

Monday  
6th September, 1948

THE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES  
(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)  
Official Report

VOLUME VII, 1948  
(1st September to 7th September, 1948)

THIRD SESSION  
of the  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
1948



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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)  
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 6th September, 1948

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

[INFORMATION PROMISED IN REPLY TO CERTAIN QUESTIONS DURING THE PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)—LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE—TODAY]

*Shri Algu Rai Shastri's Starred Question No. 728 of 9th December, 1947.*

ATTACK ON NON-MUSLIM REFUGEES

(a) Owing to Jhalum District having been banned to our Liaison Agency, the Government is not in a position to give complete information. Information so far available is that Gobindpura and not Golipara was attacked by Muslims.

(b) 700 approximately.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise as evacuation is now practically complete.

*Supplementaries to Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 4 of 28th January, 1948.*

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS FOR PETROLEUM AND KEROSENE OIL

The conditions under which the prospecting licence was granted to the Burma Oil Company are these laid down in the Model Form of Prospecting License (Form No. 2) of the Government of Assam, a copy of which has been placed in the Library of the House.

## Shri V.C. Kesava Rao's Starred Question No. 185 [a] of 9th February, 1948

## RETRNCHMENT OF UNQUALIFIED CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

## STATEMENT

Showing the number of first, second and third division clerks in the Central Secretariat who are not qualified in the prescribed tests conducted by the Federal Public Service Commission

Position as on the 1st January 1948.

Serial No.	Ministry	Total number employed (Column 4 + Column 5)			*Permanent and Quasi Permanent			Total Temporary (Column 6 + Column 7)			Number of temporary quali- fied men		No. of unqualified temporary men	
		I Div	II Div	III Div	I Div	II Div	III Div	I	II	III	I & II	III	I & II	III
1	2	3	4			5	6			7				
1	Agriculture . . . . .	107	..	117	8	..	..	99	..	117	11	10	88	107
2	Commerce . . . . .	118	..	139	18	..	..	100	..	139	..	..	100	139
3	Communications . . . . .	29	..	42	3	..	..	26	..	42	2	5	24	37
4	Defence . . . . .	267	..	339	22	..	8	245	..	331	25	28	220	303
5	Education . . . . .	85	2	119	22	2	4	63	..	115	4	..	59	115
6	E. A. and C. R. —													
	(E. A. Wing) . . . . .	119	5	105	56	5	16	63	..	89	6	5	57	84
	(C. R. Wing) . . . . .	46	1	63	17	1	12	29	..	51	4	6	25	45
7	Finance . . . . .	118	2	155	40	2	2	78	..	153	9	2	69	151
	(Revenue Div) . . . . .	82	..	86	40	..	6	42	..	80	8	1	34	79
	(Defence) . . . . .	213	9	314	110	8	38	103	1	276	20	5	84	271
8	Food . . . . .	247	1	246	18	..	4	229	1	242	..	1	230	241
9	Health . . . . .	50	..	47	4	..	..	46	..	47	2	3	44	44
10	Home Affairs . . . . .	82	3	113	16	3	1	66	..	112	9	5	57	107
11	Information and Broad- casting. . . . .	46	..	81	3	..	1	43	..	80	..	..	43	80
12	Industry and Supply . . . . .	168	..	155	12	..	..	156	..	155	1	..	155	155
13	Labour . . . . .	43	2	41	2	2	..	41	..	41	2	4	39	37
14	Law . . . . .	27	16	33	18	13	4	9	3	29	..	..	12	29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7								
15	Railways	174	1	163	140	1	61	34	..	102	..	(Information not avail- able).	43	48
16	Relief and Rehabilitation	43	..	48	..	..	..	43	..	48	..	..	43	48
17	States	46	4	53	14	3	2	32	1	51	4	3	29	48
18	Transport	85	1	113	10	1	2	75	..	111	5	2	70	109
19	Works, Mines and Power	74	1	65	8	1	1	66	..	64	3	3	63	61
20	Without Portfolio	7	..	6	5	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	2	6
21	Cabinet Secretariat	12	..	12	3	..	..	9	..	12	..	..	9	12
22	Partition Secretariat	14	..	12	1	..	..	13	..	12	..	..	13	12
												1,609	2,320	

\*This column includes persons who are permanent in a lower grade and are officiating in the higher grades.

No. of unqualified Assistants and II Division Clerks = 1,609

No. of unqualified Clerks = 2,320.

*Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru's Starred Question No. 907(b) and (c) of 19th March, 1948*

**RE-EMPLOYMENT BY ASSAM GOVERNMENT OF PERSONNEL OPTING FOR PAKISTAN AFTER RE-CONSIDERATION OF INITIAL CHOICE.**

(b) At first, the Government of Assam allowed their employees who originally opted for service in Pakistan to revise their option in favour of India. Later, they decided that such revisions of option exercised after the 14th of August 1947 would not be recognised, since the Government of East Bengal refused to accept Government servants who revised their options after that date in favour of Pakistan. Information about the number of persons who had actually made an ineffective change in their option in consequence of the procedure followed by the Provincial Government is not available.

(c) 1729 employees of Assam Government opted for Pakistan and as against this number 1496 employees in Sylhet opted for India. Out of the latter number 1153 have been absorbed in employment under the Government of Assam. All Sylhet employees could not be absorbed in the vacancies created by the employees opting for Pakistan because the Provincial Government had to make reductions in various cadres by about 25 per cent. as a result of Sylhet having seceded from Assam, and also because vacancies were not filled in all cases in certain temporary departments such as the Supply, Textile and the Assam Transport Organisation in which establishments were being reduced.

*Babu Ramnarayan Singh's Starred Question No. 1009(a) of 29th March, 1948.*  
**RESULTS OF RESEARCHES CONDUCTED BY THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

*A brief summary of the work done by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the agriculture side*

**(TREND OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF I.C.A.R.)**

Until the I.C.A.R. came into being the research work on agriculture, although of a very high order, was mainly limited to the fields of agricultural chemistry and botany in so far as the provinces were concerned. Work in plant pathology, insect pests and bacteriological aspects was restricted to Pusa, Coimbatore and Poona. Important food crops were naturally the main subjects of attention by the earlier botanists and plant breeders. In Bengal and Madras, rice formed the main subject whereas in the Punjab and U.P. wheat absorbed most of the energies. Crops like jute, sugarcane etc. also received attention. At Pusa improved wheat was first produced and tobacco and linseed were also bred. Pioneer work on physical, chemical and biological problems as well as studies on crop fungi and insect pests led to notable results.

The year 1929 marked a new stage in the history of agricultural development in India. The I.C.A.R. was formed on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Already much spade work had been done but a new impetus was needed in the field of collation and co-ordination besides initiation of new lines of work. The I.C.A.R. provided the much-needed impetus. Its objects have been—

- (1) to serve as an agency for co-operation, collation and co-ordination,
- (2) to finance schemes in accordance with well-planned programme of research in the provinces and States,
- (3) to fill up important lacunae in the work of the provinces and States Departments (as well as in universities and other institutions) in the science basic to agriculture.

Recently the Council has decided to bring under its purview schemes designed to test the results of research in the fields of cultivators. Henceforward no scheme will be considered as complete until the results obtained in laboratories and research stations have been tested and found practicable and economical under conditions of farming prevalent in this country. In order to judge the degree of progress achieved, it will be convenient to take up improvements in respect of each individual crop.

**RESEARCH**

*Before the advent of the I.C.A.R.*—In the rice growing provinces many useful varieties were produced notably by Hector in Bengal, Parnell in Madras and Bhide in Bombay.

*After the establishment of the I.C.A.R.*—The I.C.A.R. gave a great impetus by subsidising a chain of research schemes at Bankura, Suri, Chinsurah, Berhampur, Cuttack, subsidising a chain of research schemes at Bankura, Suri, Chinsurah, Berhampur, Cuttack, Kanke, Nagina, Raipur, Habiganj etc. The schemes terminated on the 31st March 1944. In addition to these, minor schemes were started in Travancore, Kashmir and Baroda in 1940-41 and in Bombay in 1946.

The results, which have been of immense value to the cultivators are briefly summed up in the following paragraphs :

I. *Breeding side.*—(a) In parts of Bihar and Central Provinces wild rice forms a weed encroaching widely on the cultivated rice. A purple-pigmented rice has been evolved whereby the wild rice can be easily distinguished and weeded out at the early stages. This has been adopted in practice and has led to a saving of 20 lakhs maunds of paddy in the Chattisgarh Division alone, whereas the cost of research was about a lakh of rupees. In Bihar, the purple-pigmented varieties have given higher yield viz. 26 to 28 maunds per acre.

(b) Three improved varieties in Bihar giving 20 to 30 per cent higher yield are under distribution.

(c) Higher-yielding flood-resistant varieties for Bihar, higher yielding flood and drought-resistant varieties for Bengal, higher yielding flood, drought and salinity-resistant varieties for Orissa and higher yielding deep water varieties for Bihar and Assam have been obtained and are under distribution.

(d) In the United Provinces one-tenth of the area under early rice is liable to the attack of *Gundhi* insect pest. Six hybrids resistant to this insect have been evolved. These have proved to be a great boon to the cultivators and have helped in increasing the production of paddy in U.P. Other high yielding strains too have been obtained and the selected of these are under distribution to the cultivators.

(e) In Kashmir crosses between early-maturing, disease resistant Russian varieties and typical Kashmir strains have produced high-yielding disease resistant hybrids which also require less water. Vernalisation has also given promising results. Cultivators have been very keen here to adopt the superior strains.

II. *Cultural and manurial side.*—On the cultural and manurial side, the co-ordinated schemes were conducted in Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Orissa up to 31st March 1944. The object was to develop suitable improved schedules of manuring and cultivation in respect of different varieties of the crop and soil-climates.

The results are summarised in Appendix A. It will be observed that definite results of practical and economic value to the cultivators have been obtained as a result of the investigations.

III. *Fungus and virus diseases.*—In Madras the blast disease and foot rot disease of rice and in Sind *Helminthosporium* disease are the subjects of study. The application of agrosan G and sulphur has been found effective in the latter. These investigations have been helpful in initiating control measures and thus increasing the yield of rice.

IV. *Insect pests of rice.*—In the case of *Gundhi* insect pest in U.P. resistant strains have been evolved as already stated. In C.P. *Gangai* insect pest has been studied and control measures adopted. In Bengal rice Hispa and rice stem borers are being studied.

V. *Appreciation of the present position of rice.*—It will be seen that there has been marked progress in the evolution of high yielding, drought, disease, flood and salinity resistant strains. By careful breeding varieties have been obtained which roughly yield 10 to 25 per cent more than the local types.

Experiments on the economics of maize have shown a marked effect and an economic return. As a matter of fact if the all-India figures are scrutinised, it will be seen that proper manuring has produced increased yield varying from 20 to 150 per cent., and taking India as a whole an average increase of 30 per cent should be well within the range of practical achievement.

VI. *Future lines of work.*—This will naturally vary under local conditions; but on the practical side in terms of immediate need the following are important:—

(a) Multiplication, distribution and maintenance of the purity of improved strains. It is necessary to have several groups of registered farms under comprehensive seed multiplication schemes as are, for example, contemplated in the first five-year Bengal Plan. Here we have to make up great lee-ways. It will be noted from the chart on area under improved varieties that upto 1938-39 only 6 million acres, that is about 10 per cent of the area under paddy, was under improved varieties. Since then under the impetus of grow more food campaigns, there has been some progress, but much remains to cover the remaining 70 million acres.

(b) The problem of water requirements of rice is another question, the successful solution of which is of the greatest importance. It is well-known that the most serious drawback hindering increased production of rice in India is want of irrigation facilities. While extension of irrigation facilities is a major problem facing the Irrigation Departments of India the agricultural research workers can assist by carrying out investigations to ascertain how economics can be effected in the use of water without detriment to yield. Such studies have been undertaken usefully in the Punjab and should be taken up in other areas.

## WHEAT

India has two main types of wheat *Triticum vulgare* or soft bread wheat mainly grown in the Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar; and *Triticum durum* or macaroni wheat grown mainly in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar and Hyderabad.

*Before the advent of I.C.A.R.*

Wheat breeding was carried out at Pusa by Howards, in the Punjab by D. Milne and his successors, by Leake in United Provinces, later on in Bombay by Chibber, Bhide and Kadam and also in the Central Provinces by the local workers.

*Trend of research after the establishment of I.C.A.R.*

I. *Breeding side*.—The most important work in this line is the breeding of rust-resistant varieties of which Dr. Mehta of Agr. University has been conducting investigations with very promising results.

The Council is also financing a scheme for breeding rust-resistant wheat in the hills with stronger stem and higher yield. This is of great importance as the hill wheat is mainly responsible for infecting the plains wheat with rust.

All the wheat growing provinces have now a fair range of improved varieties and they are being widely adopted by the cultivators.

II. The results of careful and manurial experiments on wheat are summarised in Appendix B. As in the case of rice, the results obtained are of definite value to the cultivators.

III. *Virus and fungus diseases*.—(a) *Wheat rust*.—(i) Under the cereal rust scheme (Agra College) Physiologic races of rust prevalent in the country are being studied. These physiologic races have the characteristics of resembling one another in external characters but differing in the wheat varieties—or strains which they attack. At Simla the botanical and agronomical characters of a large number of hill wheats have been examined and the hybridisation between the best indigenous and rust-resistant varieties have been completed. It has been possible to breed varieties which are fairly resistant to the prevailing one or other three types of rust (black, red or yellow) and such wheats are in great demand by the cultivators.

(ii) In the Bombay rust scheme the variety Kenya Governor was first found resistant but developed heavy infection of another physiologic race (race 21) to which it is susceptible. The magnitude of loss due to rust ravages may be from 5 to 100 per cent., which the resistant varieties shall be capable of saving. The work is thus of direct benefit to the cultivators.

(iii) A scheme on rust is also in operation in the Central Provinces.

The investigation on rust has led to the conclusion that the persistence of rust from year to year is not due to the barbery plant but to the oversummering of the disease on self-sown and early-sown wheat in hill areas throughout India, hence the special importance of breeding a rust-resistant hill wheat referred to before.

(b) *Wheat smut*.—Wheat is liable to loose smut attack which can be best dealt with by roguing out affected plants and applying hot water treatment to seeds before sowing (Luthra Method).

IV. *Insect pests of wheat*.—No scheme under the Council's grant is in progress at present.

V. *Milling and baking qualities and protein survey of wheat*.—This scheme is in operation at Lyallpur and samples grown at Lyallpur from other areas are being tested.

The objectives of the scheme are—

- (i) to ascertain the protein content of different kinds of wheat,
- (ii) to ascertain loss of vitamin B in different processes of milling.
- (iii) to ascertain the extent to which the nutritive value of wheat flour can be increased by mixing with it flour of different pulses, without reducing its palatability.

These studies are therefore helpful in improving the nutrition of people, (large bulk of whom are vegetarians), and in advising the growers to grow the kinds of wheat rich in protein and vitamin content.

Certain definite results of practical value have been obtained and steps are being taken to publicise them.

VI. *Appreciation of the present position.*—Wheat presents agricultural and commercial problems different from those of rice. It is a crop both for home consumption and potentially also for export. In the past there was considerable export. The export in 1910-11 to 1914-15 was 1,239,000 tons but it gradually came down and was 46,000 tons in 1930-31 to 1934-35. If export is kept in view it is necessary that the wheat should conform to the standards required for the importing countries. As Sir John Russell has pointed out there is one point in favour of export *viz.* that "a large export trade in normal years affords the best guarantee against famine in years of low yield."

*Future lines of work.*

1. Vigorous work is needed for producing rust-resistant varieties, particularly for the hill areas which are the main agencies in the dissemination of rusts to the plains.

2. Some attention should be given to the kinds of wheat which may be required for export.

3. The useful work conducted in the Punjab for investigation into the vitamin content and nutritive values on wheat flour should be pursued and intensified.

4. Further manurial and cultural experiments should be undertaken with a view to devising reliable schedule of cultivation to increase the yield of wheat in different areas.

#### BARLEY

The major part of barley is grown in the United Provinces (4.2 million acres), and the rest in Bihar and Punjab (1.5 million acres and 0.91 million acres respectively). This crop has a special value as a potential cash crop, as it is used for malting, and good malting varieties are always sold to brewers at a premium. This crop was neglected before the advent of the I.C.A.R.

*After the advent of the I.C.A.R.*

Under a scheme of the I.C.A.R. the malting and brewing qualities of barley were tested. Of the 118 samples from the 1939 crop, 16 were selected for test at the Imperial Institute of Brewing, London.

One variety *viz.* C. 251 was found to be of grade I quality comparably with choice California for which some brewers were prepared to pay a premium.

Barley like wheat is susceptible to rust attack (black and yellow) and this aspect is under investigation of Dr. Mehta as in the case of wheat. Barley in India holds out the prospect of being a cash crop as California barley reaching Britain may be in short supply consequent on the abolition of prohibition in U.S.A. Moreover, barley has an advantage over wheat in as much as it can stand better unfavourable weather conditions and can be grown in poor soils.

*Future lines of work.*

(1) Greater attention should be paid to malting and brewing qualities of barley with an eye to developing an export trade and varieties with superior malting and brewing qualities should be bred-suitable for growing in India.

(2) Rust-resistant barley should be bred.

(3) Practicability and economics of substituting barley for wheat and *vice versa* should be studied.

#### MAIZE

It is of importance only in certain areas *viz.* North India, Kashmir and along the slopes of Himalayas where it is grown as a rain crop in rotation with wheat as winter crop. It is capable of yielding 3,000 lbs. in grain (average in India 800 to 1,000 lbs.) and 20,000 lbs., if grown as fodder. It is less liable to fungus attack but more to steam-borer and vermin.

In America there is now a very large acreage under what is known as hybrid maize. This is obtained from the first generation seed got from large-scale crossing of two varieties. It is very difficult to keep maize seed pure, as cross fertilisation occurs on account of the pollens blowing with the wind over considerable distance. On this account hybrid seed has to be produced a new every year and requires large areas for seed production, highly skilled staff and land situated a long way off from any other maize cultivation. On this account it is difficult to introduce hybrid maize in India although tests conducted on a small scale at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute showed conspicuous hybrid vigour in the next generation.

Selection work has been done in Bihar, Punjab and Kashmir.

*Future lines of work.*

It is very difficult to keep maize pure as the pollen blows with wind over considerable distance thereby leading to extensive cross-fertilisation. The only way to ensure purity is to grow one variety and that the seed is collected from areas in the centre of the varietal tract and not from the edges.

(1) Maize is a highly prolific crop. It has not yet received the attention it deserves in augmenting the food (cereal) resources of India. It can play a very important part in making good the deficit in our food supply if arrangements can be made for production of hybrid maize seed evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute as a result of a scheme of research subsidised by the I.C.A.R.

(2) There is need for testing new varieties and the development of seed schemes to provide pure seed.

(3) In recent years certain industrial firms have been interested in maize growing for production of starch. Investigation may be directed for producing maize of high starch content.

#### MILLETS

##### *The Millets: Jowar, Bajra and Ragi*

These three crops occupy nearly 40 million acres in British India and 63 million acres in the whole of India. Jowar is the most important, Bajra comes next and ragi third.

With the establishment of a millet section at Coimbatore and at Indore and experimental schemes under I.C.A.R. one may hope for improved high yielding strains.

#### JOWAR

Jowar and Bajra are main grain suppliers outside the rice and wheat zones. The dried stocks of jowar provide the main cattle feed over a large tract.

After the advent of the I.C.A.R.

The following results regarding jowar cultivation have been obtained under schemes financed by the Council:—

(i) In areas of scanty rainfall, dry farming methods will lead to an increase in yield by 20 per cent.

(ii) The jowar heads are liable to two or three kinds of fungus attack of which "grain smut" is most important. This can be controlled by treating the seed with copper sulphate and still better by rubbing the seed in finely powdered sulphur which used to cost only one pie per acre before the war.

(iii) The insect pest *viz.* jowar-borer can be best tackled by digging out and burning the stubble and the jowar grass hopper by sweeping them in large open mouthed bags during the early stages.

(iv) Ashes, sand dust, bhusa, neem leaves etc., pucca underground pits are recommended for storing this grain.

Jowar suffers from a parasitic flowering plant "striga" the seeds of which germinate when in contact with the root of jowar. A research scheme is in progress in Bombay for production of varieties resistant to striga.

The Council also financed a scheme for investigating the chemistry of malting jowar grain with the object of ascertaining whether the grain can be converted into foods suitable for infants and invalids. The results obtained are summarised below:—

(1) Whereas previously it was considered impossible to preserve jowar malt flour for more than three months without deterioration, it has been found that malt can be kept packed in vacuum tins without deterioration or loss of aroma for at least six months.

(2) Under higher humidity, the keeping quality of malt lowered during storage in containers which are not air-tight.

(3) Being cheap, jowar malt can be utilised in the preparation of Biscuits, malt cakes and malt bread.

(4) Blending of malt meals for two or more chosen cereals may be used in the preparation of malted foods. It can be preserved for long and the protein contents can be adjusted to any desired level of nutrition.

The Director, Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor expressed the opinion that jowar malt should prove useful as a supplementary food for infants. It is understood that steps are being taken to popularise this kind of food.

#### Future line of work.

As Sir John Russell has remarked more work is needed in view of the importance nutrition experts attach to millets. In particular some of the humbler varieties such as kodon, the poor man's crop, should be studied and either improved or replaced by something better. More work needs to be done in Bajra and Ragi.

