schools in India—High, Middle, and Primary, Indian and Anglo-Indian with the total number of Indian and Anglo-Indian pupils in each of these schools, and the expenditure *per capita* on Indian and Anglo-Indian pupils;

(b) the qualifications of the teaching staff in each of the Railway schools, and the present salary and scale of pay of each of them; and

(c) whether it is proposed to close down any of these schools, and, if so, why?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** The information is being collected from the Railway Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### WOMEN'S WAITING ROOMS

\*2559. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that women's waiting rooms, on the B. N. Railway suburban section in West Bengal, have been abolished, without any reference to the Local Advisory Committees or the travelling public; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The women's waiting rooms of the B. N. Railway suburban section in West Bengal have been abolished with the concurrence of the Local Advisory Committees.

(b) The reason for the abolition was that these rooms were not being utilised to any considerable extent and it was considered that the accommodation thus released could be better utilised for third class passengers.

#### RAILWAY WATCH AND WARD STAFF

\*2560. **Shri B. K. Pani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of staff of the Watch and Ward, B. N. Railway, dismissed, discharged, suspended or otherwise punished during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950; and

(b) how many of the staff referred to above were taken back into their services after their cases were re-examined on appeals?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) The total number of staff of the Watch

and Ward Department of the B. N. Railway, dismissed, discharged and suspended is as follows:

|                              | 1948 : 1949 : 1950 |     |     |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| (i) Dismissed and discharged | 255                | 105 | 98  |
| (ii) Suspended               | 78                 | 100 | 104 |

Detailed information is not readily available with regard to the number of staff otherwise punished during the aforesaid years.

(b) The number of staff taken back into service after their cases were re-examined on appeals is as follows:

|      |   |
|------|---|
| 1948 | 7 |
| 1949 | 3 |
| 1950 | 5 |

#### CITY ALLOWANCES TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

\*2561. **Shri B. K. Pani:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the principle of giving city allowances to the railway employees?

(b) In how many places are such city allowances given on the B. N. Railway and what are their names?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) City compensatory and house rent allowances are paid to non-gazetted staff in cities having a population of over 5 lakhs and only house rent allowance to non-gazetted staff in cities having a population of more than one lakh.

(b) Both City Compensatory allowance and house rent allowance are paid at two places on the B. N. Railway viz., Calcutta and Nagpur. Only house rent allowance is paid at three places, viz. Asansol, Jamshedpur and Vizagapatam.

#### VEGETABLE SEEDS SUPPLYING NURSERIES

\*2562. **Shri B. K. Pani:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of vegetable seeds supplying nurseries which are financially or technically helped by Central Government?

(b) Are Government aware of the fact that a great loss in vegetable crop is sustained by the agriculturists due to the unreliable seeds supplied by various nurseries?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Government of India do not give any assistance, technical or financial, to nurseries or vegetable seed merchants. They are however running a Central Vegetable Breeding Station for breed-

ing improved types of vegetable seeds and for producing stock seeds of standard quality for multiplication by growers.

(b) Yes. Government have already drafted a "Seed Act" and recommended its adoption to the State Governments. This Act is intended to regulate the quality, production and distribution of seeds.

#### DRIED LEAVES AS COMPOST MANURE

\*2563. **Shri Kannamwar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the dried leaves of the street trees are burnt or are used for compost manure in Delhi?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** A major portion of the dried leaves in Delhi is collected and handed over to the Horticultural Division of the Central Public Works Department for conversion into compost manure. Some portion is also burnt or dumped when the cost of transporting it is uneconomical.

#### GAS PLANT FOR MANURE PRODUCTION

\*2564. **Shri Kannamwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what steps are Government taking to popularise the newly invented gas-plant at the Pusa Research Institute, for production of cow-dung-manure?

(b) How many apparatuses of this gas-plant have been distributed to the villages?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) The hon. Member is referred to the reply given to Prof. Ranga's Starred Question No. 624 on the 4th December, 1950. Quotations are being invited for the fabrication of a plant bigger than the existing pilot plant at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. It is necessary to work out a suitable and practical modification of the existing design so that it may be economical for adoption on a large scale. Popularisation of the plant will be taken upon completion of this work.

(b) The question does not arise till the smallest economic unit has been determined.

#### NIGHT AIR MAIL SERVICE

\*2565. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state what are the air lines which are running the daily night mail?

(b) What subsidies, if any, are given to them?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) Himalayan Aviation Limited, Calcutta and Air-India

Limited, Bombay, operate night air services. Mail also is carried on these services.

(b) No special subsidies are given to these companies apart from the scheme of financial assistance under which all Indian air companies are paid at 0-9-0 per gallon of petrol used by them.

#### TOBACCO CULTIVATION

\*2566. **Shri Chandrika Ram:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land under the cultivation of tobacco in the State of Bihar; and

(b) whether the acreage has been reduced in 1950-51 due to the shortage of food in the State?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) and (b). The area of land under tobacco in Bihar in 1949-50 was estimated at 55,455 acres, as compared with 60,760 acres in 1948-49. Figures for 1950-51 are not yet available.

#### CARRIAGE OF WAGONS AT MANIHARIGHAT

\*2567. **Shri Chaliha:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the capacity of the ferry to carry Railway wagons across the Ganga at Maniharighat on the Assam Rail-link?

(b) What is the percentage of goods carried over the Assam Rail link to total goods carried to Assam in the years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950 by the River steamer services and by Railways?

(c) What is the time taken to carry tea from the district of Sibsagar and Dibrugarh to T. T. Shed Kidderpore?

(d) What percentage of tea has been declared unfit for human consumption carried over the Assam Rail link in the years 1949 and 1950?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) There is no wagon ferry service between Sakrigalighat and Manihari Ghat across the Ganga.

(b) It is not possible to give exact percentages of goods carried over the Assam Rail Link to the total goods carried to Assam by the River Steamer Services and by Railways as precise information about goods carried by River Steamer Services is not available.

(c) Time taken to carry tea by all rail routes from the District of Sibsagar to Kidderpore varies from 17 to 30 days. The time taken from Dibrugarh to Kidderpore is 15 to 20 days.

(d) The percentage of tea declared unfit for human consumption carried over the Assam Rail Link in the years 1949 and 1950 has been one tea chest out of one lac tea chests.

#### SUGAR AND WHEAT FOR ASSAM

\*2568. **Shri Chaliha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the non-availability of sugar and wheat in the towns of Assam and in the villages;

(b) whether any rice has been exported in the years 1950 and 1951 from Assam, if so, what quantity; and

(c) whether any rice has been allotted to the State of Assam in the year 1951 and whether it has reached the State already and if not, what steps have been taken to transport rice to the State?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Government have not received any reports.

(b) During 1950, exports of rice amounted to 10,400 tons while imports into Assam amounted to 6,500 tons. There have been no exports during 1951.

(c) Since the beginning of 1951, 15,000 tons of rice, consisting of 5,000 tons from imports, 7,000 tons from Tripura and 3,000 tons from Manipur, has been allotted to Assam. 5,000 tons allotted from imports has been despatched. The necessary arrangements for lifting quotas from Tripura and Manipur are being made by the Assam Government.

#### 'INLAND LETTER' SYSTEM

\*2569. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when was the 'Inland letter' system introduced?

(b) What is the total amount realised by sale of such letter forms?

(c) What is the cost of printing such forms?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) 2nd October 1950.

(b) About Rs. 6½ lakhs upto the 31st January 1951.

(c) Embossed letter-sheets cost Rs. 9-8-0 per thousand.

#### POST OFFICES GUIDE

\*2570. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when was the last Post Offices Guide printed?

(b) What arrangements are made to make the necessary corrections due

to alteration of names of places and addition of names of new Post offices?

**The Minister of Communications (Shri Kidwai):** (a) The last Post Office Guide corrected up to 30th June 1948, was published in two parts; the first part was made available to the public in June, 1949, and the second part in June, 1950.

(b) The corrections caused by the alteration of names of places and addition of names of new post offices are published in weekly Circulars issued by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs. All these changes are embodied in the subsequent edition.

#### IRON AND STEEL QUOTA FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

\*2571. **Shri Kannamwar:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the agriculturists of Madhya Pradesh are suffering for want of allotment of sufficient iron and steel quota for their bullock carts tyres and other agricultural purposes?

(b) What is the increased agricultural iron and steel quota in the year 1950?

(c) Do Government propose to allot more quota than that of the last year?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) The Government of India have no information on the point.

(b) A separate quota of iron and steel for agricultural purposes was first allocated from April, 1949. During the period January to December 1950, 6560 tons of steel were allotted to Madhya Pradesh Government as against 4107.5 tons during April to December, 1949.

(c) Allocations are made with reference to total demands and available supply. In view of the existing international situation, the supply position of iron and steel has deteriorated during recent months; and it does not, therefore, appear to be feasible to increase the quota of Madhya Pradesh in the near future.

#### DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

\*2572. **Shri Bhatt:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced as capital to the Delhi Transport Service by the Government of India till today;

(b) the amount received by way of interest yearwise and the percentage of interest;

(c) the gross incomes, expenditures itemwise and net profits since the running of the Delhi Transport Service;

(d) the total number of serviceable and unserviceable buses in the last three years; and

(e) the number of passengers carried, routes opened, route mileage covered in the last three years by the Delhi Transport Service?

**The Minister of State for Transport and Railways (Shri Santhanam):** (a) to (c). The information asked for is given on pages 28-29 of Part I of the annual report of Ministry of Transport for the year 1950-51, copies of which have been circulated to Members of Parliament. The rate of interest on Capital was fixed at 3.2 per cent. during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 when the service was operated departmentally. The rate of interest payable by the Delhi Road Transport Authority which took over the undertaking on the 1st April 1950 has not so far been fixed.

(d) and (e). Five statements giving the information required are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 29.]

#### Vanamahotsava

\*2573. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Governments have been directed to observe the Second Vanamahotsava in July next;

(b) if so, what is the programme for that Vanamahotsava;

(c) how many trees in all were country during the last Vanamahotsava, and how many of them have survived; and

(d) the other concrete results of the last Vanamahotsava?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the letter issued to the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 30.]

(c) and (d). About 3.64 crores of trees were planted throughout the country during the last Vanamahotsava. Information from Assam, Madras, Travancore-Cochin and Jammu and Kashmir States is still awaited. Exact information regarding the number of trees which will survive is not available yet as a large percentage of the trees which are seemingly dead will put forth new shoots during the coming monsoon. Figures of the number of trees which have survived are not yet available but estimates sent by

some States show that about 50 per cent. have survived

#### TRACTORS AND LAND RECLAMATION

153. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government purchased tractors in order to reclaim three million acres of *kans* infested land;

(b) how many acres of such land have actually been reclaimed up to date;

(c) whether the target for 180 tractors, was 150,000 acres, if so, why it could not be reached;

(d) the period that elapsed between the receipt of tractors in Bombay and their despatch to Delhi or to the sites concerned;

(e) whether, along with the tractors, Government purchased hundreds of British-made root rakes and bulldozers;

(f) if so, to what use they have been put; and

(g) whether it is a fact that 30 heavy-duty deep-tillage cultivators despatched from Bombay in 1947 in 15 railway wagons have still not reached New Delhi?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Yes. It is the intention of the Government of India to reclaim three million acres of *Kans* infested land with the help of 345 tractors in a period of seven years beginning with 1950. 150 tractors were accordingly purchased for use during 1950 and an additional 60 for use in 1951. During the 1950 season, only 140 tractors could, however, be put into operation as the remaining ten were received too late for operations. All the 210 tractors are working this season.

(b) The total area reclaimed with the help of these tractors upto the 28th February, 1951 is 76,728 acres. Besides, another 1,55,542 acres have been reclaimed with the help of old tractors taken over from American Army Surpluses in 1946.

(c) The target for 150 tractors during 1950 was 150,000 acres but this target was subject to each unit of 15 tractors working for a minimum of 20,000 hours. Owing to the late arrival of machinery and equipment, only 33 per cent. of the required hours could be worked, and 11,056 hours were spent on bush clearance. The actual ploughing hours were thus only 46,162 and the actual output 40,363 acres.

(d) The first instalment of tractors was received in Bombay towards the

end of October, 1949 and the last in September, 1950. They were despatched from Bombay in the period November, 1949 to October, 1950 to Bairagarh (Bhopal) or the sites of operations. The main reasons for the delay at Bombay were the difficulties in getting railway cranes and special type wagons.

(e) 42 root rakes were purchased from the U.K. No bulldozers were purchased from U.K., but 29 have been purchased from U.S.A.

(f) The equipment has been used for bush clearance, stumping and root-raking in *Kans* infested areas, and also for jungle clearance operations in U.P., for which 30 tractors have been separately earmarked.

(g) No heavy-duty deep-tillage cultivators were despatched from Bombay to the Central Tractor Organisation. If the reference is to Pashabhai pan breakers, they have all been received.

#### PEDIGREE BULLS AND BUFFALOES

154. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the various types of pedigree bulls and buffaloes in India?

(b) Have any cross-breeding tests been performed at any of the Veterinary Research Institutes and if so, with what results?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) A statement giving the names of various types of pedigree bulls and buffaloes in India is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 31.]

(b) No, if by cross breeding the hon. Member means breeding of Indian cows with foreign bulls. A certain amount of this cross breeding has, however, been attempted at Military Dairy Farms in India during the last half century. The results show that while it is a short cut to increased milk production, it has its own defects. It is found that with increased proportion of foreign blood the animals become very susceptible to diseases. Secondly cross-bred animals cannot function unless management and disease control of a very high order are available.

No cross breeding amongst Indian Breeds has been done at any Research Institute. Grading up of local inferior cattle in backward areas is, however, done as a routine measure in villages possessing bulls of well defined breeds.

#### KHANDSARI SUGAR

155. **Shri Ramaswamy Naidu:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what are the States where *Khandsari* sugar is manufactured?



(b) What is the duty levied on such sugar in the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51?

(c) What are the reasons for not raising the duty on *Khandsari* sugar proportionate to the tax on sugar?

(d) What is the total quantity of *Khandsari* sugar produced in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Mostly Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Re. 0-8-0 per cwt.

(c) So many manufacturers of *Khandsari* sugar have power may not switch over to manually operated *Khandsari* factories which are exempted from the levy of excise duty.

(d) Total quantity of *khandsari* sugar produced in the year 1949-50 is roughly estimated to be 175,000 tons. Accurate figures are not available. No estimate can yet be made of the production in the 1950-51 season.

#### SALE OF EXCESS PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

**156. Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar factories would be allowed to sell in 375 P.S.

the free market their excess production over the basic quota fixed in this respect by Government for each factory;

(b) whether all factories have completed cane crushing operations for the seasons, if not, how many have completed, how many will complete in March and how many in April, 1951;

(c) whether the basic quota has been fixed for each factory, if so, on what basis; and

(d) whether ten lakh tons of Government's share has been already produced for the purpose of rationed distribution and if not, what is the total quantity produced up to 11th March 1951?

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** (a) Yes.

(b) No. Out of 138 sugar factories working in the season 30 factories are reported to have closed down by 20th March, 1951. It is not possible to say how many more will close in March or how many will continue in April.

(c) A copy of the Press Note issued by Government on the subject is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XIX, annexure No. 32.]

(d) Yes.

Tuesday, 27th March, 1951



# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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VOLUME IX, 1951

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

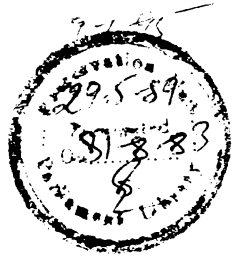
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Third Session

of the

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1950-51



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

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**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**

*Tuesday, 27th March, 1951*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

*(See Part I)*

11-49 A.M.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**STATEMENT re. FERTILIZER TRANSACTIONS**

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri K. M. Munshi):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing replies to certain questions raised during the discussion at 5 P.M. on the 2nd March, 1951 on the fertilizer transactions. [See Appendix XX, annexure 41].

**ELECTION TO COMMITTEES**

**STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE MINISTRIES OF (1) EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, (2) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, (3) HEALTH, AND (4) HOME AFFAIRS.**

**Mr. Speaker:** I have to inform the House that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Committees for the Ministries of External Affairs, Food and Agriculture, Health and Home Affairs, 15 nominations in the case of each of these Committees have been received.

As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these Committees, I declare the following Members to be duly elected:

**I. Standing Committee for the Ministry of External Affairs—**

1. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru
2. Seth Govind Das

37 PSD

3. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza
4. Shri Girija Sankar Guha
5. Shri P. Y. Deshpande
6. Shri Joachim Alva
7. Shri V. Nadimuthu Pillai
8. Dr. R. U. Singh
9. Srijiut Kuladhar Chaliha
10. Shri Dev Kanta Borooah
11. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh
12. Shri S. N. Mishra
13. Rev. Jerome D'Souza
14. Maulana Mohammad Saeed Masuodi
15. Shri V. Kodamdarama Reddy

**II. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture—**

1. Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh
2. Shri Nandkishore Das
3. Shri S. Sivan Pillay
4. Babu Ram Narayan Singh
5. Shri A. K. Menon
6. Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh
7. Shri Matfura Prasad Mishra
8. Dr. Mono Mohon Das
9. Shri Phani Gopal Sen
10. Thakur Lal Singh
11. Maulvi Wajed Ali
12. Sardar Sochet Singh
13. Shri G. A. Thimmappa Gowda
14. Chaudhari Ranbir Singh
15. Shri Lakshmi Shankar Yadav

**III. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Health—**

1. Shri Puli Ramaswamy.
2. Shrimati Kalawati Dixit
3. Babu Ram Narayan Singh
4. Dr. V. Subramaniam
5. Shrimati Kamala Chaudhri
6. Shri Ambika Charan Shukla.
7. Dr. K. V. Thakkar

[Mr. Speaker]

8. Shrimati Jayashri Raiji
9. Shri Bhola Raut
10. Shri Jamulapur Kesava Rao
11. Dr. Devi Singh
12. Shri A. E. T. Barrow
13. Shri Md. Ibrahim Ansari
14. Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan
15. Shri P. C. Birua.

IV. Standing Committee for the Ministry of Home Affairs—

1. Shri Gokul Lal Asawa
2. Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava
3. Shri Sohan Lal
4. Shri V. J. Gupta
5. Shri Shaik Galib
6. Shri Pranlal Thakorlal Munshi
7. Lala Achint Ram
8. Shri Muhammad Hifzur Rahman
9. Shri V. S. Sarwate
10. Shri P. Kodandaramiah
11. Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir
12. Shri H. C. Heda
13. Shri Shridhar Vaman Nalk
14. Shri D. Sanjivayya
15. Shri Deshbandhu Gupta.

GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—contd

SECOND STAGE

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the consideration of Demands for Grants. We have today the Demands for two Ministries, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. Has there been any allotment of time in respect of these Ministries?

**Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh):** Is it too much to ask you, Sir, to be so good as to allot a few more days for the discussion of the Demands—all the Demands I mean—in view of the fact that a month's supply has been voted already and the whole month of April is at our disposal for the discussion of Demands? We should be very grateful to you if you could allot at least one day for every Ministry if it could be arranged without inconvenience to the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am thankful to the hon. Member for having raised this point. Unless hon. Members revise their approach to these discussions, I

do not think it is possible to satisfy them by having merely a larger number of days. I might give the House the rough calculation—there may be a mistake of a day or two—but we have allotted four days for general discussion, a further 13 days for discussion on Demands which makes it 17 days, plus four more days for the Finance Bill, making in all 21 days. The practice in the House of Commons is that they allow about 20 days. If I am committing a misstatement hon. Members may kindly verify the practice and invite my attention to it, and I shall correct my statement.

Now, the remedy, as I have suggested previously, is that hon. Members should informally meet and decide that instead of trying to cover all the Ministries in one year they should select three or four Ministries, so that the whole Budget comes under review during the course of three or four years. That was done even previously when the Central Legislative Assembly was functioning. Old Members will perhaps support me in that, that they never tried to go through each and every Ministry. And it is no use trying to go through like that, unless the House wants to sit for an inordinately large number of days and leave no time to the Government to execute what the House discusses and decides. But that is a different matter.

Therefore, as there has been no agreement, all the Demands for Grants are placed like this. In fact, I myself was considering today, before I came in, as to how it is possible for Members to crowd all these Ministries and Departments in one day. I was just wondering, and I do so even now, whether hon. Members would not agree to drop certain Demands from discussion during this year and take up Demands in respect of Ministries which they think should have preference. If it is considered that it will be done in the new Parliament, then the old Parliament will function in the manner in which Members now desire, and there could not be any complaint for want of time.

**Shri Sidhya (Madhya Pradesh):** It is too late in this House.

**Mr. Speaker:** I know, but I had suggested it long before this. If the House does not want facilities for a proper discussion, then, of course, the Chair cannot help it. I suggested this about a fortnight ago and I believe the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs approached Members.

**Shri Sidhya:** We were not consulted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not know. He may not have consulted all, but I was informed that there was no agreement on the question of taking up any particular Demands of Ministries for discussion. Even now, it can be done. Today we cannot change it, but if the House comes to a conclusion, substantially unanimously, that it would select certain important Ministries—I would not suggest what those Ministries should be—but if the House agrees.....

**Shri Goenka (Madras):** Those Ministries which the Estimates Committee has examined may be taken.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am leaving it entirely to hon. Members. It is for them to adjust. I am merely concerned in seeing that the complaint that sufficient time is not given does not arise. In my opinion, 21 days ought to be sufficient, provided hon. Members do not aspire to reach all the four corners of the Administration in the same year.

**Shri Sidhva:** It is a good suggestion for next year.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even this year it can be adopted. Today, of course the two Ministries put down may be discussed. But hon. Members may meet informally and decide which particular Ministries they would like to take up. The remaining 11 days can be utilised for the discussion of those Ministries. There can easily be an adjustment on that point. With a view to meet the desire of hon. Members to have a larger number of days, I got meetings fixed even on Saturdays. The number was increased from 11 to 13. I do not think it is reasonably possible for people to sit for a very long time. Some hon. Members may like to, but others may not like it. Looking to the convenience of the entire House, I think the number of days allotted is reasonable, and the House should make the best possible use of them. It is not possible to do anything more in the matter.

**Shri Shiva Rao (Madras):** May I ask whether the elastic procedure that you have proposed would have retrospective effect? As you know, yesterday's debate on the Defence estimates was in one sense inconclusive and there was a very general desire expressed—I think it was in your absence—that another day should be allotted.

**Mr. Speaker:** I understand that one item is left over

**Shri Shiva Rao:** It is a very big item.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, it can be discussed, if the House so desires, for two days; but then, it should be within the framework of 13 days. If it is the

idea that the Session should be extended, I am afraid it will not be possible; nor is it desirable. After all, in financial procedure, everywhere in the world, there is finality of the discussions by a certain date. Therefore, extension will not be possible. As I was saying, even today hon. Members may come to a conclusion and begin with such Ministries immediately as they want to take.

**Shri Sidhva:** That is not possible

**Mr. Speaker:** If that is not possible, it is entirely for hon. Members to make the best use of the time available. All that I am particular about is that they should not complain, because the situation is one of their own creation.

**Shri Kamath:** Even as it is, is not the Session going to be extended?

**Mr. Speaker:** The session may be extended. We are not concerned with it. What we are concerned with is the finality to the discussion of the financial proposals of Government that have been placed before the House.

It is possible to adjust differently also. For example, four days have been allotted for the Finance Bill. Anything can be discussed on the Finance Bill. So, if the House agrees, it can put through that Bill within a day and devote three days more for the discussion of Ministries.

**Shri Goenka:** May I suggest for your very sympathetic consideration that a small Committee of this House may go into this matter and report to you by this evening as to which particular Ministries the House would like to take up, if it proposes to adopt the suggestion that you have made?

**Shri Sidhva:** No, Sir. It is too late now.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think this Committee suggestion involves more than what the Chair can be expected to do now. Instead of that, it can be better done by the Chair taking upon itself the responsibility of deciding as to which Ministries should be discussed. But that is a different matter. Let us now proceed.

12 Noon.

**Shri Sidhva:** This year under the new regime we have made a good start. We have had 21 days allotted and for 4 days we can discuss the Finance Bill. Much as we would like to extend the Session, we must see whether it is possible to do so. My point is that the suggestion that you have made is new to us. We did not know it before.

## [Shri Sidhva]

If we had known it, we would have discussed it. In my opinion, it is too late now to adopt it. Every hon. Member wants to place certain matters on behalf of his constituency and for the benefit of the country before the House. It is not possible to select two or three Ministries. It would be a good thing if we can come to an agreement, but it is not possible this time. Let us consider it next year. Let the programme stand as it is this year.

**Prof. K. T. Shah (Bihar):** On a point of information, may I enquire whether the period that you were pleased to mention is customarily given in the House of Commons for the discussion of the Budget includes the days of the whole House sitting as a House or also as the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means which discusses the details more fully?

**Mr. Speaker:** One of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons says:

"26 days being days before the 5th of August"—

5th of August is the final date by which the Budget has to be passed—

"shall be allotted to the business of supply in each Session."

But it is for an entirely different purpose, because there the supplies are discussed separately.

**Shri T. N. Singh (Uttar Pradesh):** If it is found by hon. Members that the proposal you have made finds favour and will be good to adopt, in the present circumstances the present arrangement should be stuck to; I would draw your attention to the fact that the discussion of the Demands relating to Works, Production and Supply Ministry and the Ministry of Natural Resources have been put down for one day. Now, Sir, the Ministry of Natural Resources covers the D.V.C. and other matters which the House has been trying to discuss for a long time. The Ministry of Works, Production and Supply includes a number of State enterprises which are also important. Since the general opinion of the House has been to discuss these questions fully and it has been postponing the discussion to the Budget debate, I would suggest that some adjustment or reshuffling should be made, so that these two Ministries may not be crowded out in one day.