## PULSES

*Before the establishment of I.C.A.R.*

Some investigations on pulses were going on spasmodically but attention was more vigorously directed to it on the recommendation of Sir John Russell who suggested that a conference should be held with the nutrition experts to discover whether more work could usefully be done and if so on what lines. As a result of this meeting numerous schemes were launched.

*After the advent of I.C.A.R.*

The Council is financing since April 1941 a co-ordinated scheme with the object of evolving high yielding, disease-free and drought-resistant strains. The scheme is in operation in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P., Bihar, C.P., N.W.F.P., Orissa, Sind, Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior and Baroda.

In the Punjab a separate scheme on soya bean and another on gram wilt are in operation. The pulse plants increase soil fertility; the grains are a source of nutrition to man and the grain and bye-products to animal. The final results are not yet available.

*Future lines of work*

While the investigations under the scheme will go in much can be done on the basis of existing informations. One such important use is to sow them after rice to utilise the remaining soil moisture.

Although in the statistics gram is shown separately, it belongs to the pulse group. In certain parts of India it is grown after rice and in other places after maize, bajra or jowar. It is valuable as a rotation crop and definitely benefits the following crop. In the cropping programmes these should be kept in view.

## OILSEEDS

In point of area oilseeds are next in importance to rice and wheat. They are sources of oilcakes, the edible ones of which are of great value as cattle feed, while all of them can be used as manure.

*Before the I.C.A.R. was established*

Before the I.C.A.R. came into being, various oilseeds received a fair amount of attention. There was an Oilseeds Specialist in Madras who evolved high yielding castor and did a botanical classification of same. Burns and Masur did also selection work on castor in Bombay as far back as 1922.

*After the advent of I.C.A.R.*

I. The Council either had or has been financing the following schemes:—

Groundnut breeding (Madras), Rape and mustard breeding (Punjab), Linseed and other oilseeds (C. P. & Berar), Castor breeding (Hyderabad), Groundnut breeding (Mysore), Brassica and sesamum breeding (Calcutta University), Coordinated scheme of research on pests and diseases of oilseeds in Madras, the U.P., the Punjab, the C. P. & Berar and Hyderabad, Storage of groundnuts (Madras), manurial experiments with groundnut cake (Hyderabad), Multiplication and distribution of improved groundnuts (Madras) and multiplication and distribution of improved linseed (U.P.).

The Groundnut breeding scheme in Madras, the Rape and Mustard scheme, Punjab and the Oilseed research scheme, C. P. expired on the 31st. March 1945 and the work of the two has been taken over by the provincial Governments. High yielding strains have been evolved under these schemes. They are being popularised among the cultivators. Trials in the United Provinces with released castor seed strains from Hyderabad show that all of them were significantly superior to local strains.

Under the scheme for the multiplication and distribution of linseed (U.P.) and groundnut (Madras), over 4,000 maunds of linseed was produced and distributed to cover 16,000 acres in the U.P. In Madras, two high yielding strains viz. AH25 and AH688 were produced to the extent of 12,250 lbs. and 21,650 lbs. respectively, out of which 5,340 and 17,500 lbs. respectively were distributed.

The Madras groundnut storage trial shows that deterioration is more in summer than in winter. Well ventilated room with masonry walls and pucca flooring duly fumigated showed marked reduction in insect activity.

Significant results have been obtained about the behaviour of the different insects, the final reports of which are awaited.

A co-ordinated scheme of research on pests and diseases of oilseeds is in progress at Madras (groundnut), U.P. (Til etc.), Punjab (Rape and mustard), C.P. (Linseed), and Hyderabad (Castor).

In addition to these, the following schemes are also in progress :—

(1) Storage of groundnut at Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora, East Khandesh to study the problem under factory conditions.

(2) Research on linseed rust under Dr. K. C. Mehta (Agra College).

(3) Research on insect pests of safflower.

#### II. Manuring and cultural operation.

(a) *Toria*.—(i) In the Punjab it has been found that if in the usual rotation in which toria follows wheat, the land is green-manured with guara before sowing wheat, the yield of toria is considerably increased due to the residual effect of green manure.

(ii) Ammonium sulphate at 40 lbs. nitrogen, half at sowing time and half at flowering, produced 1026 lbs. against 700 lbs. in unmanured plot.

(b) *Groundnut*.—(i) Like other leguminous crops, this crop manufactures much of its own nitrogen and so nitrogenous manures are not its special requirements. In soils deficient in phosphate and potash these applications are needed.

(ii) Correct spacing may increase the yield by 25 per cent.

(c) *Castor*.—So far farmyard manure has been profitable.

#### III. Fungus and virus diseases.

(a) *Linseed*.—The crop is apt to be damaged by rust for which a research scheme is in progress under Dr. K. C. Mehta at Agra College.

(b) *Brassica*.—Some forms of *Toria* and *sonson* are seriously attacked by *Alternaria Brassicae* affecting leaves, stems and pods and reducing yield. Rays withstand the fungus better. Investigation on the control manures have been taken in hand in the different provinces under a co-ordinated scheme embracing all oilseeds.

(c) *Groundnut*.—It is subjected to *tikka* disease (*Cercospora personata*). Certain resistant varieties withstand the disease. Spraying the crop with borderux mixture is also helpful.

(d) The Council is jointly financing a scheme on castor rust.

#### IV. Insect pests.

(a) *Groundnut*.—Storage trial in Madras shows that deterioration is more in summer crop than in winter crop. Storage trial is also in progress at Bharat Vanaspati Products Limited, Pachora, East Khandesh.

(b) *Safflower*.—A scheme on insect pest of safflower was initiated in 1945-46.

(c) *Castor*.—It is subject to attack by caterpillar but the remedies are not commensurate with the expenses involved.

#### V. Appreciation of the present position.

Oilseeds occupy about 5 per cent. of the total area sown in India. They are concentrated chiefly in Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad, etc. Regarding the evolution of rust resistant varieties of linseed it is expected that within two or three years it should be possible to recommend suitable strains of economic importance. In Central Provinces investigation on the extraction of fibre from linseed stem has led to the production of promising materials. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute is also investigating this aspect by hybridisation with flax. Linseed thus offers scope both for oil and fibre.

In respect to other oilseeds good quality strains have been and are being evolved. Some of these have been successfully distributed. *Toria A* in the Punjab has become very popular.

#### VI. Future lines of work.

The work relating to oilseeds will now be taken over by the newly-created Indian Central Oilseeds Committee which will start functioning in the course of next few months. Presumably the work at present in progress under the aegis of the I.C.A.R. will be taken over by the Oilseeds Committee.

#### POTATOES

Potatoes were probably introduced in India about the 17th century. The various prevailing types can be reduced to three viz. No. 1, (Phulwa or Patna white), No. 2 (Darjeeling red) and No. 3 commonly known as *Gola*.

*Trend of research prior to the establishment of the I.C.A.R.*

Prior to world war No. 1, large quantities of Italian potatoes were imported for seed purposes in Bombay and Sind. The world war No. 1 led Mann and his associates to investigate into the methods of storing potato seed and into the question of protection against storage rot and storage insects. Some other work has also been done.

*After the advent of I.C.A.R.*

The Simla Potato Breeding Station financed by the I.C.A.R. contains valuable collections of potato varieties many of them from the original home of potato in South America (Chile, Peru and Bolivia) collected by various expeditions, Russian, German and English. The I.C.A.R. also financed the latter expedition.

I. *Breeding*.—The above varieties have been used for crossing with Deshi and English varieties, and some of the hybrids are now ready for multiplication on a larger scale. Amongst the hybrids nine have been found superior to Darjeeling Red Round and six to Phulwa. Much progress has been made in the breeding of late blight-resistant type.

II. *Manurial and cultural operations*.—The manures found most suitable for potato cultivation in different areas of India have been used (Appendix C).

*Prospects*.—Given disease-free seed-potatoes and suitable manuring, the production of potatoes on the existing acreage can be doubled.

III. *Fungus and virus diseases*.—The main causes of potato deterioration are virus diseases which may damage as much as 92 per cent of the crop. They are highly infectious and the infected seed tubers serve as the source of infection. There is no way to control them except by rigid segregation and seed certification on a mass scale. In order to do it effectively the Council has focussed attention on the following:—

- (1) Evolution of higher yielding varieties.
- (2) Production of pure and disease-free seed potato.
- (3) Control of diseases and pests.
- (4) Improvement of seed storage.

In order to carry out these objectives the Council took steps for initiating:—

- (1) A central potato breeding station at Simla.
- (2) An intermediate research station at Bhowali.
- (3) A seed potato certification scheme at Kufri near Simla.
- (4) A seed potato multiplication centre at Karnal.
- (5) A scheme for investigation of diseases and pests in Bihar.

The Central Station will be the source of nucleus disease-free certified seed which will be later multiplied on the plains by certified growers under strict supervision.

IV. *Insect pests of Potato*.—Work at Bihar shows that potato moth can also lay eggs on leaves and soil. If there are cracks in soil the larvae go inside but are not able to infest the tubers unless they are at a depth of less than one inch. They multiply at a temperature of 86F to 102F occurring during April to June when heavy damage occurs. Control lies in sufficient irrigation to prevent soil cracking and harvesting when the crop is more or less green (about 3½ months old) when they are less liable to moth attack.

Other methods under storage conditions have been tried in which a type of beetle has been found as an enemy of the eggs of caterpillar, and the aid of ants by attracting these with guar has been of much success.

V. *Appreciation of the present position*.—The work initiated by the I.C.A.R. has already begun to bear fruit. Some very desirable hybrids that have been evolved have been tested in Assam and one of them is under large-scale cultivation. A new method of tuberless sowing from sprouts yielding 20 to 40 plants per tuber has been developed which promises to be of inestimable value for rapid multiplication. On the manurial side schedules of manuring found most suitable in each potato growing areas have been prepared.

VI. *Future line of work*.—(i) The evolution, multiplication and maintenance of virus-free seeds is the dominating need.

(ii) To ensure purity, certified seed growers should alone form the agency of distribution of seed.

(iii) The proper method of seed storage is another line of fruitful investigation. Cold storage wherever it has been tried has been a definite success for keeping for nine months. The economics and possibilities of this method need study. Other methods involve a loss of 10 to 50 per cent.

(Much of the work on potato are being done with in future be done at the proposed Central Potato Research Institute and its sub-stations.)

## VEGETABLES

Only recently more attention has been directed towards the increased production of vegetables. We have probably about 700,000 acres under vegetables.

*After the advent of I.C.A.R.*

In 1942 the Council published a useful bulletin on vegetable growing.

The war dislocated the supply of seeds of European types of vegetables from the United Kingdom, U.S.A. etc. and the Council financed schemes for the production of these vegetable seeds in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Punjab, Saharanpur, etc. etc. The results obtained are promising and there are good reasons to hope that India will be able to manage in future without imports of vegetable seeds from abroad.

## FRUITS

The position in respect to both fruit and vegetables is far from satisfactory. We have about 2½ million acres under different fruits in British India. Attention on fruit has been given on the initiative of the Council.

*After the advent of the Council*

The Council has been subsidising fruit schemes since 1933 in Madras, U.P., Punjab, Bihar, Bengal, C.P., Assam, N.W.F.P., Orissa, Hyderabad, Mysore and Coorg. The Fruit Development Adviser visited the stations and recommended considerable revision of the programmes of work. Results of practical value must await the working of these revised schemes. The following schemes are also in progress :—

- (1) Cytogenetics of mango and banana, Calcutta University.
- (2) Preparation of manuals on fruit culture and fruit preservation.
- (3) Manurial trials on citrus in the Punjab.
- (4) Possibility of collecting yield data from individual trees in uniform fruit orchards, the Punjab, the C.P. & Berar, the N.W.F.P. and Kashmir, and
- (5) Mango necrosis, Lucknow University.

The following new schemes were initiated during 1945 :—

- (1) Survey of deciduous fruits, Kashmir.
- (2) Citrus physiology, Bihar.

*Fruit and vegetable preservation*

Work has been done at Lyallpur and Quetta on canning, dehydration and preservation of fruits and fruit juices. On the termination of the Lyallpur scheme on 31st March 1945, the pilot-plant there has been utilised to set up an Institute of Fruit Technology for teaching, research, advisory and publicity work, quality control of commercial products and co-ordination between regional stations and the Institute.

*Fodder crops and grasses*

The Council has planned various programmes of research and development. Grasses have been obtained from U.S.A., Australia, and South Africa for trial and acclimatisation. The Council has sanctioned combined agricultural and animal husbandry research schemes (Mixed Farming Schemes) in U.P., Central Provinces, N.W.F.P. and Sind as well as "Project" schemes in Bombay, U.P., C.P. and Travancore, for all round agricultural and animal husbandry improvement in villages.

In addition to these, a pasture land scheme is in progress in Baroda and two others have been sanctioned for the Punjab and Bengal. The results of these schemes are expected to indicate the lines on which development of farming in villages should proceed.

## DRY FARMING

Dry Farming cultivation is a necessity in areas where on account of scarcity and uncertain rainfall, measures for catching and making the best use of that rainfall are essential. The dry farming research work at Sholapur has provided some authoritative figures on the run-off and loss of soils due to torrential rains and indicates the protective value of various covers.

The investigations were conducted at five centres viz., Rohtak in the Punjab, Hagen in Madras, Sholapur and Bijapur in Bombay, and Raichur in Hyderabad. The results have been published as a Monograph.

In Bombay, a practical method of cultivation and soil management has been evolved for growing jowar. The method has been tried for eight years at Sholapur and Bijapur as well as in cultivator's fields for four years in a number of places. The results have been very satisfactory and have given increased yield from 50 to 90 per cent.

For North Indian Tracts, the method proposed is much the same except that early monsoon Kharif crops are to be grown with modifications in harrowing and intercultural. As rainfall is meagre in these tracts, following is of more importance and in tracts like Rajputana it may be necessary to keep lands fallow for two years.

#### *Plant diseases and pests*

Research on pan (betel leaf) cultivation with reference to foot-rot and leaf-rot diseases and Anthracnose has been carried out and certain measures have been found effective in respect to these diseases. These have been published.

#### *Virus and fungus diseases*

A scheme on plant virus disease is in progress in Bombay. At the Indian Agricultural Research Institute a small scheme for the development of type culture fungi in India is in operation.

### PLANT ENTOMOLOGY

#### *Locust*

At its meeting held in December, 1929, the Board of Agriculture recommended (1) the establishment of a Locust Intelligence Bureau, (2) investigations on locust control, (3) a survey of the permanent breeding grounds in India and (4) investigations into the bionomics of the Desert locust. In the years that have passed since then all these recommendations have been implemented.

The Council has also financed the Punjab research scheme on the biology and bionomics of the Desert locust costing Rs. 37,817. The special Locust Research Entomologist had a staff of locust research workers with headquarters in Karachi and field outposts far out in the desert of Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana. At all these places intensive surveys have been made and continuous meteorological data collected. The ecology of the Desert Locust has been critically examined.

Apart from this bionomical and ecological work, a record of locust movements is being made both from the current reports and from the study of old records dating back over the last 60 years.

The Council has completed monograph on locust research, but publication has been unfortunately held up due to paper scarcity. The results of these investigations have been of incalculable value in combating the outbreaks of locust pest in India from the year 1942 onwards. Has we not conducted these studies in the earlier years, we would have been helpless in combating the outbreaks of locust pests in the years, 1942, 1943 and 1944 when we were faced with a food crisis.

The other schemes are:—

- (1) Combined schemes for "San Jose" Scale Survey in the Punjab and Entomological Survey in the North West Frontier Province.
- (2) San Jose and Woolly aphid survey in Kashmir.
- (3) Survey of *Icerya purchasi*.
- (4) Scheme for the breeding and multiplication of a predatory beetle (*Bodolus cardinalis*) for the control of *Icerya purchasi* (Madras).
- (5) Insect pests of stored cereal grains, Punjab.
- (6) Control of insect pests by the use of mercury vapour (Punjab University).
- (7) Preservation of grain in stores through mercury dispersion powder at the Fergusson College, Poona.

#### *Soil Science*

The following Soil Science Schemes deserve mention. These schemes are designed to furnish the basic data for all schemes of land improvement and are therefore of fundamental importance in the development of Agriculture.

- (1) All-India Soil Survey.
- (2) Coastal Soils (Calcutta University).
- (3) Colloidal Soil Constituents (Calcutta University).
- (4) Sewage Farming, Bangalore.
- (5) Soil Studies, Bengal.

The following new schemes were initiated during 1944-45.

- (1) Trace elements in Indian soils.
- (2) Control of Erosion (Visva-Bharati Institute).
- (3) Crop production by catalysis, Bangalore.

In addition to above, another scheme "The Fundamental Characteristics of Indian soils (Punjab University)" was sanctioned in 1945-46.

*Green Manuring Survey*

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have sanctioned a scheme to carry out an enquiry into green manuring practices and problems throughout India, as a preliminary to undertaking a campaign to popularise the practice. Mr. Surjan Singh Siddhu, Headmaster, Government Agricultural School Bulandshahr, has been appointed as Officer-in-Charge of the survey.

*All-India Compost Scheme*

As a result of special investigations carried out under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the economic sanitary and agricultural factors have been incorporated into an improved system of compost-making, which had been given an extensive trial at several municipal centres in the Bombay province, with very encouraging results. Several of the municipalities found the method of composting to be so satisfactory from the hygienic and economic aspects that numerous municipalities in India have now adopted the process on a routine basis in order to deal with the whole of the daily output of refuse. This has increased the manurial resources of the country to a large extent and its potentialities are very great indeed. A special impetus was given to it as a "Grow More Food" measure in all the provinces of India and some States.

*Agricultural Meteorology*

The work is in progress at the Central Agricultural Meteorological Observatory to study the analysis of crop and weather data, investigation on rainfall variability and intensity of cold wave, progress of monsoon day by day, study of surface temperature and so forth.

The following schemes were initiated during 1945-46.

- (1) Crop weather co-ordination agricultural meteorological section, Poona.
- (2) Water-saving experiments, Sind.

*Field technique and cost of crop production*

This is done by statistical investigation for which the Council has a complement of staff under the Council's Statistical Institute, Calcutta, under Professor P. C. Mahalanobis for conducting various research schemes there.

*Agricultural Economics*

An important investigation has been financed by the Council for research on this subject by the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics for investigating whether the survey method of farm business studies is applicable to Indian conditions. This work is not yet complete.

*Miscellaneous Schemes*

These cover—

- (i) Enquiries into the production of cloves in India, and into the prospects of increasing cinchona cultivation in India.

The results of both these enquiries are contained in the publications 'Miscellaneous Bulletins Nos. 20 and 29' issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

- (ii) Medical plant scheme.

Under this scheme, a large number of medicinal plants and poisonous plants have been surveyed and have been chemically and pharmacologically analysed. A monograph on the poisonous plants of India has been completed. The results which will be shortly published will contain useful information which will help the production of medicinal products for which India is largely dependent on foreign countries.

A large number of enquiries are received by the Officer-in-Charge of the scheme and there has also been an appreciable increase of interest in foreign countries for obtaining supplies of raw materials from this country. The need for finding effective substitutes for drugs which are not available in India has also become imperative. With the knowledge gained from the work done under this scheme it is now possible to give advice to scientists, agriculturists and commercial concerns interested in this field.

- (iii) Cardamom scheme in Madras, which aims at finding ways and means of controlling pests and diseases of the crop and improving the yield.

- (iv) A survey of the pollu and root diseases of pepper in Madras was financed with the object of assessing the relative importance of various factors responsible for the decline in cultivation of pepper. It is reported that research should be undertaken on the following aspects:—

- (a) Evolution of high yielding and disease-resistant strains.
- (b) Systematic control of the more important insect pests and fungus diseases.
- (c) Improvement of cultural practices viz. adequate manuring and control of soil erosion.
- (d) Reduction in the cost of maintenance of gardens.
- (v) Research on turmeric in Orissa, cloves in Travancore and diseases of coriander in Gwalior are in progress.

#### *Other activities of the Council*

Among the other useful activities of the Council, the following may be mentioned in particular—

#### *Training of research workers*

Even though the training of research workers under a scheme of research scholarships or other ways, is one of the objects with which the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established, the Council has not yet instituted any system of scholarships for the higher training of research workers, as it was the view of the Advisory Board and the Governing Body that having regard to the number of scholarships given by other organisations for higher training abroad, the Council's funds should, for the present, be devoted to the undertaking of actual research. It has, however, arranged for higher training abroad from time to time in the following special branches of science:—Poultry diseases and husbandry, Dairy technology, Soil microbiology, virus diseases of plants, Cytology (2), Physiology of fruit trees, Insect pests, Agricultural biometrics, Soil chemistry, Gas storage of fruits, Tobacco problems, Horticulture, Animal genetics, Bacteriology (Veterinary). It has also made a grant to the Calcutta University for special post-graduate training in statistics.

Of these 15 workers, almost all have been employed under research schemes financed by the Council so that the benefit of the specialist training received by them is available to the Council.

#### *Relations with Imperial and International Institutions*

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is in effective touch with the agricultural and veterinary research Institutions abroad. By virtue of its contributions to some of the most important of these institutions, the Council has been able to establish close liaison with the valuable work done by those institutions, and to obtain the benefit not only of the publications issued by them, but also of the scientific advice for which those institutions maintain highly specialised staff. Indian scientists who go abroad generally visit these Institutions.

#### *Participation in Imperial and International Conferences*

One of the useful activities of the Council has been its participation in Imperial and International Conferences and Congresses organised abroad. India has sent her delegates to some of these conferences and congresses.