**Shrimati Durgabai (Madras):** May I submit that education and health are receiving very inadequate attention even from the Chair? Would you be good enough to allot a day for each?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not for me to allot. I am prepared to abide by the

wishes of the House and pass orders accordingly. Let hon. Members discuss among themselves and decide. There is no part of the Government activity which is not important. Education, health, defence, external affairs: every subject is important. I repeat again that it is impossible to cover all these important aspects in one year. If as Mr. T. N. Singh pointed out, it is the desire of hon. Members to discuss a particular Demand more, let them come to an agreement among themselves that they want 2 days, 3 days or even 4 days for a particular Ministry and I shall have no objection to alter the present allotment. I shall abide by the wishes of the House, although I wish to reiterate that there will not be a 22nd day for this.

**The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** We have already spent ten minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** But we are utilising the time for a very useful purpose. However, let us take no more time and start with the Demands.

**Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh):** May I suggest, Sir, that each year we might take up only such Ministries as have been considered by the Estimates Committee. (Interruption).

**Mr. Speaker:** I think this is a matter which may better be discussed informally by the Members themselves and an agreement arrived at. Of course, the suggestion is a good one, because hon. Members in that case will get a complete and much better picture of the working of the Ministries and will be able to discuss it better. But it is not for me to tell them what they should and should not discuss. It is a matter entirely for the hon. Members to decide. I am here only to see that they do not carry on discussion in an irrelevant or disorderly manner. What they should or should not discuss is not for me to decide.

**Shri Kamath:** Is this limit of 21 days sacrosanct?

**Mr. Speaker:** I think it will be sacrosanct for all times. We may now go to the Demands. We shall take up the Ministry of Education first. The discussion will go up to 3 P.M. What time does the hon. Minister require to reply?

مسٹر آف ایجوکیشن (مولانا)

(آد) : تھرب آدہ گھنٹہ لچ کے بعد -  
(Half an hour after luncheon)

**Mr. Speaker:** That means the hon. Minister will require half an hour after lunch. So the discussion must stop by one o' clock.

DEMAND NO. 14—MINISTRY OF  
EDUCATION

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 15—ARCHAEOLOGY

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 16—OTHER SCIENTIFIC  
DEPARTMENTS

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 17—EDUCATION

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Education'."

As regards the cut motions, the position, as I stated yesterday stands and I take it that no motion is going to be moved.

**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** There is hardly an hour at our disposal. May I therefore submit that the time-limit may be fixed at ten minutes, as a large number of Members wish to take part in the discussion?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have expressed myself very often that I would prefer speeches of a better quality than a larger number of speeches. But, then, if a larger number of hon. Members wish to speak, I have no objection even

to a time-limit of five minutes. At any rate, I have no objection to a time-limit of ten minutes.

**Shrimati Durgabai:** Would it be possible to extend the discussion for half an hour at least, beyond five o'clock.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think it is possible. I notice that late in the evening, we are not so efficient as we are in the morning. Then again half an hour really speaking means nothing. If at all the House proposes to speak the whole of tomorrow, there is some point in it. But sitting for half an hour more, to my mind, serves no purpose, except perhaps two or three hon. Members may have an opportunity of speaking. That is, however, a matter which we may consider at five o'clock, and not now.

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह (बिहार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे खुशी है कि शिक्षा विभाग पर बोलने का मुझे मौका मिला है और इस के लिये भी मुझे खुशी है कि भारत की शिक्षा का भार मौलाना आजाद जैसे तपे तपाये नेता के कंधों पर है। मुझे विश्वास है कि उन के नेतृत्व में भारत का एक एक आदमी शिक्षित हो जायगा। लेकिन अब तक जो व्यवस्था इस बारे में की गई है तथा मौलाना आजाद ने हम लोगों से जिन जिन बातों की शिकायतें की हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि भारत के बजट में उतने रुपये की व्यवस्था शिक्षा के लिये नहीं की गई है जितने की की जानी चाहिये थी।

आजाद साहब का विचार था कि शिक्षा के लिये कम से कम १५ करोड़ रुपये दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं भी समझता हूँ कि यहाँ के ३५ लाख निवासियों को शिक्षित करने के लिये कम से कम ३५ करोड़ रुपये जरूर दिया जाना चाहिये था लेकिन इस बजट में जैसा कि आजाद साहब ने कहा है, उन के विभाग के लिये केवल सात करोड़ रुपये ही दिये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह रकम बहुत कम है और इस को बढ़ाना चाहिये।

[**डॉ० राम सुभाष सिंह**]

साथ ही मैं शिक्षा विभाग को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग को किन किन तरीकों से काम करना चाहिये। अब तक हिन्दुस्तान में शिक्षा की जो व्यवस्था है उस से आम तौर से चारों तरफ असन्तोष फैला हुआ है। राष्ट्रपति जी मे ले कर छोटे छोटे तबकों में भी लोग बराबर यह शिकायत करते हैं कि शिक्षा विभाग अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा है। आज यह देखने में आता है कि शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से बहुत सराहना की गई है कि यूनेस्को (UNESCO) की तरफ से यहाँ जल्से किये जायें और उन पर लाखों रुपये खर्च किये जायें। इसी नीति के फलस्वरूप आज यहाँ तरह तरह के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जलसे कराये जा रहे हैं। भारत के अनपढ़ों को शिक्षित करने के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जा रहा है, पर यूनेस्को के प्रोग्राम को पूरा करने के लिये १ लाख २० हजार रुपये जरूर खर्च किये जायेंगे। अनपढ़ों को शिक्षित बनाने के लिए भारत के सात लाख गावों में बम से बम एक एक रेडियो देने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। यदि एक एक रेडियो देने का इन्तजाम आज शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से किया गया होता तो बहुतेरे अनपढ़ तबके के लोग आज शिक्षित हो गये होते। हालांकि मौलाना आजाद खुद आला दज के विद्वान हैं लेकिन उन्होंने अभी तक कुछ भी इस ओर नहीं किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि भारत में जितने दिनों कांग्रेस का आन्दोलन चलता रहा उतने दिनों के दरम्यान जितने राष्ट्रीय विद्यालय कायम किये गये थे उन सबों की तरफ अब तक शिक्षा विभाग का तनिक भी ध्यान आकृष्ट नहीं हुआ। खुद आजाद साहब भी काशी विद्यापीठ की प्रबन्धकारिणी के स्यात् सदस्य हैं। काशी विद्यापीठ, तिलक

विद्यापीठ, गुजरात विद्यापीठ, पटना विद्यापीठ तथा जामियां मिल्लिया बगैरह संस्थाओं ने राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में जो सहायता और सेवा की है उतनी और किसी संस्था ने नहीं की है। भारत में ऐसी भी संस्थायें हैं जहाँ के स्नातक निकल कर भारत का बटवारा कराने के कार्य में सहयोग देते थे और आज शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से ज्यादा सहायता उन्हीं संस्थाओं को दी जाती है बजाय उन संस्थाओं के जिन संस्थाओं ने आज आजाद साहब को यहाँ पर शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर आरूढ़ कराने में सहयोग दिया। उन संस्थाओं को कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती।

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

विद्यापीठों के सवाल को लीजिये। शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से उन का नाम ले कर यह उदाहरण दिया जाता है कि लोगों की आम शिकायत है कि वहाँ के स्नातक उतने चतुर नहीं होते जितन कि होने चाहियें, उन के विद्यार्थी उतनी तारीफ के पात्र नहीं होते जितनी और शिक्षण संस्थाओं के होते हैं। यह भी कहा जाता है कि इन राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों के समझ भी नहीं होती और जो बड़े बड़े उसूल हैं उन की बारीकियों और खूबियों को वे नहीं समझते। यह इस देश के लिये और खास तौर से शिक्षा विभाग के लिये बड़े धर्म की बात है। हम यह मानते हैं कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन (Union Public Service Commission) ब्रिलिएंट (brilliant) और ब्राइट स्टूडेन्ट्स (bright students) को लेती है। यह खुशी की बात है। लेकिन आज राष्ट्रीय विद्यालयों से जो विद्यार्थी निकले हैं और जिन्होंने देश को स्वतंत्र कराने में इतना सहयोग दिया, जानें दीं और फांसी पर चढ़

और आज तक देश की सेवा करते आ रहे हैं, उन सबों को अभी तक इस यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन की परीक्षाओं में बैठने का भी मौका नहीं मिलता। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आज जिस यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन को उन के त्याग के बल पर यह अधिकार दिये गये हैं या इस गवर्नमेंट को भी अधिकार दिये गये हैं वह गवर्नमेंट इस प्रकार से उन लोगों की उपेक्षा करे तो शायद यह बड़े शर्म की ही चीज नहीं होगी बल्कि यह देश के लिये खतरे की चीज होगी। इस चीज को आज्ञादा साहब ध्यान में रखें और जल्द से जल्द काशी विद्यापीठ तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं को स्वीकार करें। यह कहा जाता है कि उन की स्वीकृति के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक कमिटी बनायी गयी है। पर उस कमिटी के अधिकांश मंत्री आज समझते नहीं हैं कि इन संस्थाओं ने क्या सेवा की है, वह शायद समझ भी नहीं सकेंगे भले ही वह किसी ओहदे पर हों।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि आज जो फॉरेन कंट्रीज (Foreign Countries) हैं, मान लीजिये कि अमरीका का ही सवाल है, वहां हमारे एजुकेशनल अट्चेस हैं अन्य दूसरे देशों में भी हमारे एजुकेशनल अट्चेज (Educational Attaches) हैं। जितने स्टूडेंट्स (Students) अमरीका में हैं उन में से केवल सरकारी छात्रों की देख रैख की जाती है। एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से भेजे गये सरकारी छात्र शायद सवा सौ या डेढ़ सौ होंगे जब कि इस एजुकेशन अट्चेज पर खर्च करने के लिये चार लाख छिआसी हजार रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

مولانا آزاد : وہاں ہمارے ۷۰۰ سٹیوڈینٹس ہیں -

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : हो सकता है लेकिन यहाँ कई बार सवाल पूछा गया और मंत्री

जी की ओर से कहा गया कि पिछले एक या दो वर्षों में विदेशों में कोई छात्र नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

مولانا آزاد : یہ اورور سب سے اسکیم (overseas scheme) میں - لیکن جو کئے ہیں وہ واپس آ رہے ہیں -

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : जिस समय मैं वहाँ १ वहाँ ४८३ स्टूडेंट्स थे और उन में से अधिकांश संख्या प्राइवेट छात्रों की थी और उन लोगों को एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से कोई सहायता नहीं दी जाती थी जब कि इस विभाग पर चार लाख छिआसी हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। यह भी मान लिया जाय कि ७०० स्टूडेंट्स हैं। उतने छात्रों को केवल छात्रवृत्ति बांटने में चार लाख छिआसी हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। सिर्फ छात्रवृत्ति के पैक काट कर भेजने के लिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि एजुकेशन ची को वाशिंगटन में बैठे बड चेक काटने के लिये इस देश का चार लाख छिआसी हजार रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि आज के समय एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर भारत के ३५ करोड़ आदमियों को शिक्षित करने का भार है। यह देश की बड़ी भारी शिकायत है।

मान लीजिये कि आप बेसिक एजुकेशन (basic education) या और जो संस्थायें हैं उन संस्थाओं को आगे बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन आज का यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन उन संस्थाओं को मान्यता नहीं देता। सरकार में भी बेसिक शिक्षा पाये छात्र को कोई अख्तियार नहीं होता इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि बेसिक एजुकेशन का ढोंग रच कर उन लड़कों का भविष्य खराब किया जायेगा। ऐसी स्थिति में कोई समझदार लोग नहीं चाहेंगे कि उन का लड़का बेसिक स्कूलों में शिक्षा पाये चाहे वह कितना ही राष्ट्रीय हो। हय



[ डा० राम सुभाष सिंह ]

सब ढोंग की चीजें हैं। आप कितने ही बेसिक स्कूल और रूरल युनिवर्सिटियां (Rural Universities) कायम करें में इन्हें बिल्कुल बेकार समझता हूँ। रूरल और बेसिक एजुकेशन का चारों ओर प्रचार हो; लेकिन आप तो इस का प्रचार करते हैं और यूनिवर्सिटी पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन उस को तरजीह दे जो लड़का सूट और टाई में आये, उसी को आगे रखें कि वह अच्छा लड़का है तो वह तो एक दूसरे का कंट्राडिक्शन (Contradiction) है इस को खत्म करना चाहिये। आजाद साहब इस चीज की ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगे मुझे इस का पूरा विश्वास है।

अब हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी को लीजिये। आज यूनेस्को पर इतना खर्च किया जाता है, लाखों रुपया उस का जल्सा करने में फेंका जाता है पर एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भवन हिन्दू युनिवर्सिटी में नहीं बनवाया जाता। वह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थापना का विश्वविद्यालय है। यों भी बनारस शिक्षा का केन्द्र है तमाम भारत के लिये, आज कोई और इन्स्टीट्यूशन (institution) ऐसा नहीं है। यह सभी चीजें काउन्ट (count) करती हैं। इस लिये वहाँ कम से कम एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भवन की स्थापना जरूर की जानी चाहिये इस के साथ साथ में कहूंगा कि आप पर समूचे ३५ करोड़ लोगों को शिक्षित बनाने का भार है। इस के लिए अच्छा होता कि विश्व विद्यालयों में रात में भी पढ़ाई होती परन्तु ऐसा प्रबन्ध किसी विश्व विद्यालय ने नहीं किया गया है। आज हमारे यहां सेक्टरियेट और दूसरी दूसरी जगहों में हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं। और देशों में ऐसे लोगों का पढ़ाने का इन्तजाम रात में किया जाता है लेकिन यहाँ अभी जो विश्व-विद्यालय हैं उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है

जिस में कि यहाँ दिन में काम करने वाले लोग जा कर पढ़ सकें। इस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ इंडियन नेशनल कमीशन (Indian National Commission) जिस को बलाने पर बहुत रुपया खर्च किया जाता है और जिस फंडामेंटल एजुकेशन (fundamental education) का वह कमीशन प्रचार करता है उस फंडामेंटल एजुकेशन शब्द को अधिकांश भारतीय समझते ही नहीं। उस फंडामेंटल एजुकेशन के लिए मंत्रिमंडल ने कोई हिन्दी का शब्द अभी तक नहीं निकाला है जो कि भारतीयों को बोधगम्य हो। इस की तरफ मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आजाद साहब की जो जो चीजें होती हैं वह हमारे लिए आदर्श हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि हमारी भाषा ठीक नहीं है लेकिन उन की ओर से उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हमारे सवालों का उत्तर देते हुए वह स्कालर (Scholar) आदि शब्दों का प्रयोग करते हैं। इन उत्तरों को शिक्षा विभाग की ओर से अच्छी तरह से लिख कर देना चाहिये। हम किसी भी भाषा का शब्द लें पर उस को इस तरह से लिया जाय कि हम उस को अपना सकें।

अभी हाल ही में कल्चरल कान्फेरेन्स (cultural conference) में बोलते हुए मौलाना साहब ने रामायण का चित्र किया था। अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे छोटे स्कूलों से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय के कोर्स तक में रामायण हिन्दी के पाठ-क्रम में रखी जाती है, लेकिन आजाद साहब अब यह कहते हैं कि रामायण हिन्दी में नहीं है।

مولانا آزاد : یہ میں نے نہیں کہا -  
میں نے تو یہ کہا تھا کہ سابقین ہندسی  
ہرچ بہاشا سے الگ ہے -

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह बड़े मतभेद का विषय है।

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : आप शान्त रहिये।

मैं मौलाना साहब की आलोचना नहीं करता। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी और शिक्षा मंत्री जी की ओर से कहा जाता है कि जितने भी शब्द बाहर के हों उन को हिन्दी में लेना चाहिये। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरह के शब्द को जैसे स्टेशन आदि को हिन्दी में लावें, लेकिन रामायण को जो कि हिन्दी का अन्तराष्ट्रीय ध्याति का ग्रन्थ है उस को कहा जाता है कि यह हिन्दी से अलग है।

مولانا آزاد - یہ میں نے نہیں کہا کہ رامین ہندی نہیں ہے - بلکہ یہ کہا تھا کہ مادرن ہندی بوج بھاشا سے الگ ہے۔

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह : तो उन चीजों को आप अपनायें। मान लीजिये कि कुरान भी हिन्दी में लिखा है, तो हम कह सकते हैं कि वह भी हिन्दी में है।

इन सब चीजों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आज़ाद साहब जैसे तपे नपाये नेता इन सब चीजों पर गौर करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Bihar): Sir, I am glad that I have been given an opportunity to express my views regarding the Ministry of Education. I am also happy that the responsibility of educating the people of India is on the shoulders of an experienced and hardened leader like Maulana Azad. I am sure every individual of India will become literate under his able leadership. But all that has been done so far in this direction and also the complaints made by Maulana Azad show that the amount provided for education in the Budget is not adequate.

Maulana Azad was himself of the opinion that a sum of at least fifteen crores of rupees should have been provided for education and I also think that at least thirty-five crores of rupees should have been provided to educate thirty-five lakhs of the inhabitants here. But, as Maulana Azad said, only seven crores of rupees have been provided in the Budget for his Ministry. I think it is a very small amount and it should be increased.

But at the same time I have a suggestion to give to the Ministry of Education as to the lines on which it should proceed. There is generally an all round dissatisfaction with regard to the prevailing conditions of education. Everybody, from the President to an ordinary man, complains about the working of the Ministry of Education. Today, we find that the Ministry of Education has very strongly urged that conferences and functions should be held in our country on behalf of the UNESCO and large amounts of money should be spent on them. In pursuance of this policy they are holding various International functions here. They are not doing anything to educate the illiterate masses of our country but they must spend a sum of one lakh and twenty thousand rupees to carry out the UNESCO programmes. In order to educate our masses they should at least provide one radio in each of the seven lakh villages of India. Had a radio been provided there by the Ministry, many of the illiterate persons of our villages might have become educated. Although Maulana Azad himself is a very learned man, yet he has not done anything in this direction.

Another point is, that the Ministry of Education has not paid the slightest attention towards those national institutions which were established in India during the Congress struggle for freedom. Perhaps Maulana Azad himself is a Member of the Managing Committee of Kashi Vidyapith. There are institutions like Kashi Vidyapith, Tilak Vidyapith, Gujrat Vidyapith, Patna Vidyapith and Jamia Millia etc., which have rendered so much service and help in the national struggle as has not been done by any other institution. There are also such institutions in India, the graduates of which gave their co-operation and worked for the division of India and today the Ministry of Education is giving more help to these institutions instead of those to whose co-operation and struggle Maulana Azad owes his present office of the Minister of Education. Take the case of Vidyapiths. The Ministry of Education, quoting them as instances

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA  
in the Chair]

says that people have a complaint that the graduates of these universities are not so smart as should be and their scholars are not up to the standard of other universities. It is said that the students and scholars of these national universities are not intelligent and they do not understand the finer points of important principles. It is a matter of great shame for our country and in particular for the Ministry of Education. We admit that only brilliant and bright students are selected by the Union Public Service Commission. It is very good. But those students, who came out of these national universities and who gave their co-operation and made all sorts of sacrifices during the struggle for freedom, are not even given any opportunity to appear before the Union Public Service Commission. I would say that if the Union Public Service Commission which enjoys its present powers due to the sacrifices of these people or if this Government, which has been given its powers by the people, starts neglecting and ignoring the people in this way, it shall not be a matter of shame only but will also prove a source of danger to our country. Maulana Azad must take this fact into consideration and give recognition to Kashi Vidyapith and other national institutions as early as possible. It is said that a Committee has been set up to examine the question of recognising them. But most of the members of this Committee do not realize the sacrifices and services rendered by these institutions and probably they will never be able to understand even though they may be holding any posts.

The third point is, that there are our Educational Officers in the foreign countries, say in United States of America and in other countries as well. There are Educational Attaches in other countries also. In America, he looks after only those students who have been granted Government scholarships. There are hardly 125 or 150 such students who have been sent by the Ministry of Education while a sum of four lakh and eighty-six thousand rupees has been provided to be spent on this Education Attache.

**The Minister of Education (Maulana Azad):** We have 700 students there.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It may be. But in reply to questions put here the hon. Minister has told us that no more students have been sent to the foreign countries during the last one or two years.

**Maulana Azad:** It was about the Overseas Scheme, but those who have gone, are returning.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** When I was there, there were 483 students and most of them were private students. No help was being given to them by the Education Department while as much as four lakh eighty-six thousand rupees are being spent on this Department. Even if it is accepted that there are seven hundred students, it is strange to note that four lakh and eighty-six thousand rupees are being spent only on issuing cheques to these students. I do not think it is proper that huge amounts should be spent on the Education Attache at Washington whose job is only to issue cheques. This is so because the Education Department has the heavy responsibility of educating 35 crores of people of India. This is a serious grievance of the people.

Suppose, the Government wish to encourage Basic education or such other institutions. But the Union Public Service Commission does not recognise these institutions. Even the Government do not give full recognition to those students who have received basic education. Therefore, I think that by merely putting a show of basic education, the future of these students is being allowed to be ruined. No sensible person, howsoever nationalist he may be, would like to send his sons for basic education under these circumstances. This is just a stunt. Any number of basic education centres or rural universities may be established but it is all useless. On the one hand they want rural and basic education to be encouraged while on the other, they propagate and instruct the Union Public Service Commission to give preference to only that candidate who comes with a suit and a tie on. This is nothing but self-contradiction and must be done away with. I have full hopes that Maulana Azad will definitely pay attention towards this.

Take the case of Hindu University now. Huge amounts of money are being spent on UNESCO and its functions today. But they cannot establish an international home in the Hindu University. It is a university of international reputation and Banaras itself is a centre of education for the whole country and there is no better institution in India than the Hindu University. All these factors count. Therefore, at least an international home must be established there. I will also say that the Government has the responsibility of educating 35 crores of

our people. It would have been more useful had arrangements been made to impart instruction during the night time. But it has not been done in any university. In our country thousands of persons are employed in the Secretariat and other services. For such people, arrangement for night classes are made in foreign countries but our universities have not done anything in that connection so that the day workers may also have a chance to study there in the night time. Something must be done in that respect. Then again, so much money is spent on convening the meetings of Indian National Commission. It propagates fundamental education, the meaning of which is not understood by most of the people in our country. The Cabinet has not found out a Hindi equivalent for the word "fundamental education" which could be understood by the Indians. The Ministry ought to pay attention towards this. What Maulana Sahib says and does are ideals for us. It is right that our language is not much developed but he should pay more attention to that. While replying to our questions, he uses words like 'scholar' etc. The Ministry of Education should properly prepare and write these answers. We may take words from any language but they should be in such a form as can be adopted by us.

Maulana Azad said something about Ramayana while addressing the Cultural conference a few days ago. Ramayana is still prescribed in the Hindi courses of our schools and universities, but Maulana Azad now says that Ramayana is not in Hindi language.

**Maulana Azad:** I did not say that. I only said that Modern Hindi is different from Brij Bhasha.

**Seth Govind Das (Madhya Pradesh):** It is a matter of big controversy.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** You please wait. I am not criticizing Maulana Sahib. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Education are of the view that we should adopt foreign words for use in Hindi. I also say that words like 'station' etc. should be adopted by us, but now it is said that Ramayana, a noted work in Hindi having a world-wide repute, is not in Hindi language.

**Maulana Azad:** I never said that Ramayana is not in Hindi. All that I said was that Modern Hindi is different from Brij Bhasha.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** So you should adopt such words. Had Quran

been written in Hindi, then we could have said that it was a work of Hindi language.

Drawing his attention to these facts, I hope that Maulana Azad, an experienced leader as he is, would give due consideration to all these problems.]

**Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I must make a few observations on the Education budget. When we have got an Education Minister of the eminence of the hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad it is really painful that the Ministry of Education is being starved, and it is indeed painful that the nation-building departments, specially of Education and Health, are being treated in this way by our National Government. I am sorry to say that the Ministry of Education is limping and the Education budget presents miserable features, for we find that the Report of the University Education Commission has not been implemented and that all the recommendations that were there for the amelioration of the condition of the student community have not been given effect to. No scholarships to meritorious students, no provision for better food, lodging and other things have been made therein. Several Universities, for example the University of Banaras, have got standing grievances, and as regards other Universities, State-owned and State-fed, they are also not going on well. I draw the attention of the Education Minister to the fact that even though the two Universities in Uttar Pradesh, the University of Allahabad and Lucknow are maintained mainly from the State funds, yet the responsibility of the Central Government is not absolved thereby. One is under a deficit of Rs. 15 lakhs and the other is under a deficit of Rs. 17 lakhs and these deficits are nothing to the Government of India. By one stroke of pen they can wipe out the deficits, but that is not being done. There are several departments in both the Universities that are not also being properly looked after, especially the Department of Diplomacy and foreign affairs at the University of Allahabad. Now we know that the Central Government has got to look after the interests of many institutions but I want that the Education Ministry should have sufficient funds at its disposal to see to it that Education is maintained at a proper level. When the British Government was here, we found that the Education Department was the most starved department and for years the voice of educationists was stilled into silence. Are we to understand that under our National Government the same fate shall await the education

[Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya]

of the youth of this country? Surely not. We must give an impetus to the youth of the country to feel that the National Government is our own Government and we must carry our national banner and tell them that this Government is their Government which will look after their physical, mental, moral and intellectual attainments and well-being. I can tell you that there can be no proper education if we find that there is no provision for properly maintaining the body. Does the hon. Education Minister know that students of these days are not getting adequate provisions, that they are groaning under chronic malnutrition and they find it difficult to get enough vitaminous food to enable them to live for 20 or 30 years. Yet we cry for standards. The standards in the universities are going down and I as a Dean of Faculty of an University can tell you, Sir, here and now that when I entered the University of Allahabad in 1936 and looked through the answer books of the boys, I found that their standard was very high and the same university which is regarded as the premier University in northern India and one of the best universities in India is today deteriorating fast. Why? Because the boys are not properly fed and nourished. Will the Education Minister and the Health Minister who are here, see to it that the health of the boys is maintained at a proper level? Will the two Ministers provide for the upkeep of the health of the boys?