The Council also participates in exhibitions and shows organised in India and in other countries at which facilities are provided for the display of Indian exhibits. Special reference may be made to the participation in the world's Grain Exhibition and Conference held in Canada in 1933, which was financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at a cost of about Rs. 11,100.

#### *Award of prizes and medals*

The Council has also taken action towards encouraging the invention of implements and appliances useful in agricultural practices. It has made a number of awards of gold and silver medals for improvements of distinct merit of all-India importance and the number of entries sent has been very encouraging.

#### *Concluding Statements*

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research was established in 1929 as a result of the main recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture. Its function is to aid, develop, and co-ordinate agricultural and veterinary research in India. The Council has now been in existence for 17 years and the practical results achieved so far have been set forth in the previous pages. The Council has lived up to its aims namely, the fostering of a spirit of research and the training of research workers. It has taken up problems which are of immediate economic importance to the general body of Indian cultivators, and has been to it that the results, wherever possible, have been and are being translated into actual farming practice. Over and above furnishing all over India a well balanced programme of agricultural research, the Council has also filled up important lacunae in the work of the provincial departments. Of late there have been far-reaching

changes in the Council's organisation. A number of commodity and scientific committees have been constituted for the purpose of critically examining each individual scheme from different aspects, specially with regard to their economic importance and usefulness to the farming community before these are recommended for sanction. In most of these committees there are influential trade representatives and, therefore, the commercial and business aspect of commodity and other schemes are thoroughly examined.

Secondly, all important research works have been planned on an all-India basis in order that duplication may be avoided and well chalked out programmes may be taken up by different provinces and States.

Lastly, the Council's research functions are now based on a wider conception and very important stress is being laid on developmental research. Important projects have been financed in different provinces with purpose of initiating all round improvements on cultivators' holdings. The Council has no propaganda or demonstration staff of its own and while it has given the lead towards all round research, and has co-ordinated the research work in the provinces, it has to depend entirely on the Provinces and States for the extension of the results of research to the cultivators' fields. The Council has, however, always kept clearly before it the ideal that, speaking generally, all research schemes should be such as will provide results capable of practical application and that the research work should be of sufficient economic importance to the country. For the same purpose the Council has made it a rigid condition in all plant-breeding schemes that the rapid multiplication of improved seeds and their sufficient provision are conditions which must be fulfilled before such schemes can be financed.

#### APPENDIX A

(a) *Bengal*.—At Chinsurah ammonium sulphate at 20 lbs. nitrogen gave an increase of 12 per cent grain and 23 per cent straw. At double this rate the increase was 22.5 per cent. grain and 49 per cent. straw. The application is profitable even when the fertilizer is selling at the high rate of Rs. 250 per ton provided the price of paddy is Rs. 3-8 or more per maund.

Oil cake at 40 lbs. nitrogen gave higher yield but further higher application only increases straw and not grain. Green manure also gave increased yield.

At Bankura also increased yield was obtained with ammonium sulphate, but unless the price of paddy is at least Rs. 5 per maund it was not economic.

(b) *Bihar*.—Heavy manuring is not advisable. The general application of artificial manure was found economically sound and the best time was thirty days after transplanting. Both *dhaincha* and sunn hemp proved efficient green manure and peas, khesari and gram can be used as catch crop without affecting rice crop.

Even on prewar basis the net profit with artificials has been reasonable and is expected to be much more under the prevailing high prices of paddy.

(c) *United Provinces*.—At Nagina green manuring with *sannai* gave the highest yield at the lowest cost as compared to organic and inorganic manure. Molasses also gave higher yield.

(d) *Central Provinces*.—In the Central Provinces 1:1 nitrogen and phosphate gave highest yield and largest net profit.

(e) *Assam*.—Broadcasting of aman (deep water) gave higher yield over transplanting; in the case of boro double transplanting gave 65 per cent increase.

The local agricultural departments are kept everywhere to introduce the improved practices and it can be confidently stated that they are taking all necessary steps.

#### APPENDIX B

(a) *Punjab*.—(i) Under irrigated conditions green manure gave 15 per cent higher return under the rotation of wheat, toria and cotton. With wheat following wheat the increase was 32 per cent. In some places the best green manure is *guara*, in others *sann*.

(ii) Calcium cyanamide at 1 or 1½ maunds per acre gave an increase of 21, 41 and 63 per cent respectively.

(iii) Sodium nitrate at 2½, 3 and 5 maunds per acre gave an increase of 13, 17 and 39 per cent respectively.

(iv) Ammonium sulphate at 1, 3 and 4 maunds per acre gave 6, 8 and 24 per cent increase.

(v) Under *barani* or unirrigated condition green manure gave increased return but they were not uniform. Manuring with ammonium sulphate or superphosphate without irrigation was profitable.

(vi) In some trials manuring definitely required lesser number of irrigations.

(b) *United Provinces*.—(i) Well made compost was found equal to cattle dung and 20 lbs. of nitrogen and 20 lbs. of phosphate gave 80 per cent increase in Rohilkhand and Kumaun circle.

(ii) At Kalianpur 200 maunds of farmyard manure or compost (the latter costing only 5 pies per maund) gave 17 per cent increase and at Hardoi green manure with "sanai" gave a 15 per cent increase of wheat.

(c) *Central Provinces*.—(i) Under irrigated condition cattle dung is the only effective and profitable manure. Powdered cake (200 to 400 lb.) applied before sowing or ammonium sulphate at 80 to 100 lbs. drilled in with the seed have also given effective result.

(ii) Profitable yield can be maintained by steady manuring at the rate of 3 to 4 tons per acre, adequate rotation with leguminous crop and deeper primary tillage.

(d) *Dry farming*.—The experiments on dry farming have shown that if water supply is adequate a manured plot gives a higher proportion of dry matter for the same amount of water supplied.

## STATEMENT

Showing the amount sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for expenditure under different heads of research.

Serial No.	Head of Research	Amount		
		Expired Schemes	Current Schemes	Total
<i>Agricultural Schemes</i>				
1	Rice	14,16,140	2,54,910	16,71,050
2	Wheat and other cereals	4,52,970	2,66,660	7,10,630
3	Millets and pulses	13,500	3,71,390	3,84,890
4	Oilseeds	2,24,950	3,48,190	5,73,140
5	Tobacco	1,85,110	..	1,85,110
6	Fruit	5,05,300	14,73,110	19,78,410
7	Vegetables	25,150	4,91,630	5,16,780
8	Fibres	34,160	27,730	61,890
9	Other crops	73,020	2,20,230	2,93,250
10	Soils and manures	2,76,020	4,67,870	7,43,890
11	Agronomy	6,71,260	1,69,960	8,41,220
12	Physiology	88,490	88,260	1,76,750
13	Entomology	8,19,830	1,49,380	9,69,210
14	Mycology	11,580	2,24,390	2,35,970
15	General	8,47,120	67,400	9,04,520
Total Agricultural Schemes		56,44,600	46,11,110	1,02,55,710

## APPENDIX C

*Province*.—Manures and fertilisers (quantities per acre).

*Azam*.—Nicifos 225 lbs.+sulphate of potash 225 lbs.

*Bombay*.—Farmyard manure 13,000 lbs. and 200 lbs. of potash, superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia.

*Madras*.—Farmyard manure 5,000 lbs.+1,610 lbs. of Nanjanad mixture (500 lbs. groundnut-cake, 350 lbs. steamed bone meal, 336 lbs. concentrated super and 224 lbs. sulphate of potash).

*Bihar*.—Ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and Potassium sulphate sufficient to give 75 lbs. of N<sub>2</sub>, 35 lbs. of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 75 lbs. of K<sub>2</sub>O.

*U. P.*—200 maunds cow-dung+20 maunds of castor-cake.

*Yields*.—The following are a few examples of typical yields of manured and unmanured potatoes in the same areas.

*Province*.—Yield in lb. per acre of manured and unmanured potatoes.

	<i>Manured</i>	<i>Unmanured</i>
Assam ... ..	10,140	7,580
Bombay ... ..	15,324	7,000
Madras ... ..	20,000	8,257
Bihar ... ..	14,000 to 15,000	Figures not available.
U. P. ... ..	10,944	5,776

*Animal Health.*—Research in animal diseases and health has been and still is directed towards the prevention or control of contagious and infectious diseases rather than towards the affections of individuals. Rinderpest, being the chief disease, has received most attention. As a direct result of research (1) a cheap efficacious vaccine is in use and the elimination of rinderpest from India is technically possible, (2) immunisation against Anthrax, Blackquarter, Contagious Bovine and Caprine pleuropneumonia, Haemorrhagic septicaemia Contagious bovine abortion, Sheep, Goat, and Fowl-pox, and Ranikhet disease, as well as the effective treatment of bowel parasites are all available to the cultivator. The main reason why greater use is not made of these is—

- (a) disinclination of the owner to have his animals treated, except on the face of a fatal disease, and
- (b) an insufficient number of vaccinators.

*Animal Nutrition.*—In animal nutrition much basic information is still required concerning the nutritive value of common grasses, fodders and concentrates, so that the amount required and the amount available may be more accurately estimated with a view to setting an aim for production and solving the chief problem, i.e. the actual deficiency of food. If some method could be evolved of conserving surplus grasses grown during the rains, the greatest problem in animal nutrition would be solved. Research in India has given the following practical results:—

- (1) The enhancement of the feeding value of rice straw by washing.
- (2) The use of Munj and Kans grass by ensilage.
- (3) The use of fish meal, bone meal and other animal by-products as valuable addition to the supply of protein and concentrates.
- (4) The advantage of rotational and controlled grazing.
- (5) The power of properly evaluating foods should the farmer have to buy them.
- (6) The method of saving foods which are now being used extravagantly, e.g. in city milk production.
- (7) The ability to estimate, though still very imperfectly, the country's feeding resources and requirements.

*Animal Breeding.*—Cattle breeding has followed orthodox lines and no great advance can be claimed from it except in the production of some valuable herds of dairy cattle improved through selective breeding. Research has been done on farms whose primary object has been to continuously turn out as large a number as possible of improved bulls and bold experimentation has not been permissible. Even now cattle breeding is run on empiric lines, but under the guidance of trained Indian geneticists, a changed outlook is rapidly developing. Sheep and goat breeding research has been more soundly planned and promises comparatively quick results.

Poultry research has tended towards the use of foreign breeds, while the possibilities of indigenous ones have not been fully explored.

The main immediate advantages accruing to the farmer as a result of research are:—

- (1) The supply of improved aires.
- (2) The means of multiplying their usefulness by artificial insemination.
- (3) The means of improving the quality and quantity of wool by—
  - (a) selective breeding in the plains, and
  - (b) crossbreeding with merines in the uplands.
- (4) The means of increasing the milk supply from goats by upgrading with superior indigenous breeds.

*Dairying.*—Dairying research has been focused on the detection of adulteration of milk and milk products and, as a corollary, the study of the detailed composition of these products. It is at present diverted towards elucidating problems upon which development schemes are based, such as transport of milk.

It has never been sufficient in volume. Preparations are now in hand to greatly extend it.

*Fish.*—Research in fish and fisheries has been for the most part of a fundamental nature, and it cannot be said that the ordinary fisherman has yet derived any direct or immediate gain from it. There is much spade work as yet to be done before results of practical importance can be expected. There is urgent need of information upon which developmental plans will be framed.

*Apiculture.*—Research has been directed towards obtaining knowledge concerning indigenous varieties of breeds, their domestication and exploitation in the wild state. Research has been closely connected with education and propaganda, Indian experts are now in the undoubted position of being able to teach villagers improved methods of bee-keeping which even the poorest may follow. Cheap appliances have been devised.

*Hydes and Skins.*—The main object under study has been the control of skin parasites, such as, ticks and warble flies. Large field experiments are being conducted. A demand for cheap dressing which the villager can readily apply to his cattle has been met. Insects fatally parasitic to ticks have been found.

*What Indian research on animal husbandry has to offer Asia.*—Trend of research up to the establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Modern organised research in animal husbandry in India commenced in 1890 with the opening of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute to investigate the diseases of animals. Adaptive research was immediately directed towards the control of contagious diseases and, especially, to the production of biological products to be used towards that end. Practically all the more serious diseases were eventually studied and diagnostic agents, as well as protective and curative vaccination for the majority, were evolved but rinderpest being the most important one, received special attention and was the subject of original work, as a result of which ante rinderpest serum was first issued for use in the field in 1899. This was followed by the improved serum-simultaneous method, and finally by the cheap and efficacious attenuated great tissue vaccine, which has brought the elimination of rinderpest from India within the field of practical consideration. The volume of material issued can be judged from the fact that the receipts to the Institute for biological products in the year 1929-30 were Rs. 15.2 lakhs.

About 1920, the Institute began to direct its attention to research to promote the development maintenance of the healthy animal by the study of nutrition. The work was also taken up about this time at Pusa, while work at Coimbatore and Lyallpur Agricultural Institutes had been well launched. The study of nutrition led to the realisation that great loss of food was occasioned when it was consumed by heavily parasitised animals and the study of the internal parasitic worms later followed by that of skin and other parasites, was commenced systematically at the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute with a view to their control.

Although individual research in animal breeding had been carried on at most agricultural farms institutes long before the foundation of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, it had been done without knowledge of the science of genetics and, although some sound information concerning Indian breeds had been acquired, little real progress resulted from the comparatively immense amount of work done. On the other hand, the staff then employed had discovered much which was of value concerning the management of animals.

Up to the establishment of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the position was that research on disease had been well maintained, but that it was confined almost exclusively to the Institute and opportunities throughout the provinces were neglected. Research on nutrition had commenced at a few stations, but was inadequate in volume; research in breeding was carried out by empirical methods and no real progress was being made; research on sheep, goats and poultry was almost entirely neglected.

Although dairying research was the responsibility of the Imperial Dairy Expert appointed in 1920 when three military farms were handed over to him for that purpose, his work lay along the lines of breeding and cattle improvement which has already been commented upon. It was not until the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research had come into being and the Imperial Dairy Research Institute had been established at Bangalore that research strictly pertaining to dairying was commenced.

*Trend of Research after the Establishment of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research*  
*Animal Diseases.*—The importance of obtaining provincial and state participation in research was early recognised and, as a first step, it was considered necessary to ascertain as far as possible, what the actual diseases were which caused most loss and under what conditions they were encountered. For that purpose, Disease Investigation Officers were employed eventually in practically every Province and major State, as well as Assistant Disease Investigation Officers, whose interest is either in poultry or sheep or goats. Since the first Disease Investigation Officer was posted in Hyderabad in 1933, a complete veterinary survey has been made, some of the diseases of unknown origin have been defined, their causes ascertained, and methods of overcoming them made available. Apart from

that, these officers have been a very useful link between cattle owners, provincial veterinary staff and research centres as a means of disseminating modern knowledge issuing from research centres. Their work was reviewed in 1945 when it was decided that, the survey having been finished, the officers should now turn their attention to research on a few specific problems of particular importance in their localities; subjects were allotted to each so as to avoid overlapping. It is anticipated that these trained officers will in the very near future be taken over by the Provincial Governments to form a nucleus of their research staff in animal health at the new station to be opened. The nature of the benefit which has been derived from the work of the Disease Investigation Officers can be gauged from the following instances which immediately come to mind.

In Assam the presence of an insidious fatal disease called Bovine pleuropneumonia has been discovered; a protective vaccine is available and as it is considered that the disease can be stamped out before it spreads to other provinces, a scheme to that end has been financed. In Bengal, the production of Rinderpest Vaccine in a desiccated form has been perfected and applied. In Orissa, the presence of Tuberculosis among municipal cattle of Puri, which threatens the health of the neighbouring cattle has been discovered, and a method of dealing with it devised. In Bihar, the cause of a devastating sheep disease called Pittoo or Gillar has been ascertained and methods are available for dealing with it. In the United Provinces, a simple method of vaccinating cattle by scarification is now under large scale test and promises to simplify and cheapen the process. In Hyderabad, an excess of fluorine was found in natural water in large areas which resulted in malnutrition of the cattle; means of reducing its effect have been devised. Instances of more advances could be given for practically every province and State.

Parasitism received early attention. The first Imperial Council of Agricultural Research scheme was started in 1934 in the Punjab and others followed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras. These have been mainly directed towards the elucidation of the life history of common parasites so that methods of control can be framed. Progress has been slow but methods of effectively treating bowel parasites are known and could be applied to the mass. Liver-fluke is of ever increasing importance as the irrigated area of the country expands and, with it, ravages caused by the parasite. Field research is proceeding concerning methods of control.

Protozoology was taken up in 1935 and the scientist on the subject posted to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute. Under his direction many new drugs produced elsewhere have been tried out in the experimental stage and passed on for field use, such as Plasmaquonine, Naganol and Antrypol. The studies have otherwise been of fundamental nature and show promise of producing practical results.

More recently, i.e. since 1938, attention has been given to diseases likely to arise as a result of intensive dairying such as have caused great havoc in other countries namely, Tuberculosis, Johnes Disease, Contagious abortion and Mastitis. As a result of a special survey on Contagious abortion, the position in regard to this disease is now fairly well-known and the provinces mostly affected have taken advantage of the information obtained, and are framing measures to deal with the condition by the latest variety of vaccines and other methods. A new scheme which will cover in practice all-India has been financed for the study of Mastitis. Among other things, the recent world advance on the chemical treatment of this disease will be tested under Indian conditions. Poultry diseases have received special attention and the production in 1945 of a protective vaccine against the most serious Indian Poultry scourge, i.e. Ranikhet Disease, is a major triumph to the credit of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, and is now in urgent demand.

*Appreciation of present position.*—Research has been directed towards the control and prevention of diseases which affect animals in the mass rather than the affection of individuals. The chief disease is Rinderpest for which a cheap effective vaccine has been produced. Its more intensive general application is hindered by—

- (a) the disinclination of the ordinary cattle owner to subject his animal to treatment excepting in the face of actual outbreaks,
- (b) the occasional deaths resulting from vaccination,
- (c) the delicacy of the vaccine which entails difficulties in transport and care in manufacture and application without which the so-called breakdowns in immunity occur.

Methods of immunisation against Anthrax, Blackquarter, Contagious Bovine and Caprine pleuro-pneumonia, Fowl Pox, and Ranikhet disease are used extensively and are on the whole satisfactory. The vaccine for Haemorrhagic septicaemia has up to now not been very reliable, but recently a suitable one has been evolved. Protective vaccine against Foot and Mouth disease has been manufactured and is now on field trial. The methods at present in use, however, will not remove the diseases from India and as that must be the ultimate object, possibilities lying outside the orthodox methods must be searched for. Modern drugs for blood diseases, like Surra and Paraplasmosis and for disease of the udder, are neither easily obtained by the owner nor easily administered. Search for simpler cures should proceed. As the population of the country increases and as more intensive methods in agriculture are needed, research directed towards the prevention of the diseases associated with intensive husbandry are to be encouraged.

*Animal Nutrition.*—By 1931, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research started to finance this subject, first at Dacca and then in Madras, Bihar, U.P., Punjab, Assam and Bombay. At Dacca, the main work was directed towards the peculiarities of the nutritive value of the rice straw; the adverse effect upon calcium stiltation and thus upon growth of the animal body was discovered; the modification in feeding practice necessary to counteract it were indicated after work at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute had explained how the calcium was leached. At Coimbatore among other things, the general nutrition of milch cattle was studied with special reference to their mineral requirements; a survey of the pastures of Madras with regard to their mineral content was also undertaken and the effect of soil treatment on crop composition was examined; some fundamental research was also attempted. Requirements of calcium and phosphorous for Madras milk cattle were discovered and the relation of deficiencies of these minerals in pasture with under development of cattle was demonstrated. In Bihar a study of the chemical composition of common fodder and grasses was carried out. In the United Provinces, the nutritive value of these substances has been the subject of study and the relative value of common grasses fodders and concentrates have been determined so that the cattle owner can now be reliably advised on what substitutes can be used when the usual cattle food is not available. In the Punjab, and at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute the actual nutritional requirements of various classes of animals and for various forms of production have been determined, as well as the nutritive value of most of the common fodders and some special concentrates. In Assam a study has been made of the value of various grasses and work is now directed to the discovery of the best means of fodder conservation. Experiments in grass drying by artificial means were tried in Bombay, but discontinued when it was discovered that the process was probably impracticable in Indian conditions. At the Indian Veterinary Research Institute Nutrition Section the feeding value of possible famine foods was determined, and the method by which unused material could be made fit for use has been demonstrated, such for instance as the preparation of thorny fodders, munj and kans grass, the kernels of the mango-seeds and of waste offal from the slaughter houses. Modifications of the Lehmann process of straw digestion has been tried on a field scale but it is considered that although the value of rice straw is improved 60 per cent., the method is probably impracticable under present conditions. On the other hand it has been shown that rice straw is greatly improved when washed simply with water, and that procedure is in the process of trial under field conditions. The nutritive value of leaf fodder has also formed the subject of special research as well as that of United Provinces grasses in all stages of growth and environment. A study of the nutritive value of vanaspati and ghee suggested that if the former was consumed in a diet on the borderline of vitamin and calcium requirements, the effect might be decidedly adverse. This is being confirmed. An experiment just completed in Malabar showed decisively that climate by itself plays a comparatively minor part in the defective growth and development of animals when compared to an unbalanced or insufficient diet and to the effects of parasitism. Two experiments have been carried out to see if there was any foundation for the objection of farmers to feed fuzzy cotton in the Punjab and groundnut cake in Baroda. It was shown that both could be fed with impunity and profit. In Madras a laboratory in the Medical College has been financed to confirm or refute the commonly held opinion concerning the danger of poisoning by certain common plants and to discover the value of indigenous medicinal plants and drugs.