Another thing which I have to say is this: Let it be known clearly that we must propagate Hindi at all costs. There can be no denying the fact that now Hindi has been declared the *lingua franca* of India, efforts must be made to popularize it as quickly as possible. In the University of Allahabad recently a resolution was passed which stated that Hindi teaching would be taken up after two years. I ask: Why not from next year? If you want to make any headway with Hindi, we must do it and the Government of India must place at the disposal of educationists and all those who are engaged in its advancement, sufficient funds to carry on the work quickly to enrich the literature of Hindi. I once more appeal to the Government to see to it that sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of the Education Ministry. If not, let the Education Ministry disband itself and let the State Governments manage Education. Let not the Centre provide such a niggardly sum of money to the Education Ministry. The Education Ministry exists only in name and not in reality.

**Shri R. Subramanian (Madras):** I want to say a few words about the scholarship for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Their progress in the social, educational and economic spheres is not keeping pace with the time limit of 10 years which they are subject to under the Constitution for special concessions. One year has already passed and we are barely left with nine more years to come up in all spheres of life on a par with other Caste-Hindus. Doubt arises whether this will be achieved in the short time limit of 9 years when one takes into consideration the snail-slow progress made so far in that direction. Generally the State Governments have taken up the responsibility of ameliorating their conditions. But they with their limited income could not go far ahead with this work. Hence I request the Central Government to come to their rescue monetarily. In the matter of education only the Central Government is helping the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes and even in this it is very pusillanimous and sets apart only a paltry sum for scholarships. In the year 1949-50 a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart for scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The applications received in that year for scholarships were 6403 but the recipients of the scholarships were 1948 and 4905 students were denied the benefit of scholarships. In this connection I want to mention that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes from one-fourth of the total population and if the population of the backward classes also is added, they form nearly more than half the population of this country. Hence year after year the student population is increasing and when such is the case in 1950-51 also the same amount of Rs. 10 lakhs was set apart. But afterwards taking into consideration the large number of applications—7000 in all—Government set apart an additional grant of Rs. 2 lakhs and the unspent balance of Rs. 140,000 in 1949-50 was carried over to 1950-51. The total amount spent on scholarships in 1950-51 comes to Rs. 13,40,000. Even with this sum the beneficiaries of scholarships were only 2172 and 4828 and the students were denied any monetary help for their further studies. Taking into consideration the large population of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes, I request the Government to be large-hearted enough and set apart at least 1 crore of rupees every year for scholarships and this request for one crore of rupees is a very conservative request in my opinion. The provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for the coming year will benefit only a fraction of the

student population. The Madras Government with its limited revenue of Rs. 60 or 65 crores is setting apart every year one crore of rupees and this year they have set apart Rs. 1.10 crores with this limited revenue of Rs. 65 crores. When the Madras Government is able to set apart Rs. 1.10 crores, I do not find any justification for the Centre not being able to set apart at least Rs. 1 crore when it gets a total revenue of Rs. 400 crores.

One more point I want the hon. Minister to clarify. In 1949-50 the total number of applications were 6403 and only 1948 were provided with scholarships and 4905 were not given scholarships. I thought this was due to the inadequacy of funds but it is stated in the brochure supplied to us that a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was unspent. Why is this so in spite of so many applications that year? I want the hon. Minister to clarify this also. I have done.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray (West Bengal):** Within the short time at my disposal, I want to deal with just one subject in connection with education which I referred to in my speech during the General Budget discussions. I said then and I repeat that I cannot see any adequate reason why the Government does not implement a scheme to mobilize the educated youth of the country and utilise their services for adult education and other nation-building services. Sir, a properly thought-out scheme in this direction should be implemented without delay. Roughly speaking, there are about 20,000 or 25,000 graduates coming out of our Universities every year. I would plead with the hon. Minister for Education to implement a scheme whereby these graduates should do one year of social service, either in adult education, or village reconstruction or some other form of social service, before the grant of a University Degree. Of course, the co-operation of the Universities would have to be taken in this matter; but, I am sure that if they are properly approached, they would help. It would, in fact, mean that one year of practical work shall form an integral part of the Degree course. That is the suggestion that I put forward. Of course, in this particular year, it would not be possible to put this into operation on the basis of total mobilisation of all the graduates coming out of our Universities. The Universities, obviously, would have to make suitable arrangements. Therefore, for this year, I suggest that this scheme might be put into operation on a voluntary basis and the Universities might be

asked to help. Perhaps about 8,000 or 10,000 students throughout the country, according to aptitude and inclination may be drafted to the various forms of social service.

I think we are all aware of the fact that the two great impediments in the path of our progress in this country are (i) lack of sufficient financial resources and (ii) lack of trained personnel. I will deal with the second, first. It is of no use having huge schemes and projects if we have not got the trained personnel to carry them out. Even for the nation-building services, if we found the funds, we will not be able to make much progress, as the hon. Minister for Education knows best, because we have not got the required number of teachers and other trained personnel. It is, in order to overcome this difficulty, during this period of a great emergency when we are in such need of great social service, that I suggest that the youth of the country be mobilised for this work.

Then, Sir, we talk a great deal these days about greater production in this country. I ask you, Sir, is it possible in this country to have greater output and greater yield, until the people who are to bring about the greater yield have a modicum of training for this purpose? What is the use of suggesting that efforts be put forward for greater production by labourers, for instance, who have not had the basic training whereby they could improve their work. We have to focus our attention on first things first. This is something which we have so far neglected. There is not much time at my disposal and I will not continue in this strain except to say that it is not on the basis of equity or justice or equality of opportunity that I am putting forward this argument. I say, Sir, if we want this country to go forward in regard to production, we must, even at this late stage, put our minds to this aspect of the problem.

Secondly, finance is our greatest difficulty. I would like to call the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to what I am saying now. I would suggest to him that the older financial theories which lay great stress on those things from which you can quickly realise returns, have to be discarded to a great extent. It is because of this that a secondary place has been given to nation building services in the structure of our budget. But let us think, we may have river valley projects; we may even get trained personnel to man the technical part of the projects, in this country or from abroad. But, what about the man in-

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the lowest rung of the ladder? If he has not got even the minimum training, how could you go ahead with the projects? Today, the National Planning Commission has had to take up the question of priorities. I say this question of training the worker who has actually to do the work is of the first priority. If we had a complete scheme of mobilisation, I do not think it would cost more than three crores per year. As I said, this year, we could not go in for the complete scheme. Therefore, I suggest that in this year a sum of two crores be sanctioned for this purpose. Certain things have come to light as a result of the investigations of the Estimates Committee. Yesterday on the floor of the House, certain other startling revelations were made in regard to the sacred subject of Defence.

**Shri Kamath:** Sacred?

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Yes, sacred. Two years ago, on the floor of this House, I had the temerity to suggest that in the Defence Supplies, surely some savings could be made which could be profitably used for nation-building services. I remember, Prof. Ranga, who is not here and many other hon. Members said that this sort of talk is moon-shine and that Defence expenditure could not be curtailed in any way. I am not one of those who suggest the curtailing of Defence expenditure to its detriment; but I do suggest, in view of what has come to light yesterday, and in view of what has come to light in regard to many of the major spending departments, through the Estimates Committee, that it is time now that we talk in other terms and put this sort of schemes into operation, immediately. The Finance Minister should be asked to find two crores for this year and three crores for the next year and coming years until such time that the trained personnel for the nation-building services has been got ready.

Lastly, Sir, I say that the youth of this country is much maligned. It is considered that the youth of this country is indisciplined. The youth is impatient; they want results; they are frustrated because of disappointment. If the youth is mobilised for this work which is of a concrete nature, if their enthusiasm could be roused in the direction of concrete work, I am sure that they will respond to this gesture and we would derive an advantage out of it in the long run, an advantage which will far out-weigh the expenditure involved.

**Shri Barrow (Madras):** I start with the premise that a firm foundation of quality in our education is only possible if we reform our present examination system. Education Commissions and Conferences, have, since 1902, been recommending that this examination system of ours should be reformed. The Radhakrishnan Commission were vehement in their criticism of our examination system and went so far as to state that it led to corruption and immorality in university life. They add:

“We are convinced that if we are to suggest one single reform in University Education, it should be that of Examinations”.

Yet, there is a vague statement in the report of the Ministry for 1950-51, to the effect that such of the recommendations of the University Commission, as do not entail heavy expenditure, will be implemented. Sir, I believe that here is a state of inaction and inertia and we cannot permit this present state to continue.

In 1947, the Central Institute of Education was created. Last year, I believe, a Bureau of Psychology was attached to it. I would ask the hon. Minister to allow these two bodies to devote their time almost exclusively to the question of the reformation of the system of examinations.

The Inter-University Board has suggested that the examination reform should be carried on under its aegis. I suggest that it should be carried on under the aegis of the Ministry of Education, for the sound reason that our examinations for recruitment to the different services also need to be reformed. We place too much emphasis on the need for a university degree, based on some unfounded and unscientific theory that we can equate executive ability and university degrees. I do believe that this central body by conducting research and devising intelligence tests and attainment tests will also be able to devise suitable examinations for recruitment to our different administrative services.

In the sphere of secondary education, I put forward this plea. Our secondary education examinations all look forward to admission to the university, as if it were possible for all children to benefit from university education. Therefore, I would suggest that some sort of a conference should be called to reconsider this matter. The scheme for a secondary education commission had to be abandoned for reasons of finance. I believe if some

conference is called and we go into the matter, we can evolve a system of examination which has no compulsions, and which would look back on what has been learnt at school, and test such knowledge, art or skill that has been acquired. This system will not super-impose a uniform pattern of studies on all alike, which inevitably leads to meaningless study and soulless drudgery.

And now I come to a grave problem in the sphere of examinations which threatens linguistic minorities. Article 30 of the Constitution provides for the right of every minority to establish and administer educational institutions of their own choice. And Sir, I am grateful to the generosity of the Central Government and to the State Governments, for the aid they have given to minorities institutions—I refer particularly to Anglo-Indian schools. There are however, certain examining bodies whose policies will nullify completely, the provision in article 30 of the Constitution and will destroy the educational life of these institutions. In Madhya Pradesh last year, the Board for High School Education made this decision:

“English as medium of instruction be abolished in all schools recognised by the Board...with the result that the High School Certificate Examination, 1954, and subsequent Examinations be not conducted through the English medium—

Provided that in the Anglo-Indian schools, teaching through the medium of English, English in the lower classes be so abolished as to enable the candidates to offer a medium other than English.....”

I maintain that if article 29 and article 30 are to be implemented in the spirit in which they were put in the Constitution, then I appeal to the Education Minister to take some action to make it possible for linguistic minorities to retain their language and culture. If it is not possible to accept my suggestion, then I would request him to put forward some alternative scheme to give relief to linguistic minorities. My suggestion is this: One central university should conduct examinations through the medium of the language of any minority provided that there are sufficient students for the examination or there should be a re-alignment of the jurisdictions of the universities so that an institution, say in a Tamil speaking area, may be able to affiliate, if it so wanted, to any university that is having examinations through its own

particular medium. I would appeal to the Education Minister to save minorities from what I would term linguistic tyranny and slavery.

**Shrimati Durgabai:** When I speak on the subject of Demands of the Education Ministry I feel no hesitation in saying that modern budgets and the budgets of organized civilized countries and governments to-day bear a close resemblance to our primitive and ancient budgets which were meant for the cavemen. Their patriarchal systems of governments were organised only for the purpose of hunting and for providing food and defence against foreign hordes. Our civilised governments are not better in any way. That is the sorry state of affairs to-day. The President while opening one of the sessions of the Parliament was pleased to say that it was becoming increasingly difficult to provide adequate funds for the nation-building activities like education and health. However, he was pleased to add that with improvement in the financial position it would be possible to provide the ministries concerned with the funds that they deserve. But let me assure hon. Members that all the promises and assurances given by the Education and Health Ministries are only illusions. We are aware here that there are certain problems here which are what I may say, perennial, and they are the problems connected with Defence, Food and Industry, and our exchequer has to go on for ever and for ever to meet the demands of these Ministries. My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray pleaded with the Education Minister for taking up new schemes like the mobilisation of the youth of the country and all that. I do quite appreciate the point which she brought out and urged upon the hon. Minister. But I would say that he should first of all fulfil those promises that he has already made and complete the schemes that have already been started. We have promised in the Constitution that illiteracy will be wiped out that there will be free elementary education and that there will be adult education and so on and so forth. Before.....

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** My suggestions were a way of implementation of assurances.

**Shrimati Durgabai:** But under present conditions what we find is that rights are more and more curtailed. Let me bring one instance to the notice of the hon. Minister. In the Delhi University they passed a resolution discriminating against married women teachers and thus placed their



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employment on a contract basis so that their services could be terminated at the will and pleasure of the authorities. The teachers went round and waited on deputation on the Vice-Chancellor, but their grievances were not redressed. The whole thing is a very unhappy affair. It is not open to anyone now to say that that body is an autonomous body and so the Ministry is not competent to go into this question of the Delhi University. I would ask, when nearly Rs. 20 lakhs for recurring and non-recurring expenditures are given by the Government, cannot the Ministry go into this question when necessary and see how these autonomous bodies are working? Was it right that all these lady teachers who happen to be married women should be discouraged in this manner when we want one million of them to liquidate illiteracy from the land?

Here is another matter. It was only yesterday that the Supreme Court here held that there should be no discrimination in the matter of admission into colleges or universities on communal grounds. But here is a glaring case of discrimination on the ground of sex, though in the Constitution we have given the solemn pledge that.....

**Shri R. K. Chaudhuri (Assam):** In place of married women who have been discharged, un-married women have been taken in, I suppose? And so there is no discrimination on the ground of sex.

**Shrinati Durgabai:** But there should be no discrimination, either on communal ground or on the ground of sex. If matters are not rectified at least now, they will grow worse and.....

**Dr. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh):** Is not that matter sub-judice?

**Shrinati Durgabai:** It is not sub-judice. I would ask therefore the hon. Minister to see that this state of affairs is rectified.

The second point which I would like to bring forward is that the Central Universities should establish centres at least for the purpose of conducting examinations in areas other than areas where the Universities are located. Agitation is going on to provide certain facilities for women to appear in private for examinations and to make higher studies. This system is being gradually curtailed and the tendency is to curtail them more and not to

give the women those facilities. I would request the hon. Minister to go into the question and see whether the universities which are directly under his jurisdiction should not be allowed to establish these centres in places where there is a large body of women who want to take advantage of such facilities. It is not a difficult matter and should be attended to.

There are many more points to speak but I would like to refer to the present status of the teachers all over the country. Teachers are the persons who are expected to prepare the children who will be the future citizens of India. What is their condition today? The lower grade teacher's pay is Rs. 20 and the higher grade teacher's pay is Rs. 23. Secondary trained teachers get Rs. 37 to 40. It would be interesting to compare the salaries of elementary trained teachers with those of errand boys who are paid Rs. 18. I would ask is it not the duty of the Education Minister to see that things are improved and in the exercise of his advisory functions should he not also urge upon the various State Governments as well as school authorities in the Centrally Administered areas to see that their position is improved?

When we urge these things the reply is that there are no funds and we require funds for this purpose. The Finance Minister is afraid of tapping new sources. When I put to him the question "Why don't you tap new sources by bringing in the Estate Duties Bill?", his reply was that it would be brought forward after the Hindu Code Bill is passed. He seems also to be conspiring with those who do not want that Bill to pass through. Unless that is passed he cannot take up the Estate Duties Bill and so we do not get the money or the resources for this purpose. I would impress upon the Ministry to search for sources outside the Government exchequer and outside even the governmental machinery to implement the schemes.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh):** Sir, I want to deny the charge that there has been a conspiracy in regard to the Estates Duty Bill.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सभापति जी, मैं आज कोई भाषण नहीं करना चाहता मैं दो या तीन मिनट के अन्दर माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ और कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं पूछना यह चाहता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दी को हमें पन्द्रह वर्ष के अन्दर इस देश में वह स्थान देना है जो कि अंग्रेजी को प्राप्त था तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन की क्या योजना है ?

مولانا آزاد : آج سے کام ہونا چاہیے

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यदि वह कहते हैं कि आज से काम होना चाहिये तो यह काम ऐसा नहीं है कि जिस को कोई दूसरा कर सके। इसे हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी ही कर सकते हैं। उन्हें सब से पहला काम यह करना होगा कि जिन प्रान्तों की भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है उन प्रान्तों में हिन्दी का प्रचार कैसे हो इस की योजना बनायें और उस योजना के अनुसार काम करें।

दूसरी बात जो उन्हें करनी है वह यह है कि हिन्दी में हम इस प्रकार की वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली और साहित्य तैयार करें कि हमें अंग्रेजी की जरूरत न रहे और इन दो सब से बड़े कामों के लिए यानी जिन प्रान्तों की भाषा हिन्दी नहीं है उन में हिन्दी पहुंचाने के लिये और वैज्ञानिक शब्दावली तथा साहित्य को तैयार करने के लिए हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी का यह सर्व प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि यथेष्ट द्रव्य दें।

एक और निवेदन मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी से करना है। जब हम ने हिन्दी को राज्य भाषा स्वीकार किया है तो कम से कम हिन्दी की इज्जत बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न उन्हें करना चाहिये। यह नहीं कि वह यह कहें कि वर्तमान हिन्दी पुरानी हिन्दी नहीं है, रामायण हिन्दी में नहीं लिखी गई, सूरसागर हिन्दी में नहीं लिखा गया, अमुक अमुक कवियों ने जो कुछ लिखा है वह वृज-भाषा में है, या अवधि में है, हिन्दी में नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक विशेषज्ञों का सम्बन्ध है उन के तो ऐसी

बातों में मतभेद रहते ही हैं, और मेरा तो ऐसा मत है कि विशेषज्ञों ने विश्व का जितना लाभ किया है उस से कहीं अधिक हानि की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन बातों में विशेषज्ञों के फेर में न पड़ें। आज हिन्दी का जो रूप है वह वृजभाषा, अवधी, बुंदेलखंडी, भोजे पुरी, राजस्थानी आदि जो हमारी पुरानी भाषायें थीं उन से निकलकर बना है। क्या आज उर्दू का वही रूप है जो आज से दो या तीन सौ वर्ष पहले था। क्या आज अंग्रेजी का वही रूप है जिस में उसे चासर या शक्सपियर ने लिखा था ? ऐसी बात नहीं है। भाषायें सदा परिवर्तित होती रहती हैं। इसलिये मैं उन से कहूंगा कि वर्तमान हिन्दी को इस प्रकार कोसने का प्रयत्न करना कि वह पुरानी हिन्दी से नहीं निकली है, उस में कोई काव्य नहीं है, उस में यह नहीं है, वह नहीं है, यह बात उपयुक्त नहीं होगी। हमें इन सब मतभेदों में नहीं पड़ना है। मैं यह दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि चाहे माननीय मंत्री जी कहें या और कोई कहे हम रामायण को बराबर हिन्दी का ग्रन्थ मानते हैं। हम सूरदास को हिन्दी का कवि मानते हैं, हम बिहारी को हिन्दी का कवि मानते हैं, हम भूषण को हिन्दी का कवि मानते हैं। जो कुछ वृजभाषा में लिखा गया, या अवधि में लिखा गया वह सब हिन्दी के कवियों ने लिखा है और आज हिन्दी का जो रूप है वह उन से निकल कर बना है। उन्हीं भाषा को हमने अपनी राष्ट्र भाषा स्वीकार किया है। उस की इज्जत बढ़ाना और उस को अपने पद पर पहुंचाना, यह काम होना चाहिये हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का; यह नहीं कि वह यहां और विदेशों में हिन्दी की इज्जत को घटाने का प्रयत्न करें। जो भाषण हाल ही में उन्होंने दिया था वह भाषण हिन्दी के लिए दुर्भाग्य की बात थी सौभाग्य को नहीं।

[ सैठ गोविन्द दास ]

मेरा समय खत्म हो रहा है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह १५ वर्ष के अन्दर हिन्दी को बंग्रेजी का स्थान दिलाने के लिए एक विषय योजना बनायें और हमारे अर्थ मंत्री जी उन को द्रव्य द्वारा सहायता करें साथ ही मैं बधाई करता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने जो माषण दिया है इस प्रकार का कोई माषण वह बहिष्प्य में नहीं देंगे और हिन्दी की प्रतिष्ठा का हिन्दुस्तान में और विदेशों में बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Seth Govind Das:** Today I have not to deliver any speech. Within these two or three minutes I want to ask certain things from the hon. Minister and to submit something.

I want to ask that when we have to replace English by Hindi in this country within the prescribed period of fifteen years then has he got some scheme to that effect?

**Maulana Azad:** The work should start right from now.

**Seth Govind Das:** If he says that the work should start right from now then the nature of work is not such which can be initiated by anyone else other than him. It is only our hon. Minister who can do it. First of all he has to chalk out a scheme to popularize Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking provinces and should act according to that scheme.

Secondly we should prepare a scientific terminology and literature in Hindi so that we may not have to depend upon English, and for these two schemes of vital importance, that is of popularizing of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking provinces and the preparation of scientific terminology and literature, it is the first and the foremost duty of our Minister of Finance to provide sufficient funds for that.

I want to make one more request to the hon. Minister. When we have adopted Hindi as our State Language, the hon. Minister should at least try to raise the prestige of Hindi. He should not make statements to the effect that modern form of Hindi is different from the old form of Hindi,

the language of the Ramayana and Sursagar is not Hindi and the contributions of different poets are in Brij Bhasha or in Avadhi and not in Hindi. I want to submit to him that so far as the experts are concerned, they do have difference of opinion on such matters, and I am of the opinion that experts have done more harm to the world than giving benefit. I would ask the hon. Minister not to be very particular about the views of the experts in such matters. The modern form of Hindi has evolved from Brij Bhasha, Avadhi, Bundelkhandi, Bhoj-puri, Rajasthani and other dialects of olden times. Is the present form of Urdu the same which was two or three hundred years ago? Is the present form of Modern English the same in which Chaucer and Shakespeare wrote their works? The languages have always been undergoing changes. I, therefore, ask him that it is not in the least desirable that he should try to undermine Hindi by saying such things that it has not evolved from old Hindi, there is no literature in it and it lacks in so many other things. We have not to enter in controversies. I dare say that may the hon. Minister or anyone else say anything but we acknowledge Ramayana as a piece of Hindi literature. We claim Surdas, Bihari and Bhushan to be the poets of Hindi literature. Whatever has been written in Brij Bhasha or Avadhi and all that has been written by these Hindi poets is Hindi and the modern form of Hindi has evolved from these dialects. We have adopted this very language as our State language. It should be the duty of our hon. Minister of Education to raise the prestige of Hindi and try that Hindi attains its rightful place. He must not try to undermine the prestige of Hindi in India as well as in foreign countries. The speech which he delivered recently, instead of doing any good to the cause of Hindi has rather proved detrimental to the interest of Hindi.

My time is nearly up. I, therefore request to the hon. Minister that he should chalk out a comprehensive scheme to replace English within the period of 15 years, and our Minister of Finance should help him by providing the necessary funds. At the same time I hope that in future the hon. Minister will not deliver such unfortunate speeches like the one in question and would try to raise the prestige of Hindi in India as well as in the foreign countries.