*Appreciation of present position.*—It is obvious that accurate information concerning the composition of feeds and the exact requirements of different animals kept for different purposes must be obtained, if one is to assess the size of the main problem of animal nutrition in India, namely, the actual deficiency in food. Such an estimate would appear to be the first step towards planned production. Initial research was directed towards that aim but, as it progressed, attention appears to have diverted towards the solution of problems immediately confronting the worker, with the result that much basic information concerning foods in many parts of the country is still lacking. There appears to have been a tendency to overlook the fact that pasture is and possibly will always be the main food of livestock. Experience and tradition has probably taught the farmer more about how to feed his animals under the conditions in which he finds himself than scientists have yet learned but nevertheless they can offer him to following practical results of their work:—

- (1) The enhancement of the feeding value of rice straw by washing.
- (2) The use of Munj and Kans grass by ensilage.
- (3) The use of fish meal, bone meal and other animal by products as a valuable addition to the supply of protein and concentrates.
- (4) The advantage of rotational and controlled grazing.
- (5) The power of properly evaluating foods should he is to buy them.
- (6) The method of saving goods which are now being used extravagantly, e.g. in city milk production.
- (7) The ability to estimate, though still very imperfectly, the country's feeding resources and requirements.

It is considered that if some method acceptable to the farmer of conserving surplus grass grown during the rains could be evolved, the biggest problem of animal feeding would be solved. Grassland research should be taken up, as it is elsewhere, as a specialised line of work.

*Breeding.*—As has already been pointed out, cattle breeding under methods not thoroughly understood was being conducted at Government farms in nearly every province and State when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research came into existence. The improvement of established herds by what was thought to be method of breeding but which was probably to a large extent due to improved management was being undertaken with considerable success. The milking capacity of Indian dairy breeds of cattle has been gauged but development through progeny testing has only lately been put in hand. Cross breeding with Friesians has produced a high yielding indigenous cow which can be maintained under protected conditions. Goat breeding in the United Provinces in 1932 formed the first scheme of modern research in breeding other animals. Sheep breeding in Bombay and the Punjab was initiated in 1935-36 and in Madras in the following year. During this time, the lack of trained animal geneticist had become very apparent and a student was sent abroad in 1933 and encouragement was given in the training of others. During the next year, sheep breeding schemes involving crossing with foreign breeds was started in Mysore and Kashmir, and the first wool laboratory was instituted in Bombay. In this year also cattle herd book registration was commenced so that reliable records of the pedigree of the best stock in breeds of all-India importance should be available. As soon as the principles of genetics were applied, it was realised that progress in breeding depended upon an accurate appraisalment of the value of the individual. There is no great difficulty in doing that as far as milk or beef is concerned, and milk recording societies were formed in 1938, but neither in India nor elsewhere, had a method of measuring the quality of the animals' ability to work been evolved. A scheme at Hissar was started in 1940 under a physiologist and geneticist to study the problem, and another was commenced in 1942 at Allahabad. In 1940 investigation in artificial insemination was commenced at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, and for large field experimental application, four substations were opened in 1943. The increased use of these stations by the public indicates success. Again in 1940, it was considered that by using proper breeding methods, it would be possible to encourage milk production in cows belonging to draught breeds without impairing the quality of bullocks, and work towards that end was started in Madras, and in 1942, another on different lines but with the same object commenced with the Kankrej breed in Bombay.

In these years other schemes of scientific breeding of sheep and goats had been initiated. Among them was one for the production of Karakul pelts, in the North West Frontier Province, and for evolving a breed of goats by the use of pure bred Angoras which would produce mohair. New sheep breeding schemes for the improvement of wool have been financed each year up to date, but in 1942, one of a different type was opened in the North West Frontier Province. Its aim was to demonstrate the value of improved shearing, washing and grading of fleece. In 1944, a similar scheme was opened in Ajmer. Milk recording or what are now called, Cattle Improvement Schemes had been started in the villages of Travancore, Bombay, Sind, U.P., Punjab and Ajmer, the ultimate object being to turn selected villages into subsidiary cattle farms, and the immediate object to encourage villagers to increase their milk supply by controlled breeding from milk recorded stock with better feeding and management.

Poultry breeding schemes commenced in Bombay in 1935 with the parallel study of improvement by selection and cross-breeding. In 1940, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute carried a poultry scheme to certain villages to see what the result of introducing foreign blood would be and to supplement the breeding experiment of foreign birds which had been extensively carried out at the Institute. Work in Bengal, Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay was taken up later on similar lines.

*Appreciation of the present position.*—Research in cattle breeding has followed orthodox lines and no great advance can be claimed from it. It is now realised that if advantage is to be gained by what knowledge has been accumulated in genetics, it is necessary to have reliable evidence of the quality of breeding stock used and thus, herd book registration is encouraged, as well as the rational method of evaluating by progeny testing.

Research in cattle breeding has almost of necessity been associated with the immediate production of improved sires for immediate use and, while the advantages of that procedure are apparent, it is not always realised that the fear of failure to turn out a continuous supply of good sires has restricted bold experimentation. For instance, an experiment in crossbreeding might well result in the production of only one or two individuals of the new type required and a great number of comparatively useless one, and a farm might, therefore go out of production for a decade or two, although the eventual result might well justify the experiment.

Research in sheep and goat breeding has for the most parts been devised on what are thought to be sound lines and is now subjected to periodic review of geneticists. Its object in regard to sheep has almost invariably been the production of more and finer wools and evidence of the ultimate success of the work is to be found in the interest taken in it by the shepherds of Bombay, Mysore, Kashmir and to lesser extent in the Punjab. The limitations of the Merine in the plains seem to have been demonstrated, and their power to improve upland stock confirmed. There has been tendency to ignore the possible danger of reducing the meat quality of sheep.

Poultry breeding research has aimed at improvement through the introduction of western breeds, but the latest work quite distinctly points to the limitations such breeds have in the village. The necessity of more attention being given to devising means of developing indigenous breeds without foreign blood appear to be indicated. The main immediate advantages accruing to the farmer from research in breeding are:—

- (1) The supply of improved sires and reliable breeding stock.
- (2) The means of multiplying their usefulness by artificial insemination.
- (3) The means of improving the quality and quantity of wool by (a) selective breeding in the plains, (b) crossbreeding with Merinos in the uplands.
- (4) The means of increasing the milk supply from goats by upgrading with superior indigenous breeds.

*Dairying.*—In 1936, at the suggestion of the Viceroy a village enquiry regarding the cattle and the production and consumption of milk in seven breeding tracts was undertaken and the work directed attention to the needs of the milk market. As a result research was focussed on the means of detecting adulteration in milk and ghee, and as a corollary the study of the detailed composition of Indian milk was taken in hand in a scheme started in 1936, while work on the vitamin content and minerals was pursued a little later. The bacteriological content of milk was taken up in 1942. In 1944, large scale investigations were commenced to obtain sufficient data in each province to allow of a re-examination of the legal presumptive standards of market milk to be made with a view to removing defects and injustices.

In 1940, the methods of detecting adulteration in ghee was started, the freezing point test for milk quality was tried out in 1941, and again in 1943, simplified tests for the estimation of fat content were devised in 1942-43. A scheme in the same year was directed towards the detection of the mixture of skim milk powder in tinned milk and the use of sesame as a detector of adulteration of ghee with vanaspati was investigated, as well as methods of distinctively colouring vanaspati. In 1946, the Resoaurin test for the cleanliness of milk was tried out under Indian conditions. Besides these main interests, others of some importance were prosecuted. Some years previously it had been determined what the housing requirements of Indian dairy cattle were in relation to milk production and milk quality and the designing of a simplified and improved ghee boiler and refiner was started and successfully completed later. In 1941, a scheme to promote ghee production and improve the milk qualities of the cattle of the graziers in the Jhallar District of the Central Provinces was financed, and in the same year money was allotted for the study of the economics of handling milk between village producers and town consumers. A survey of market ghee was commenced in 1943, and an investigation was financed to compare the nutritive value of ghee and vanaspati. Work was also in progress this year towards the discovery of a suitable vegetable rennet.

In 1945, the possibilities of transporting milk at a high temperature were investigated and research was started towards devising a simple method of utilising surplus whey for casein manufacture in Bengal villages. A study of the current methods of making ghee and casein has been carried out with a view to finding the most practical way of improving them.

*Appreciation of present position.*—It is now fully appreciated that the amount of research carried out on dairying has been quite inadequate and preparations are now being made to greatly increase its volume and extend its field. Much basic information is still required concerning the composition of milk and of various milk products under common conditions and variations which occur in them under the influence of varying factors. While research in every aspect of market dairying will be increased, methods of producing clean milk and ways of increased production of milk and milk products are to receive great attention.

The chief results of practical importance so far obtained are :—

- (1) The production of vegetable rennet.
- (2) Means of manufacturing edible casein and lactose on a cottage industry basis.
- (3) Manufacture of rennet casein under village conditions.
- (4) Method of neutralising high acidity of ghee with common lime.
- (5) Manufacture of a simplified and improved ghee boiler and village utensil steamer.
- (6) Simplified method of testing fat in milk.
- (7) Standardising sesame oil test for detecting adulteration of ghee under Indian conditions.

*Fish.*—Fish research has been carried on over a long period in more or less small isolated units and although its quality has been good its quantity has been deplorably small and in no manner of means corresponding to what the modern situation demands. There has been practically no co-ordination or overall policy, but the immensity of the field has ensured that needless repetition or overlapping has been avoided. Schemes for fish research were not sponsored by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research until 1936, when the study of some fresh water fishes at the University of Calcutta was financed, the chief scheme being to collect basic knowledge concerning edible Bengal fishes. In 1940, another scheme was started in Madras whose aim was also the study of inland fishes of importance with a view to devising means of extending their cultivation. The Madras Government opened an inland Fishery Research Station at Chetput to forward the same. The best method of preserving dead fish was studied in Baroda in 1942, while in 1943, the study of plankton fish eggs and larvae of salt water fish was taken up in Bombay and Madras. Work was commenced in 1943 towards devising improved methods of preserving fish for food in Bengal and in 1944, work was started in the Collair and Pulicat lakes, Madras, with a view to obtaining better methods of manufacturing dried prawns.

*Appreciation of the present position.*—Research done up to now has mostly been of a fundamental nature and it cannot be said that the ordinary fisherman has derived any direct or immediate gain. Practically all the schemes are still in progress and there is much spade work yet to be done before results of practical importance can be expected. On the other hands, there is urgent need for information upon which development plans will be framed, and it has been decided to establish a Central Fishery Institute and stations to study these problems, as well as those of fishery technology. Fundamental research will be pursued at the universities and such like institutions, while it is the intention that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research continues to sponsor schemes to further the development of fisheries in relation to agriculture and land problems, such as, fish farms, management in relation to irrigation, and marketing.

*Agriculture.*—Organised research is being done mainly at the jeolikote Station in the United Provinces, at a Central Bee Research Station (opened two years ago at Lyallpur apiary which has been in existence since 1934) and by entomologists at various provincial agricultural centres, such as the Institute at Coimbatore. Work has been mostly directed towards obtaining knowledge of the normal habits of indigenous varieties of bees with a view to their domestication or exploitation in the wild state, the important sources of nectar and pollen, control of bee parasites, and the manufacture of cheap appliances.

*Appreciation of present position.*—Sufficient fundamental knowledge has been acquired to allow of developmental research on lines approximating that successfully carried out in other parts of the world. The research so far done has been intimately connected with education and propaganda to promote the popularity of bee-keeping. The experts are now in a position to teach undoubtedly improved methods to the villager which even the poorest can follow. The erroneous belief that the useful hill bees cannot be successfully maintained on plains has been disproved, methods of control of some of common enemies of bees have been devised and put into practice, and cheap patterns of appliances have been evolved.

*Hides and Skins.*—Research directed towards the prevention of damage to hides and skins was started in 1940 when a large scale field experiment to control ticks and warble flies was put in hand in the Punjab, and well known methods were applied to typical villages in Bombay; work was successful and is now being taken up as a development plan in that province, while Bengal and Central Provinces have asked that trials on similar lines should be made in their villages. The demand for an effective cheap skin dressing which the villager can apply to his cattle himself was met in 1946, and an insect fatally parasitic to ticks, which it is hoped further research will show us the means of using, has been found.

*Shri Satis Chandra Samanta's Starred Question No. 1343 (b) and (c) of 8th April, 1948.*

HOSPITALS AIDED AND MANAGED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

*Rural Dispensaries in Centrally Administered Areas*

Serial No.	Name and location	Amount spent by Government on rural dispensaries	
		During 1946	During 1947
		Rs.	Rs.
	<i>Delhi</i>	7,161	19,459
1	Shahdara Dispensary, Shahdara (District Board).		
2	Mehrauli Dispensary Mehrauli (District Board).		
3	Narela Dispensary, Narela (District Board).		
4	Najafgarh Dispensary, Najafgarh (District Board).		
5	Nangloi Dispensary, Nangloi (District Board).		
6	Bawana Dispensary, Bawana (District Board).		
7	Ujwa Dispensary, Ujwa (District Board)		
	<i>Ajmer-Merwara</i>	18,734	23,518
1	Ramsar Dispensary, (District Board).		
2	Sawar Dispensary (District Board).		
3	Pisangan Dispensary (District Board).		
4	Bhinal Dispensary (District Board).		
5	Masuda Dispensary (District Board).		
6	Todgarh Dispensary (Wholly managed by Govt.).		
7	Pushkar Dispensary (Wholly managed by Govt.).		
	<i>Coorg</i>	12,618	12,867
1	Somwarpet Dispensary (District Board).		
2	Sanivarsanthe Dispensary (District Board).		
3	Fraswepet Dispensary (District Board).		
4	Sunticoppa Dispensary (District Board).		
5	Murnad Dispensary (District Board).		
6	Napoklu Dispensary (District Board).		
7	Sidapur Dispensary (District Board).		
8	Genikoppal Dispensary (District Board).		
9	Srimangla Dispensary (District Board).		
10	Balele Dispensary (District Board).		
11	Ponnampet Dispensary (Missionary, Govt. aided).		

*Supplementaries to Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man's Starred Question No. 10 of 9th August 1948*

RESSETTLEMENT OF MEOS IN GURGAON DISTRICT, EAST PUNJAB

*Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Meos*

At the eighth meeting of the Joint Rehabilitation Board held on the 25th June, 1948, a Fact Finding Committee consisting of representatives of the Government of India, Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, the East Punjab Government and the Matsya Union was appointed with the following directives :—

"A fact finding committee of three persons consisting of a representative each of, (1) the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation; (2) the East Punjab Government; and (3) the Matsya Union should be appointed immediately with a direction to report by July, 15, 1948. It will be the duty of the Committee to collect and report the full facts about Meos over the whole of the affected region and bearing on problem connected with their rehabilitation and *inter alia*, to ascertain—

- how many Meos there are at present in this area;
- how many of these in Gurgaon belong to the Matsya Union;
- how many of these who had gone over to Pakistan have returned, and
- how much land in East Punjab and in the Matsya Union is available for allotment to them and where."

It was also decided that it was the responsibility of the Government of India to resettle Meos who, belonging to areas in the Indian Union, had left their homes and land, but had either not left the Union or having left it, had already returned to it. The Board affirmed the intention of the Government of India to resettle all such Meos somewhere in the area comprising the Gurgaon district of East Punjab, and the States of Alwar and Bharatpur in the Matsya Union.

2. The first meeting of the committee was held at Delhi on the 20th June, 1948, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation being represented by Mr. N. C. Shrivastava, the Matsya Union by Mr. K. B. Lall and the East Punjab Government by Mr. Tarlok Singh. The Committee determined the lines on which the census of Meos was to be taken and information regarding land belonging to evacuees collected in the Matsya Union and the Gurgaon district. The second meeting of the Committee was held at Alwar on the 4th July, when the various problems were also discussed with the Minister, Public Works and Rehabilitation, Matsya Union and the President of the Matsya Praja Mandal. Mr. B. G. Rao joined the Committee in place of Mr. N. C. Shrivastava. The Committee met again at Delhi on the 12th and 13th July. Both in the Matsya Union and the Gurgaon district, steps were taken to associate with the inquiry leading non-officials who have been working among the Meos. The Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, Rehabilitation, of Gurgaon district have been associated throughout with the enquiry.

3. The census of Meos residing in Gurgaon district and Matsya Union was extremely detailed, and information was collected for each single family, the particulars recorded being attested by the head of the family. A copy of the form used for this purpose is given as annexure I to this report. The Meo population has been divided for purposes of tabulation into three categories—

- (i) Meos families who have remained in the Indian Union;
- (ii) Meo families which have partially evacuated to Pakistan; and
- (iii) Meo families which have altogether evacuated to Pakistan.

It will be seen from Table I that there are at present 33,705 Meo families representing a population of 182,838 who have remained throughout in the Indian Union. Of these 174,115 are in Gurgaon district, 7038 in Alwar and 1685 in Bharatpur. The population in Gurgaon includes 113,885 Meos who belong to Gurgaon district, 25,109 who belong to Alwar and 35,121 who belong to Bharatpur. Thus, there are in all in Gurgaon district 60,230 Meos of Alwar and Bharatpur who have remained in the Indian Union. Of these 327 are in the Ballabgarh tahsil of Gurgaon, 13,524 in Nuh Tahsil and 46,379 in Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil.

4. Table II summarises all the information obtained in respect of 3,355 families comprising 18,581 persons which have only partially evacuated to Pakistan. It will be seen that from amongst these families, 4,294 persons have remained throughout in the Indian Union, 9,556 evacuated to Pakistan but subsequently returned to the Indian Union and 4,692 are still in Pakistan. Of the number who have returned, 8,630 are in Gurgaon district and 926 in Alwar. Of the population of Meos in Gurgaon district who have returned from Pakistan, 523 belong originally to Alwar and 95 to Bharatpur. It should be added that, although considerable care has been taken, a certain number of Meos who evacuated to Pakistan, may have avoided admission of this fact.

5. In addition to the Meo population shown in table I as having remained throughout in the Indian Union, mention has also to be made of 11,823 Meos comprised in 2,463 families who temporarily embraced the Hindu faith, and have continued to stay undisturbed in their villages in Alwar.

6. The total population of Meos in Alwar in 1941 was 134,241 and in Bharatpur 65,000. The population of Meos in Gurgaon district was not recorded separately in 1941. In the 1931 census the population recorded in Gurgaon district is 123,160 out of a total Muslim population of 242,357. In the period 1931 to 1941, the Muslim population of the district increased to 285,992. The general increase in population in the Province was about 20·7 per cent. The population of Meos would, on this calculation, work out to 148,654. If the same rate of increase held good since 1941, then, at the date of the partition, the Meo population in Gurgaon district would be 166,492. Similarly, the Meo population in Gurgaon district would be 166,492. Similarly, the Meo population in the Matsya Union, following the rate of increase for the period 1931 to 1941 in Rajputana (18 per cent.), would be 235,104. Thus out of a total estimated Meo population of 401,596 in Gurgaon district and the Matsya Union, 196,688 Muslim Meos and 11,823 "Hindu" Meos are in the Indian Union, the net emigration to Pakistan being 193,085 that is, about 48 per cent of the total population in 1947. From Gurgaon district, however, the percentage of the Meo population finally evacuated to Pakistan (excluding those who have come back) is 25 per cent. In Gurgaon district in addition to the Meo population, there are at present 5,545 families of Muslims other than Meos comprising in all 31,226 persons. A statement of Muslim tribes of Gurgaon district other than Meos with their population as recorded in the census of 1931, to which approximate additions can be made, is given in Table III.

7. Along with facts regarding Meo population in the Matsya Union and Gurgaon district, information concerning lands held and abandoned by Meos has also been collected. Tables IV and V set out the information in respect of Gurgaon district. It will be seen that out of a total area of 349,580 acres (cultivated 300,386 acres and uncultivated 49,194 acres), the Meos of Gurgaon district are in lawful possession of 233,472 acres (cultivated 206,945 and uncultivated 16,527 acres). The area actually abandoned by Meos in Gurgaon district is 126,108 acres (cultivated 93,441 acres and uncultivated 32,667 acres). Of this area, 23,918 acres of cultivated land have been allotted to refugees, the balance being 69,743 acres of cultivated land and 32,867 acres of uncultivated land. The area abandoned by Muslims other than Meos in Gurgaon district was 85,497 acres of cultivated land and 26,892 acres of uncultivated land.

8. Tables VI and VII give the necessary information in respect of evacuee lands in the Matsya Union. The total area held by Muslims in the Matsya Union is as follows :—

	Cultivated (acres)	Uncultivated (acres)	Total (acres)
Alwar . . . . .	271,041	116,454	387,495
Bharatpur . . . . .	130,813	14,248	145,061

Altogether 56,195 acres have been allotted to refugees in Alwar and about 60,000 acres in Bharatpur. In respect of the balance, with a view to securing cultivation, the Matsya Administration has issued instructions for leasing out the area to local residents for a period of one year. It is understood that about three-fourths of the area has already been leased out, but the detailed returns are not yet available.

9. To sum up, the answers to the four questions set out in the terms of reference prescribed for the Fact Finding Committee are as follows :—

- In the area comprising the Gurgaon district and the Matsya Union there are at present 196,688 Muslim Meos and 11,823 "Hindu" Meos,
- Of the Meos in Gurgaon district, 61,562 belong to the Matsya Union;
- 9,556 Meos have returned from Pakistan; and
- Of the land held by Meos in Gurgaon district, 69,743 acres of cultivated land and 32,867 acres of uncultivated land are available. Of the land abandoned by Muslims including Meos in Alwar, 56,105 acres being allotted to refugees and 21,647 acres being held by local Meos, the balance 196,199 acres of cultivated land and the bulk of the uncultivated land (116,454 acres), which includes both *banjar* and *ghair mumkin*, are available, subject to the leases for two harvests which have been recently sanctioned. In Bharatpur, 60,000 acres having been allotted to refugees, 70,813 acres of cultivated land and the bulk of the uncultivated land (14,248 acres), which includes both *banjar* and *ghair mumkin*, are available subject, as in the case of Alwar, to the leases for two harvests which have been recently sanctioned.

B. G. RAO,  
TARLOK SINGH,  
K. B. LALL.

New Delhi, the 13th July, 1948.

## ANNEXURE I

Census of Meos residing in Gurgaon District/Matsya Union

Serial No. of family	Head of family		Particulars of members of family residing with head of family		Particulars of members of family not residing with head of family			Particulars of land owned		
	Name and father's /husband's name	Age	Name	Age	Name	Age	Place of residence	Name of village Tehsil & District	Area in Kham Bighas	Class of land
1	2		3		4			5		

Particulars of land under occupation of family		Particulars of members of family who have returned from Pakistan				Remarks	Signature or thumb impression of the head of family
Area	Family's title to land under occupation	Name and father's/husband's name	Age	Place of residence in Pakistan	Approximate date of return		
	6		7			8	9

TABLE 1

*Meos who have remained in the Indian Union*

District	Tahsil	Belonging to Gurgaon		Belonging to Alwar		Belonging to Bharatpur		Total	
		Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Alwar			..	1,146	7,013	5	25	1,151	7,038
Bharatpur		1	6	10	63	332	1,616	343	1,685
Matsya Union		1	6	1,156	7,076	337	1,641	1,494	8,725
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	219	844	..	..	..	..	219	844
	Rewari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nuh	8,306	48,680	1,762	9,683	706	3,841	10,774	62,204
	Ferozpur-Jhirka	11,275	58,691	3,044	15,124	5,627	31,255	19,946	105,070
	Palwal	99	361	..	..	..	..	99	361
	Ballabgarh	1,093	5,309	67	302	13	25	1,173	5,636
Gurgaon District		20,992	113,885	4,873	25,109	6,346	35,121	32,211	174,115
Grand Total	....	20,399	113,891	5,029	32,185	6,683	36,762	33,705	182,838

TABLE II

*Analysis of Meo Families which have partially evacuated to Pakistan*

District Tahsil	Families				Person				Number of Persons who have remained in Indian Union				Number of persons returned from Pakistan				Number of persons who have remained in Pakistan				Number of persons in Hyderabad	
	Alwar	Bha-rat-pur	Gur-gaon	Tot-al	Alwar	Bha-rat-pur	Gur-gaon	Tot-al	Alwar	Bha-rat-pur	Gur-gaon	Total	Alwar	Bha-rat-pur	Gur-gaon	Total	Alwar	Bha-rat-pur	Gur-gaon	Total		
Alwar	587	...	...	587	2,124	...	...	2,124	612	...	...	612	926	...	...	926	574	...	...	574	12	
Bharatpur	...	6	...	6	...	19	...	19	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Mataya Union	587	6	...	593	2,124	19	...	2,143	612	18	...	630	926	...	...	926	574	1	...	575	12	
Gurgaon	Gurgaon	...	42	42	...	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	91	...	...	35	35	...	
	Bewari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Nuh	189	12	1,586	1,719	933	43	9,946	10,621	366	14	2,099	2,479	302	14	5,015	5331	26315	2,508	2,786	25	
	Ferozepur Jhirka	91	38	860	989	606	230	4,592	5,423	224	110	649	983	221	81	2,870	3,179	161	39	1,065	1,265	1
	Palwal	...	...	4	4	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ballsbgarh	...	...	8	8	...	...	238	238	...	...	202	202	...	...	4	4	...	...	31	31	...
Gurgaon District	230	56	2,482	2,762	1,539	278	14,626	16,438	560	124	2,950	3,664	523	95	8,012	8,630	424	54	3,639	4,117	27	
Grand Total	817	56	2,482	3,355	3,663	292	14,626	18,581	1,202	142	2,950	4,294	1,440	95	8,012	9,556	998	55	3,639	4,692	39	

TABLE III

*Composition of the Muslim Population of Gurgaon District (1938).*

Meo . . . . .	123,160
Faqir . . . . .	19,928
Rajput . . . . .	17,679
Sheikh . . . . .	16,899
Qasab . . . . .	15,043
Machhi . . . . .	9,775
Pathans . . . . .	6,012
Teli . . . . .	5,272
Nais . . . . .	4,529
Syed . . . . .	3,748
Mirasi . . . . .	2,895
Biloch . . . . .	2,683
Lohar . . . . .	2,340
Dhobi . . . . .	1,187
Tarkhan . . . . .	757
Gujar . . . . .	557
Darzi . . . . .	479
Jat (Muslim) . . . . .	433
Julaha . . . . .	364
Kumhar . . . . .	50
Chhimba . . . . .	29
Chamar . . . . .	18
Malis . . . . .	11

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TABLE IV  
*Meo population and land held by Meos in Gurgaon District.*

Serial No.	Tehsil	Total population at 1942 Census	Population of Meos in 1942 (Estimated)	Present population of Meo land-holders (including land-holders from Gurgaon, Alwar & Boaratur)		Present population of Muslims other than Meos		Total area of Meo villages in acres			Total area held by Meos in acres		Meos in Total
				Fami- lies	Persons	Fami- lies	No. of persons	Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated	Total	Cultivat- ed	Unculti- vated	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Gurgaon	140,843	--	214	838	43	217	13,900	10,524	24,524	4,555	2,177	6,732
2	Rewari	182,175	--	--	--	--	--	20,16	881	2,897	17	6	23
3	Nuh	147,649	--	9,312	81,015	15,508	9,172	160,513	43,511	204,024	107,167	24,834	132,401
4	Ferozepur Jhirka	123,743	--	21,211	110,337	38,739	20,527	141,067	37,222	179,189	171,077	12,048	183,125
5	Palwal	159,641	--	2,138	--	--	--	30,893	6,440	37,333	3,727	6,988	10,675
6	Ballabgarh	57,702	--	1,189	5,700	285	1,310	12,309	5,329	17,638	13,843	2,781	16,624
Grand Total		851,458	166,492	34,064	167,890	5,845	31,226	361,688	103,917	465,605	300,386	49,194	349,580

Table IV—Contd.

Sl. No.	Area in lawful possession of Meos			Area in unlawful possession of Meos			Area abandoned by Meos			Culti- vated area held by Meos and alot- ted to refugees	Culti- vated area held by Meos given on lease for culti- vation	BALANCE of abandoned area held by Meos (Acres)				
	Cultivat- ed	Uncul- tivated	Total	No. of families	Culti- vated	Total Uncultivated	No. of families	Culti- vated	Uncul- tivated			Total	Culti- vated	Uncul- tivated	Total	
		9				10				11		12	13		14	
1	1,128	177	1,305	118	..	..	..	3,427	2,000	5,427	2,012	202	1,213	2,000	3,213	
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	23	17	..	..	6	6	
3	69,846	16,350	36,196	7,713	189	1	190	90	37,321	8,484	46,205	10,891	278	26,552	8,484	30,036
4	127,228	..	127,228	12,944	27	..	27	8	43,849	12,042	55,897	1,271	..	41,978	12,648	54,625
5	..	..	..	..	2,617	..	2,617	103	3,727	6,948	10,675	3,727	..	..	6,948	6,948
6	8,743	..	8,743	803	..	..	..	..	5,100	2,781	7,881	5,100	..	..	2,781	2,781
	645	16,527	223,472	21,578	2,833	1	2,834	201	98,441	32,667	126,108	23,018	480	69,743	82,867	102,610

TABLE V  
Land abandoned by Meos in Gurgaon District

Serial No.	Tahsil	Total area of Meo villages			Meos' share of shamilat lands			Area owned by Meos free from mortgages		Area held by Meo occupancy tenants under Meo owners	
		Total	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Total	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated
1	2	3			4			5		6	
1	Gurgaon	24,524	13,990	10,534	465	419	46	2,605	1,938	5	
2	Bewari	2,897	2,016	881						17	6
3	Nuh	204,024	160,513	43,511	9,822	3,316	6,506	28,743	2,409	476	5
4	Ferozpur Jhirka	179,189	141,967	37,222	12,902	3,083	9,819	42,569	2,262	1,309	8
5	Palwal	37,333	30,893	6,440	2,531	387	2,144	2,353	4,819	658	67
6	Ballabgarh	17,638	12,309	5,329	972	460	512	6,613	2,085	472	184
Grand Total		465,605	361,688	103,917	26,692	7,665	19,027	82,888	13,513	2,937	270

TABLE V—Contd.

Serial No.	Tahsil	Area held by Meo occupancy tenants under Hindus		Area held by Meos as mortgages with possession				Lands held by Meos but mortgaged with possession with local residents		Area actually abandoned by Meos		Remarks	
		Cultivated	Uncultivated	From Hindus		From Muslims		Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated		Total
				Cultivated	Uncultivated	Cultivated	Uncultivated						
1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	9		
1	Gurgaon . .	413	16	55	1	65		80		3,427	2,000	5,427	
2	Rewari . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	23	
3	Nuh . .	2,682	67	2,532	116	5,071	100	2,967	203	37,321	8,884	46,205	
4	Ferozepur Jhirka	1,142	80	3,904	104			4,254	121	43,849	12,048	55,897	
5	Palwal . .	460	24	593	69	1,967	107	2,103	213	3,727	6,948	10,675	
6	Ballabgarh .	..	..			168		2,613		5,100	2,781	7,881	
Grand Total		4,697	187	6,984	290	7,271	207	12,017	537	93,441	32,667	126,108	

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE

Table VI  
Statement of Evacuee Lands in Alwar

Sl. No.	Name of Tehsil.	Total area of Tehsil.		Area owned by Muslims free of mortgage.		Area held by non-Muslims as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslim as occupancy tenants under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims on mortgage with possession		Area belonging to Muslims on mortgage with Possession with local residents		REMARKS		
		Cult. (Evacuee villages only)	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	abandoned by Muslims.		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
1	Alwar . . . . .	1,24,804	78,125	63,562	24,083	3,800	9,171	924	9	2,068	78	1,465	12	61,829	14,987	
2	Ramgarh . . . . .	35,006	43,047	63,828	38,540	3,506	305	222	1	7,158	89	3,421	337	64,282	37,988	
	Gobindgarh . . . . .	50,228	6,461	39,631	5,768	817	...	155	...	2,644	12	1,245	20	40,368	5,760	
3	Kishangarh . . . . .	1,16,485	45,872	81,412	30,880	1,909	5	418	3	7,350	17	2,288	26	84,963	39,819	
4	Tijara . . . . .	1,37,880	57,530	1,18,071	50,562	5,357	3,327	1,298	85	292	6	2,356	25	1,06,948	50,291	
5	Mandawar . . . . .	56,584	30,559	37,740	23,211	6,856	89	257	4	90	...	802	27	30,429	23,099	
6	Lachhmangarh . . . . .	13,525	42,393	37,331	10,848	3,068	122	4,450	195	610	32	323	97	39,505	10,851	
7	Thanaghasi . . . . .	56,909	45,915	175	39	...	...	54	7	...	...	...	...	229	46	
8	Behror . . . . .	15,524	5,354	1,776	265	42	...	80	...	...	2	111	...	1,703	267	
9	Rajgarh . . . . .	2,051	1,582	1,996	1,566	49	31	1	...	47	11	39	3	1,926	1,548	
10	Bansur . . . . .	15,359	2,898	1,524	1,675	38	...	24	...	...	...	47	...	1,463	1,675	
Total	Khambighas	6,74,355	3,59,776	4,42,516	1,96,372	25,496	10,050	7,873	304	20,859	247	12,097	547	4,83,665	1,86,326	
	Acres	4,21,472	2,24,360	2,76,573	1,22,733	15,985	6,281	4,927	190	13,037	154	7,561	342	3,71,041	1,16,454	

NOTE.—5/8 bigha 1 acre.

TABLE VII

## Statement of Evacuee Lands in Bharatpur.

Sl. No.	Name of Tahsil	Total area of Tahsil		Area owned by Muslims free of mortgage		Area held by non-Muslims as occupancy tenants under Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims as occupancy tenant under non-Muslim landlords.		Area held by Muslims on mortgage with possession		Area held belonging to Muslims on mortgage with possession with local residents		Area actually abandoned by Muslims		Remarks
		Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	Cult.	Uncult.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bharatpur	...	...	5,304	1,709	196	2	45	9	63	30	...	...	5,216	1,140	
2	Rupbas	2,25,600	73,528	12,791	2,704	332	...	231	14	958	321	4	...	13,654	3,039	
3	Nadbal	2,25,008	2,58,993	8,667	904	923	153	34	...	...	...	...	...	7,773	751	
4	Bayana	...	...	13,107	2,989	1,031	44	236	8	70	12	131	51	12,301	2,941	
5	Kumher	2,19,333	78	1,626	1,403	113	30	71	...	...	...	...	...	1,584	1,373	
6	Weir	...	...	11,336	1,859	951	140	234	8	...	12	33	...	11,136	1,739	
7	Deeg	2,20,759	57,952	23,193	2,133	275	8	336	20	...	...	...	...	23,754	2,195	
8	Pahari	1,71,052	19,098	1,33,300	14,657	3,414	30	332	2	1,072	11	635	9	1,31,155	14,631	
9	Kamar	1,66,572	14,500	71,764	4,778	1,735	17	5,023	225	310	...	187	9	75,180	4,977	
10	Nagar	2,29,439	26,165	1,11,450	9,447	2,923	63	2,417	13	34	1	342	16	1,10,636	9,373	
Total Khambighas		...	...	3,32,983	42,629	11,368	437	10,114	299	2,557	337	1,332	35	3,92,439	42,743	
Acres		...	...	1,30,996	14,210	3,962	162	3,371	99	852	129	444	23	1,30,313	14,243	

Notes—3 Khambighas=1 acre.

*Mr. R. K. Sidhva's Starred Question No. 143(d) of 12th August, 1948*

HOUSES AND SHOPS FOR REFUGEES IN DELHI

There are 46,689 persons living in camps who have no houses to live in.

*Shri H. V. Kamath's Starred Question No. 243 (a) of 16th August, 1948*

EXPORT OF BONES AND IMPORT OF FERTILIZERS

Total quantity of crushed bones and bonegrists exported outside India during the year 1947-48 was 36,507 Tons.

*Shri B. E. Diwakar's Starred Question No. 309 of 18th August, 1948*

RE ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECRETARIAT

No specific terms of reference have been laid down; but the enquiry will be a comprehensive one covering the whole range of Governmental machinery at the Federal Centre.

The examination of the present system of staffing the Secretariat and its method of business will also come under scrutiny.

Monday  
6th September, 1948

THE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume VII, 1948

(1st September to 7th September, 1948)

THIRD SESSION  
OF THE  
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA  
(LEGISLATIVE)

1948



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# † CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Monday, 6th September, 1948.

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

(10.45 A.M.)

### DEATH OF MR. ANANDA MOHAN PODDAR

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C.P. and Berar: General): Will you permit me, Sir, to offer you my cordial felicitations on this most auspicious occasion, Ganesh Chaturthi, the opening day of one of our most important festivals, and let me pray to Lord Ganesh that he may lead you from strength to strength towards the consummation of your heart's desire?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Let us wish a happy return for our Speaker as early as possible.

I am sorry to announce that Mr. Ananda Mohan Poddar, who was a member of our old Assembly and a colleague of us all, passed away recently. He came from Bengal. When he was ill, he did not want to deny this Assembly of the benefit of his advice and therefore, he was used to be brought by his servants here and on one or two occasions, he took part in the deliberations. I knew him intimately and am exceedingly sorry that he should have passed away. It is in the fitness of things that this House should respect his memory. I request members will stand in their seats for a second.

### RESETTLEMENT OF DISPLACED PERSONS (LAND ACQUISITION)

BILL—*concl'd.*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by the Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena on the 4th September, 1948, namely:

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy acquisition of land for the resettlement of displaced persons, be taken into consideration."

**Mr. R. K. Sidhva** (C.P. and Berar: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day while supporting this measure, I was stating that the tale of the refugees is really very horrifying and deplorable and we all sympathise with the hardships that they have undergone and are still undergoing. They have been detached from their original homes and today after they have come out into our country from the other Dominion they have been wandering from province to province and they are not yet settled in any one place; even those who have settled do not know what their permanent home is; they are in suspense all the time, not knowing what their future would be. With all this,

[Mr. R. K. Sidhva]

Sir, I certainly feel that the Government have been doing their utmost under the extraordinary circumstances in which they were compelled to take this huge task. No Government I dare say from the little I know of the refugee world, could have done anything better than what the Government is doing at present and has been doing. They had to rehabilitate a lot of them. Huge refugee camps had to be established and from the visits I paid more than once to the Kurukshetra camp, I can say it was a gigantic task for anybody to undertake the work of restoring or re-habilitating these four lakhs of people at that time. I do not state that all the arrangements that were done by the Government were perfect. It could not be. It could never be and it could never have been done by anybody. Under the circumstances what has been done is admirable and certainly the Government deserve credit, but what happens, Sir? Unfortunately this work is a most thankless work and any Minister or any Government taking any work for the rehabilitation of refugees with the best of intentions, refugees would never be satisfied for the simple reason they are also distressed and that although you may do as much for them, they have been uprooted from their homes and they feel that they are not served well. After all their original home is the sweet home and they have been brought out to a place where they feel everything foreign to them; they have to settle; they have to adjust themselves; they have to reconcile and it is not possible I know for the average man to reconcile, adjust himself so abruptly and therefore, Sir, whatever the Government does or may do, I do feel that they will not be satisfied and Government will be rebuked from time to time as they have been rebuked. Notwithstanding our present Minister who is taking such a personal interest in these matters, we know very well how his House has been picketed from day to day and what hardships he has to undergo. What little I know of refugees in Bombay and here, I can say quite safely that in spite of the good work that the Government is doing some interested persons for their personal and political benefit, are creating all this trouble. Notwithstanding all this, I hope the Government will go ahead with the policy that they have enumerated particularly of housing them. What they want at present is a job and a shelter for themselves and their families. If these two things are found I am sure, they will be content. I do not mind much about getting jobs for them. Providing a job for everybody is a difficult problem, but housing is a great necessity. Without a shelter people have to roam about from one place to another. I have seen in some camps for months together no decency could be maintained for their families and no morals for their women, children and their daughters. This class of people are feeling very much about it and therefore housing is a very acute problem, which, if, had been taken at the earliest stage, rather more rapidly and despite all the enormous task that the Government have faced, I think if the Honourable Minister for Works, Mines and Power was rather alert this work could have been started earlier and many families could have been allotted their homes long ago. However, now that the scheme for housing them has been enunciated and the Ordinance has been promulgated, I really congratulate the Government for taking immediate steps for the acquisition of lands and making suitable arrangements for their lodging. Now this Ordinance is brought as a piece of legislation to be sanctioned by this House and I am very glad that this is being done and I congratulate the Government and the Honourable Minister. After this I would request them not to slacken their efforts; they must proceed rapidly with the building of houses. We were told times out of number that they want to build houses, but there was no cement, no building material and no steel. May I ask, Sir, how houses could be ready for occupation now within next October? There will be nearly hundreds of houses ready without the building material. They have agreed to do this because there is a will to do it now and if there is a will to do, no matter, you may have no material, you still can do it.

As for the fabricated houses, I put a question last November to the Honourable Minister for Health whether fabricated houses would be possible in India. She enquired from England and we were told in the last session by the Honourable Minister for Industry and Supply that a factory is being established here and fabricated houses would be put up. Sir, all along, this non-availability of building material was an excuse. If a little incentive or a little will to do was there from the commencement, we could have done a lot. I am glad that in both the directions, in the direction of the manufacture of fabricated houses as also in the direction of providing brick houses, rapid progress is being made and I only wish that this work should be continued, and under no circumstances should it be stopped. A large number of persons require houses today, refugees and others. The Honourable Minister for Works, Mines and Power said that there are schemes for the construction of houses for the clerical staff and low paid peons and chowkidars and some of the houses were under construction. When I put him a question in the budget session, he said that they were not ready. Even in March, they were not ready. If even these houses are completed, it would go a great way in relieving the tension; because our people are occupying certain houses, and if they are provided with Government houses, those houses would be available for the refugees. I therefore hope that the housing question will be given priority, not on paper, but in actual practice. I know many of the schemes are now under priority; I do not know what is the meaning of the word priority; I mean the work should be given the first preference. Therefore, I feel, as the Government also feels, that something should be done immediately.

Sir, I was pleased to hear the other day what Mr. Jain was saying regarding the arbitration clause. From my little experience of arbitration, I tell you that what he stated was perfectly correct. If you do not mention here the period, there will always be disputes between the arbitrator and the land holder and the decision of the arbitrator will be challenged in the High Court by the dissatisfied party. I know High Courts have taken various views and the High Courts have stated, that in the absence of any definite provision of law, it may be prices prevailing in the market at the time or the prices when fluctuations were great. Mr. Jain was right in saying that there should be a clause that the 1939 prices should be the factor for the arbitration. Otherwise, the unscrupulous landlord will take advantage of this and the matter would be prolonged by taking to the High Court. Therefore, to minimise the difficulties and in justice and fairness, I say that there should be an amendment that the price should be that prevailing in 1939.