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]

مولانا آزاد - جناب - مجھے یہ دیکھ کر بہت خوشی ہوئی کہ آج میرے جن آنریبل دوستوں نے بحث میں حصہ لیا انہوں نے خود یہ بات محسوس کی کہ جب تک ایجوکیشن منسٹری (Ministry of Education) کے لئے کافی فنڈ مہیا نہیں ہوتے تب تک اس کے ہاتھ بندھے ہوئے ہیں اور وہ ان کاموں کو انجام نہیں دے سکتی کہ جن کاموں کو آپ کی آنکھیں دھونڈتی ہیں - یہ کھلی ہوئی بات ہے کہ ایک وقت میں دو کام نہیں ہو سکتے - ایک طرف آپ اس پر زور دیں کہ لکڑی نہ جلائی جائے اور دوسری طرف آپ یہ بھی چاہیں کہ چولہ گرم ہو اور روٹی پک جائے - تو یہ دو باتوں ایک وقت میں نہیں ہو سکتیں - چولہا تہی گرم ہوگا جب کہ لکڑی جلے اور لکڑی تہی چلہ کی جب کہ لکڑی خریدنے کا خرچہ آپ دینگے -

تو اس لئے میں نے دو برس پہلے آپ کی اس طرف توجہ دلائی تھی - میں نے صرف یہی نہیں کہا تھا کہ جس تھلگ پر اس وقت ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا کام ہو رہا ہے اس پر میں مطمئن نہیں ہوں بلکہ آپ کو یاد ہوگا کہ میں نے کہا تھا کہ میں دکھی ہوں - لہکنی مشکہ یہ

ہے کہ ہاتھ اسے بندھے ہوئے ہیں کہ ان کی وجہ سے کوئی قدم اٹھایا نہیں جا سکتا - ابھی آج میرے ایک دوست نے کہا کہ آپ یہ کہا کر رہے ہیں - لڑ دیکھا میں آپ دیکھو سمٹ پاتیں تو لوگوں کو کتنا فائدہ حاصل ہو - یہ ٹھیک ہے - لیکن ہم سمٹ لہکنی سے اتار کر نہیں پاتے سکتے - اس کے لئے روپیہ چاہئے - ساری چھوٹی اس پر آکر رک جاتی ہیں - ایسکیموں کی کوئی کمی نہیں ہے - میں آپ کو بتاؤں کہ ہمارے ہاتھ ایسکیموں سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں - لیکن ہاتھ جتنے ایسکیموں سے بھرے ہوئے ہیں اتنی ہی جیب خالی ہے - تو پھر کریں کیا -

میرے آنریبل دوست نے اس پر توجہ دلائی کہ ایک بہت ضروری کام یہ تھا کہ ہم ملک کے نوجوان طبقے کو جو کہ یونیورسٹیوں میں پڑھ رہا ہے اور فیکریاں لے رہا ہے تعلیم کے کام پر لگائیں - سوشل سروس (social service) پر لگائیں - ٹھیک ہے - یہ ایک اہم ضروری چیز ہے اور دوسرے ملکوں نے اس کام کو اسی طریقے سے انجام دیا ہے - لیکن میں ان کو یاد دلاتا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا چارج لہنے کے بعد سب سے پہلی چیز جو میرے سامنے آئی تھی وہ تھی سارجنٹ کمیٹی (Sargent Committee) نے جو رپورٹ دی ہے وہ آپ کو معلوم ہے - اس نے بھسک

[مولانا آزاد]

لیجوکیشن (basic education) کو تمام ملک میں پھیلانے کا زمانہ ۳۰ برس قرار دیا تو - ظاہر ہے کہ چالیس برس تک ایک قوم اپنی تعلیم کے لئے انتظار نہیں کر سکتی - اس لئے میں نے ماستری کا چارج لیتے ہی کھیر کمیٹی (Kher committee) بنوائی - اس کمیٹی نے ایک برس تک کام کیا اور معائنہ کرنے ایک اسکیم بنائی - میں نے اس کمیٹی کی اس طرف بھی توجہ دلائی تھی کہ اس وقت ایک بچی رکاوت ہمارے تعلیم کے کام میں ٹیچرس کا معاملہ ہے - اگر تمام ملکہ میں ہم پڑھائی کا کام کریں تو ہم کو بارہ لاکھ ٹریڈ ٹیچرس چاہئیں - ہمارے تربیت سنٹرس (training centres) کلمے ہیں - لیکن جس چال سے وہ کام کر رہے ہیں اس کو دیکھتے ہوئے شاید ہم پچاس برس میں یہی ۱۲ لاکھ ٹیچر پیدا نہیں کر سکتے - اس لئے اس کلمہ کی کو کسے دور کیا جائے تو اس امر پر غور کیا جائے کہ فوج کی بہتری کی طرح کہا ہم تعلیم کے لئے بھی نوجوانوں کی بہتری نہ کریں اور یونیورسٹیوں سے یہ درخواست نہ کریں کہ مہترک سے لیکر آخری درجہ تک جو لوگ اپنی تعلیم حاصل کریں ان کے لئے یہ ضروری ہو کہ کم سے کم درجہ میں تک وہ بھرتی ٹیچر نے کام کریں - اس کے بعد ان کو فکری مہتری

لو اس دو برس کے زمانہ میں ظاہر ہے کہ ہم ان کو ضروری خرچ کے لئے الونرس (allowance) دے سکتے ہیں چالیس روپیہ پچاس روپیہ - یہ رقم دی جا سکتی ہے - کھیر کمیٹی نے اس پر غور کیا اور اس کو منظور کیا اور اس کی سفارش کی اور ایک پوری اسکیم بنائی - ایسی اسکیم بنائی کہ ۳۰ برس کی جگہ ۱۶ برس کے اندر تمام ملک میں بھسک ایجوکیشن کمپلسری (compulsory) اور یونیورسل (universal) کر دی جا سکتی ہے - ۱۰ برس میں جونیئر (Junior) اور پھر چھ برس سینئر (Senior) کے لئے - خرچ کے لئے اس نے یہ فیصلہ کیا تھا کہ ۳۰ پرسلٹ اس کا بوجھ سنٹر اتھائے اور ۷۰ پرسلٹ پراونس (province) جس کو آجکل ہم اسٹاٹ (states) کہتے ہیں - اس طریقے سے اس کا انتظام کیا جائے - بلڈنگ (building) پر کم سے کم خرچ کیا جائے - جہاں تک ممکن ہو کچھ ممکن بنائے جائیں - چھوڑ ڈالے جائیں - جو نہ ہوئے بنائے جائیں -

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : बहुत ठीक !

مولانا آزاد - لیکن آپ جو نہ ہوئے بھی بنائیں تب بھی اس کے لئے خرچہ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے - خرچہ کا جو اندازہ اس نے کیا تھا وہ بہت کم ہو گیا تھا - اگر وہ سولہ برس کی اہم کام شروع کرتے تو سنٹر کو پہلے برس

تھیس پرسنلٹ کے حساب سے دو کروڑ روپیہ دینا پڑتا اور ۷۰ پرسنلٹ کے حساب سے پراونسوز کو دینا پڑتا -

ہم نے اس کے لئے پراونسوز کے ایجوکیشن منسٹروں کی ایک کانفرنس بلائی اور ان کے آگے یہ چیز رکھی - عام طور پر انہوں نے اس سے اتفاق کیا - پھر خاص خاص طور پر بعض پراونسوز نے پوری آمدگی ظاہر کی - یو۔ پی۔ (U. P.) نے - ہمیں نے - مدرس نے آمدگی ظاہر کی کہ ہم ۷۰ پرسنلٹ دینے کو تیار ہیں اور اس اسکیم کو شروع کرنے کے لئے تیار ہیں اگر سٹار ۳۰ پرسنٹ کا بوجھ اٹھائے - جب معاملہ اس حد تک پہنچا اور بجٹ کا وقت آیا تو یہ اسکیم رکھی گئی - لیکن معلوم ہوا کہ اس کے لئے ایک پیسہ بھی نہیں نکالا جا سکتا - نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ وہ پوری اسکیم اس وقت کانڈوں کے قہر میں پڑی ہوئی ہے -

اس اسکیم کے سلسلہ میں یہ چیز بھی آئی تھی کہ یونیورسٹیوں سے بھرتی کی جائے - ہمیں یونیورسٹی نے بعض مسجروں نے اس کا خیر مقدم کیا - دہلی یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر (Vice-Chancellor) نے ہم کو یقین دلایا کہ ہم اس کو شروع کرنے کو تیار ہیں اگر آپ اس کو شروع کریں - لیکن افسوس ہے کہ ہم اس کو شروع نہیں کر سکے - یہ ظاہر ہے کہ ہم کسی

بلی بلائی اسکیم کے اور ٹکڑوں کو چھوڑ کر صرف یہ ٹکڑا لے لیں کہ یونیورسٹی سے ان نوجوانوں کو بلائیں تو کافی نہیں ہو گا - ان کو بلائیں تو ان کا کریں گے کہا - آخر کوئی اس کی شکل ہونی چاہئے - کوئی انتظام ہونا چاہئے تعلیم کا جس میں کہ ہم ان کو لگا سکیں - لیکن اگر وہ انتظام نہیں ہے تو خالی ان کو بلا کر کیا کریں - پھر آپ ان کو کچھ تو کھانے کے لئے دینگے - دال روٹی کے لئے تو دینگے - اگر آپ ان کو ۵۰ روپیہ بھی دیں تو اگر آپ اس طرح ایک برس کے اندر ایک لاکھ تھوڑے سا مالک کے لئے تیار کریں تو آپ کو ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ ماہوار چاہئے یعنی ۶ کروڑ روپیہ سالانہ چاہئے - تو یہ تمام چیزیں نہیں -

سری سیبھا : आपने फायनेंस मिनस्टर पर जोर डाला कि नहीं कि इतना पैसा देना चाहिये ।

مولانا آزاد - زور ڈالا - تین مہلے تک لوٹا رہا - اس وقت یہ نہیں ہے - فاکٹر متھائی ہے -

सैठ गोबिन्द दास : अब यह कुछ ठीक कर देंगे ।

مولانا آزاد - تین مہلے تک میں آ رہا رہا - لیکن کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلا - بہر حال - پہلے برس صرف دو کروڑ ہم پر پڑتا - دوسرے برس چار کروڑ پڑتا - اور اس طرح پر ہم اس کو سولہ

[مولانا آزاد]

برس تک لے جاتے۔ لیکن اس کے  
معلیٰ یہ تھے کہ ہم تیس پرسنٹ دیتے  
اور ستر پرسنٹ اسٹیٹس سے نکلوانے  
اور دس برس کے اندر آپ کے پورے  
ملک کو کہ جو آج اندھا ہو رہا ہے  
آنکھیں مل جاتیں۔ لیکن افسوس ہے  
کہ وہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔

اس طرح آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اقلیت  
ایجوکیشن (Adult Education)  
جس کو کہ میں نے سوشل ایجوکیشن  
(Social Education) کہا شروع کیا  
ہے۔ اس کی اسکیم بلائی۔ اس  
کی اسکیم بلائی گئی ففتی ففتی  
بیسس (fifty - fifty basis) پر۔  
۵۰ پرسنٹ۔ وجہ سنکر اٹھائے اور  
۵۰ پرسنٹ اسٹیٹس۔ اور ہم نے  
کوشش کی کہ اس کو چلائیں۔ بڑی  
کوشش کر کے دو برس ہوئے کہ ایک  
کروڑ روپیہ نکالا گیا۔ آپ خیال کیجئے  
کہ ایک کروڑ روپیہ پورے ہندوستان کے  
لئے۔ پورے ملک کے لئے نکالا۔ خیر۔  
اس کے لئے ہم نے پراونشل منسٹرز  
کی ایک کانفرنس بلائی کہ اس کو  
سوچ لیا جائے۔ چنانچہ وہ سوچ لیا  
گیا اور ان سے کہہ دیا کہ آپ اپنی اپنی  
جگہ جا کر بندوبست شروع کر دیجئے۔  
اور انہوں نے جا کر بندوبست شروع کیا۔  
ہم نے روپیہ بانٹنا نہیں تھا کہ اتنے  
میں اچانک معلوم ہوا کہ تیس کروڑ  
کا ڈیفیسٹ (Deficit) ہے۔ آپ کو یاد  
ہوگا جب کہ وہ کرائسس (Crisis)

شروع ہوا تھا اور کسی نہ کسی طرح اس  
کو پورا کرنا تھا۔

چونکہ یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ جس  
قدر کپیتال (Capital) خرچہ ہے پورا  
روک دینا چاہئے اور دوسرے خرچے جو  
ہیں ان میں بھی بیس پرسنٹ  
(20 per cent cut) کٹ ہونا چاہئے۔  
اس پر بھی میں نے ایک مہینہ  
تک انکار کیا اور اس نے لئے چار کابینٹ  
میٹنگ (Cabinet meetings)  
ہوئیں اور یہ کوئی چھپانے کی بات  
نہیں ہے اور میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں  
کہ میں نے اس سے اتفاق نہیں کیا۔  
لیکن آخر میں جب پرائم منسٹر  
(Prime Minister) نے مجھ کو  
مجبور کیا اور زور دیا تب مجبوراً  
مجھ کو اس کو منظور کرنا پڑا۔ اس کا  
نتیجہ کیا نکلا۔ آپ دیکھئے اور کیا  
پوزیشن (position) ہوئی۔ ہم نے  
صوبوں کو بتلایا اور اس سے کہا کہ تم  
تہاری کرد اور انہوں نے وہاں جا کر تہاری  
کری اور اب وہ تہاری کر رہے ہیں اور  
وہ ایک کروڑ روپیہ گھٹتے گھٹتے ۸۰ لاکھ  
اور ۷۰ لاکھ ہو گیا۔ اب ان کی ڈیمانڈ  
(demand) ہوئی کہ ہم انتظام کر چکے  
ہیں اور دقت پیدہں آئی۔ پھر اس  
کے بعد دوسرا برس آیا اور خیال یہ  
تھا کہ ایک کروڑ سے ہم نے شروع کیا ہے  
دوسرے برس ہم اس کو دو کروڑ کرینگے  
لیکن آپ کو سن کر میں نہیں سمجھتا  
کہ کیا ہوا تعجب، ہوا یا افسوس ہو گا۔

ایک کروڑ کا دو کروڑ ہونا تو دور رہا اور وہ ایک کروڑ بھی نہیں رہ سکا ہے اور کہا گیا کہ اب جو حالت ہو گئی ہے اس حالت میں یہ روپیہ نہیں نکلا جا سکتا۔ میں مانتا ہوں کہ فائنڈیشنل اسٹریلجنسی (financial stringency) کی یہی حالت تھی اور ہے اور اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں ہے اور نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ وہ ایک کروڑ بھی بند کر دیا گیا۔

ہم نے یہاں سفارہں رکھی۔ انتظام کیا اور اب جلد مہینے کے بعد ایک دم سے انہیں رزک دیا اور صاف جواب دے دیا کہ ہم کچھ مدد نہیں کر سکتے اور ہم اس کا کیا جواب دیں۔

بیسک ایجوکیشن (basic edu- cation) کے لئے۔ کٹلی رقم پچھلے سال رکھی گئی تھی چودہ لاکھ پورے ملکہ کے لئے اور آج پھر اس چودہ لاکھ کا کیا حشر ہوا۔ ابھی برس ختم نہیں ہوا تھا کہ ایک بڑی دقت پیش آئی اور اکونامی کے ماتحت پور کوشش ہوئی کہ اس رقم کو کھٹایا جائے اور وہ چودہ لاکھ گنتائے گنتائے شاید چار لاکھ رہ گئی۔ بہر حال آپ دیکھئے یہ تمام دقتیں ہمیں جو ہمیں پیش آ رہی ہیں۔

اب میں آپ سے یہ کہوں کہ میں شکر گزار ہوں ان دوستوں کا جنہوں نے آج اس بات پر زور دیا ہے کہ ایجوکیشن (Ministry of Education) منسٹری

کے لئے ایک فنڈ (fund) ضرور نکالنا چاہئے۔ تو میں ان سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آپ نے دس مدت ایک تقریر کر دی اور بیس معاملہ حل ہو گیا تو مجھے معاف کیا جائے میں کہنے پر مجبور ہوں کہ آپ دھوکے میں ہیں۔ اور آپ کی ان تقریروں کا کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلیگا اور سال بھر تک آپ بھی اس کے بعد یاد نہیں کریں گے کہ آپ نے اس وقت پر کیا کیا تھا۔ اور پھر جب بجٹ (Budget) کا موقع آئیگا تو آپ کہیں گے کہ ریڈیو سٹ (radio set) نہیں فلانی چیز نہیں۔ دھماکی چیز نہیں ہے اور اس طرح کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلیگا۔ اور میں آپ کو صلاح دیتا کہ آپ کو وہی کرنا چاہئے جو میں نے آج سے دو برس پہلے آپ سے گزارا بھی کی تھی اور آج میں پھر اس کو دہرائیگا کہ اگر واقعی آپ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اس بارے میں کچھ ہونا چاہئے تب آپ کو چاہئے کہ آپ اس ہاؤس (House) کی ایک کمیٹی (Committee) بنوائیں اور اس کمیٹی کا کام یہ ہو کہ وہ اس امر پر دھیان دے کہ اگر اس وقت ہمارے فنانس (Finance) کا حال ایسا ہے اور ہمارے لئے بہت مشکل ہے اور ہم بہت کٹھنائی میں ہوں اور روپیہ کہوں سے اس کے لئے آ نہیں سکتا۔ اور اگر ایجوکیشن (Education) کے لئے روپیہ نکالنا ضروری ہے تو وہ روپیہ اگر



## [مولانا آزاد]

یہاں بڑھانے کے لیے تو اتنا ضرور ہوں  
 دوسری جگہ کم کرنا پڑے گا۔ اس کے  
 بغیر تو وہ انہیں سکنا۔ تب ایسی  
 حالت میں کیا کرنا چاہئے۔ اگر  
 آپ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ نیشنل  
 ایجوکیشن (National Education)  
 کا کام اتنا اہم ہے۔ اتنا ضروری ہے کہ  
 ہم اس کو نظر انداز نہیں کر سکتے  
 تب ہم پہلے ہی اس کو پوری طرح نہ  
 کر سکتے ہوں۔ کچھ نہ کچھ ضرور کرنا  
 چاہئے۔ اور تب اس کے لئے آپ کو  
 ایک لائن (line) کھینچنا پڑے گی کہ  
 یہاں چند برسوں تک ہم اتنا کام تو  
 نہیں کر سکتے جتنا کرنے کے لئے ہمارا  
 جی چاہتا ہے۔ لیکن اتنا روپیہ ضرور  
 خرچ ہونا چاہئے جس طرح بھی ممکن  
 ہو اور اس روپیہ کی پرائیورٹی (priority)  
 ہو کہ یہ روپیہ ضرور نکالا جائے اور اگر  
 دوسری جگہ کم ہوتا ہو تو ہو۔ ہم نے  
 پچھلے برس دو سو چھ سو 10 کروڑ  
 روپیہ تجویز کیا تھا اور اگر وہ 10 کروڑ  
 روپیہ ہی ہم آج کل ایجوکیشن کے لئے  
 نکال لیں تو وہ ساری چیزیں جن کی  
 طرف آپ نے دھیان دیا ہے۔ وہ تمام  
 کام انجام پا سکتے ہوں۔ اور 10 کروڑ  
 کا مطلب کیا ہوگا۔ آپ کا پورا جو  
 بچت ہے۔ اس کے مقابلے میں یہ  
 10 کروڑ کیا ہونگے۔

बी लिखा : नहीं के बराबर है ।

مولانا آزاد - ٹھیک ہے نہیں کے  
 برابر ہوگا۔ یعنی پورا دو پر سہلت بھی

نہیں ہوگا اور تعلیم کا کام اگر آپ چاہتے  
 ہیں ٹھیک طرح سے چلے تو آپ  
 محض ان تقریروں پر معاملے کو ختم  
 نہ کیجئے۔ کیونکہ اگر آپ نے اس  
 طرح ختم کیا تب میں آپ سے کہتا  
 ہوں کہ یہ بارہ مہینے تیزی کے ساتھ  
 گزر جائیں گے اور پھر دوسرے بجت  
 کا موقع آئے گا اور تعلیم کے بارے میں  
 تب تک کچھ ہوگا نہیں اور حالت  
 ویسی ہی بنی رہے گی جیسی آج  
 قائم ہے۔ انگلینڈ کا حال آپ جانتے  
 ہیں۔ لڑائی کے بعد کیا ہوا اور اس  
 ملک کو کتنی روپیہ کی بجت کی  
 ضرورت تھی اُنی اور کس درجے وہ  
 اس کو کر رہا ہے۔ لیکن اتنے پر بھی  
 انگلینڈ نے فیصلہ کیا کہ ہاں اکونامی  
 ہونی چاہئے۔ بجت ہونی چاہئے۔  
 لیکن جہاں تک ایجوکیشن کا تعلق  
 ہے۔ اس میں بجت کا کوئی سوال  
 نہیں ہے اور اس نے نو ملین (million)  
 کو بڑھا کر بارہ ملین کر دیا اور اسی  
 طرح میں بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایک  
 کہتی بیٹھائیں اس سٹاف کی اور وہ  
 فیصلہ کرے اور اس کی ریکمیشن  
 (recommendations) گورنمنٹ کے  
 پاس آئیں۔ اور اگر آپ بھی چاہتے  
 ہیں کہ قومی ایجوکیشن کے مسئلے کو  
 اس طرح سے حل کریں۔ تب اس  
 کی صورت یہ ہے کہ آپ پوری سنجیدگی  
 کے ساتھ دھیان دیں اور ایک کمیٹی  
 اس کے لئے بیٹھائیے جو اس پر فوراً  
 پنی رائے دے۔ تب ممکن ہے کوئی

راہ نکل پائے۔ میں دو تین ہاتھوں اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لیکن میرے پاس وقت کم ہے۔ اس مدت اور باقی میں اور میں اس وقت کے اندر اپنی کی طرف بھی مختصر اشارہ کر دوں۔

میرے دوست آنریبل گوہلداس جی نے جو ہندی کے متعلق نوجہ دلائی تھی۔ لیکن مجھے نہیں معلوم اس کی کیا ضرورت تھی۔ کیونکہ مجھ سے یہ سوال کرنے سے پہلے کل ہی صبح ان دو باتوں کے متعلق مہری اہی سے گفتگو ہوئی تھی اور میں نے ان سے کہا تھا کہ آج سب سے زیادہ ضروری ہندی کو ترقی دینے کے لئے دو بھسک (basic) چیزیں ہیں اور دو بھسک کام ہیں۔ پہلا کام تو یہ ہے کہ ایسے پرانت کہ جن کی ماتر بہاشا ہندی نہیں ہے۔ وہاں ہندی پڑھانے کے لئے تھری سے کام کرنا چاہئے۔ کیونکہ جب تک یہ نہیں ہوگا۔ قومی زبان کا مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوگا۔ اور دوسرا بھسک کام یہ ہے کہ ہندی زبان میں اس طرح کی ٹیکسٹ بک (text books) تیار ہوں۔ سائنٹفک ٹرمس (scientific terms) کا معاملہ اس طرح سے حل کیا جائے کہ جاد از جلد یہ زبان اعلیٰ تعلیم میں اپنی وہ جگہ پا سکے جو جگہ اس کو ملنی چاہئے اور انگریزی کی جگہ یہ اُسکے۔ جہاں تک ایجوکیشن منسٹری کا تعلق ہے میں

آپ کو بتائوں کہ جس دن ہمارے کانستٹیوشن (Constitution) میں یہ چیز آئی اور ہم نے اس کا فیصلہ کیا کہ ہندوستان کی قومی زبان ہندی ہوگی۔ اس وقت سے ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے اس بارے میں کام شروع کر دیا اور اس نے سب سے پہلے تو تمام صوبوں کی گورنمنٹوں سے خط و کتابت شروع کی اور ان کو اس چیز پر توجہ دلائی۔

اس کے بعد کوشش کی جہاں تک سرویسز (services) کا تعلق ہے۔ اب وقت آ گیا ہے جب کہ ہندی کی تعلیم کو کمپلسری (compulsory) کیا جائے اور مہری منسٹری اس بارے میں برابر کوشش کرتی رہی اور آپ یہ سن کر خوش ہونگے کہ اصولاً ہم نے یہ چیز تسلیم کر لی ہے اور سہول سرویس (civil service) کے امتحان میں ہم ہندی کو کمپلسری کر رہے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد اہم سوال تکنل ٹرمس (technical terms) بنانے کا ہے اور اس کی ایک ڈکشنری (dictionary) بنانی چاہئے اور ٹیکسٹ بک تیار ہونی چاہئیں۔ اور آپ کو معلوم ہو چکا ہے کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے اس کے لئے ایک بورڈ (Board) بھی بنا دیا ہے اور وہ بورڈ اس سلسلے میں اپنا کام کر رہا ہے اور یہ کام اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ آسان نہیں ہے اور وہ جلد مکمل نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس میں وقت ضرور لگے گا۔ لیکن کام

[ مولانا آزاد ]

وہ شروع ہو چکا ہے اور ہمیں امید ہے کہ ہر دن جو گزرتا ہے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ ہم اپنے مقصد کی طرف کچھ نہ کچھ آگے بڑھتے جاتے ہوں۔

جہاں تک نان ہندی اسپیکنگ (Non-Hindi-speaking) صوبوں

کا تعلق ہے بہت تھوڑے دن ہوئے آپ نے اخباروں میں یہاں ہوا کہ ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے ایک کانفرنس بلائی تھی اور اس کا ایک اجلاس صرف ان نمائندوں ہی کا کیا گیا تھا جو ان صوبوں

کے ہیں جہاں مادری بھاشا ہندی نہیں ہے اور ان سے اس بارے میں گفتگو کی گئی ان کی کہا کتھنا تھا کہ ہمیں یہ ان سے پوچھا گیا اور کیا تکلیفیں اس بارے میں آسکتی ہیں۔ اس سے جو نتیجہ نکلا تھا وہ ہمارے سامنے آچکا ہے۔

ہمیں غور کرنا ہے اور اس بارے میں بھی ہم اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں سے معاملات طے کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن (Central Advisory Board of Education)

نے اپنے پچھلے اجلاس میں اسی امر پر غور کیا۔ خود ایجوکیشن منسٹری نے یہ معاملہ اس کے سامنے رکھا کہ ہندی کو پڑھانے اور اس کے پروجیکشن کے لئے اور کیا کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ اس نے یہ سفارہ کی ہے کہ ایک آل انڈیا اسٹیٹیشن (All India Institution)

قائم کرنا چاہئے جس کا مقصد کام کا اس اور ہو ہی میں دھلی کونسل

یہ ہو۔ اس بارے میں چھوٹی لکھی ہے کہ ہندی کے پروجیکشن کے لئے وہ اس طرح پر کام کرے۔ چنانچہ گورنمنٹ اس سفارہ پر غور کر رہی ہے۔ ذاتی طور پر مہرا خیال یہ ہے کہ اس طرح کے کام کے لئے جیسا کہ ایک بھاشا کا پروجیکشن کا ہے بہتر یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ مدد دے روپیہ کی لینن کام کریں نان آفیشل ایجنسیز (Non-Official Agencies) یہ کام غیر سرکاری ایجنسیز کے ذریعہ زیادہ اچھا ہوا کرتا ہے۔ لیکن آپ کو اس پر غور کرنا ہے۔

ایک اور چھوٹی مہرے سامنے آچکی ہے۔ ایجوکیشن منسٹری میں اس وقت پانچ ڈویژن (Division) ہیں اور ان کے نیچے سیکشن (Section) ہیں۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں کہ ایک سیکشن صرف اس لئے چلائیں کہ جن صوبوں کی مادری زبان ہندی نہیں ہے وہاں ہندی کا پروجیکشن اور ہندی کی تعلیم ہو۔ جہاں تک اس کا تعلق گورنمنٹ سے ہے۔ جہاں تک یونیورسٹیوں سے اس کا تعلق ہے۔ جہاں تک لوکل باڈیز (Local bodies) کا اس سے تعلق ہے وہ براہ راست جاری رکھیں۔ دیکھ بھال کرتی رہیں۔ رپورٹیں لاتی رہیں۔ دوروں کی ضرورت ہو تو دورہ کیا جائے تاکہ اس کام میں کچھ تیزی آئے۔ اب اس کے لئے بھی سوال اٹھانے کا ہے۔ میں آپ سے یہ بتا دوں کہ ابھی چند مہینے پہلے ایسی حالت آگئی تھی

کہ ہمیں اس چھڑ پر فور کرنا پڑا کہ  
نہا اسٹاف بڑھانا تو بڑی بات ہے -  
جو موجود ہے اس کو گھٹائیں اور کم  
کریں - تو اب اسٹاف کا معاملہ تو رویمہ  
پر موقوف ہے - بہر حال ہم خبر ک  
رہے ہیں - امید ہے کہ ہم اس کو انجام  
دے سکیں گے - لیکن پھر بھی میں  
تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ جتنا ایجوکیشن  
منسٹری نے کیا ہے جی چاہتا ہے اس  
سے زیادہ کیا جائے لیکن اس میں سوال  
فائلنس کا ہے اگر روپیہ کا انتظام ہو تو  
ان کاموں کو . . . .