In conclusion, I would request the Honourable Minister to bear another factor in mind. There are many displaced persons who have come from Pakistan. They want to build houses under the Housing Co-operative scheme. They do not mind going a few miles away from Delhi. The Government should set aside a large area and fix a nominal price for the building of houses by these people. The Government's burden will be lessened to that extent. This class of people can contribute one-fourth of the cost of the house, take a loan of the balance of three-fourths from the Government and build their houses. From my experience in Karachi where I was responsible for the building of a large number of houses for various communities on the co-operative basis, I can state, that a great tension that existed on account of overcrowding in the city proper, was relieved. Those who have seen Karachi can say that a new town had actually sprung up. Why should the Government take upon themselves the responsibility of building houses for those people of the lower middle class, who are prepared to build houses of their own under the Co-operative scheme? I do not want the Co-operative societies for the rich people; they should be formed for these lower middle classes who can

[Mr. R. K. Sidhva]

build houses at a cost ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Today, a house of Rs. 10,000 means a house of Rs. 5,000 only. You may also impose a condition that one who has a house in Delhi should not have a plot there. Therefore I say that the Government should set aside a large area for these Housing Co-operative societies for this class of people. I know a number of societies have been registered, and only yesterday we formed one. I hope the Government will give sympathetic consideration to this proposal. I do not know who is at present in charge of this work; sometimes, the Minister in charge of Health, sometimes the Minister in charge of Refugees and sometimes, the Minister in charge of Works, Mines and Power looks after this work. Whoever it may be, I would suggest that there should be one Minister in charge of this work and I would request that this work should be entrusted to the Minister in charge Relief and Rehabilitation, because it is his work. What I am concerned most is that there should be a definite plan in regard to these Housing Co-operative Societies. The Government should help those who are willing to help themselves. I can assure you that if the Government takes steps in the right direction in this matter, a new model town will be created on the effort of the displaced persons, of course with the support of the Government and local bodies, which will be a pride to the city of Delhi. The authorities should not feel that they are giving away a huge area. In Karachi the Municipal Corporation gave land at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard while the prevailing prices were between Rs. 20 and 25 per square yard. Our object was to help those who were willing to help themselves. If you really want to help these refugees, you must allow them to stand on their own legs. They want a piece of land, and manage themselves, they shall find out the building materials and find out the money also. Why not help them? I therefore hope that the Government will come to their assistance in this respect and set aside a large area. I say emphatically a large area, because I know a very large number of people are anxious to build houses under the Housing Co-operative system. The Government would thereby be saving themselves from considerable financial difficulties and they need not sink any very large amount for this class of people. Of course, the Government cannot find money for every man. Here are some people who are able to find the money. I feel that the sympathy with the Government have for them can be shown by this action and if this action is taken, we would have gone a great way in relieving the tension and we would satisfy the displaced persons.

With these few words, I welcome the measure and I am quite confident that the Honourable Minister who has the interests of the refugees at his heart, would not relax his efforts and would proceed with this Housing scheme.

I have said that two things are wanted for these people—jobs and houses. I will not deal with jobs. But housing is an absolute necessity without which they cannot go on roaming from place to place, going from footpath to transit camps, etc., where their morality and security are not safe. Sir, I welcome this measure.

**Shri K. Santhanam** (Madras: General): Sir, I should like to know what work we are to finish by tomorrow evening. Is it the idea that if this present Bill goes on till tomorrow the other Bills will not be taken up, or will the House go on sitting indefinitely till all the business on the agenda is finished? The programme must be known so that there may be a guillotine if needed.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I expect that in the ordinary course all the Bills will be moved and passed as in the agenda. We have therefore to see that no Bill is needlessly prolonged. I think it is the intention of Government that all the programme on the agenda will be finished by tomorrow.

**Shri K. Santhanam:** What happens if the agenda is not finished?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am not thinking of that hypothetical position; we can think of that later.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U. P.: General):** Sir, this Bill is a very necessary measure. It is long since these people were uprooted from their homes and have been roaming from place to place without finding a shelter. It is therefore necessary that those who paid the price of our freedom and lost their kith and kin should now find shelter and employment. I am glad that the Honourable Minister has been vigilant enough to bring this measure before this House for providing shelter for them, and I only want to urge two points in regard to this Bill.

It was at one time proposed to establish some townships in certain places, one of which happened to be a village in my district. That village has no drinking water; still it was proposed to establish a few thousand refugees there. My point is that wherever such townships were sought to be established it should first be seen whether there are any industries there to provide employment for these people. It is no use putting up houses in places where people cannot live. I had a talk with an official whose point of view was that the people will set up their own businesses, viz., the lawyer will conduct cases, the cloth-seller will open his cloth shop, etc, and the place will be self-sufficient. I tried to convince him that this might go on for a month or two, but once their goods were consumed they would have to replenish their stocks from outside. The barber, for instance, will need a new razor when his old razor gets blunt; and the same is true of people following other trades. Either they must produce from the land or by means of industries they must add to the value of the commodities. So unless there is production by means of cottage or other industries such a township cannot exist for long. Therefore my submission is that wherever these townships are created and houses built there must be something which can give employment to the people and which can keep them going. Otherwise if you build these houses they may live there in the rainy season but they will abandon them when they cannot live there any more due to want of employment. The idea of their opening shops seems to me to be ridiculous. Every city has the number of shops that it requires. Delhi had just as many shops as its population required; now with the increase of population new shops have sprung up. You cannot go on opening and adding to shops which are not required, because no shopkeeper will then make enough to meet his costs. My proposal therefore is that before opening these townships and building houses you should see that every able-bodied adult gets an opportunity to get employment.

Another point is that in acquiring land it must be seen that no agricultural lands are acquired because those are wanted for production of food. Only waste lands should therefore be acquired for these people. Acquiring agricultural lands would be of no use because most of these refugees are not agriculturists. You will only be robbing Peter to pay Paul because the real agriculturists will be ousted and that will create another problem. So you have to see that men already employed are not disturbed, in any way; otherwise by uprooting the agriculturists from their land you will create another refugee problem. So agricultural land should not be acquired.

These are the two points I wanted to urge. I hope they will be taken note of by the Honourable Minister. They may already be in his mind, so I will not take any more time.

**चौधरी रनवीर सिंह :** समापति जी, मैं पंजाबी के नाते इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और सरकार को कृतज्ञता प्रगट किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन बेरे रास्ते में एक दो हिषक है। मैं ज्यादा पीछे की बातों में नहीं जाऊंगा लेकिन एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ पर आज हम बैठे हैं, यहाँ कुछ लोग आबाद थे - २५ और ३० साल पहिले उनकी ज़मीनें ले ली गई थीं और जो बेघर कर दिये गये थे उन में से बहुत सारे आज तक भी बेघर हैं। जहाँ हमारी सरकार का यह कर्त्तव्य है कि जों वेस्ट (West) से भाई आये हैं उनको बसाया जाय तो उनके साथ साथ हमारा यह भी कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि उन भाईयों को बसाने के लिए जिन्हें हम अभी उजाड़ें, उन्हें बसाने के लिए मकान, ज़मीन या कोई दूसरा प्रोफेशन (Profession) का इन्तज़ाम, करें। मैं अभी आपको एक दो बातों की मिसालें दूंगा। मेरे पास चन्ब दिन हुए राजपुर गांव के लोग आये। हमारी सरकार का बड़े जोरों से प्रपेगन्डा है कि पैदावार बढ़ाई जाय। विशेषतया फल और तरकारी की पैदावार बढ़ाई जाय। राजपुर दिल्ली के करीब ही एक गांव है। उस गांव में बहुत सारे बागात है। जिनको कटवा दिया जायेगा क्योंकि सरकार की स्कीम वहाँ पर मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूशन और दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन बनाने की है। इस सिलसिले में वहाँ के लोगों की ज़मीन को एक्वायर (Acquire) करने के लिए नोटिस दे दिया गया है। हालांकि इसके मुकाबले में वहाँ पर पास ही उन मुसलमान भाईयों की ज़मीन पड़ी है जो पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं और उनकी ज़मीनें तकरीबन् खाली पड़ी हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ ज़मीन जो राजपुर वालों से २५ साल पहिले ली गई थी वह भी खाली पड़ी है और इसके अलावा और भी ज़मीन उसके आसपास खाली पड़ी है जो बंजर है, जो कि बसाने के काम में आ सकती है। लेकिन पता नहीं कि इस तरह से क्यों ग़लती की जा रही है।

\* इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक मुमकिन हो वह ज़मीन ली जाय जिसको मुसलमान भाई छोड़कर पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं। और अगर किसी भाई की जो यहाँ का रहने वाला है और खेती करता है ज़मीन ली भी जाय, जैसा कि बिल के अन्दर दर्ज है कि उसको मुआवज़ा रुपये के रूप में दिया जायेगा। मैं एक किसान और एक खेती करने वाले के नाते इस बात को अच्छी तरह समझता हूँ कि ज़मीन का मुआवज़ा क्या होता है। आप उसको रुपया दीजियेगा मगर उसका पेशा जो है वह इन रुपयों से पूरा नहीं होगा। अगर आप उसको दूसरा पेशा नहीं देते हैं तो आप हजार रुपया बीघा भी उसको मुआवज़ा दें तो भी उसको कोई मुआवज़ा नहीं मिलता है। वह बेघर हो जाता है, न उसके पास मकान रहता है और न उसके पास पैसा रहता है। अतः उसे ज़मीन के बदले में ज़मीन दें।

इसका एक दूसरा रुख है। कल ही परसों यहाँ हाउस के अन्दर बड़े जोरों के साथ इनफ्लेशन (inflation) के ऊपर गौर किया जा रहा था कि देश के अन्दर इनफ्लेशन है। इस इनफ्लेशन की नुतानिगाह से अगर आप उनको मुआवज़ा रुपये के रूप में दीजियेगा तो इनफ्लेशन और बढ़ेगा। तो इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप उन लोगों की जो पाकिस्तान चले गये उनकी ज़मीन दें, जितनी कीमत की उनकी ज़मीन है और जो सरकार उनको मुआवज़ा देगी उसी कीमत की ज़मीन उनको उस में से मिल जायी चाहिये। मैं आपके सामने राजपुर नाक वालों की मिसाल दूंगा। राजपुर वालों ने मुझे बताया कि २५ साल पहिले उनका गांव जहाँ पहिले आबाद था उजाड़ दिया गया था। और आज जहाँ वह बसे हुए हैं उसके लिए भी उनको खाली करने का नोटिस मिला है। कितनी दुःख और करुणाजनक बात है कि वे लोग जो शहर वालों के लिए तरकारियां व फल पैदा करते हैं आज सरकार उन सब चीजों से उनको ग्रहण

कर रही है। तो मैं आप से इस चीज के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस चीज को ध्यान में रखें कि जहाँ आप पर वैस्ट से भाये हुए लोगों को बसाने का कर्तव्य है वहाँ पर आपकी ओर इधर रहते हैं और जिनको आप उजाड़ रहे हैं उनको भी बसाने का पहिला कर्तव्य हो जाता है। मैं एक पंजाबी के नाते कहता हूँ कि हमको उन भाइयों को खुशी से बसाना चाहिये जो वैस्ट से आये हुए हैं। लेकिन मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी समझता हूँ कि जो लोग यहाँ खेती करते हैं और जिनकी ज़मीन है वे कोई बड़े बड़े जमींदार लोग नहीं हैं, जैसा कि अभी हमारे एक भाई ने कहा। उनके पास हजारों बीघा ज़मीन नहीं है। किसी के पास दो एकड़ ज़मीन है, किसी के पास पांच एकड़ ज़मीन है और किसी के पास दस एकड़ ज़मीन है। अगर आपने बड़ी बड़ी इमारत बनाने के लिए उनकी यह ज़मीन ले ली तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनका क्या हाल होगा और उनके लिए आपने क्या हल निकाला है। मैं ज्यादा इस बात पर नहीं जाता हूँ, मैं आप से यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा कि इस बिल में देखा गया है कि उनको उनके बदले में रूपया दिया जायेगा। इससे उन लोगों को संतोष नहीं होगा। रूपया उनके लिए कुछ चीज नहीं है। उनको तो पेशा और मकान चाहिये। तो आप उनको ज़मीन के बदले में उतनी ही कीमत की ज़मीन उनके गांव के आसपास में उनको दीजिये जो इतना मुश्किल नहीं है। क्योंकि जो लोग पाकिस्तान गये हैं वे लंबा ज्यादा हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उनको भी ज़मीन मिलनी चाहिये मगर हम उनको नये सिरे से बसा रहे हैं उनको मत्स्य-यूनियन, सी० पी०, यू० पी०, और दूसरी रियासतों में बसा सकते हैं। मगर जिन लोगों को जो कि यहाँ बसे हुए हैं जिनको आप उजाड़ रहे हैं तो उनको उसके ही आसपास कोई उसी कीमत की ज़मीन मिलनी चाहिये। इसमें उन लोगों को दिक्कत का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा और सरकार का काम भी पूरी तरह हो जायेगा। जो लोग पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उनको तो मजबूरन अपनी ज़मीन और घरबार छोड़ना पड़ा है मगर यहाँ तो हम उनको अपने हाथों से बे घरबार कर रहे हैं। और हम अपनी स्कीमों को पूरा करने के लिए उनको बे घरबार कर रहे हैं तो यह हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है कि उनको मकान के बदले में मकान, और ज़मीन के बदले में ज़मीन और पेशा के बदले में उनको पेशा देना चाहिये।

मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि रूपया लेकर वह अपना पेशा कर सकते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आपका अन्दाज़ा ग़लत है, वह कोई पेशा नहीं कर सकते हैं। वह पुस्तों से खेती करते चले आये हैं, उनके बापदादाओं ने खेती की है और वह भी खुद खेती करते हैं और कोई दूसरा पेशा नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह कहूंगा कि इस बिल की अन्दर जो पैसे की शर्त है उसको तोड़ दिया जाय और उसकी बजाय यह रख दिया जाय कि उसको ज़मीन के बदले में उसी कीमत के बराबर की ज़मीन दी जायगी। कई साहब कहते हैं कि उनको सन् १९३९ ई० की कीमत पर मुआवज़ा देना चाहिये तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि उसने जो घर बनाना है, ज़मीन खरीदनी है वह उसे आजकल खरीदनी है न कि सन् १९३९ ई० में खरीदनी है। आजकल ज़मीन और मकानों की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। मैं अपने गांव की मिसाल बता हूँ आप वहाँ कोई भी ज़मीन का टुकड़ा २०००) बीघा के हिसाब से भी नहीं ले सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से यह चाहता हूँ और पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ और अपनी भारतीय सरकार से यह आशा रखता हूँ कि जहाँ वह दूसरे भाइयों को बसाने के लिए अपनी ताकत

[बीबिरी रनवीर सिंह]

ख़्यायगी वहाँ अपनी स्कीमों से उजाड़े हुए लोगों को बसाने के लिए भी परा यत्न करेगी और उनको ज़मीन और मकान की शर्कल में मुआवज़ा देगी ।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Oh. Ranbir Singh** (East Punjab: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as a Punjabi, I welcome this Bill, and cannot help expressing my gratitude to the Government. But there are one or two obstacles in my way. I do not want to dwell upon the past events but would like to say something. The place at which we are sitting to-day was inhabited by certain people about 25 or 30 years ago. Their lands were acquired and they were thus rendered homeless. Many of them are still living without a house even to-day. On the one hand, it is the responsibility of our Government to rehabilitate our displaced brethren from the West, it also is their duty to make arrangements for the provision of houses, and employment for those persons whom we are going to uproot for their sake. I will just quote one or two instances. A few days ago, people from the village of Rajpur came to me. Our Government is carrying on intensive propoganda in respect of 'Grow More Food' campaign, especially the production of fruits and vegetables. The village of Rajpur is situated near Delhi and the village has many gardens which will have to be cut down as the Government have approved a scheme to set up medical and other institutions there. With this and in view, the people have been served with notice for the acquisition of their land, although the land owned by our Muslim brethren who have since left for Pakistan is almost lying vacant in its close proximity. Besides this, the land which was acquired from the inhabitants of Rajpur village is also lying vacant and there is also some more fallow land which can be utilized for rehabilitation purpose. It is therefore not understood why such a wrong course has been adopted.

I would like to say that as far as possible only that land should be acquired which has been left over by our Muslim brethren who have gone to Pakistan. If the land owned by any of our brethren here who is a cultivator is acquired as proposed in this Bill, he should be paid compensation in cash. I fully realize what compensation is paid for land. You can pay him the money, but this cannot compensate him for the loss of his avocation. If you do not provide him with some alternate employment, you may pay him compensation at Rs. 1,000 per bigha—even then he is not fully compensated in the real sense. He is rendered homeless—he is deprived of both his avocation and house. Therefore, you should give him land in exchange for land.

There is also another aspect to this. Only day before yesterday, the House was very seriously considering the problem of inflation facing the country. If you give them compensation in cash, then in view of the existing inflation, this is bound to increase inflation. For this reason I would urge that you should give them land belonging to persons who have left for Pakistan. Out of this abandoned land, they should be given land corresponding to the value of the land held by them for which Government will pay them compensation. I will give the instance of the people of Rajpur, who told me that about 25 years ago the place at which their village was formerly situated was devastated, and to-day again they have been served with a notice to quit the place where they have been living. It is really very painful and pitiable that those people who produce vegetables and fruits for the use of people living in the cities, the Government is to-day depriving them of all they possess. Therefore, I would request you with all the emphasis at my command that you should keep this in view that if in one place you are responsible to rehabilitate the people from West, in the second place it also becomes your primary duty to settle those residing here whom you are uprooting. As a Punjabi, I would say that we should very gladly rehabilitate our brethren who have come from West Punjab.

Along with this, I also know that these people who cultivate their land are not all big Zamindars—as one of my honourable friends has stated. They do not possess thousands of bighas of land. Some own 2 acres of land, some 5 acres and very few have got 10 acres. If you acquire their land for the construction of big buildings, I would like to know what would be their condition and how do you propose to tackle the problem confronting them? I do not want to dilate upon this point too much, but would like to tell you that they will not be satisfied with the payment of compensation as proposed in the Bill. Money is no consideration to them. Their primary necessity is employment and accommodation. It would not be very difficult if you give them land corresponding to the value of the land held by them in the neighbourhood of their village, because the people who have gone over to Pakistan are many in number. I do admit that the people who have come from Pakistan should also be allotted land, but we are rehabilitating them *ab initio* and can settle them in the Matysa Union, C.P., U.P., and other States. But the people whom you are uprooting should be given some land equivalent to the value of the land held by them in the proximity of their village. In this manner those people will not be subjected to any hardship and the work of the Government will also be smoothly carried on. Those people who have come from Pakistan were forced to leave their hearths and homes and property, but here we are ourselves rendering other people homeless. We are resorting to this for the purpose of execution of our plans. It thus becomes our duty that we should provide them with alternate employment, land and accommodation.

I am really pained to say that if you think that they can pursue their avocation after getting payment of compensation, then I am afraid you are mistaken in your judgment. They cannot undertake any other kind of avocation. They are hereditary agriculturists, their ancestors were cultivators and they themselves cultivate land and do not follow any other avocation. Therefore, I would urge that the condition of payment of compensation provided in this Bill should be waived, and in lieu thereof provision be made to the effect that they should be given land of the corresponding value. Some of the honourable members have suggested that they should be paid compensation on the basis of the prices ruling during the year 1939. Then may I know whether they have to build houses and purchase land now or in the year 1939? The prices of land and houses have now considerably gone up. I will give you an instance of my own village where you cannot purchase any piece of land even for Rs. 2,000 per bigha.

I would, therefore, most emphatically urge and expect from the Government of India that whenever they are doing their utmost to rehabilitate other persons, they should also do their best to resettle those uprooted due to execution of their schemes and compensate them in the form of land and houses.