سری ڈی. اے. سی: میں ایک بات  
پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ کہ ہندی  
کے سلسلے میں کچھ غلط فہمی ہو گئی  
اگر اس کو دور کر دے تو بڑا اچھا  
ہوگا۔ وہ غلط فہمی اس وجہ سے ہے  
کہ کچھ لوگ آپ کی اس تقریر کا  
ہوالا دیتے ہیں . . . .

مولانا آزاد - آپ جو کہہ رہے ہیں  
وہ میرے دوست پہلے کہہ چکے ہیں -  
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس بارے میں  
میرے دوستوں کو غلط فہمی ہوئی ہے -  
میں نے کہ میں نے آپے مطلب کو زیادہ  
کھل کر اور پھیلا کر نہ کہا ہو - جب  
میرے آئیڈیل دوست نے یہ کہا کہ  
میری رائے ان سے الگ ہے تو میں منتظر  
تھا کہ اپنی رائے بتلائیں کہ جو اس  
سے الگ ہو گی - لیکن تھوڑی دیر  
بعد میں نے سنا کہ وہ وہی رائے ظاہر  
کر رہے ہیں جو میری ہے - انہوں نے

یہاں کہا کہ ماڈرن ہندی اور ماڈرن  
اردو دونوں برج بھاشا سے نکلی ہیں  
اور سیکڑوں برس بیت گئے - پھر  
بزرگ کی بات صحیح ہے کہ بہت  
سے لفظوں کے روپ بدل گئے - ایک  
زبان سے جب دوسری زبان نکلتی ہے  
تو اسی طرح اس کا روپ بھی بدل  
جاتا ہے -

سری گوپال چندر: میں اس وقت یہ  
بات اردو کی نسبت نہیں کہہ سکتا  
ہندی کے لیے۔

مولانا آزاد - ہندی کے لئے کہا تھا  
کہ ہندی برج بھاشا سے نکلی ہے اور  
تمام پراکرت زبانوں سے جو تھوڑی  
مدتی سے یہاں چل رہی تھیں ان سے  
نکلی ہے اور اس میں بھی کوئی شبہ  
نہیں کہ رامائن جس زبان میں لکھی  
گئی ہے وہ ہندی ہے - ایک ہزار مرتبہ  
ہندی ہے - ایک لاکھ مرتبہ ہندی ہے -  
لیکن ماڈرن ہندی نہیں ہے - آپ  
نے فور کیا - کوئی اختلاف مجھ میں  
اور آپ کی رائے میں نہیں ہے - آپ  
میری اسپیک (speech) کو دیکھ لیجئے  
میں نے یہ کہیں نہیں کہا کہ بھاشا  
میں جو چیز لکھی گئی ہے وہ ہندی  
نہیں ہے - یقیناً وہ چینی نہیں ہو  
سکتی - اگر ہندی نہیں تو اس کا  
نام کیا ہو سکتا ہے - رامائن کی ہندی  
یقیناً ہندی ہے - آج چاسر کی انگریزی  
اور لٹریچر اور بائرن کی انگریزی میں  
بہت فرق ہے - کون کہہ گا کہ

[مولانا آزاد]

چاسو کی انگریزی انگلش نہیں ہے۔ اس کو ہم چینی نہیں کہیں گے۔ وہ یقیناً انگلش ہے۔ لیکن انگریزی ہونے پر بھی مائٹرن انگریزی نہیں ہے جو انگریزی ٹیلیس اور ہائرن نے اپنی شعری میں استعمال کی ہے۔ تو میرا ایک ملٹ کے لئے یہ خیال نہیں تھا کہ جو قیمتیں لٹریچر آج موجود ہے وہ ہندی نہیں ہے یا ہندی کو یہ حق نہ دیا جائے کہ وہ پورے فطر کے ساتھ کہہ کہ رامائن اور اسی طرح کا ڈرسرا لٹریچر جو ایک کلاسیکل لٹریچر (classical literature) کی ہستی رکھتا ہے کی زبان ہندی نہیں ہے۔ میں نے تو صرف اسی طرح توجہ دلائی تھی کہ یہ نکلی ہے اس زبان سے لیکن مائٹرن ہندی میں اور اس میں فرق کرنا ہو گا۔ آپ نے بھی جو کچھ کہا وہ آپ نے تسلیم کر لیا اور وہاں بھی جو میں نے کہا ہے وہ ہندی نہیں کہا ہے بلکہ مائٹرن ہندی کہا ہے۔ ظاہر ہے کہ وہ چیز الگ ہو جاتی ہے۔ لیکن تاہم میں آپ سے کہوں گا کہ میں تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ میں برج بھاشا اسکالر نہیں۔ میں مائٹرن ہندی کا بھی اسکالر نہیں ہوں۔ اس بارے میں رائے وہی قائم کر سکتے ہیں جو اس کے اسکالر ہوں۔ اگر ان کی یہ رائے نہیں ہے تو کوئی وجہ نہیں ہے کہ میں اس پر اڑوں۔ لیکن میری رائے یہ ہے کہ رامائن ہندی میں ہی لکھی گئی

لیکن مائٹرن ہندی میں نہیں ہے اور دونوں میں فوق کرنا پوتا ہے۔ لیکن اگر یہ رائے غلط ہوگی تو جو لوگ اس بارے میں رائے دے سکتے ہیں وہ دیں میں مان لوں گا۔

श्री श्री ० श्री ० वंत : यह पाली में है !

مولانا آزاد - کہا میرے بھائی -  
پالی بھی آگے چل کر ہندی کا روپ  
ہلی -

اب وقت نہیں ہے ورنہ میں کچھ اور کہتا۔ میرے ایک آنریبل دوست نے یہ کہا کہ واشنگٹن میں جو ہمارا اسٹاف ہے وہ پوری طرح توجہ نہیں کرنا خصوصاً پرائیویٹ اسٹوڈنٹس (private students) پر۔ اب بات یہ ہے کہ میں آپ کو بتاؤں۔ ہم نے اسٹاف رکھا ہے اس میں اس وقت ۶ آدمی ہیں۔ ہماری اصلی اسکیم کے مطابق ۱۷ آدمی ہونے چاہئے تھے۔ اس میں پھر روپیہ کا سوال آیا اور ہم ۱۷ آدمی نہیں رکھ سکے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہونا چاہئے کہ امریکہ کوئی چھوٹی جگہ نہیں ہے۔ ایک دنیا ہے۔ اس میں ۱۵۰۰ انسٹیٹیوشن ہیں اور ایک انسٹیٹیوشن دوسرے انسٹیٹیوشن سے ہزاروں میل کے فاصلے پر ہے۔ اب کوئی یورپ ہے کوئی پیچہم ہے کوئی اتر میں ہے کوئی کدھر ہے اگر ہم ان سے براہر تچ (touch) میں رہنا چاہیں اور ان کی خبر لینا چاہیں تو ظاہر ہے کہ زیادہ اسٹاف چاہئے۔ فائیلڈ

اسٹرنجیٹیو کی وجہ سے ہم اسے نہیں رکھ سکتے۔ لیکن ہم برابر رپورٹیں منگاتے ہیں اور ہم نے وہاں جو آدمی رکھے ہیں ہم کو بہروسے ہے کہ وہ دل کے ساتھ کام کرنے والے ہیں۔ ان کی پوری کوشش ہوتی ہے کہ جو اسٹوڈینٹس ہیں ان سے برابر توجہ میں رہیں۔ وہ دورہ کرتے رہتے ہیں جو ان کی مشکلات ہیں۔ ان کی دقتیں ہیں اگر ان کے پاس لوگ آتے ہیں تو ان کے اوپر ضرور دھیان دیں گے۔ ان کے تکت کا انتظام کریں گے۔ رہاؤے کا اسٹیمر کا سبھی کا سبھی چیزوں کا انتظام کریں گے۔ اگر جگہ نہیں ملتی تو جگہ دلائیں گے۔ ہمارے پاس برابر ان کی رپورٹیں آتی ہیں۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ بعض کو شکایت ہوئی ہو لیکن وہ بھی اس بات پر موقوف ہے کہ اسٹاف بڑھایا جائے۔

اب میں آپ دوستوں کا وقت نہیں لوں گا لیکن آخر میں میں پھر یاد دلاؤں گا کہ ۱۲ مہینے بہت تیزی کے ساتھ گذر جائیں گے۔ اگر مہروی گزاروں کے مطابق آپ نے اس معاملہ کو اس طریقہ پر انجام نہ دیا تو نتیجہ نہ نکلے گا۔

डा० राम सुभाग सिंह: नेशनल इन्स्टिट्यूट्स, राष्ट्रीय विद्यालयों के बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं। काशी विद्यापीठ बन रहे की डिग्रियों के बारे में क्या किया जायगा।

مولانا آزاد - میں نے کاشی و دنیا پیتھہ کا کانستٹیوشن (constitution) دیکھا ہے اور آپ کو بھی شاید معلوم ہوگا میرے ایک ساتھی نے مجھے یاد دلایا کہ دو برس ہوئے یہ چیز خود میرے سامنے آئی تھی۔ اور میں نے منسٹری میں یہ لکھ کر بھیجا تھا کہ اس پر غور کیا جائے کہ ہم اس پر کیا کر سکتے ہیں۔ منسٹری نے جب دریافت کیا تو انہوں نے کہا کہ ہمارے کانستٹیوشن میں یہ بات لکھی ہے کہ سرکاری مدد نہیں لی جائے گی۔ میں نے پھر لکھایا کہ تم نے اس وقت یہ طے کیا تھا جب برٹس راج تھا۔ اس وقت یہ تھیک کیا کہ ہم گورنمنٹ سے مدد نہیں لیں گے۔ لیکن اب تو ہماری نیشنل گورنمنٹ (National Government) ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ ہم نے اصولاً یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ سرکاری امداد نہیں لی جائے گی۔ اس کے بعد یہ معاملہ رہ گیا۔ لیکن میں یقین دلاؤں گا کہ اگر وہاں سے کوئی نمبردار آدمی لکھے گا تو ہم دیکھیں گے کہ اگر یہ کانستٹیوشن میں ہے تو کوئی اور صورت نکل سکتی ہے یا نہیں۔ جہاں تک ترقی کا معاملہ ہے میں کہوں گا کہ ایک کہہتی ہیں نے بیٹھائی ہے وہ تمام انسٹیٹیوشن کے معاملے پر غور کر رہی ہے۔ آپ نے کہا کہ یہ وہ انسٹیٹیوشن ہیں جہاں نے تحریک آزادی کے زمانہ میں بڑی خدمت انجام دی تھیں۔ بالکل

[مولانا آزاد]

سچ ہے لیکن جب دیوں کا معاملہ  
 آئے گا تب خدمات کو بہتر دیکھا  
 جائیگا۔ تعلیمی استیلڈرے دیکھا جائے گا -  
 وہ کمیٹی بیٹھی ہے اور مجھے امید  
 ہے کہ وہ جلد اپنا کام انجام دے گی -  
 جہاں تک سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کا تعلق  
 ہے ان کی بات کو قبول کر لیا جائے گا -

(English translation of the above  
 speech)

**Maulana Azad:** Sir, I was glad to note that those of my hon. friends who took part in the Debate today realized by themselves that until sufficient funds are made available to the Ministry of Education its hands are tied and it is unable to accomplish tasks which you would want it to accomplish. It is a common axiom that you cannot have it both ways. On the one hand you insist that no wood be burnt and on the other you demand that the fireplace be lighted and the meals cooked. Now, you cannot have it both ways. The fireplace can be lighted only if wood is burnt and wood can be burnt only if money is made available for purchasing it.

Two years ago I drew your attention to this fact. I did not state simply that I was not satisfied with the way the work of the Ministry of Education was being carried on but, as you might remember, I said I was unhappy about it. The difficulty, however, is that our hands are so badly tied that no step can be taken. Even today one of my friends remarked, "What are you doing? If you were to distribute radio sets in the villages what a great good that would do to the people?" Yes, that is true, but the sets for distribution are not going to drop down from the heavens. That calls for money. Money is the ultimate hurdle in the way of all schemes of which there is no dearth. Let me tell you, our hands are full of schemes but to the extent the hands are full of schemes the pockets are empty of money. What are we to do?

My hon. friend drew my attention to the fact that one of the important items on our programme should have been to utilize for the work of education and social service those of our young people who are studying at the universities for their degrees. This is right. This is very important. Other

countries have accomplished that task that way. But, let me remind him that that was the very first thing that came to my notice on my taking over charge of the Education Ministry. The report made by Sergeant Committee is known to you. In that report the period for the spread of basic education throughout the country was put at 40 years. It is obvious that a nation cannot wait for their education for 40 years. Hence, immediately on taking charge of the Ministry I appointed the Kher Committee. This Committee laboured for full one year and brought out a scheme. I had also drawn the attention of this Committee to the fact that the problem of teachers formed a formidable obstacle in the way of our work. If we were to start the work of education throughout the country we would stand in need of twelve lakhs of trained teachers. Our training centres are there but considering the speed at which they are working we may not perhaps be able to produce twelve lakhs of trained teachers even in 50 years. How are then we going to resolve this difficulty? Why not consider conscription of youngmen for the purposes of education in the same way as we have it for military service? Why not approach the universities with the request that they might make it compulsory for all those who receive education from the standard of Matriculation onwards to serve as a teacher for at least two years before they are awarded their degrees? During these two years we might, of course, pay them an allowance to help them meet the essential expenses. A sum of forty to fifty rupees might be paid on that account. Kher Committee considered the proposal and accepted it. They included it in their recommendations and formulated a full scheme. According to that scheme we could have compulsory and universal basic education in sixteen instead of forty years, ten years for the junior stage and six years for the senior stage. As for the expense they proposed that thirty per cent. of the expense should be borne by the Centre and seventy per cent. by the Provinces, now called States. That is how the scheme could be followed up. The expenditure on buildings should be the least possible. As far as possible we should be able to do with *kachcha* houses, or thatched shelters or huts.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar):**  
 Very good.

**Maulana Azad:** But then you need money even for the construction of thatched huts. The estimate of expenditure which they had arrived at was very much an underestimate.

Were we to put that sixteen year scheme into practice the Centre would have to contribute two crores of rupees at the rate of thirty per cent. while the States would have to pay at the rate of 70 per cent.

For that purpose, we called a Conference of the Education Ministers of the States and placed the scheme before them. They generally agreed with it. Some of the States in particular expressed their full readiness to put it into operation. Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Madras expressed their readiness to stand 70 per cent. of the expense. They offered to initiate the scheme provided the Centre was prepared to meet 30 per cent. of the charge. When things had reached that stage and the budget time approached this scheme was brought up but it was found that not a penny could be spared for the purpose. Consequently, the whole of that scheme is at present lying in the midst of a pile of papers.

The idea of conscription from the universities formed part of that scheme. The idea was welcomed by some Members of the Bombay University. The Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University assured us that they were prepared to put it into operation if we wanted, but it is a pity we could not initiate the scheme.

Obviously we could not disregard all other parts of the scheme and take up just this one, that is, call up these youngmen from the universities. That would not do. Suppose we were to call them up what were we to do with them? There must, after all, be some plan, some arrangements into which they could be fitted. If there are no such arrangements what is the use of calling them up? And, then you must give them something to live on, at least a subsistence allowance. Even if you were to give them fifty rupees a month per head and if you were thus to employ one lakh of teachers in a year in the whole country you would require 50 lakhs of rupees per month, that is, six crores of rupees per annum. Such were the considerations.

**Shri Sidhva:** Did you or did you not urge upon the Minister of Finance that he should provide for so much money?

**Maulana Azad:** Of course I did. I fought for it for three months. It was not the present Minister of Finance but Dr. Matthai

**Seth Govind Das:** Let us hope he would do something.

**Maulana Azad:** For three months I held my ground but without any useful

results. Now, this would have entailed for us an expenditure of only two crores in the first year and four crores in the second year and thus it would have gone on for sixteen years. This would, of course, have involved a thirty per cent. contribution from our side and a seventy per cent. contribution from the States and in ten years' time the whole of your country which is blind today would have been blessed with the gift of eyes. But I regret this cannot be done now.

Similarly we drew up a scheme of adult education, which I have started calling by the name of social education. This scheme was formulated on the understanding that the expense would be shared on a fifty-fifty basis, fifty per cent. of the charge to be borne by the Centre and fifty per cent. by the States. We made an effort to set it afoot. With great efforts a sum of rupees one crore was found for the purpose two years ago—a paltry sum when you consider that it was meant to serve for the whole of India, the whole of the country. We also called a Conference of the States' Ministers for the purpose, in order to discuss the scheme. This was done and they were all told to go back to their respective places and set about making the necessary arrangements. Accordingly, they went back and set about making the necessary arrangements. We had not distributed the amount as yet when we were told all of a sudden that there was a deficit of thirty crores. You might be remembering how the crisis arose and had to be met somehow or the other.

Despite the decision to stop all capital expenditure and to effect a 20 per cent. cut in all other expenditure, I persisted in my refusal for full one month and four times a Cabinet meeting was held to discuss this issue. It is no secret to tell that I had not reconciled myself to that position throughout. But ultimately when the Prime Minister persisted too much and prevailed upon me, there was no help for me but to accept it. What was the result? You can just see for yourself the turn that position had taken subsequently. We asked the States to make necessary preparations which they did and are doing even now. That sum of one crore was reduced to eighty or seventy lacs of rupees by stages. They then put in their demands as they had made the necessary arrangements already. This created a difficult situation for us. Then came the next year and we thought this time we will be able to have the original sum of one crore doubled to two crores of rupees. I do



[Maulana Azad]

not know whether you will feel surprised or sorry when I tell you that not to speak of raising it to two crores of rupees, even it has not been possible to maintain the original one crore and it has now been stated that because of the present financial stringency we cannot utilize even that one crore. I concede that the financial stringency did exist and that it exists even now. This is undoubtedly true. The result was that even that sum of one crore has been stopped. We took recommendations and made necessary arrangements. Now the payments have again been stopped after a few months and there is a categorical refusal that they are quite unable to help us anyway. What can be our reply to it?

An overall provision of 14 lacs of rupees was made towards the Basic Education during the last year for the whole of the country. What has happened to those 14 lacs? The year had hardly run out when a big hurdle came in the way. An attempt was made to reduce this sum of 14 lacs in the name of economy and now, I think barely four lacs of rupees out of them have been left with us. Anyway it should suffice to give you a picture of the various difficulties that we are facing in this behalf.

Now if you expect me to express gratitude to such hon. friends who have to-day emphasised here to find, somehow or the other, a way out to set apart a definite fund for the Ministry of Education, then I have only to be excused. If they think that merely a ten minutes' speech will solve the whole problem, then I am constrained to submit that such hon. friends are labouring under a great illusion. There will be no outcome of those speeches and after a year even they will forget what they have said here to-day. Again on the occasion of the presentation of the next Budget they will come forward with complaints such as the non-provision of any radio sets or this or that particular thing. In this way nothing will come out. I, therefore, will advise that you should do what I had requested you to do two years back. I may repeat what I had actually told you then. If you really feel that something ought to be done in this behalf, then you should proceed to set up a committee of the House for this purpose who, while bearing in mind constantly the prevailing financial stringency and the consequent difficulties, should explore ways and means to find money for purposes of Education which, if they consider to be so very necessary, will necessitate a reduction in expenditure

on other items in case it is decided to make further provisions in respect of some particular item. Without this money cannot be available. What then should be done under such conditions? If you feel this task of national education to be of such an importance as should not be ignored on any score whatsoever, then something must be done even though we may be unable to do it as fully as we may wish. We will have to draw a line somewhere and fix a limit upto which we have to spend money during the coming few years and, as such, money has to be found somehow or the other—may be it means a reduction in expenditure on other items. This money must be given priority over all others. It was after careful calculations and considerations that we had asked for a sum of 15 crores for the last year. Were it possible to find even these 15 crores for Education, then all these things to which you have drawn attention, could have been done. After all what ratio does a provision of 15 crores of rupees bear to the overall revenue of the country as a whole?

**Shri Sidhva:** Quite negligible.

**Maulana Azad:** It is correct to say so. In other words it does not work out even to two per cent. If, therefore, you wish that this task of Education should be accomplished in right earnest, then you should not feel content with mere speech-making. If you did so, the twelve months will be over very swiftly and by the time the next year's Budget is presented, nothing will have been done with the result that a *Status quo* will continue. You know the conditions obtaining in England as to how after the termination of war that country realized the necessity of effecting economy and you know also the extent to which they are actually saving. Despite their decision to effect economy and saving, they have resolved not to enforce that economy in the matter of Education and, on the other hand, they have increased the provisions from nine millions to twelve millions sterling. Similarly I want that a committee of this House should be set up which should take decisions and its recommendations should be placed before the Government. So if you also want to solve the problem of National Education in the same way, then you should give earnest attention to it and set up a committee for this purpose which should give their opinion after a full consideration of the issue. It may then be more possible to find a way out.

I want to make one or two more submissions. But time at my disposal is short and barely ten minutes more

are left with me. I, therefore, will refer to them very briefly.

My hon. friend Seth Govind Das has drawn attention towards the cause of Hindi. But I fail to understand how did such a necessity arise. I say so because only yesterday morning a short while before putting me that question we have had a conversation and I had told him that at the moment there were two basic things which were most important for the propagation of Hindi. The first of them is that we should try to intensify its propagation in the non-Hindi speaking areas because unless that happens, the issue of a national language will remain unsolved. Again, the second basic need is to write such text books and coin scientific terms in Hindi as to give this language the status it deserves as the medium of instruction for higher education and ultimately replace English. So far the Ministry of Education is concerned, I may submit, that ever since we provided in the Constitution that Hindi shall be the National language of the country, my Ministry has started work in that direction and as a first step has entered into correspondence with the States drawing their attention towards this matter. Next so far as the services are concerned, time has come when knowledge of Hindi should be made a compulsory thing. My Ministry has been making constant efforts towards this aspect. You will be happy to know that we have accepted it in principle and we are going to make Hindi a compulsory subject in the Civil Service examinations. The next stupendous task is that of coining suitable technical terms in Hindi. A dictionary should be compiled of all such terms and suitable text books written. You know that the Ministry of Education has set up a Board for that purpose which is already working in this behalf. The work, however, is not so simple as to be accomplished immediately. It is bound to take considerable time. But a start in the direction has anyway been made and we hope that with the passing of each day we shall continue to make steady progress in the achievement of our object.

So far as the non-Hindi speaking provinces are concerned only some days ago you might have read in the newspapers that the Education Ministry convened a Conference and one of its sessions was exclusively arranged for the representatives of those provinces alone where the mother tongue is not Hindi. The matter was discussed and they were asked about the difficulties that generally confront them and about the troubles which were likely to come in their way in the adoption of Hindi.

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The findings of the Conference are before us. We have to consider the whole matter and we want to settle these matters with the Governments of the concerned States. The Central Advisory Board of Education gave full attention to this matter during its last Session. The Education Ministry itself put this matter before the Board and sought its advice as to what further steps should be taken to develop and popularize Hindi. The Board recommended that an All-India Institution, with its headquarters at Delhi, should be established and it should be entrusted with this work. It has made recommendations about ten or twelve things more and has suggested that they should work on those very lines in order to popularize Hindi. The Government are considering these recommendations now. Personally I think that in respect of such language work, by entrusting a language it would be better if the Government could get the necessary help and the actual work may be carried out by the non-official agencies. Non-official agencies perform such duties more efficiently. But you have to consider it.

One thing more has come before me. There are five divisions in the Education Ministry at present which are further sub-divided into Sections. We want that one Section should be solely run for the purpose of popularizing Hindi in those provinces whose mother tongue is not Hindi. So far as the Government, the Universities and the local bodies are concerned they would continue their work as usual. They would continue to supervise the progress of this work and would continue to submit their reports. If necessary they will tour extensively, so that some spirit could be infused in this work. But the question of staff again comes in the way. I may tell you that only a few months ago we were faced with such a terrible situation that far from expanding our staff we had to consider about its reduction. The question of expanding the staff depends upon the availability of funds. However we are giving thought to the whole subject and we hope that we will carry out the programme. With all that I agree that one wishes that the Education Ministry should have accomplished more. But there is the question of funds, if the funds can be arranged all these works . . . . .

Shri T. N. Singh: I would like to ask one thing and it is that there has been some misunderstanding about Hindi and it would be better if you please remove it. This misunderstanding has been created because some people refer to one of your speeches which . . .

**Maulana Azad:** My friends have already spoken about this thing to which you refer now. I understand that there has been some misunderstanding among my friends with regard to this matter.

It is possible that I may not have expressed myself in detail. When my hon. friend said that his views were different from those of mine, I was expecting that he would put forth his own views which might be different from those of mine. But after some time I heard him expressing those very ideas which I had already expressed. He has said that modern Hindi and modern Urdu both have developed from *Brij Bhasha* and hundreds of years have passed since. My friend is right when he says that many words change their shape and form when one language evolves from another, in this way the languages take a changed form.

**Seth Govind Das:** I did not say it about Urdu but about Hindi.

**Maulana Azad:** True, your remark that it has evolved from *Brij Bhasha*, and all other *Prakrit* languages which were in vogue right from the thirteenth century, were about Hindi. There is no doubt in it that the language used in the *Ramayana* is also Hindi. It is one thousand times Hindi; nay, it is one million times Hindi. But it is not modern Hindi. You have seen that there is no difference of opinion between you and me. Look into my speech and you will find that I have never said that anything written in the *Brij Bhasha* is not Hindi. Surely it has not been written in Chinese. If it is not Hindi, by what name shall we call it; the language used in *Ramayana* is definitely Hindi. To-day we find a lot of difference between English of Chaucer and that of Byron and Tennyson. Who would say that the English language used by Chaucer is not English? We can not call it Chinese. That is definitely English. But even then it is not modern English, which was used by Tennyson and Byron in their poetry at a later date. So I never meant it even for a single minute that whatever previous literature we have at this time is not in Hindi, or that Hindi should not be given the right to claim with pride that the language used in the *Ramayana* and in other literature of this kind, which exists as a classical literature, is not Hindi. I have said to the effect that this has directly descended from that language, but even then we shall have to differentiate between it and the modern Hindi. You have accepted whatever I said

there. I did not name Hindi, but modern Hindi. Apparently there is a difference. With all that I do not claim to be a scholar of Hindi. Only those persons can establish their opinion with respect to this thing who are scholars of this language. If they do not agree to my opinion, there is no reason that I should insist. This is my opinion that *Ramayana* has no doubt been written in Hindi, but it is not modern Hindi; and we have to make difference between the two. Moreover if that opinion is wrong, I am prepared to accept the views of those who can give their opinion in this connection.

**Shri D. D. Pant** (Uttar Pradesh): It is in Pali.

**Maulana Azad:** Does my hon. friend think that Pali afterwards took the shape of Hindi? I have not got time, otherwise I would have spoken something more. One of my hon. friends has complained that our staff at Washington does not pay due attention especially to the needs of the private students. I may tell you that we have only six persons appointed for this purpose there. According to our original scheme there ought to have been seventeen persons on that staff. Again the question of funds came in and we were not able to appoint seventeen persons. You should know that America is not a small country; it is a world in itself. There are about 1,500 institutions there, which are thousands of miles away from each other; some in the North, some in the South, and some others in different parts of the country. Now if we want to keep ourselves in touch with all those institutions, we apparently require more staff. Because of the financial stringency we could not afford to keep an enlarged staff. We are regularly asking for the reports from those places, and we believe that the men who have been kept there are zealous workers. They try their best to keep themselves in touch with all the students who are there. They also tour and try to remove their difficulties. The persons who approach them, their needs are definitely considered. They arrange for tickets, make arrangements for railway or steamer passages for them, and arrange accommodation for them in case they have not got any. We are regularly receiving reports to this effect. It is possible that some persons may have complaints. But that too depends upon the expansion of our staff.

I shall not take much of your time. But in the end I would again remind you that the coming twelve months

will pass swiftly. If this matter is not settled in the manner in which I have requested you, no results whatsoever would be achieved.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know your opinion about the various national institutions? What would be the attitude of the Government with respect to the degrees conferred by the Kashi Vidyapith and other such Institutions?

**Maulana Azad:** I have studied the constitution of the Kashi Vidyapith. Perhaps you might be knowing that one of my colleagues has reminded me that it was about two years back when this matter came to my notice and I wrote to my Ministry whether we can consider this matter. When the Ministry made an enquiry, they replied that it was laid down in their constitution that they cannot receive any help from the Government. I again wrote to them saying that they had taken this decision during the British regime. Non-acceptance of any Government aid at that time was quite understandable, but now there was a National Government functioning in the country at present. To this they replied that they have decided it in principle not to take any Government aid. After this the whole matter remained where it was. But I assure you that if any responsible person from that end communicates that they have no such restriction—according to their constitution or that there is some other way—the whole matter will be favourably considered. So far as the question of recognition of their degrees is concerned I may tell you that we have set up a Committee and it is considering this question with regard to all such institutions. You have pointed out that these institutions served a good deal in the days of the struggle for freedom. It is quite true. But when the question of degrees would come, past services would not be taken into account but only standard of education would be taken into consideration. The Committee is doing its work and I hope it will finish its work soon. So far as the Central Government are concerned, they will accept their recommendations.

Some hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members will see that it is now 3 o'clock and the Demands in respect of the other Ministry have to be taken up.

**Shri Sidhva:** There is only one point which I wish to raise and that is whether the Finance Minister who is collecting Rs. 38 crores can spare Rs. 1 crore for Education.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There can be any number of such questions. Education is such a vast subject. I agree that three hours are not at all enough for discussing such a subject. Even three days may not be enough.

**Shrinati Durgabai rose—**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I cannot get on in this House if every Member gets up and does not care for the Chair. There are a number of ways in which the time could be extended. Hon. Members have not got the courage. Let me not be misunderstood. They can ask the Government to provide even three days or four days. But when Government allots the time Members are not prepared to be in their seats. As between the two what is to be done? I am really surprised, and it is strange, that hon. Members have come in such numbers today. Many a day I have had to sit inside the room, waiting to see whether there is a quorum in the House. If we are insistent upon a larger number of days being allotted I am sure that the Government will certainly be pleased to do so. But we must also reciprocate and see that we take interest. After agreeing to the time allotted there is no use trying to get over it. Let us go according to the time allotted. It is open to the whole House to say that the time allotted is not enough, but not at the far end. That is what I have to say.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** We should not pass the Demand unless the Finance Minister gives an assurance that the money saved at the recommendation of the Estimates Committee is given for Education.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. It becomes very delicate for me when my hon. sisters get up from their seats. I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952 in respect of Demands Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17 under the control of the Ministry of Education."

The motion was adopted.

(As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the motions for demands for grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P. P.)

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

**DEMAND NO. 15—ARCHAEOLOGY.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

**DEMAND NO. 16—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,30,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments.'"

**DEMAND NO. 17—EDUCATION.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,82,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Education.'"

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** As hon. Members have passed the Demands under Education in less than three hours they will now kindly pass those under Health in two hours. I have to tell hon. Members that having regard to the two hours that we have at our disposal (*Interruption*). Order, order. The order sheet was circulated to hon. Members and the time also was fixed. This was discussed in the morning also. What is the use of raking it up again and again? If hon. Members restrict their speeches to ten minutes we can have eight speakers and I shall call upon the hon. Minister at half past four.

**Shri Kamath:** We may sit till 5-30.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is open to hon. Members, instead of eight of them alone occupying the whole time, to give time to others, if they are prepared to do so. I have no objection to sitting till 5-30. The time-limit for

speakers should be ten minutes normally and fifteen minutes in special cases.

I shall first place the Demands before the House.

**DEMAND NO. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.**

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Health.'"

**DEMAND NO. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES.**

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Medical Services.'"

**DEMAND NO. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH.**

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Public Health.'"

**Shrimati Durgabai:** It is highly regrettable to find how the Demands of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health are treated either in the matter of making adequate funds available for the proper discharge of the functions of these Ministries or even in the matter of giving sufficient time for the discussion on the Demands of these budgets. Also, the points raised by various Members on the Ministry of Education are not even allowed to be answered by the hon. Minister for want of time.

This morning I was pointing out to the House that the request of the Ministries of Education and Health for adequate funds is by-passed on the plea that there are more important problems, namely the problem of defence, food and industry, which require greater funds for an infinite time from this exchequer. And I drew the attention of these Ministries to the fact that they should soon realize the necessity for searching out the funds or the resources outside the exchequer and the governmental sources. There

are always two points put against those who wish to speak on problems of health and education. It is said that matters connected with the Health Ministry fall in the list of States subjects and that the Central Health Ministry has very little to do with regard to the problems of health concerning the nation. But the House is well aware that the Central Ministry of Health has also got a wider responsibility for improving and effecting efficiency in the matter of working the institutions either in the matter of education or in relation to hospitals and the like. The Ministry has assumed to itself the functions of co-ordination and also advisory functions. For the efficient and satisfactory discharge of these functions there is lack of funds. That is the complaint of this Ministry that adequate funds are not made available to it. That is the reason why it is all the more necessary that the limited funds at its disposal are well spent and that we get the most out of the expenditure that is incurred by this Ministry. Sir, it is in the light of this fact we have got to examine closely the working of the institutions under the charge of the Health Ministry. The time at my disposal is very limited and I want to make one or two points which are agitating the minds of the public as well as the Members of the House. If we take up the working of the institutions under the care of the Ministry, the Lady Hardinge College is one of the institutions which is receiving very adequate grants from this Ministry. Nearly Rs. 13 lakhs and odd are being granted to the College by way of non-recurring grant and also to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs and odd by way of recurring expenditure. A Reorganization Committee was appointed to go into the working of this institution, and report. This Committee has recommended for reasons more than one that this College should be taken over by the Government and this proposal went before the Standing Advisory Committee, attached to the Ministry of Health. We do not know what happened thereafter but whenever this matter of taking over of this college by the Government came up it was said that the matter was *sub judice*, because certain persons who are not willing or prepared to give the control of this institution to the Government, have raised the matter and taken it to the Court of Law and they have even challenged the right of the governing body in the matter of transferring control of this institution to the Government. As I already drew the attention of this House this morning, I would like to ask how the governing bodies of these institutions are functioning and what is the con-

trol of this Ministry over these governing bodies. Whenever this point is raised, it was said that they are autonomous and therefore, this Ministry cannot go into the administrative matters of those institutions. Every pie that is being given to the institution is being given by this Government. If the recommendations of the Reorganization Committee are to be implemented it would come to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs and that is the money which the Government is giving. Therefore, may I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not open to this Ministry to go into the causes that are responsible today for the inefficiency and unsatisfactory nature of the affairs of these institutions? Every day the news papers bring reports that the affairs of the institution, namely, the College as well as the hospitals are far from satisfactory. Every day there are reports about strikes, about quarrels, inefficiency of the working and also the training that is imparted there and also indiscipline among the students, among the staff. I would like to ask the hon. Minister where does this defect lie. Now the governing body is there and the head of the governing body is the head of the administrative side of these institutions and they are made responsible for the efficiency and discipline of these institutions. I would like to ask how this sort of affairs is allowed to go on. I would tell her that if this state of affairs is allowed to continue, it would be better that either the institution should be closed down or it should be taken over by this Government. It is only then that there will be a chance of improving the conditions of these institutions. Then only we will be able to justify the existence of these institutions and the giving of huge sums of money for these institutions by way of grants.

There is yet another matter, which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister brought about a Bill in this House in 1947, i.e., the Indian Nursing Council Bill. While moving that Bill, she made a country-wide appeal to the nurses and the necessity for recruiting women to this nursing profession. The Nursing Council was constituted under that Bill with the intention that the status of the medical profession as well as the conditions of the nurses should be improved and also it should be made possible for more women to be attracted to this profession. Unfortunately, today there are very few nurses and their number would fall far short of our requirements. In our country we have only about 7,000 or a little more of nurses

[Shrimati Durgabai]

and 5,000 midwives. There are very few training institutions. Whereas in the U.K. and U.S.A., we have got nurses or midwives for every 3000 persons, here in this country for 45,000 people, we have got only 1 nurse or 1 midwife. That is a very sad state of affairs. Realizing this as she does, she brought about that Bill and she was responsible for constituting the Indian Nursing Council. I would like to ask her what had been done under that. The Committee which was appointed by the Nursing Council has brought about certain short-term courses for auxiliary nurses training but the nursing profession is already looked down upon in this country because of various reasons.

There was a natural prejudice to this profession and the present day conditions of their salary and the working conditions are highly deplorable. These very well trained nurses are paid differently at different places. A nurse who works for the whole day plus a night duty from 10 to 15 days in a month is paid only Rs. 40. At some places she is paid Rs. 60. But no nurse would get more than Rs. 125 in this country. Therefore it was realized that the conditions of these nurses and their profession should be improved as otherwise they were far from satisfactory. But everywhere this question of funds comes in and therefore we could not do much by way of improving their conditions also. I would ask her to realize the necessity to look to sources other than this Government source. There are private institutions which have taken up the training of these nurses. Especially there is the Kasturba Gandhi Fund which has instituted courses of training and such training are also sought to be recognised by the Health Ministry. In the provinces these nurses are suffering from various causes. They are trained but they are not provided any employment; they are thrown out in the streets without any employment and in the rural areas where they are appointed the conditions under which they are working are really deplorable. I would request the hon. Minister to see that their conditions are improved and the private institutions which have taken up this work ought to be encouraged and strengthened by the Health Ministry. Fortunately for us at the helm of affairs in this Health Ministry, we have got a lady who has got the foresight and great experience of running these social institutions. It only remains for her to bring her influence to bear upon the Government to improve the conditions of nurses

and benefit them by giving them the help they deserve.

**Shri Kamath:** Those of us who have been in Delhi since 1945 or later 1946 will be struck by the remarkable fact that Delhi has been since that year steadily getting dirtier and dirtier, more and more unclean, less and less sanitary. It may be partly due to the fact that there have been a large ingress of people from outside, but that is not the whole story. The fact of the matter is, to my mind, the laws of the Municipal Administration and the City Health Administration are not being enforced. We suffer from lack of implementation of the existing laws. As a matter of fact, the uncleanliness has reached such a pitch that the Minister must wake up and take notice, if she has not done so already. (An hon. Member: That is all under the Municipality). But that is under the Health Ministry. The index to this is that we find that flies are humming by night and mosquitoes buzzing by day. We have seen this in the Constitution House itself, where this was not known in 1948 or 1949.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** They have also migrated.

**Shri Kamath:** But, the point is that flies appear by night and mosquitoes by day.

The other day, I visited a hospital on some work. I found that in one of the theatres in the Pathological Wing the linen was far from clean. It looked almost unwashed. I asked the doctor in attendance, could he not get better linen? He said, that even washed linen would not be much cleaner than that. I asked, "Why is that so?" He said, "That is so." I wrote to the Secretary, Ministry of Health about this, and I do hope he has taken some action in this matter.

The Health Ministry's report itself says on pages 29 and 30 about adulteration of food, thus:

"Adulteration of food products has become a serious menace and prevails throughout the country in spite of existing Food Laws in various States. With a view to controlling this menace effectively and achieving uniformity, it is proposed to promote suitable legislation in the matter."

Adulteration even in Delhi which is the capital and seat of Government, right under the nose of the Health Minister herself, has reached such proportions that it is hardly safe to

buy any drug or medicine or even patented tinned foodstuff from any shop in New Delhi unless one was perfectly well acquainted with the person in charge. Then, perhaps, he would know who is who and give the right stuff. If a stranger goes, I suppose, he would get something for which he might be sorry later. That is the pass to which it has come. I do hope that this matter of adulteration of foodstuffs will be taken in hand at once and suitable legislation, not merely legislation, but implementation and enforcement of that enactment, will be taken up by this House and by the hon. Minister.

Coming to the next subject, my hon. friend Shrimati Durgabai has referred to the affairs of the Lady Hardinge Hospital. It is unfortunate that a resolution tabled by my hon. friend Kanka Bhagwant Roy in the last session, could not be taken up by this House, which sought to probe into the affairs of the Lady Hardinge Hospital. This year, there has been a grant of 11 lakhs for this College and Hospital. I am given to understand that moneys granted have not been well utilised in the past. A deep X-Ray plant which was rejected by the Tata Cancer Institute at Bombay, because it was unserviceable, was bought from a Delhi firm, second-hand, but at first-hand price, and even before it was tested, the money was paid. Ever since, it has remained un-handled, un-worked and un-used in the Hospital. I think that waste has come to nearly a lakh of rupees. I do hope that the money that is voted, that is, 11 lakhs, will be used to the best advantage of the College and Hospital.

While we are thinking of granting 11 lakhs for the Lady Hardinge Hospital and College, I find that only a paltry sum of one lakh is being made available for research in Ayurveda and Unani systems. My hon. friend Dr. Subramaniam will tackle this matter more effectively, and I will leave this to him.

Now I come to what is the cause celebre or *L'affaire* Prefab as some papers have called it, the magnificent factory, in the words of the Prime Minister, which has been erected on the outskirts of Delhi for prefabrication. Mr. Sidhva remarked the other day, and I quite agree with him, that all pre-fabrication is not bad. But, what has been said from the very beginning, *ab initio*, has been the Delhi technique of pre-fabrication, because a wrong man was put at the top and there was no supervision, he was given a free hand. And as I said last time, an ass

was made to do the work of a horse; the ass could not do it, but the ass is still in the saddle. What I want to point out in this connection is this. Though the Mulgaonkar report, which went thoroughly into this matter and submitted to Government its recommendations, which are perhaps not quite palatable to Government, is being suppressed in the public interest; yet, I would like to know from the Minister, while waiting for the Report to be released in due course, what has happened to the deliberations of the Ministry about the unanimous resolution passed by the Standing Finance Committee on the 7th February last, under the Chairmanship of the hon. Finance Minister himself. At that meeting which was specially called for the purpose, at which the Secretary of the Ministry, the Director of the Housing Factory and all his aides were present, this decision was taken unanimously, the Finance Minister being a party thereto, that the Government should give immediate consideration to the question of fixing responsibility for the incompetent technical advice which it has received at all stages of the venture. It is unfortunate that when it is a matter of spending or wasting public money, there is no public interest involved. But, when it comes to confessing one's errors or telling the public why a thing has gone wrong, then, the truth is not to be told in the public interest. It is a strange state of affairs, topsy turvy, hardly to be expected of a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi which the Minister claims to be. I am told that the Managing Director of the Housing Factory, the Director of Housing deliberately concealed from the Minister and the Board of Directors of the Housing Factory breakages in the panels that were becoming obvious in that factory. The broken panels were stored away quietly, without the matter being brought before the Minister or the Directors. That was not all. Deviation from the patented process for the manufacture of panels was made, undertaken, enforced and carried out by the factory without the Minister or the Board of Directors being any the wiser. It was a definite case of *mala fides* in this matter—concealing the breakages and deviating to such an extent that the new panels bore no resemblance to the panels which were intended to be manufactured under the patented process according to the agreement with the firm. The Mulgaonkar Committee, I believe, has reported about this matter, and because of this suppression of truth from the Ministry and from the Board of Directors, the finance Minister or the Finance



[Shri Kamath]

Ministry demanded in November last that the Managing Director be suspended. But nothing was done, and even to-day, though the Standing Finance Committee had passed a unanimous resolution that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the matter, and fix the responsibility for this incompetence, this bungling and this waste of public money, nothing is being done. On the contrary I hear—I hope that the report is not true—that a Central Board of Housing will be constituted shortly and it is reported that this very person, this person who has bungled and made a sorry mess of the Swedish stalls, and also of the Housing Factory, this man who does not know the A B C of housing problems is now being appointed the chairman of the housing board. I only hope, Sir, that that will not happen.

**Shri Hussain Imam (Bihar):** What are his qualifications?

**Shri Kamath:** He is a mere landscape architect—God knows what that means. Well, I do hope that that will not happen. In any case, this House will not be a party to constituting a Board of Housing if a person who is innocent of all housing matters is to be the chairman of that board.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** And whose record has been like this.

**Shri Kamath:** Yes, and whose record from start to finish has been not at all creditable.

Sir, the sad fact of the matter is that while mistakes are committed, when blunders are perpetrated, there is not the will to punish the wrong-doer. That is why the people get demoralised. That is why Government is getting discredited and Government is earning the contempt of the people in some matters. Sir, this state of affairs must stop, and officers responsible for wrongs and blunders committed, for giving wrong advice and for suppressing the truth, must be brought to book and punished. If on the contrary, they are permitted to stick to their jobs, what will the people think of the Government? If officers who gave wrong technical advice in this matter—as the Standing Finance Committee have observed—are not brought to book and if an enquiry is not held according to the recommendations of the Standing Finance Committee, then, Sir, the Minister has only one thing to do—to leave office and not stick to it like a leech. She may quit office and serve the people as best as she can, but not as a Minister of Health who has

refused to take any note of this resolution of the Standing Finance Committee and who has refused to bring the offenders to book. That is the least that this House expects. Otherwise, with all our resolutions, with all our committees, with all our protestations and speeches and demands made in this House, this Parliament would become a sham and a mockery. I hope, Sir, that that will not happen.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

**Dr. M. M. Das (West Bengal):** Sir, among the various Ministries of the Central Government, the Ministry of Health does not occupy a very high and important position so far as expenditure is concerned. But in spite of the fact, that the sphere of activity of this Ministry is small, the Ministry of Health has become notable during the last three years for its inefficiency, for its nepotism, for its mal-administration and for its extravagance. So far as the hon. Minister herself is concerned, I must admit the fact that her charming personality, amiable disposition and selfless devotion to her duty cannot escape the notice of anybody who has eyes to see. But it is an irony of fate that these sterling qualities of her character have made her the helpless victim of selfish and unscrupulous motives of others.

Sir, as has been mentioned by previous speakers, for the next budget year as much as Rs. 11 lakhs has been granted for the development of the Lady Hardinge Medical College of Delhi and for the recurring expenditure another huge sum will be granted. Sir, this college is a unique and great institution in Delhi established for giving medical training to the girls of this country and it has been regarded as one of the finest and most reputed medical colleges in India. But three years of administration by our Health Department has filed the sacred precincts of this holy institution by quarrels and intrigues between the professors and the higher staff and by insults and persecutions of the menial staff—*mehtars* and sweepers and others—I mean the class IV employees. Sir, there is a false notion that this institution is not a Government institution, that it is run and administered by a private body. Technically speaking, it may be so, but for all practical purposes, the Lady Hardinge Medical College is a Government institution. This college is run and administered by an executive committee out of the eight members of which five are high officials of the Government of India from Delhi and only three are from

outside. About a month back when this institution came under the trenchant criticism of the public because of acts of omission and commission to which I will shortly refer, my hon. friend Deshbandhu Gupta and Mrs. Indra Nehru were co-opted into the executive committee, the idea behind probably being that the calumny of the episodes connected with the institution may be laid on their broad shoulders also and thus lighten the burden of this Ministry. Sir, this institution is getting large amounts of grants. The Secretary of the Finance Department is the secretary and honorary treasurer of the executive committee. And so as I said, for all purposes, this is a Government institution. The plea that it is not a Government institution is a big hoax designed to deceive the public.

Sir, various unpleasant and disquieting news about the mal-administration of this institution have come to our knowledge from time to time. After the attainment of Independence, the management of this institution was taken over by the present Health Ministry and bitter controversies ensued between the menials and the authorities and many of the class IV employees—sweepers and mehtars were dismissed. With what vengeance and bitterness these menials were persecuted will be clear when I place a few instances before the House.

There was a sweeper and his wife who served in this institution. The husband incurred the displeasure of the authorities for some reason or other and he was dismissed. An order was served on him not to enter the servants' quarters and live with his wife. After a few days a little girl of theirs was lying in her death bed in their quarter. The unfortunate father pleaded vainly to be allowed to be present at her death bed but he was not allowed. The girl died. The father again pleaded in vain to enter her room and take out the body of the girl and he was not allowed. This is an example of the inhuman treatment meted out in this institution to these mehtars and sweepers who are indispensable for any hospital.

**Shri Hussain Imam:** When was it?

**Dr. M. M. Das:** It was about one year ago. I referred to this matter in a question and so far as I remember the hon. Minister assured me that she will look into the matter and I do not know what has happened.

Another matter I want to draw attention to is this. About six months

ago, last June or July, I do not remember exactly, new uniforms were given to the menial staff. After the supply of new uniforms their old uniforms were taken away from them, they were heaped in the lawn of the college compound, kerosene oil was poured upon them and they were burnt down just to deprive the menials of the use of these old garments. In these days of cloth scarcity you can very well imagine how these people felt. This inhuman treatment and persecution have their natural repercussions. Several cases have been filed against the authorities of this institution in the law courts and most of them are pending today. A great amount of bitterness, hatred and resentment exists between the menial staff and the college authorities.

Not only the menial staff incurred the displeasure of their masters and were persecuted, but even the members of the professorial staff did not escape this. Due to the accumulated result of the high-handed policy of the executive committee a very senior member of the staff, who was the Vice-Principal and Professor of Medicine of this College, who was an ex-student of this college and had served this college for 22 years, was compelled last October to submit her resignation, as a protest against the high-handed policy and insults accorded to her by the executive committee. The students of the College gave expression to their feelings of disgust and anger by holding processions and other demonstrations, which are known to everybody. There was to be a celebration of the Founders' Day but the college authorities ultimately withdrew their invitation, as it was fully and completely boycotted by the students.

When these unfortunate events are taking place one after the other this institution is run without any permanent principal. An old man of 64 has been appointed as Principal on a temporary basis to run the administration. As his period of service is coming to an end on the 31st March, four days hence, there is a talk that the Health Ministry wants to extend his service. It is a pity that in India where there are so many highly qualified medical men with an educational background behind them, the Health Ministry does not find a suitable candidate for this post.

During the current year 1950-51, 4½ lakhs have been granted to this institution. How a part of it has been spent has already been drawn attention to by the previous speaker, Mr. Kamath. A deep therapy X-Ray plant, which is re-

[Dr. M. M. Das]

quired for treatment of cancer, was installed in this institution about ten months ago. The plant costs 85,000 plus Rs. 3,000 for installation, totalling Rs. 88,000. I may be wrong in the details. Although this deeptherapy X-Ray plant was installed ten months ago, during all these ten months the machine has not worked even for a single day. As Mr. Kamath said, my information is that this machine was installed in the Cancer Hospital in Bombay but as the machine did not work there it was ultimately transferred and installed in this Hospital.

These are some of the facts which have come to our knowledge during last few months and in order to verify them or to be doubly sure of them I put several questions both during the last and the present session. But the hon. the Speaker would not allow them, as several cases were pending before the courts against the authorities of this institution. As has been mentioned Kaka Bhagwant Rai tabled a resolution asking the Government to appoint an enquiry committee to inquire into the administration of the college. Though the resolution got the first place in the ballot it could not be allowed by the Speaker as several cases are pending against the authorities in Delhi courts. Under these circumstances our Minister of Health has come forward with a demand of Rs. 11 lakhs for the development of this college. Here is an institution against whose administrative bodies several cases are pending in courts: here is an institution about whose administration, information cannot be elicited by Members of Parliament: here is an institution for the investigation of the affairs of which, no resolution in Parliament can be discussed at least for the time being. I as a Member of this Parliament, as a representative of the public demand to know from my hon. friends and from you, Sir, what moral right we have, to make a free gift of Rs. 11 lakhs to this institution?