श्री राम सहाय : श्रीमान् डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, इसमें तो कोई शक नहीं कि जो शरणार्थी भाई हैं उनके लिए हमको सुविधायें पहुंचाने के लिए जो भी कानून ज़रूरी हो बना देना चाहिए। लेकिन यह मैं नहीं समझता कि इस किस्म के ज़रूरी कानून में गैर ज़रूरी अस्तियारात क्यों दिये जाते हैं। मैं कुछ बातों पर कुछ सुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल में लैंड (land) की तारीफ़ में जो मकान शामिल किये गये हैं इसकी क्या ज़रूरत महसूस हुई। मकानों को कंट्रोल करने के लिए और दूसरों को किराये पर दिलाने के लिए तो दूसरे कायदे मौजूद हैं जिनके ज़रिये से मकान देने को मजबूर किया जा सकता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मकानों को इस कानून से मुस्तना होना चाहिए। अगर मालिक मकान उत्सर्ग रहता है तो उससे मकान वहीं खाली कराना चाहिए। जब तक कि वह मकान उस स्कीम के लिए लिया जाना ज़रूरी न हो जो कि इस कानून के मकसद को पूरा करने को तैयार की

[श्री राम सहाय]

गयी है। अगर हम इसी हद तक मकानात को हासिल करेंगे तब ही जरूरी मकसद हासिल होगा नहीं तो जैसा कि हमारे मित्र रनबीर सिंह जी ने कहा वही होगा इस तरह हम बजाय कुछ आश्रमियों को बसाने के कुछ को डिस्प्लेस (displaces) और करेंगे।

मेरा अर्ज करना यह भी है कि मकान लेने के लिए जो दो दिन की मियाद दी गयी है वह नाकाफी है। एक मकान जिसमें कोई ध्वित मुद्दतों से रह रहा है और जिसका बहुत कुछ सामान वहां होगा और दीगर चीजें जरूरियात-की होंगी, में नहीं समझता कि आजकल जब ट्रांसपोर्ट की और दूसरी त्वलफें है वह विस तरह से ४८ घंटे में अपना सामान हटा सकेगा। जहां तक मकानात का ताल्लुक है में यही सजेसन्स (suggestions) हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इसमें मुआवजा देने के बारे में जो दफा ७ ईजाद की गई है वह भी मेरे ब्याल से डिफेक्टिव (defective) है। हमको मुआवजा देने का कोई उसूल बनाना चाहिए। चाहे जैसा कि मेरे दोस्त मि० जैन की तरमीम है कि सन् १९३९ के रेट्स (rates) के हिसाब से ही मुआवजा दिया जाय। मेरा अर्ज करना यह है कि इसमें जो दफा रखी गई है उसमें लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट की २३ सेक्शन (Section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act) की सबसेक्शन १ को जो एप्लाई (apply) करने को कहा गया है उसमें यह अल्फ्राज है "shall have due regard to" मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि "shall have due regard to" क्यों रखा गया है। यह दफा इस बिल में इस तरह क्यों रखी गई यह मेरी समझ में बिल्कल नहीं आता। सब सेक्शन २ सेक्शन २३ लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट (Land Acquisition Act) में १५ फीसदी ज्यादा दिलाने की बात लाजिमी रक्खी गयी है उस प्रावीजन को डिलीट (delete) करने की तो वजह हो सकती है क्योंकि हमें डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स (displaced persons) को जगह देनी है। लेकिन उनको हम मारकेट वैल्यू भी (market-value) न दें यह उसूल किस बिना पर रखा गया है यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। सब सेक्शन १ सेक्शन २३ लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट को पूरा पूरा क्यों एप्लाई (apply) नहीं किया जाता यह बात में मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के लॉजिस्लेशन के बनाने की क्या वजह हो सकती है। -

साथ ही मेरा यह अर्ज करना है कि इसमें प्रासीक्यूशन (prosecution) के बारे में आफिसर्स को लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट (Land Acquisition Act) से ज्यादा क्यों मंहफूज किया गया है। लैंड एक्वीजीशन ऐक्ट (Land Acquisition Act) में तो उनको नोटिस देकर उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है लेकिन इस ऐक्ट के तहत में उन पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता। इस तरह मंहफूज करने की क्या वजह है। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हमारे यहां आफिसर्स इतने करप्ट (corrupt) हैं कि उनको रोकने के लिए हमारे मिनिस्टर साहिबान अपने को असमर्थ पाते हैं तो इस तरह से ज्यादा अस्तियारात देना अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी और फिर उनको यह प्रोटेक्शन (protection) देना बहुत गन्दी चीज हो जायगी। इससे तो यह बिल्कल निडर होकर चाहे कुछ करेंगे। इधर तो हम उनको यह अस्तियार देते कि वह चाहे जिस मकान को खाली करा लें और दूसरे यह प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं कि

उनके ऊपर कोई एक्शन (action) नहीं लिया जायगा । मैं नहीं समझता कि इसकी क्या वजह है । मेरा अर्ज करना यह भी है कि जहाँ हम देखें कि कि-हमारा काम ठीक होने के लिये अस्तियारात देना जरूरी है, यह भी जरूरी है कि हम अफसरों के ऊपर कोई कंट्रोल भी रख सकें । पहले जब यह गवर्नमेंट शुरू हुई थी तो यह ख्याल था कि लोगों को यह ख्याल न हो कि हम रिबेजफुल एटिट्यूड (revengeful attitude) से इनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई करते हैं और इसीलिए हमने इस ख्याल से और सिक्यूरिटी आफ सर्विस (security of service) के ख्याल में भी इन्हें बहुत कुछ लैटीट्यूड (latitude) दिया । लेकिन अब काफी ज़माना होने के बाद और अब जब कि पहले से ज्यादा करप्शन (corruption) बढ़ने की शिकायत जनता को है, इस वक़्त भी हम बिना कंट्रोल के उनके अस्तियारात को बढ़ाते जायें तो यह मुनासिब मालूम नहीं होता ।

एक बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि कल रेलवे मिनिस्टर डा० जान मथाई ने यह बात बतायी थी कि वह ऐसे कायदे बना रहे हैं कि जिनसे यह अस्तियारात हासिल कर सकें कि जरूरत होने पर और करप्शन का माकूल इत्मिनान होने पर रेलवे के आफिसरों के खिलाफ एक्शन ले सकें । क्या ऐसे रूल्स (rules) नहीं बनाये जा सकते कि वह सभी मिनिस्टरों के काम में आवें और सभी मिनिस्टर उन पर अमल कर सकें । यह ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा कि सब के लिए एक से कायदे बना दिये जायें बजाय इसके कि हर एक अपने लिये अपने अपने तरीके पर कायदे बनाये ।

मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि पहले ब्रिटिश के ज़माने में जहाँ हमारे बड़े बड़े अफसर इनफीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स (inferiority complex) से सताये पाये जाते थे अब उनमें सुपीरियारिटी कम्प्लेक्स (superiority complex) की भावना आ गयी है और वह यह समझने लग गये हैं कि वह ही सब हालात के मास्टर हैं । मैं तो देखता हूँ कि ख़ास ख़ास हालात में वह अपने बड़े से बड़े अफसर तक की प्रवाह नहीं करते, रियाया की र रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स (representatives) की तो बात ही क्या है । मैं यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि इन हालात पर गौर करते हुए इस कानून को पास करना चाहिये ।

*(English translation of the above speech.)*

**Shri Ram Sahai** (Gwalior State): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that we should frame whatever legislation is considered necessary for affording facilities to our refugee brethren. But I fail to understand why unnecessary powers are being given through such an important legislation. I want to submit a few suggestions. First of all I would like to know what necessity was felt for the inclusion of houses in the definition of 'land' as defined in this Bill? There already exist other measures by means of which houses can be acquired, controlled and leased to other persons. What I mean to say is that the houses should be exempted from the operation of this law. If the owner himself is occupying the house, then he should not be evicted unless it is considered necessary to acquire that house in connection with the implementation of the scheme as envisaged in this measure. If we confine ourselves to the acquisition of houses to this extent, then only we can achieve our object; otherwise it would amount to what my honourable friend Ch. Ranbir Singh has stated that instead of resettling some people, we would be displacing a few more. I would also like to say that the limit of forty eight hours' notice for taking possession of the House as laid down in this Bill is quite insufficient. I do not really understand how would it be possible.

[Shri Ram Sahai]

for a person who is occupying a house, for the last so many years—most of his household effects and other necessities of life having been stored there—to remove his moveable property within forty eight hours especially in view of the present-day transport and other difficulties. So far as the houses are concerned, I place these suggestions before the House.

Secondly, in my opinion Clause 7 of this Bill and which deals with the payment of compensation is also defective. We should lay down a specific principle for the payment of compensation—this might be given on the basis of the prices prevailing in the year 1939 as suggested in the amendment put forwarded by my honourable friend Mr. Jain. What I mean to say is this, that Clause contains provisions for the application of sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. This contains the words "shall have due regard to". I fail to understand why these words "shall have due regard to" have been incorporated for. I cannot exactly follow why this clause has been put in this Bill. Sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Land Acquisition Act lays down for the compulsory payment of 15 per cent. extra. There may be some reason for the deletion of this provision, because we have to provide accommodation for the displaced persons, but I do not understand what is basis for this rule that we should not pay them even the market value. I would like to know why the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 23 of Land Acquisition Act are not applied *in toto* and what are the reasons for framing such type of legislation.

In addition to this, I would like to submit why the position of officers has been made more secure as compared with the Land Acquisition Act inasmuch as it relates to prosecution. Under the Land Acquisition Act, they are liable to be prosecuted after giving them due notice, but under the provisions of this Act, they cannot be prosecuted. What is the reason for providing such safeguards? I cannot really understand if it would be a wise course to vest more powers in the officers in this manner when they are so corrupt and our Honourable Ministers even find themselves unable to check them. Despite this, to afford them protection would worsen the matter. Such a course would make them quite fearless and allow them to act in their own way. On the one hand we are giving them powers to acquire any house they like, and on the other afford them protection that no action would be taken against them. I do not follow what are the reasons for this. I would also like to submit that when we consider it necessary to delegate powers for the proper performance of duties, it is equally necessary that we should exercise some sort of control over these officers. When this Government first came into power, it was thought that the people should not think that we would take a revengeful attitude. And for this very reason and keeping in view the security of service, we gave them a considerable latitude, but now after the lapse of sufficient time and when the masses complain about the existence of more corruption than before, it does not seem proper if we go on increasing their powers without exercising any control over them.

Another point which I have to mention is that the Honourable Dr. John Matthai, Minister for Railways, yesterday told the House that he had under consideration rules which will give him power to deal effectively with Railway Officers if necessity arises and is fully satisfied about corruption. Cannot similar rules be framed which may be followed and acted upon by all the Ministers? It would be much better if uniform rules are prescribed for the observance of all rather than permitting everyone to frame separate set of rules for individual use.

Formerly under the British regime even our high officers were suffering from inferiority complex, but now they have developed a sense of superiority complex, and have begun to feel that they are the sole masters. I find that in many particular cases they do not even care for their immediate

superiors, not to talk of the representatives of the people. I would, therefore, submit that this Bill should be passed after considering all these things.

سردار بھوپندر سنگھ مان ! صاحب صدر ! میں بل کا سواکت کرتا ہوں۔  
 لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس تمام مسئلہ کو حل کرنے کے لئے رحم اور ترس کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ شروع ہی سے یہ سوچا گیا تھا کہ یہ شرنارتھی بھچارے بڑے اجڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ رحم کرنا چاہئے۔ چنانچہ اس رحم کا نتیجہ تھا کہ لوگ استھن پر پوریاں لے کر انہیں کھلاتے تھے اور کہتے تھے کہ بھچارے اجڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن جیسا رحم اور ترس کا قاعدہ ہوا کرتا ہے وہ وقت کے ساتھ کم ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہی حالت ہماری حکومت کی ہے اس نے اس مسئلہ کو قطعی طور پر ایک قومی مسئلہ نہیں سمجھا یہ نہیں سمجھا کہ ہماری قومی پالیسی کا یہ ایک بہت اہم حصہ ہے۔ یہ تو نکسی پالیسی ہی کے ہیر پھیر کا نتیجہ ہے کہ یہ لوگ اجڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن اب یہ ہو رہا ہے کہ رحم کے بجائے لاکھوں کی بوجھاز ہو رہی ہے۔ اب آہستہ آہستہ ان لوگوں کے لئے ہتھکڑیوں کا استعمال ہو رہا ہے۔ ناز اس بات کا ہے کہ حکومت بڑی طاقتور ہے۔ اچھا تو یہ ہوتا کہ یہ طاقت اور جگہ استعمال ہوتی جہاں پر کہ ملک کی آنکھیں لگی ہوئی ہیں۔ شرنارتھیوں پر لاکھوں کی بوجھاز کی جاتی ہے اور کوئی اہم چیز ان کے سامنے نہیں رکھی جاتی جس سے ان کا ذمہ دور ہو۔ کیونکہ حکومت کی پالیسی ہی کی وجہ سے شرنارتھیوں کی یہ حالت ہوئی ہے۔ اس سے پہلے بڑے وزیر صاحب نے یہ فرمایا تھا کہ جو وکلا صاحبان آئے ہیں ان کا خیال نوکریوں میں رکھا جائیگا لیکن جب وکلا صاحبان نے سٹیٹہ گروہ کر کے کسی طرح interview حاصل کی تو یہ فرمایا جاتا ہے کہ یہ parasite ہیں۔ مجھے خطرہ اس بات کا ہے کہ تھوڑا وقت اور گزر جانے پر تمام شرنارتھیوں کو parasite نہ قرار دے دیا جائے۔ اب دیکھتے ہیں کہ انڈمان Andaman جسے کسی وقت کالا پانی کہتے تھے اور جہاں قیدیوں کو سزا کے طور پر بھیجا جاتا تھا۔ وہاں شرنارتھیوں کو اب بسانے کی تجویز ہو رہی ہے۔ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب رحم اور ترس نہیں ہے۔ اب تو لاکھوں کی بوجھاز ہے اور ہتھکڑیوں کی جھنڈار ہے۔ اور شرنارتھیوں کو کالے پانی بھجھانے کی تیاریاں ہو رہی ہیں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارا ملک بہت بڑا وسیع ہے۔ بہت بڑا شاندار ملک ہے اگر ملک کے دروازے ان پر بند نہ کئے جاتے تو یقینی طور پر اس وسیع سندھ کی گود میں یہ بچھڑی ہوئی دھاریں بڑی آسانی سے سما سکتی تھیں۔ لیکن ہوتا کیا ہے کہ دروازے ان کے اوپر بند کر دئے جاتے ہیں۔ اب ان کے لئے کوٹہ (quota) مقرر کئے جا رہے ہیں۔ کہ ۱۰ دس ہزار لہنگے یا ۲۰ بیس ہزار۔ دہلی میں پہلے چار پانچ

[سردار بھوپندر سنگھ مان]

لاکھ شامل تھے۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ ان کو کیسے نکالا جائے۔ اب سوال ہسٹن کا نہیں چل رہا بلکہ نکالنے کا ہے۔ میں آپ کو یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک آپ ان شرنارتھیوں کو ایک دکھی بچے کی طرح اپنی گود میں لہلے کو تیار نہیں ہو جاتے تب تک آپ اس مسئلہ کو حل کرنے میں ناکامیاب رہیں گے۔ مہری درخواست یہ ہے کہ اس سوال کو ایک ملکی سوال سمجھا جائے اور تمام ملکی کے دروازے ان کے لئے کھولے جائیں۔ ان شرنارتھیوں کو آپ نے دیکھا ہے۔ مجھے ان پر ناز و فخر ہے کہ اگر ملک کے کسی اور حصہ سے ایسے لوگ آتے تو وہ صرف بھکاری ہی کی طرح آتے۔ وہ آپ سے بھیک مانگتے۔ پیسے مانگتے۔ لیکن آپ نے دیکھا کہ یہ تمام لوگ اپنے پاؤں پر کھڑے ہونے کو تیار ہیں۔ آپ نئے مکان بنانے کے لئے کہتے ہیں۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ آپ ہمیں زمین دیجئے۔ مینٹریل (material) دیجئے۔ ہم خود مٹی گارا لگا کر مکان بنا لیں گے آپ ہماری کوششوں کو عمل میں آنے دیجئے۔ بڑے بڑے جو دوکاندار ہیں ان کے آگے چھوٹی چھوٹی پتھریوں پر بیٹھ کر وہ دوکان لگاتے ہیں اور روز در۔ تین۔ چار روپیہ کما کر بہت تھوڑا نفع کما کر اپنے بال بچوں کا پیٹ پالتے ہیں۔ لیکن آپ انہیں اس کی بھی اجازت نہیں دیتے۔ آپ ان کے لئے ایسی جگہ دوکانیں بنواتے ہیں کہ جہاں کوئی بھی نہ جا سکے۔ بہت بڑے بڑے سرمایہ دار ہیں اور بہت بڑے بڑے منافع اٹھاتے ہیں آپ ان کی بات مانتے ہیں تو میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس میں ان سب کی ایک کانسرپیریسی (conspiracy) ہے میں تو چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ تھوڑی مدد ان شرنارتھیوں کی بھی کیجئے۔

آپ ذرا یو پی (U.P.) کو دیکھئے۔ وہاں کیا ہوتا ہے؟ وہاں زمینداری بل (bill) پاس ہوتا ہے۔ جس سے کہ زمیندار سے زمین لے لی جائے۔ لیکن ہوتا کیا ہے۔ وہاں پر بہت کھلی زمین فالتو پڑی ہے۔ مہرا ذاتی تجربہ ہے کہ وہاں ایسی زمینیں خالی پڑی ہیں جو کہ سونا اگلنے والی ہیں۔ لیکن وہاں وہ زمینیں ہم کو دی نہیں جاتی۔ زمیندار ہم سے نذرانہ مانگتے ہیں۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ آپ ہم کو زمینیں دیجئے۔ مشینوں کی ہم کو ضرورت نہیں ہے اگر آپ دے سکتے ہیں تو دیجئے۔ ورنہ ہم ہل سے ہی جوتھیں گے۔ اس طرح ہم آپ کے خوراک کے سوال کو بھی حل کر سکتے ہیں۔

**Shri Gopikrishna Vijayavargiya (Gwalior State):** May I ask whether all this is relevant?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** This is relevant in that we people want a living accommodation.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Honourable Member may go on with his speech.

سردار بھوپندر سنگھ مان:— تو ہم نذرانہ کہاں سے لائیں؟ ہمارا جو کچھ تھا وہ تو سب لٹ گیا۔ اب ہمارے پاس نذرانہ دینے کو روپیہ کہاں سے آوے؟

اب دوسرا سوال قرضوں کا ہے۔ اب نئی صورت یہ ہے کہ قرضہ تبھی دیا جاوے گا جب کہ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹیز (Co-operative Societies) بن جاویں گی۔ اب مکان تو بناتا ہے ایک آدمی اور دوکان لگانا ہے تو ایک آدمی لیکن اگر کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی (Cooperative Society) نہیں بنتی تو اس کو قرض نہیں مل سکتا۔ یہ بات مہری سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ ایک آدمی چھوٹی سی دوکان کھولتا ہے یا چھوٹا سا

مکن بدلانا ہے تو وہ کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی (Co-operative society) بناوے۔ اگر سو دو سو پانچ سو مکن بدلانا ہو تب تو یہ صورت ہو سکتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آپ کو اس صورت پر غور کرنا چاہئے۔

ایک چھڑ اور ہے۔ گورنمنٹ یہ طاقت تو حاصل کر لیتی ہے کہ مکانات کو اکویئر (acquire) کر لیا جائے۔ لیکن میں نے یہ یاد کیا ہے کہ اکویئر (acquire) کر لینے کے بعد بڑے بڑے مکانات کو بڑے بڑے انسپکٹرز (officer) جنکی پہنچا ہوا کرتی ہے وہ لے لیتے ہیں۔ یہ مہری ایک دیکھی ہوئی حقیقت ہے۔ دہلی کو ہی لیتے ہیں۔ یہاں بڑے بڑے آدمیوں کو ہی مکن ملے ہیں۔ مہری یہ درخواست ہے کہ جہاں یہ مکن اکویئر (acquire) کئے جائیں وہاں (living space) راشن کی جائے۔ اور مقرر کی جائے کہ ایک آدمی کے پیچھے اتنی زمین دھلے کے لئے دی جاوے گی۔ اس طرح سے جو بڑے بڑے مکن ہیں اور جن میں بہت کم آدمی رہتے ہیں۔ بڑے بڑے انسپکٹرز ہیں۔ ان میں زیادہ آدمی رہ سکیں۔

تیسری بات جو میں آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کو یہ صاف طور پر اعلان کر دینا چاہئے کہ ایک ریفریجی (refugee) کو چاہے وہ کس جگہ کا ہی کہوں نہ ہو وہ اس وقت تک نہیں نکالا جائیگا جب تک کہ اس کے لئے دوسری آلٹرنیٹیو سپیس (alterantive space) نہیں دی جائیگی۔ آجکل روز یہ چھڑ نظر آتی ہے کہ وہ وہاں سے نکل دئے جاتے ہیں۔ اگر وہ کہیں کوشش کر کے کہیں دوکان لگائے ہوتے ہیں تو کوشش یہ ہوتی ہے کہ ان کو وہاں سے نکل دیا جائے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر ریفریجی (refugee) کہیں سے نکالا ہو تو جب تک اس کو کوئی آلٹرنیٹیو سپیس (alternative space) یا آلٹرنیٹیو اکوموڈیشن (alternative accommodation) نہ دی جائے تب تک وہ وہاں سے نہ نکالا جائے۔ ان باتوں کے ساتھ میں جناب صدر آپ کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ طاقت سے حل نہیں ہو سکتا اور میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ طاقت سے دبا یا جائیگا تو ملک کے ایک بڑے حصے کے ساتھ زیادتی ہی نہ ہوگی بلکہ ایک غلط فہمی بھی ثابت ہوگی۔

(English translation of the above speech.)