Sir, a few words more about the Delhi medical administration. About a few months ago the visiting surgeons and physicians of the Irwin Hospital in Delhi threatened to resign. I request the Minister to throw some light on this matter and explain the circumstances under which these leading practitioners of Delhi found it impossible to run the administration of an institution under our present authorities.

There is another point. The Civil Surgeon of New Delhi is a whole-time officer of the Government and no private practice is allowed to him. But

when a doctor of a certain foreign embassy went to his home abroad in Europe, this Civil Surgeon worked in his place and he was earning money from private practice. I want to know from the Minister whether the rules of service were relaxed in his case.

There is another fact which has recently come to my notice. At the end of February it was known that a sum of Rs. 2,32,000 has not been spent from the budget grant of the current year and if this sum is not spent within the 31st March it will lapse to the Government. Hurriedly many equipments and other things amounting to Rs. 2,32,000 were purchased by the Department. And a lion's share went to that very concern who supplied that famous deep therapy machine to the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

Sir, it is not at all a very pleasant task to bring all these charges and allegations against a Department of the Government which is run by a political party of which I myself happen to be a member. I have every sympathy for our Health Minister. I have every admiration for her, and, let me tell you, Sir, nobody in this House will be more happy than myself if she comes forward to refute these charges and prove to our satisfaction that all these charges and allegations are without any real foundation.

Shri V. J. Gupta (Madras): The administration of health is an important factor in any general administration, and, therefore, in order to see the efforts of our Health Ministry, I turned to page 17 and referred to the item 'Malaria'. There I found only five lines devoted to a reference to anti-malarial operations. There is a Malaria Institute of India in Delhi whose functions, especially during 1950-51, was to increase the number of weeks for lectures from six to twelve, and the number of days increased to 75. Sir, beyond that I do not find anything else regarding the activities of the Malaria Institute. This is the only Institute of its kind in India, which is carrying on research, teaching and planning the policy as regards anti-malarial operations. For the entire country we have this one Institute in Delhi and a branch of it in Coonoor in South India.

I need hardly emphasise that malaria is India's public health enemy number one, but the peculiarity in India is that malaria and paddy are born simultaneously and grow side by side. During the rains the agriculturist plants his seedlings and during the rains the malarial mosquito lays its eggs. There is an almost parallel growth. By harvest time you get the paddy here and you have a swarm of mosquitoes **let**

loose there. We would get an idea of the affected parts if we refer to a map, but I should say I feel much indebted to the Ministry of Health for their stall in the recent Engineering Exhibition where they exhibited these maps. Along the East and West Coasts of Southern India are tracts where malaria of a virulent type exists in an epidemic form. Again, in Central India there is a large area shown as highly infested with malaria, extending from the Madhya Pradesh to the border of Madras in the South and touching Orissa on the East. This whole area will measure more than 60,000 square miles in extent. Its rainfall is not less than 120 inches a year. A general view of the map would show that it is in the rice-producing region, but still in this vast area of 60,000 sq. miles no man can live, no agriculture is possible, because it is infested with the malarial mosquito. Therefore, if you are able to clear that vast tract of malarial mosquitoes, if we can succeed in immediate by bringing under paddy cultivation an area as big as Hyderabad or Mysore, with copious supplies of rain water and a fertile soil, India will not only be self-sufficient in food but will also be in a position to feed other countries. There is no need to reclaim land with heavy tractors spending crores of rupees on speculative enterprises. But, Sir, the Malaria Institute of India is in Dehli, far away from the malarial tracts. Its branch is hidden in the healthy hills in Coonoor, not easily accessible to people. As such these two Institutes are not functioning well. My suggestion is to locate the Coonoor Institute somewhere on the East Coast because on the East Coast there are two maladies: filaria in the coastal areas and malaria in the hinterland. The malarial tract begins from Krishna and Godavary rivers and goes right up in the North and touches Madhya Pradesh. All this area can be taken into the field of operations if we shift this Coonoor Institute to somewhere in Berhampore or Vizagapatam. If it is decided to shift it to Vizagapatam, I am sure the Andhra University there will be quite ready to accommodate the Institute and there will not be any need for constructing buildings.

We have got the Muchkand project very near to this vast area of 60,000 miles, and with this project nearing completion within a year or so we will have any amount of electricity available. In the Muchkand area anti-malarial operations have been successfully carried out and you do not find even a single mosquito there. Another place to which this Institute can be shifted is a hill station known as Araku where a large area, a big valley, has been brought under

anti-malarial operations with great success. Here people can now sleep in the open during nights without any fear of malaria.

Therefore, if we concentrate all our energies on anti-malarial operations in India and try to eradicate malaria from these fertile tracts, there would be no need to depend on other countries for our food supply, nor would there be any need to invest crores in heavy tractors to reclaim waste land.

The other point I would like to touch is the medical degree of the Andhra Medical College. Our Medical College was started somewhere about 1924, but while the medical degrees of all the other Medical Colleges have been recognised by the Medical Council of England, the medical degrees of the Andhra University alone were never recognised by that Council. When there was a big agitation on this the Medical Council asked the Indian Government to start a similar Council in India, and from that time we have got an Indian Medical Council. The Indian Medical Council has recognised the medical degrees of the Andhra University in the year 1947 with retrospective effect from 1928. But I want to say that even to this date the Medical Council of England has not recognised the medical degrees of the Andhra University. The loss resulting from this is that if any student of the Andhra University wants to go for further studies in England he will have no place there because the Andhra University degree is not recognised by the Medical Council of England. In this matter we are keeping quiet. Of course, we do not attach much importance now to the recognition of a foreign country, but still our students are going to England for further studies. Therefore, I would request Government to take active steps to see that our Degrees are accepted by the British Government; otherwise, we shall have to think of some reciprocal action.

4 P.M.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras):** For the past four years ever since I became a Member of this Legislature I can claim that I have taken some interest in health matters in this country. I have taken some interest, so that the people of Bharat can lead a happy life, a long life without any disease and so that the span of life may also increase. My chief aim is to utilise the knowledge that is in the country for the last five thousand years and also to get knowledge from outside and pool all the knowledge and put it in a scientific way. For this purpose, we have two kinds of knowledge: the knowledge that we have for the last so many thousands

[Dr. V. Subramaniam]

of years called Ayurveda, i.e. "the science of life" and outside knowledge which we can claim as modern knowledge. As a member of the Standing Committee attached to the Health Ministry, I would like to say a few words for the benefit of hon. Members of this Parliament regarding this subject in which almost all of them are interested.

The first point that I would like to deal with is that a few years ago the Central Government had given a directive to the State Governments that modern medicine should form the basis for the formation of national health services in the country and I want to develop certain points on this very subject. The main point is that in a country like India where there is a multiplicity of systems of medicine practised, such as Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homeopathy, Ayurveda happens to be the sheet anchor of medical relief in the rural areas. Therefore, the question of deciding that modern system of medicine should alone be considered as the basis of the development of national health services may be impracticable in the long run. It is only fair that the Indian systems should also be considered as a basis for the development of national health services as recommended by the Chopra Committee Report and other Committee Reports. The State should take into account some of the other popular systems also and accord its recognition to them. What should be the State policy in the field of medical relief is thus the first point that I want to deal with.

At the outset, I want to make it plain that I do not want to replace the modern system of medicine or the State system of medicine with any of the indigenous systems of medicine. One hundred times I have to impress this point on the House. On a similar occasion last year, the Health Minister gave the following reply:

"I do want Members to realise that there can be no question of the indigenous systems supplanting the modern scientific system."

I too do not want to supplant the modern system. Let the modern system continue as it is and serve the people in its own way. But I want a place for the Ayurvedic system of medicine. I want it to live in this country and develop and ultimately become useful to humanity at large. That is my plain submission.

While replying, the hon. Health Minister was herself very generous to say:

"The important thing for us to consider is in what condition the

indigenous systems of medicines today are and what is necessary to make them a progressive, scientific art."

I too want to make the indigenous systems of medicine a progressive, scientific art ultimately. So, that is at least one point at which we can meet. If the above objective given expression to by the hon. Minister is to be achieved, the Resolutions of the Health Ministers' Conference must be given effect to. They have definitely recommended that gradually we should develop the Ayurvedic system of medicine and it should be utilised for the health services in the country. On this point, the Health Ministers' Conference agreed to the formation of rules for the registration and regulation of the practice of Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy etc. As such, I request the Central Government to issue directions to all State Governments to form Boards of indigenous systems wherever such Boards are not already in existence and thus to evolve a uniform policy. They should also correlate the knowledge and for this purpose a Central Board or Medical Council should be formed. Otherwise, each State Government will have its own standards. The Health Ministers' Conference have agreed to this also, that is to say, the State Medical Boards should formulate rules for the registration and practice of these three systems of medicine and lay down standards of education with powers for supervision and instruction.

Regarding Ayurvedic system, several Committees—up to date 18 Committees—have gone into the question at every stage and the last Report on the subject was the Pandit Committee Report, which is now before the Government. The main recommendation of that Report is research and here the hon. Minister was kind enough to agree to the formation of a Central Research Institute at a very early date. But whereas the Report recommended at least Rs. 4½ lakhs, the Central Government have only sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1 lakh in this year. My submission is that this amount is so small that nothing can be done with it. I would request the hon. the Health Minister and the Finance Minister to give at least Rs. 2 lakhs more, so that a Research Institute can be established at the place suggested by the Committee.

The other point on which I wish to lay stress is regarding the standard of education in the Ayurvedic institutions. In my opinion, Ayurvedic qualifications should be kept as a distinctive and separate part for some years at least, until Ayurveda develops. The Health Ministers' Conference have agreed to

this. I do not want a system of synthesis in the beginning itself. For a few years until this science develops and the Research Institute finishes its job, it should be kept separate. Afterwards, it will be very easy to co-ordinate the existing knowledge with the knowledge gained as a result of the research work done.

In this connection, I would request the hon. Minister to formulate the policy and sanction the Research Institute as also send directions to the States that at least one institution in each State should be upgraded, so that the recommendations made by the Chopra Committee and the Pandit Committee may be given effect to. This means that where anatomy, physiology and surgery are taught, the candidates may become competent to practise medicine in this country as general practitioners. This is a thing which I would like to bring to the pointed attention of the hon. Minister.

The other point is regarding the medical educational facilities in the Delhi Province and the Centrally Administered Areas. I regret that in these areas, there is no institution for boys to get training in modern medicine. For the Delhi area, it was decided in 1938 to establish a Medical College in association with the Irwin Hospital. Much has been said about the Lady Hardinge Medical College. If the College authorities do not agree to co-education, at least I would ask the hon. Minister to open a college in association with the Irwin Hospital where the Delhi and Centrally Administered Area boys can get education in modern medicine.

Regarding administrative matters, there is no All-India Medical Service. In this matter, the Health Ministers have rejected the formula somehow or the other. My submission will be that there is every thing to be said for an All-India Service, but there must be no reservation of posts. Promotions must be on merits alone. I say this because there was previously reservation for I. M. S. people and so on.

I do not want any reservations like that to be made. But all administrative posts like those of Surgeon-Generals, etc., should be filled on merit. When all-India Services are recruited a quota should be fixed for each province. But these officers should be recruited and posted anywhere in India, so that they may gain all-round practical administrative experience throughout the country. Then we can have uniform standards of administration.

डा० बेबी सिंह: श्रीमान, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है। बजट (Budget) में कई ऐसी बातें हैं जो अभी तक नहीं आई हैं और उन की ओर मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो उस के बाद लोगों को यह आशा थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जल्दी से जल्दी हमारी प्रणाली जो आयुर्वेदिक और तिब्बती की है उस को तरफ़की मिलेगी। परन्तु आज हम वहाँ दृग् देख रहे हैं जो कि अंग्रेज़ों के समय में था। हमें अभी तक ज़रा भी यह मालूम नहीं हो रहा है कि हमारे जो इलाज के तरीके हैं वह तरफ़की कर रहे हैं। मैं खुद भी एक एंथ्रोपैथिक डॉक्टर (Allopathic Doctor) हूँ। मैं देखता हूँ कि एंथ्रोपैथी से एक बीमारी को अच्छा करने में कितना पैसा खर्च होता है जब कि आयुर्वेद और तिब्बती का इलाज करने वाला उस को एक पैसे में ठीक कर देता है। तो अगर इस को इकानॉमिक प्वाइंट आफ व्यू (economic point of view) से भी देखा जाये तो हमारे आयुर्वेद और तिब्बती इलाज बहुत सस्ते हैं। दूसरे, हमारे यहाँ की आवहवा और पानी ऐसा है कि उस को यह ज़्यादा मुआफ़िक आता है। आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान एक गर्म मुल्क है। यहाँ अगर किसी को कुनीन ज़्यादा तादाद में पहुँच जाय, या माग्लूरी सी भी पहुँच जाय, तो उस को कितना बुरा असर करती है। आयुर्वेद और तिब्बती में ऐसी ऐसी दवाइयाँ हैं जो थोड़ी सी देने पर शरीर को कोई नुकसान न पहुँचाते हुए रोग को आराम कर देती हैं। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री साहिबों से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी तक इस

[ डा० देवी सिंह ]

तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं की है और जल्दी से जल्दी वह इस तरफ ध्यान दें। आयुर्वेद में ऐसी ऐसी दवाइयाँ हैं कि अगर उन का शोधन किया जाये तो वह ऐसी ऐसी बीमारियों को अच्छा कर सकती हैं जिन को ऐलोपैथी आज तक अच्छा नहीं कर सकी है। इस लिए मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक ऐसा बोर्ड (Board) बनाया जाये जिस के अन्तर आयुर्वेद के बड़े बड़े पंडित रखे जायें, तिब्बती के विद्वान रखें जायें और ऐलोपैथी के भी विद्वान रखे जायें और उस में साइंस (Science) से अच्छे जानने वाले पैथोलॉजिस्ट (Pathologist) और बायोकेमिस्ट (Biochemist) वगैरह रखे जायें, और हमारी पुरानी साइंस को तरजीह दी जाये। इस तरफ अभी तक कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी है। इस के लिए बहुत थोड़ा सा रुपया बजट में रखा गया है। वह केवल नाम के लिए है और वह हम लोगों को केवल तसल्ली देने के लिए है। मैं माननीय मंत्राणी महोदया को निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी ऐसी बहुत सी बीमारियाँ हैं जिन का इलाज ऐलोपैथी में नहीं है। हमारी तरफ एक बीमारी खराब पानी के कारण हो जाती है जिसे को नेड्रुआ या फिलेरिया (Filaria) कहते हैं। खराब पानी पेट में जाने से शरीर में एक एक गूब तक लम्बे कीड़े पैदा हो जाते हैं और जब किसान का बरसात में हल चलाने का समय आता है तो उस बीमारी के कारण उस का जीवन खराब हो जाता है और वह अपना काम नहीं कर सकता है। कोई कोई तो इस से अपंग हो जाते हैं, किसी के घुटने पर यह पहुँच जाता है तो उस से उस का घुटना या

एंकिल (ankle) खराब हो जाता है। इस तरह से कई खराबियाँ हो जाती हैं। अब तक ऐलोपैथिक साइंस ने इस के लिए कोई इलाज नहीं निकाला है। गांवों में बहुत से लोग इसकी दवाइयाँ देते हैं जिन से किसी को फायदा होता है और किसी को नहीं होता, पर इस का अभी तक शोधन नहीं हुआ है। अगर इस पर हमारी तरफ से रिसर्च (research) और शोधन किया जाये तो आज जो हजारों की तादाद में लोग इस रोग से कष्ट पा रहे हैं उन को लाभ हो। ऐसान होने से न केवल उन लोगों को ही नुकसान तो रहा है बल्कि देश को भी हानि हो रही है क्योंकि बीमार होने के कारण वह लोग अनाज पैसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी कई चीजें हैं।

हाइड्रोफोबिया (hydrophobia), जो कि वाक्के कुत्ते के काटने से होती है, उस का इलाज पहले तो हो जाता है; लेकिन बीमारी पैदा हो जानि के बाद ऐलोपैथी में इस का कोई इलाज नहीं है। आयुर्वेद में जो इस के लिए दवाइयाँ हैं उन का शोधन क्यों नहीं किया जाता? आज हिन्दुस्तान आजाद है। अगर शासन यह काम नहीं करेगा तो कौन करेगा। इसी पर हमारी सारी आशाएँ लगी हुई थीं। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ। और इस के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Dr. Devi Singh (Madhya Bharat):  
Sir, I thank you for having given me the time to speak. Certain points in the budget are yet to be dealt with and I take this opportunity to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to these facts.

When India got independence, it was hoped that the old indigenous systems of medicine—Ayurvedic and Tibbi—would develop in the country as early as possible. But the conditions today are exactly the same as prevailed under the British rule. We do not find our methods of treatment to be improving. I am myself an allopath and, therefore, I know how much money one has to spend on allopathic treatment. On the contrary, Ayurvedic and Tibbi physician can cure the same disease at a negligible cost. From economic point of view also ayurvedic and tibbi treatments are cheaper. Besides, the climate of our country is more suited to such a treatment. India is a tropical country. If one takes here quinine in large doses, or even in small doses, it does much harm. But in ayurvedic and tibbi treatments there are medicines even a small dose of which can cure a disease without causing any harm to the patient. I wish to submit to the hon Minister that she has not paid any attention towards this fact so far and now the time has come when she should take it also into consideration. There are certain drugs in Ayurveda which, if a research is done on them, can cure such diseases as have not yet been cured by allopathic treatment. I, therefore, lay stress on the formation of a board which may consist of experts of ayurvedic, tibbi and allopath systems of medicine, renowned scientists, pathologists and bio-chemists etc. This board may help develop our old indigenous systems of treatment. No attention has been paid towards this idea. In budget meagre funds have been provided for this purpose. This is but a nominal provision which is meant just to console us. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Health that there are many diseases which are incurable in allopathy. In our side a disease called filaria is much prevalent which is caused by drinking dirty water. Unclean water produces worms upto the length of one yard in the body. At the time of ploughing the fields in the rainy season, the peasant finds himself in a very difficult position on account of this disease. He cannot do his work. Due to this disease some persons get disabled while many others spoil their knees and ankles when the worm reaches upto the knee. Thus it causes a number of troubles. So far the science of Allopathy has not been able to discover any cure of this disease. In villages the village doctors prescribe some medicines which in some cases prove effective while in others, not. But no research has yet been done in these medicines. If we do research work in these medicines, thousands

of persons who are suffering from this disease may be benefited. In the absence of such a research not only those persons who are suffering on account of this disease but the country itself is suffering a great deal of loss as these persons are unable to grow any food on account of illness. There are many other things like this.

Hydrophobia is a disease which results from the bite of a mad dog. It can be cured if treated immediately after the bite, but after the trouble has once persisted there is no treatment in Allopathy. May I ask why no research has been done to discover some Ayurvedic medicines for curing this disease. Today India is independent. If not the Government, who else will do this work? All our hopes are centred on the Government. That is all I want to say and as such I would not take more time.

**Shri S. C. Samanta (West Bengal):** In the limited time I have at my disposal, I would like to deal with Homœopathy for which I feel so much.

It was on the 17th of February 1948 that I brought a non-official resolution to the effect that this system of medicine should be regularised and systematised. I am sorry, Sir, that this matter was not taken up earlier by the Government itself. Even now when Government is examining the indigenous systems of medicine, I find that step-motherly treatment is being accorded to Homœopathy.

With the advent of the British the indigenous systems of medicine were systematically discouraged and the Government House where the hon. President is living was a fort into which there was no access for either indigenous systems or Homœopathy. But now you will be glad to learn that the hon. the President has appointed honorary physicians of Homœopathy, Ayurveda and Unani systems of medicine. In my discussions with the hon. Minister about homœopathy and the indigenous systems of medicine I found that she feels for them. But in spite of her feeling I find that the delaying tactics which are being adopted in this direction come in the way. The resolution on Homœopathic system of Medicine was passed in 1948 and an Enquiry Committee was appointed. The Enquiry Committee submitted its report in October 1949. Then the Government sought the views of the different States on it. And you will be astonished to learn, Sir, that on the 24th of this month, when I put a question whether the views of the State Governments have been accept-



[Shri S. C. Samanta]

tained, the Government says that the views of Bombay and Rajasthan have not yet been received. No wonder, Sir, that our health administration which is full of another system of medicine, the allopathic system of medicine, are not trying to accentuate the system which we are so much trying to propagate. How can they do otherwise? This question of Homœopathy and the indigenous systems of medicine has been enquired into and it is being considered, by whom? The views of the Medical Association of India, which is an institution of allopaths, have been sought. What can they do except say against it? It is sure that they will say against it and will not approve of it. It is for this reason that my friend Dr. Subramaniam was saying that the Government was trying to mix up and jumble up the systems of medicine and he was pressing that this should not be done.

These systems of medicine are based on a scientific basis. My allopath friends say that there is no science in it. If there is no science in these systems of medicine, Sir, I ask how did crores of people in this country live before the English came to India? They talk there is no science in it. I say there is, but it has been neglected. So we are clamouring that at once research institutes should be established for this purpose. I say that at least a Central research institute of the indigenous system and of homœopathy should at once be established here. If it is not established I dare say that it will be the utter negligence on the part of the health administration. Because the health administration is full of allopaths they are disregarding this question.

I shall also press that this Health Directorate should contain homœopaths and *ayurvedic* vaid, because if there is no such representation how can these systems be taken into consideration, be regularised, be popularised? As regards the popularity of these systems of medicine, there will be none among those who hail from villages who will decry the utility of these systems of medicine. As one coming from the interior of villages and one who has been working under the Congress for so many years in rural places, I have my experience. I myself have treated poor patients who could not call in doctors. I have treated cholera cases with a limited knowledge. From that inspiration I brought forward that resolution on this system which is so efficacious.

In the vast population of India the extent of people who go in for the allopathic system of medicine is only twenty per cent. The other eighty per cent. of the people of this land are being treated by other systems of medicine which are now being called 'unscientific systems'.

Sir, there is science in it. Whoever has read Organon, *Materia Medica* of Hehnamann will give proof that there is science in it. I would ask my allopathic doctor friends or the Director-General of Health Services to carefully go through these books—Organon, Charak, Sushrut and other books. I had a cursory glance of these, Charak and Sushrut, and I found that even operation systems were there in *ayurveda*. And there were instruments the pictures of which I have seen. There were many such things. They have lost their place, it is true. But they should be taken up, and enthusiastically taken up. The hon. Minister, Shrimati Amrit Kaur, had so long been with Mahatma Gandhi, and she fully knows the efficacy of these systems. She altercationed with Mahatma Gandhi, as I know, about these systems. And she was for homœopathy and Mahatma Gandhi was for naturopathy. It is because of this reason that I deduced that there is something else which is standing against the progress of these systems of medicine.

Seth Govind Das: There is a vicious circle.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With regard to Central research institute I am sorry to find in the Demands that there is nothing for homœopathy. A lakh of rupees has been allotted for research on *ayurveda*. But heaven knows whether it will be spent this year or some years later. I request the hon. Minister to take interest in this matter and at once sanction some money and see that these research institutes are established at once.

Recently, in July last, in the British Parliament they have passed a law on homœopathy. Homœopathy has been enacted there. Sir, you will be astonished to hear how in India where homœopathy is so much prevalent the education in this respect is going on. I wanted this education to be systematized and regularised. But as soon as the Enquiry began the Health Directorate directed the State Government not to proceed further, saying that there is no need to start any institution or to have any medical faculties.

Last of all I would beg the hon. Minister to expedite these things and

consider them favourably so that these systems of medicine may be at par with the allopathic system of medicine as there is science in them and there is no question of their being 'unscientific'. With these words I resume my seat.

**श्री जांगड़े :** सभापति महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि बहुत दिनों बाद आपकी नज़र इधर पड़ी है। चूँकि मुझसे पहले कई वक्ताओं ने बहुत से विषयों पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर दिये हैं इसलिये मैं कोई नवीन विचार प्रकट नहीं कर सकूँगा, पर दो चार बातें अवश्य कहूँगा। स्वराज्य पाने के पूर्व जिन सिद्धान्तों को लेकर हम लड़ते थे और जिन के द्वारा जनता को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते थे और जिनके कारण जनता हमारा साथ देती थी उन को आज हमने केवल भुला ही नहीं दिया है बल्कि हम उनको ठुकरा रहे हैं। आज हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति क्या है? उस पर तो मैं अब कुछ कह नहीं सकता क्योंकि यह विषय खत्म हो गया है। अब मैं स्वास्थ्य के विषय पर आता हूँ।

जिस आयुर्वेद ने हजारों सालों से हमारे यहां करोड़ों आदमियों की चिकित्सा की है आज हम उसको ठुकरा रहे हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि जब आल इंडिया मेडिकल काउंसिल (All India Medical Council) राय देगी तब हम इस पर ध्यान देंगे। इसके लिये एक लाख रुपया दिया गया है। इतना कम रुपया देना इसका अपमान करना है। आज जो डाक्टर हैं वह केवल ग़रीबों का शोषण करने वाले होते हैं। जब देहात का कोई ग़रीब आदमी बीमार हो जाता है और डाक्टर के पास जाता है तो वह उससे कहते हैं कि सुइयां लगवाओ, इंजेक्शन लगवाओ और एक एक इंजेक्शन पांच पांच और दस दस रुपये का लगता है। दस या पांच इंजेक्शनों में उस का रोग आराम नहीं होता। अगर एक किसान जिसकी वार्षिक आय २०० रुपया

है तीस रुपया इंजेक्शन के लिये दे तो उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? आज जो ऐलोपैथी (Allopathy) की पद्धति है वह हमारा शोषण करने वाली है। यह शहरों को पालने वाली है और देहातों को उजाड़ने वाली है। महात्मा गांधी ने बताया था कि तीन हमारे देश के शत्रु हैं। एक रेल, दूसरा वकील और तीसरा डाक्टर। यहां वकीलों और रेल के पोषक तो बहुत हैं इसलिये उनके खिलाफ अगर कुछ कहूँगा तो यह हास्यजनक होगा। लेकिन डाक्टर हमारे देश के लिये अवश्य घातक सिद्ध हो रहे हैं। मैं बड़े बड़े अस्पतालों में गया हूँ, इरविन अस्पताल में गया हूँ और अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन हाउस की डिस्पेन्सरी में गया हूँ, अगर जरा सरदी हो या खांसी हो तो वह कहते हैं कि इंजेक्शन लो। और यह इंजेक्शन क्या है? इसमें पानी भरा हुआ होता है। इस ऐलोपैथी से हमारे देश के ग़रीबों को कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता यह सब जानते हैं।

आज जो मेडिकल काउंसिल के सदस्य हैं वह आयुर्वेद का पक्ष नहीं लेंगे क्योंकि जिस आदमी की एक आदत पड़ जाती है उसको वह नहीं छोड़ सकता। जैसे कि यहां हमारे बहुत से सदस्यों की अंग्रेजी में बोलने की आदत है तो वह हिन्दी में बोलने की इच्छा ही नहीं करते। इसी तरह ऐलोपैथी के डाक्टरों को तो ऐलोपैथी में ही नफ़ा है, उससे उनका व्यापार चलता है, भला वह आयुर्वेद का पक्ष करेंगे? इसलिये आयुर्वेद पर चाहे वह यहां के ग़रीबों के लिये कितना भी लाभदायक क्यों न हो ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। आज लेडी हार्डिंग कालेज के लिये ११ लाख रुपया दिया गया है, मगर तिब्बिया आयुर्वेदिक कालेज के लिये जिसको हमारे उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अनन्तशयनम्

[ श्री जांगड़े ]

आयंगर देखने गये थे, क्या दिया गया है? इसकी नींव हकीम अजमलखां ने डाली थी। इसकी कितनी खराब हालत है? उसकी ओर सरकार ने क्या ध्यान दिया है? हकीम अजमल खां का यज्ञ स्वप्न था कि यह एक विश्वविद्यालय बनेगा लेकिन उसकी ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। हमारे कांग्रेस के लीडर यहां आने के पहले जो बातें कहते हैं उनको यहां आकर भूल जाते हैं इसलिये आज जनता उनको ठुकराती है और जनता में आज हमारी सरकार बदनाम हो रही है और सब तरफ सरकार के लिये गालियां सुनाई देती हैं। खुद सरकार के कर्मचारी भी सरकार को गालियां देते हैं। जब वह सरकार की झूठी पर रहते हैं तो कुछ नहीं कहते पर बाद में गालियां देते हैं और कहते हैं कि आपकी सरकार ऐसी है। भला बतलाइये हम इस सरकार से जन हित की आशा कैसे कर सकते हैं। आप यह काम कब पूरा करेंगे? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि कभी पूरा नहीं करेंगे। वह हमारे प्रलोभन के लिये ऐसा ऋह देगे लेकिन यह सिर्फ़ देर करने की नीति है। इसलिये मैं इस सरकार से और हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से कोई आशा नहीं रख सकता कि वह आयुर्वेदिक या यनानी या होमियोपैथिक तरीकों पर कभी ध्यान देंगे। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ और जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि हमें हमारे देश के गरीबों की सेवा करनी है, यदि हमें हमारे गरीब लोगों के रोगों को दूर करना है और सस्ते दामों पर चिकित्सा करनी है तो हमें आयुर्वेद को जल्दी अपनाना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Jangde (Madhya Pradesh):  
Sir, I am happy that I have been able

to catch your eye after a pretty long time. Since many speakers have already expressed their views over various aspects, I would not be able to put up any thing new. Yet I should like to say a few things. We have not only forgotten those principles but are actually discarding them on which we fought our struggle of independence and won support of the people and due to which people were inspired to cooperate with us. What is our education system today—well, I cannot say anything on that point for that topic is closed now. So I come to health.

Today we are discarding the Ayurvedic system that has for thousands of years treated crores of people of our country. It is said that attention would be paid on it when the All India Medical Council so advises. One lakh of rupees have been sanctioned for that purpose. Sanction of this meagre sum is an insult to it. Doctors today are mere exploiters of the poor. When a villager falls ill and goes to the doctor, he is asked to take a course of injections, and each injection costs five to ten rupees. Five or ten injections do not cure him. If a farmer whose annual income is Rs. 200/-/- per year, spends thirty rupees in injections, what would be the effect on his economic condition? The system of Allopathy does our exploitation. It fosters the cities but ruins the villages. Mahatama Gandhi had said that there were three enemies to the country—railways, vakils and doctors. There are a large number of supporters of railways and vakils here, hence to say anything against them would be ridiculous for me. But the doctors certainly are proving harmful to the country. I have visited big hospitals. I have been to the Irvin Hospital and to the dispensary attached to the Constitution House. If one develops a little cold or cough, they advocate taking injections. And what is this injection? It is nothing but water. Everybody knows that Allopathy cannot do good to the country.

The members of the Medical Council would not favour Ayurvedic system for one cannot do away with a habit when once he gets addicted to it. Just as a number of Members here have a habit of speaking in English and they do not like to speak in Hindi, so the Allopathic doctors have a stake in Allopathy; their business runs on it, then why should they favour Ayurvedic system of medicine? Therefore, however beneficial it may be for the poor people of the country, attention is not paid

to Ayurveda. Eleven lakhs of rupees have been given to the Lady Hardinge College, but what has been given to the Tibbia Ayurvedic College which was recently visited by our Deputy Speaker, Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar? This college was founded by Hakim Ajmal Khan. Today it is in a bad condition. But the Government have given no care to it. The dream of Hakim Ajmal Khan was that this college should one day become a University. What our Congress leaders profess, they forget after coming here. That is the reason why the public discards them and the Government is spurned and the people heap abuses on the Government. The Government employees themselves curse the Government. When they are on duty, they keep quiet. But afterwards they imprecate the Government. Under such circumstances how can the Government be expected to do good to the people? When will they fulfil their promises? Probably they will never. They give hopes to do things, but this is only a delaying policy. Hence I cannot hope that this Government or the Minister of Health would ever pay attention towards the Ayurvedic, Yunani or Homeopathic systems. I want to submit emphatically that if we want to serve the poor people of the country, remove their ailments and give them cheap medical assistance, then we must adopt Ayurvedic system without delay.

**Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya:** I shall content myself by making a few observations, as I shall have to speak in the short compass of ten minutes or even less. I shall only make some constructive suggestions. My first constructive suggestion is that the Lake Medical College at Calcutta should not be abolished as I find from the report that it is going to be closed down in 1952. It is serving a very, very useful purpose administering to the comfort of the affected people in the whole of South Calcutta. Therefore, Sir, I would appeal to the Health Minister to take this matter seriously and not to close down the hospital.

The second thing I would respectfully submit to the Health Minister is that there is a Cancer Hospital established in Calcutta. It is known as the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital. I would strongly urge upon the Health Minister that this hospital should receive a recurring grant or even a non-recurring grant of several lakhs from the Government of India, immediately, unconditionally and on the spot. This hospital is ministering to the comforts not merely of the

population of Calcutta but is drawing patients from all over India; it is situated in the heart of Calcutta and is maintained by a doctor of eminence, namely Dr. Subodh Chandra Mitter. This hospital is also ministering to the refugees. I am told that thirty beds in this hospital were at one time or another occupied by the refugees from East Bengal. Therefore, Sir, the hon. the Health Minister should immediately come forward to help the Hospital and make it self-sufficient, so that the hospital can go on with greater efficiency.

When I visited the refugee camps last year, in the month of July 1950, I was struck by the miserable condition with regard to the supply of medicines in some of the camps. I would therefore urge upon the Health Minister to see to it that dropsy, beri beri, dysentery and other diseases from malnutrition from which the children in the refugee camps as also the old men were suffering must be properly treated by medical practitioners. I want to impress upon this House that as a result of my visiting the refugee camps, I carried away the impression that these diseases have to be stamped out and the sooner the better and therefore, I would urge upon the Health Minister about the necessity of this.

Another thing which I cannot possibly ignore is the condition of the health of students. All over India this is not receiving the attention which to it is due. Well, in these days of shortages of food, it is imperative that the Health Minister should distribute freely, if necessary, or at cheaper rates vitamin tablets. There is no denying the fact that the youth of today will be the leaders of tomorrow and the leaders of tomorrow therefore are the students on whom the mantle of leadership will fall. How are you going to create leaders? Is it by refusing to give them proper food and medical assistance that we are going to create the leaders of the future? Surely, it is up to the National Government to see to it that the health of the students who will constitute the leaders of the future, is maintained in full vigour.

I would therefore ask that there should be proper facilities afforded from the Centre for ministering to the comforts of the students.

I strongly associate myself with the remarks of hon. Members who said that Ayurvedic, Hakimi and Homeopathic lines should be encouraged. There is no getting away from the fact that Ayurvedic science is a very

[Prof. K. K. Bhattacharya]

ancient one and it requires renovation. If adequate funds are placed at the disposal of the Ayurvedic people, they will surely advance. I do not see any reason why an ancient science should not be given all facilities. I would therefore urge upon the hon. Minister for Health not to do away with these indigenous systems in our country. I would further urge upon the hon. Minister that adequate encouragement should be given to Naturopathy, for which Mahatma Gandhi had the warmest support. The less medicine we take, the better will be our physique. These are the suggestions that I respectfully submit to the House, so that the hon. Minister for Health may make, in her term of office the health of the people aglow with vitality.

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** I have listened with very great interest to all the speeches that have been made in the cause of health. Health, as is admitted by everybody, is very vital for any nation. No one is more distressed than I am that owing to the financial straits with which our Government is faced today, we are not able to do as much as we would like to do. I am not going to upbraid my colleague the hon. Finance Minister or the Government for not making available to the Health Ministry more funds. I know that his heart aches as much as mine does; but we have to adjust ourselves according to circumstances. I would, however, like this House to judge the activities of the Health Ministry in the light of the resources that are available to it.

A number of topics have been touched upon today. I would like to refer to the last speaker's suggestions first. He has thrown out certain specific proposals. He has spoken about the Lake Medical College. I have answered many questions on the floor of this House as to why I am unable to keep that institution going. It is not because I do not want to maintain it; it is not because I do not realise that all medical practitioners, those who practice modern medicine, and those who practise any system of healing, should have the best qualifications. There is need for giving MBBS courses to Licentiatees. But, it is again a question of finance. We cannot remain in a building which costs us three lakhs of rupees to maintain. The Lake Medical College was originally instituted for five years; those five years will soon be over. But if any suggestions mature,—the Members of

the Indian Medical Association talked to me about it yesterday—, if any schemes come forward for the continuance of this College, not in its present location, because it is too expensive, but elsewhere, no one will be more glad to consider them than I. In every College in India today, these shortened courses are being continued and they are being expanded. We have to be content with that for the time being.

In regard to the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital, I may say that any hospital that exists in any State is pre-eminently the charge of that State. If I were to promise lakhs of rupees to this institution, I would have to promise lakhs of rupees to several institutions all over India, and I would like to promise if I had the lakhs. But, I have unfortunately not got the lakhs of rupees. I may tell the hon. Member who spoke about the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital that the Government of India have helped it this year and I hope we will be able to help it a little in the coming year also. He also talked about the supply of medicines or general lack of them, and the lack also of various amenities. I am more conscious of this than anybody else. But, again, we have to cut coat according to our cloth.

One subject that has been touched on and, which I would not call a hardy annual but a hardy daily, is the Housing Factory. I do not think I need say anything more about it because only the other day both the Prime Minister and I made a long statement on it. The matter is under consideration of the Government. I would like to assure the House that that Factory is going to be put to use. In what way it will be put to use is under the active consideration of the Government. I was asked too, what action will be taken on the resolution of the Standing Finance Committee in this regard. The Government is of the opinion that any further or specific enquiry is not necessary because all the relevant facts in connection with the Factory from its inception up-to-date are already in the possession of Government.

The next question that has almost, I should say, created an extraordinary stir in the minds of some of the speakers is the Lady Hardinge Medical College. I suppose the House is aware that the administration of this College is entrusted to a governing body which consists of officials and non-officials, and there are three Members of Parliament on it. One hon. Member suggested that Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta had been co-opted on the governing body the other day.

That is not so. He has been a member for a long time.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I did not talk about the governing body; I talked about the Executive Committee.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Executive Committee consists of the Members of the governing body and he has been on the Executive Committee for some time. However, I am not concerned with such allegations as have been made which are entirely false. It would take a long time for me to go into details. In any event, because there had been dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indian Medical Council as far as the standard of education in this College is concerned, and because there undoubtedly had been internal dissensions among the staff, the Government accepted the recommendations of the re-organising committee to take over this institution.

Owing, however, to the fact that some Members of the Womens Medical Services put in a caveat that this Hospital was created as a Trust and the Government had no right to take it over and administer it for any purpose other than what the trust was created for, I have been unable to take over the institution. In the meantime, I have been fortunate enough to get the services of an extremely experienced and highly qualified man to act as the Principal until such time as I am able to take over the institution and put a woman Principal in charge. I may mention that the services of this highly experienced officer have been of very great benefit to the college. He is moreover doing the work in an honorary capacity. Hon. Members who have spoken about various things in regard to the college, have, I am afraid, been mis-informed by probably the Members of a Union which was sought to be formed and which consisted mostly of dismissed employees. These persons have been giving a certain amount of trouble in the college, and all kinds of stories are spread, which, when I enquire into, are found to be basically false. For example, surely, the Executive authority of an institution has the right to dismiss an employee. If these employees come and complain to the Members, I would beg of the Members to come and ask me as to why any dismissal has taken place. It is not right for Members of Parliament, I submit in all humility, to listen to gossip and reports, unless they are perfectly certain that they are true. I have said more than once on the floor of this House that if they want any information about the Lady Har-

dinge Medical College, they can come to me and they can have it all. The hon. Speaker disallowed a motion about the Lady Hardinge Medical College for the simple reason that the matter so far as the Government taking over the administration is concerned, is *sub judice* and I could not answer questions in this regard on the floor of the House. I repeat again that if any hon. Member wants to hear the entire story of the Medical College and the details of how the money for it is spent, they shall have it. Complaints were also made that an X-Ray plant had been put up after spending much money and it is not in use. On enquiry I find that there has been some delay in bringing the plant into operation, partly because of the delay in construction and partly because the building was not quite appropriate for this particular type of plant. Also some of the valves were burned out and they were not available in India. But this plant began to function in January. Just now it has been held up again because of some further fault in the construction of the room. But there is no reason to doubt that this plant will function and will function well and there is no truth in the statement that it had been bought after it had been rejected in another hospital. I regret very much that allegations of this nature should be made without proper investigations. It has been said that we.....

**Dr. M. M. Das:** On a point of personal explanation, Sir,...

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have listened patiently to Members and as I have very little time at my disposal it is not right that Members should get up and interrupt me. The hon. Member is a member of my Advisory Committee and he can come at any time and ask me for any information he wants.

As regards expenditure on this college, we are spending only on those items which have been given priority A. There is great need for expansion of the pathological department. There is need for further nurses' quarters. There is great need for the addition of a few more beds and I consider that this little capital expenditure that is being sanctioned is absolutely necessary and the rest is all for the normal recurring expenditure of the college. No one values more than I do the existence of this institution and no one is more anxious than I am that the requisite standards in teaching and in other directions are attained. There has been indiscipline among the students; but there is indiscipline

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.]

among students in other places also and it is being dealt with in the normal way, and I venture to say, also with success.

The question was raised by my hon. friend Shrimati Durgabai about the Nursing Council. I entirely agree with her in what she said about the status of nurses; but I would like to inform her that their status has been raised and now persons in high positions in the nursing service enjoy gazetted rank. I know many of the States are unable to absorb the nurses that we are turning out and it fills me with sorrow to see that with one breath we say that we do not have enough nurses but when we train them and, girls are coming to get training and when they get trained the State Governments are unable to employ them. Primarily it is the duty of the State Governments to engage the nurses and to help nursing institutions in the States. It is no part and parcel of the Indian Nursing Council to pay for training. That council is there to look after the status of nurses, to prescribe uniform standards, to recommend standards of education and to attend to such other matters. And though it has been in existence only for a short time, it has done extremely useful work. But if private institutions in the States are doing good work and if their training standards for nurses are up to the standard and if they apply to the Centre for help because the State Government is not able to give them adequate help, I shall, in their case as I do in the case of many other medical institutions, try to give them such help as I am able to give from the Centre. I would like Mrs. Durgabai to have that assurance.

Comments have been made about the insanitary conditions in Delhi and I have to admit that this is so. But there again the local bodies have had to cope with an unprecedented influx of population which I doubt if many local bodies would really have been able to tackle and while I admit that sanitation should be improved and improvements have to be effected in many directions, I would request hon. Member to bear in mind that there again, it is not the sanitary inspector or the sanitary engineer alone who has to do his job. We have an extremely ignorant and unenlightened public to deal with who do not cooperate with the Health authorities. I have been told that mosquitos have increased in Delhi. This is due to some extent to the insanitary habits of our people who do not help us to

improve conditions. But I would like to say that if anyone were to read the report of the Malaria Institute here he would be surprised to see that the incidence of malaria has come down considerably in spite of heavy rains and, in spite of the increased population and I think it goes to the credit of this institution that Delhi is extremely malaria-free to-day.

Hospitals, I know, may not be as clean as they should be. There again where we had 200 beds, we have now to accommodate 400 and hundreds have got to wait for accommodation. I have tried to increase the number, but I cannot unfortunately increase them in comparison with the increase in the population of this city. We are doing all that we can, all that is humanly possible. But I want hon. Members to bear in mind the amount of the resources that are at our disposal and then perhaps they will have a little sympathy with me that I am not able to do as much as I would like to.

About food adulteration, I am in sympathy with the feelings of the Members of the House which have been given vent to on more than one occasion. Until we became a Republic it was not possible for the Government of India to take a lead in this matter and bring in an Act. But now that this subject has found a place in the Concurrent List and the Central Government is empowered to legislate, I may inform the House that the Health Ministry has prepared a Bill which is now being looked into by the Law Ministry after which it will be circulated to the States and I promise to bring it into this House for enactment as quickly as I can. I cannot touch in detail on all the other points connected with the Lady Hardinge College, about the treatment of the staff, of the inhuman treatment of the domestic staff and about the issue of uniforms and so on. Uniforms are being given. It was found that old uniforms were used by the domestic staff and new ones were being sold. Therefore some action was taken to see that this did not happen. Since 1948 July, the old ones are in the possession of the people, only we now have parades to see that the new ones are worn. As I said before, all kinds of allegations are made which are not true.

As far as the allegation against the Staff Surgeon of Delhi is concerned, it is most unjustified and wholly incorrect. I would like here to take the opportunity to pay a tribute to this officer for his honesty of purpose, and the efficient handling of the

hospital under his care. He is entitled to limited private practice. He has been accused of taking money from the U. K. High Commissioner's Office for doing the work of the U. K. doctor when he was on leave. I might mention to this House that he did work in place of the U. K. doctor, who receives a very high salary; he did put in many hours of work every day and such money as the U. K. High Commissioner's office gave him has gone to the Hospital Benefits Fund. I would again ask hon. Members not to bring allegations for which there is no foundation: It hurts me very greatly.

Then there is the question of *Ayurveda* which has always occupied a very great—what shall I say.....

5 P.M.

**Seth Govind Das:** For this Government has been doing nothing practically.

**Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I think that again is a more or less false allegation. Government has tried to do what it can. The Pandit Committee report has been laid on the Table of the House. Reports and facts are laid on the Table of the House and I often wonder how much attention is devoted to them by Members who get up and criticise. In any event a certain amount of money has been set aside for the college at Jamnagar and I have no doubt that that money will be spent this year and it will be spent on research. I regret that more money is not available. There again I cannot get more money. I can only spend the grant allotted to me or what is given to me.

My views in regard to modern medicine and *Ayurveda* are too well known perhaps to need reiteration. But I do want to repeat that India cannot lag behind in this very vital sphere of science any more than it can afford to lag behind the rest of the world in any other field of scientific progress. Modern medicine must continue to form the basis of development of the health services of this country and I say without any hesitation that if we do not do this the people of our own country even today and generations yet unborn will call us unworthy of having been able properly to shoulder our responsibility. But this does not mean that I do not want to encourage *Ayurveda* or *Unani*, or Naturopathy or Homoeopathy but in the matter of *Ayurveda* and *Unani* they have to come up to the standard that they once occupied. I say that word "once" with very great emphasis, because there is no doubt that there has been terrible

stagnation in these systems. It is said that it is because the Government does not encourage them. But I wonder if truth ever dies and if there is truth in *Ayurveda* that truth will not die—there is vast material for research in drugs; a laboratory has been established in Lucknow and I have no doubt that they will do research there. But while there is need for research, there is also need for the removal of quackery that exists in our old systems.

One hon. Member pleaded for Homoeopathy. Does he want me to have quacks who have had only six weeks training in Homoeopathy to give medicines to people? I call that a menace. Can we allow those who practise *Ayurveda* and *Unani* to give penicillin, sulphur drugs and antibiotics, which they are doing every day of their lives, without realising the reactions of these drugs on the bodies of their patients? I say an emphatic 'no'. Anybody who practises the art of healing has got to have a basic training in modern medicine. He must know anatomy, he must know physiology, he must know pathology, he must know radiology and pharmacology if he is to be allowed to practise and it is for that reason that the Pandit Committee has recommended that the States should straightaway upgrade their institutions for *Ayurveda* and *Unani*, that exist at present so as to enable us to have registered practitioners, so that nobody may say "I have had less basic training than you or I have had more basic training than you." We must have uniformity and we have got to raise our standards for we cannot, we dare not allow them to go down.

Therefore if *Ayurveda* is to be rejuvenated it has got to come into line with the scientific approach. That is all I say and I am the first person to help in the matter.

As regards Homoeopathy, it is not an indigenous system. It emanated from Germany in the first instance and where it exists today, namely England and America, the practitioners of Homoeopathy have got to have the same training as the doctors of modern medicine before they are allowed to practise. A great exponent in London of Homoeopathy said to me "Never make the mistake of allowing Homoeopaths to practise without having a full modern scientific qualification." And that should be applied to every body.

In modern medicine also I am doing away with the licentiate class. I think that they are not up to standard and therefore they have been given the



[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

chance of taking the M.B.B.S. Quacks exist in modern medicine too and we have to get rid of them. We have got to get rid of quacks everywhere.

I have been asked by my friend from Orissa to shift the Malaria Institute from Delhi or Coonor to Orissa. I would like to tell him that shifting of institutions is not going to do any good. The shifting of an institution involves a very large expenditure and here again it is a question of how much we can do within the resources at our disposal. Four malaria teams have worked in four different States and have done magnificent work. One of them has worked in Orissa, in the Jeypore hill tracts.

He also referred to the fact that the Andhra Medical College degrees are not being recognised by the British Medical Council. I would like to assure him that I will enquire into the matter. I do not understand why if the Indian Medical Council has recognised them, there is this hitch.

I have been asked to form an all-India administrative service. The hon. Member who spoke knows that I did bring this question forward before the Health Ministers Conference but they were not agreeable to do it. I do myself feel the need for an all-India cadre, so that our medical institutions, especially our teaching and research institutions, may get the best men and women available. It is only right that we should not think in terms of States but in terms of the bigger cause, the cause of health, the cause of maintaining the highest standards of efficiency every where. I agree with the hon. Member when he said that merit alone should be the standard of appointments, in particular in our teaching and research institutions.

I have been told that I have not been able to give an institution for modern medical education in Delhi. I am sorry that this dream—it is a dream yet—has not yet come true. But there again we have not got the money and I can only hope that philanthropy may come to our aid. I am hoping that perhaps I might be fortunate enough to get the means to make a beginning. Many Members have suggested that we should raise money outside Government. No one will be more grateful and happy than I if this could be done and if our health services could expand and be in a position to give to all our people the medical aid that sick and suffering humanity needs and which today we are unfortunately not able to supply to them.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ। मैं माननीया मंत्रणी जी से सर्वथा सहमत हूँ कि आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी या कोई भी पद्धति समय के अनुसार होनी चाहिये। परन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको मोडरनाइज (modernise) करने के लिये इसे समय के अनुसार बनाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट (Government) क्या कर रही है। यह बात उन्होंने नहीं बताई।

श्री गोयनका : मोडरनाइज (modernise) की हिन्दी क्या है ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

सेठ गोविन्ददास : आधुनिक काल के अनुसार बनाना। यह मैंने पहले ही अपने भाषण में कहा था, आपने सुना नहीं।

(English translation of the above speech)

Seth Govind Das: I entirely agree with the hon. Minister of Health that *Ayurvedic, Unani* or any other system of medicine should be in keeping with the time. But I want to know what steps are being taken by the Government to modernise these systems and bring them at par with the modern treatment. This point somehow escaped the hon. Minister's attention.

Shri Goenka: What is the Hindi equivalent of the word modernise'?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order.

Seth Govind Das: To bring in line with the present age. I had already said this in my speech which probably the hon. Member did not hear.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member should realise that he should not bandy words with other Members. The decorum of the House should be kept. If a senior Member like Seth Govind Das does it, I do not know what would happen to the House.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Mr. Chairman, I thought I had made it quite clear that we had recommended to the States to upgrade at least one of the *Ayurvedic Colleges* in their States in order to bring it up to the right standard. I have even offered that graduates who wish to go in for *Ayurved* may come to the existing Colleges of modern medicine and get their basic training there.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the respective sums, not exceeding the amounts shown in the order paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952 in respect of Demands Nos. 48, 49 and 50 under the control of the Ministry of Health."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Chairman the Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. of P.P.]

**DEMAND No. 48—MINISTRY OF HEALTH.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

**DEMAND No. 49—MEDICAL SERVICES.**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

**DEMAND No. 50—PUBLIC HEALTH**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Public Health'."

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1951.*