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man** (East Punjab: Sikh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I welcome this Bill, but I feel that compassion and mercy should be exercised to deal with this problem. From the very outset, it was considered that these refugees who were in a destitute condition should be treated with compassion. It was as a result of such feelings that the people served the refugees *Puris* at the Railway stations as they thought that the later had been rendered destitute. But as is natural the feelings of mercy and compassion faded by the efflux of time. Similar is the case with our Government. It did not at all treat this as a 'National problem'. It did not consider that this was an integral part of its national policy. It is the result of this misconceived policy that these people are now destitute. What is happening now is that

[Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man]

instead of being treated mercifully they are being subjected to *lathi-charge*. Gradually hand-cuffs are being brought into use for these people. The Government take pride in their strength. It would have been better if this strength had been exercised in other directions towards which the eyes of the country are fixed. The refugees are subjected to *lathi-charge* and no constructive proposals are placed before them to relieve their distress. The policy of the Government alone is responsible for the present condition of the refugees. Earlier, the Honourable the Prime Minister had stated that the cases of the displaced lawyers would be considered for employment in Government service. But when the lawyers were able to secure an interview after resorting to *Satyagraha*, then it was stated that they are 'parasites'. I am afraid lest after the lapse of some more time all the refugees may be declared 'parasites'. We find now that proposals are under consideration to settle the refugees in the Andaman Island—which was sometimes called as *kala-pani* and where the convicts were transported for undergoing imprisonment. I, at least feel that there is hardly any feeling of compassion left now for the refugees who are greeted with *lathi-charges* and hand-cuffs and preparations are being made to transport them to the Andamans. I know ours is a very vast and magnificent country and if the doors of the country had not been closed to these refugees, then these scattered few would have very easily been absorbed in this vast expanse of land. What actually happens is that the doors are closed on them and quotas are being fixed in their case whether ten thousand or twenty thousand could be absorbed in a particular place. Previously it was proposed to settle four or five lacs in Delhi, but now the question has arisen as to how they should be removed from this place. Now the question is not of rehabilitation but of their dispersal. I would like to assure you that until and unless you are prepared to embrace these refugees like an afflicted child, you can never successfully solve this problem. My submission is that this problem should be treated as a national problem and the door of the whole country should be opened to them. You have seen these refugees. I am proud of them. If the people from any other part of the country had been similarly uprooted, I am sure they would have come as beggars and would have asked for charity and money, but you have noticed that all these people are prepared to stand on their own legs. You talk of building new houses. We say "Give us land and material—we will ourselves construct mud houses. You should let us work." They run their petty business on the footpaths situated in front of the shops owned by big people and by selling things at very small profits they earn a few rupees daily for their living. But you are not allowing them to do even this. Shops have been built for them at places which are quite out of the way. You do what the big capitalists and profiteers ask you to do and thus join in what I would call a conspiracy against them. I would like you to give some assistance to these refugees also. Take the case of United Provinces, what is happening there? The Zamindari Bill which seeks to acquire land from the Zamindar has been passed in that Province. Vast areas of surplus land are lying vacant and my own experience is that these lands are of very good and rich quality capable of producing rich harvests. But these pieces of land are not given to us. The Zamindars demand presents from us. We ask for land, we do not want mechanized implements. If you can give these, you may. Otherwise we will cultivate by ordinary ploughs. In this manner we can also solve your food problem.

**Shri Gopkrishna Vijayavargiya** (Gwalior State): May I ask whether all this is relevant?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man**: This is relevant in that we people want a living accommodation.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker**: The honourable member may go on with his speech.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man**: From where should we get the present? We have been robbed of all we had. Where from can we now get the money

for offering presents? Now the other question relates to the grant of loans. Under the new rules, a loan will be given only when Co-operative societies have been formed. For example, one man builds a house and another sets up a shop, but none of them can get the loan until the Co-operative society is formed. I do not really understand that one man who runs a petty shop or constructs a small house can form a Co-operative society. This can be done only when a few hundred houses are to be constructed. I think you should consider over this aspect. There is another question. The Government secures powers to acquire houses, but I have seen that after the acquisition of big buildings, these are usually allotted to very high officers who have got an approach or wield influence. This is a fact which I have seen with my own eyes. Take the case of Delhi. The houses are allotted here only to the big people. My submission is that whenever houses are acquired, the living space should be rationed and allotted *per capita*. In this manner, we can secure accommodation for quite a large number of people in the big houses—where very few people live—and which are occupied by officers.

Last of all, what I want to say is that the Government should unequivocally declare that a refugee to whatever place he may belong should not be evicted till such time as he is provided with alternate accommodation. Such things are of daily occurrences. If after trying hard they set up a shop somewhere, then efforts are made to displace them. I would, therefore, urge that in case a refugee is required to be evicted from any place, this should be done only when alternate space or accommodation is provided for him.

Sir, in addition I would also like to draw your attention that this problem cannot be solved by the application of force, and I feel were it to be suppressed by force, that would not only be unfair to a major portion of the country, but would result in misunderstanding.

شی دیہن بندھو گھتا: جلاب دیگی سہیکر صاحب! میں آپ کا زیادہ وقت لینا نہیں چاہتا۔ لیکن چونکہ اس بل کا تعلق دہلی سے ہے اسلئے چند باتیں عرض کر دینا میں اپنا فرض سمجھتا ہوں۔ پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ جہاں تک دہلی کا تعلق ہے میرے خیال میں آج کوئی بھی شخص یہ نہیں کہہ سکتا کہ دہلی والوں نے اس سلسلے میں اپنے فرض کو ادا نہیں کیا۔ میں بڑے فخر کے ساتھ (گورو کے ساتھ) یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی صوبے نے اس سلسلے میں زیادہ سے زیادہ مدد کی ہے اور اپنے فرض کو پہنچانا ہے تو وہ دہلی ہے۔ آج دہلی کی آبادی پانچ چھ لاکھ سے زیادہ بڑھ چکی ہے آپ میں سے بہت سے بھائی دہلی میں رہتے ہیں۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ دہلی کے لوگوں کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے انہوں نے کوئی آواز ان کے خلاف نہیں اٹھائی۔ بلکہ انہوں نے اس مصیبت کو اپنی مصیبت سمجھا اور اپنے بھائیوں کا کھلے دل سے سواکت کیا۔ دوسرے صوبوں میں ان کو دروازے اس طرح کھلے نہیں ملے اور بند بھی ملے وہاں اور رکاوٹیں بھی ڈالی گئیں۔ لیکن دہلی نے حالانکہ یہاں پاپولیشن (population) آبادی پہلے سے زیادہ تھی اور یہ سمجھا جاتا تھا کہ دہلی کی جتنی آبادی ہے اس کا بھی پراویژن (provision) نہیں ہو سکتا ہے اور اس کے expansion کے لئے بہت پہلے سے اسکیمیں بنی ہوئی تھیں۔ لیکن باوجود اس کے کہ دہلی کی آبادی دیورھی ہو گئی تھی اور اتنی زیادہ آبادی ہوتے ہوئے بھی دہلی والوں نے ان کے خلاف آواز نہیں

[شری دیس بلدھو کہتا]

اٹھائی - اسلئے اگر میرے کچھ بھائی اس خیال سے کہ وہ اپنے رفیوجی (refugee) بھائیوں کو جو یہاں آئے ہوئے ہیں دوسرے آدمیوں کو برا بھلا کہ کر سنتوش دے سکتے ہیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کی کوئی بات کہنا فہر انصافی ہے - اور یہ ان کے ساتھ ہمدردی دکھانے کا بھی کوئی طریقہ نہیں ہے -

دوسری بات اس سلسلے میں جناب صدر میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک سرکار کا تعلق ہے اور اس سلسلے میں ابھی جو کچھ کہا گیا ہے اس بارے میں ہم کو اپنی نہتی (নীতি) بدلنا چاہئے - جب یہاں کہوے ہو کر کرٹیسائز (criticize) کرتے ہیں تو یہ نہیں سمجھتے کہ اس سے باہر کہا فلط فہمی پھلتی ہے - آج گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کہا situation ہے اور ملک کس مصہبت میں سے گزر رہا ہے اس کو نہیں دیکھتے - ہم جو اعتراض کرتے ہیں تو یہ نہیں دیکھتے کہ اس کا کیا اثر ہوتا ہے - ملک کی حالت کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے میں تو سمجھتا ہوں کہ اتنے بڑے problem کے ہوتے ہوئے ہر ایک نے اپنا حصہ اس problem کو حل کرنے میں دیا اور اگر کوئی اس کو نہ مانے تو یہ ناشکرگزاری ہوگی - آپ پراہلم (problem) کو دیکھئے کہ کتنی بچی تعداد میں لوگ یہاں آئے اس طرح کی problem کو کسی ملک نے اس طرح حل نہیں کیا ہے لیکن ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے اور دوسرے منسٹر صاحبان نے کتنا زیادہ وقت اس problem پر دیا ہے اور گورنمنٹ نے بھی کتنا رویہ اس کے لئے خرچ کیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان باتوں کو ignore کرنا اور دوسری چیزوں کو emphasise کرنا زیادہ صحیح نہیں ہے - اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ دوسرے لوگوں کے دلوں میں ایک خلاف جذبہ پیدا ہو جاتا ہے اور اس سے ان کا کوئی فائدہ ہوتا ہے اور نہ کوئی اچھا نتیجہ نکلتا ہے - اس لئے جو بھی criticism کریں وہ Constructive طریقے پر کرنا چاہئے - اور ہمارے لائق دوست موہن لال سکسینہ جو کہ پورے طریقے سے اس معاملے میں پوری دلچسپی لیتے ہیں اس بات کی ضمانت ہے کہ جتنی زیادہ سے زیادہ توجہ وہ اس کام میں دے سکتے ہیں دیکھئے -

اس کے بعد جناب صدر جہاں تک اس بل کا تعلق ہے میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ دہلی تو ایک چھوٹی تحصیل کے برابر ہے - اگر اس کا رقبہ کہا جائے تو یہ ایک تحصیل سے کم ہے - اور پھر اس کے علاوہ حکومت نے اس میں پہلے ہی تین چار townships بنانے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے - جتنی بھی زمین دہلی کے Expansion کے لئے رکھی گئی تھی وہ سب displaced آدمیوں کو آباد کرنے کے لئے acquire کی گئی ہے - اس کے علاوہ آرز بھی جہاں زمین مل سکتی تھی وہ بھی ان کو آباد کرنے کے لئے acquire کی گئی ہے -

جھسا کہ میرے ایک لایق دوست نے فرمایا ہے کہ جہاں آپ ان لوگوں کو آباد کر رہے ہیں وہاں آپ کو ان کے لئے روزگار بھی مہیا کرنا پڑیگا۔ یہ نہایت ہی بدقسمتی کی بات ہے کہ جب یہ لوگ یہاں آئے تو راستے میں کوئی ایسا مقام نہیں تھا جہاں پر کہ urban population اپنے لئے جگہ ڈھونڈتی - دہلی چونکہ ایک بڑا شہر ہے اس لئے وہ یہاں پر آئے - اور ہمارے سر آنکھوں پر آئے۔ اور ہم نے ان کا سوائٹ کیا - ان کو اپنے بھائی سمجھا - اور ان کی خدمت کرتے رہے اور کر رہے ہیں - لیکن ان سب باتوں کے باوجود حکومت کو یہ سوچنا پڑیگا - کہ ان کو یہاں آباد کر کے ہم کوئی ایسی صورت پیدا نہ کریں جس سے دہلی میں بے روزگاری ہو اور پھر دوبارہ یہ نہ سوچنا پڑے کہ ان کو روزگار کے لئے دوسری جگہ بھیج دیا جائے - اس لئے اس بات کو سامنے رکھتے ہوئے دہلی میں اتنے ہی آدمیوں کو آباد کیا جائے جنہوں کے لئے یہاں روزگار کی سہیل ہو سکے - اگر آپ یہاں ہر ایک کو آباد کریں گے اور ان کے روزگار کی کوئی صورت پیدا نہیں کی جائیگی تو یہ میرے خیال میں ان کے ساتھ جھوٹی ہمدردی ہوگی - اور جب تک ان کے لئے روزگار کی کوئی صورت مہیا نہیں ہوگی تب تک اس کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا -

آپ یہاں انڈسٹریز کو بڑھاویں - اور population کو آپ تھس چالہس لاکھ تک بڑھاویں - اس میں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے - لیکن میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ اس سکیم کو عمل میں لانے وقت ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم اس بات کا لحاظ رکھیں کہ جہاں ہم ان لوگوں کو آباد کریں وہاں ان کے لئے روزگار بھی مہیا کر سکیں - لیکن اگر ہم ان کے لئے روزگار مہیا نہیں کر سکتے تو ہمیں ان کو بسانے کے لئے ایسی جگہ ڈھونڈنی چاہئے جہاں انکو روزگار بھی مہیا ہو اور انکو بسانے کے لئے وہاں بھیج دینا چاہئے۔

جناب والا! جہاں تک زمین کا تعلق ہے - میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ایک معمولی قانون سے زیادہ اس قانون کے ذریعہ حکومت نے اختیارات حاصل کئے ہیں۔ land acquisition act کے لئے land acquisition کے مطابق پندرہ فیصدی extra دیا جاتا ہے - لیکن حکومت نے ان لوگوں کو اس میں رعایت دی ہے - اور ان سے یہ extra پندرہ فیصدی نہیں لیا جائیگا مجھے اس بارے میں کوئی grudge نہیں ہے کہ حکومت نے انکو یہ رعایت دی ہے - یہ ایک noble cause کے لئے کہا جاتا ہے - اور اگر یہ پندرہ فیصدی انکے بارے میں بھی رکھا جاتا تو وہ مناسب نہ ہوتا - اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ یہ پندرہ فیصدی extra کے بارے میں جو انکو رعایت دی گئی ہے یہ نہایت ہی مناسب بات کی گئی ہے - لیکن اس کے ہوتے ہوئے اگر یہ کہا جائے - جیسے کہ میرے کسی دوست نے amendment بہجادی ہے کہ ان سے 1939 prices کے نرخوں کے مطابق لئے جائیں تو یہ نہایت نامناسب بات ہوگی - حکومت

[شری دیس بلدهوگھتا]

کا یہ کہنا کہ 1939 prices کے مطابق لی جائیگی تو یہ ان لوگوں کے ساتھ نہایت ہی نا انصافی ہوگی جنہوں نے 1939 میں زمینیں اپنے expansion کے لئے رکھی ہوں۔ اگر آج آپ انکو 1939 کے prices دیں تو کیا آپ خود اس بات کو محسوس نہیں کرتے ہیں کہ یہ سراسر نا انصافی ہوگی۔ یہ میں مانتا ہوں کہ اتنے بھاری crisis میں نیشن کے ہر ایک فرد بشر کو زیادہ سے زیادہ sacrifice کوئی چاہئے۔ لیکن یہ ایک نہایت ہی بڑی غلطی ہوگی اگر بوجہ اس طرح سے ایک ہی طرف ڈال دیا جائے۔ اسمیں شک نہیں کہ ملک میں اسوقت یہ ایک بڑا crisis ہے۔ اسکے لئے کچھ نہ کچھ سدباب کرنا لازمی ہے۔ تو اس کے لئے میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ آپ اس کے لئے ملک میں ایک special cess لگائیں اور taxes لگائیں اور اس طرح سے rehabilitation کے لئے کروڑوں روپے حاصل کریں۔ اس کام کے لئے آپ جس پر بھی تھکس لگائیں وہ نہایت خوشی سے دیکھا جائے گا۔ کم از کم جہاں تک دہلی کا تعلق ہے وہ ایسے tax دہلے سے مرکز منحصر نہیں ہوگی۔ لیکن اگر آپ صرف دہلی پر یہ بوجہ ڈالیں اور مدارس سمیٹی اور دوسرے صوبوں پر آپ یہ بوجہ نہ ڈالیں تو یہ بہت ہی نامناسب ہوگا۔ یو۔ پی کے صوبے نے تو پہلے ہی اشارے میں اپنے دروازے بند کر دئے ہیں جیسے کہ میرے ایک دوست نے ابھی ابھی کہ دیا کہ ان کے پاس ایک گاؤں کے لوگ آئے اور شکایت کی تو آپ کو یہ دیکھنا چاہئے کہ اگر کسی جگہ پر پہلے ہی سے کوئی سکیم جاری کرنا مقصود ہو تو اس جگہ پر یہ بوجہ ڈالنا بھی مناسب نہ ہوگا اور کسی ایک شیکشن پر بہت زیادہ بوجہ ڈالنا ٹھیک بھی نہیں ہے۔

rehabilitation کے بارے میں اس بات کا خیال رکھنا بھی ضروری ہے کہ لوگوں کو بسانے سے ان لوگوں کے جو کہ rehabilitate کئے جائیں اور local آدمیوں کے تعلقات بھی خراب نہ ہو جائیں۔ یہ ایک نہایت ہی اہم اور ضروری بات ہے۔ اگر اس بات کا خیال نہیں رکھا جائیگا تو یہ short sightedness ہوگی۔ اس لئے اگر کوئی آدمی کسی جگہ پر آباد ہو گیا ہو تو اسکو وہاں ہی آباد رکھنے دیا جائے۔ یہ اس طرح سے ممکن ہو سکتا ہے کہ جب حکومت اس چیز میں unfair نہ ہو اور اس بات کا خیال رکھا جائے کہ اگر وہ کوئی قدم اٹھانا چاہیں تو اس کے مقابلے میں ان لوگوں کی کیا reaction ہوگی جنہوں نے کہ کافی sacrifices اس بارے میں دی ہوں۔

میں نے پہلے بھی عرض کی ہے اور اب بھی یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ ہم جو کچھ بھی کرنا چاہیں اس کے بارے میں اس بات کا ضرور خیال رکھیں کہ ہم وہی کریں جو کچھ ہم کر سکتے ہوں۔ حکومت جیسے کہ میں نے کہ دیا ہے special tax لگائے اور special cess جاری کریں Relief and rehabilitation fund بنائیں۔ اس کے علاوہ

اس کے لئے لٹری بھی float کی جا سکتی ہے۔ ان طریقوں سے آپ اس ملک میں اس کام کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ روپیہ مہیا کر سکتے ہیں۔ اور اس معاملے کو اچھی طرح سے سلجھا سکتے ہیں۔ آپ اس معاملے کو اس طرح سے حل نہیں کر سکیں گے آپ کو اس کی چو تک جانا ہو گا۔ اب اس بارے میں آپ کو زمین acquire کرنے کی ضرورت پڑ رہی ہے۔ آپ ضرور زمین acquire کریں۔ لیکن اتنی ہی جلدی کہ آپ کو ضرورت ہو اس کے لئے آپ کو حکومت کے ہاتھ مضبوط کرنے چاہئیں۔

ان حالات کے پیش نظر میں یہ گزارش کرتا کہ یہ بل کیسا کہ draft ہو کر آیا ہے اس کو منظور کر لینا چاہئے ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کا سوایت کوتا ہوں۔

(English translation of the above speech).

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House, but as this Bill relates to Delhi, I feel it my duty to say a few words. Firstly, I think that so far as Delhi is concerned, nobody can deny that the people did not discharge their duty in this respect. I can say this with great pride that if any Province has rendered the maximum possible help in this connection and realized its responsibility—it is Delhi. The population of Delhi has now increased to five or six lacs. Many of my honourable friends live in Delhi, and they are no doubt aware that so far as the people of Delhi are concerned, they have not objected to the refugees but on the contrary they sympathised with them in their distress and extended to their brethren a cordial welcome. In other provinces they were not welcomed with open arms and sometimes they found themselves unwelcomed and many obstacles were put in their way. The people of Delhi made no protests against the refugees in spite of the fact that the population of Delhi had increased by one and a half times and no provision had been made for this increased population though many schemes for expansion were formulated. I think therefore, that if some of my honourable friends feel that they can afford consolation to the refugees by rebuking others; it would not be so unjustified on their part although it would not be a proper way of showing sympathy towards them. Secondly I would like to say in this connection as has been stated just now that so far as the Government is concerned, we should change our policy. When we stand up in this House to criticise, we do not realize how it is misunderstood outside. We do not appreciate the situation that confronts the Government and the difficult times through which the country is passing. While raising objections, we do not visualize what would be its effect. I think that in view of the situation facing the country, everybody has contributed his share towards the solution of this colossal problem, and if anyone does not admit this, it would mean ungratefulness on his part. Looking at the problem and to the number of people who migrated to this place *en masse* we can say that no other country has tackled such a problem with so much success. Our Prime Minister and other Ministers have devoted a considerable time over this problem and the Government have spent a large amount of money to meet its expenses and I think it is not correct to ignore all these factors and to lay emphasis on other points. This would lead to dissatisfaction among the people and would neither benefit them nor produce any good results. Therefore, whatever criticism we have to offer should be in a constructive manner. Our honourable friend Mr. Mohanlal Saxena who is taking keen interest in the matter is a guarantee that fullest attention will be given to this problem.

Now coming to this Bill, I would say that Delhi is just about the size of a small Tehsil and its area is less than that of a Tehsil. Apart from this the

[Shri Deshbandhu Gupta]

Government has already decided to set up three or four townships. The entire land which was earmarked for the expansion of the city has been acquired for the rehabilitation of displaced persons, and in addition to this, land has also been acquired for their resettlement at other place wherever it was available.

As one of my honourable friends has stated, you will also have to provide employment for these persons at places where you are settling them. It is a matter of great misfortune that when these people came here, there was no place *en route* where the urban population could find out accommodation for themselves. Since Delhi is a big city, they came over here. We greeted them, welcomed them, treated them as our brethren, and helped them and we are still doing it. In spite of all this Government will have to consider whether by settling these people here, they will not be creating a situation that would give rise to unemployment in Delhi, and it may not then become necessary to transfer them elsewhere to earn their livelihood. Keeping all this in view, only that number of people should be settled in Delhi for whom employment can be found. In my opinion this would tantamount to mere lip-sympathy. If you settle every body in this place without looking to the opportunities they will have for earning a living it would in my opinion be a false sympathy. So long as they are not provided with any employment, it will not serve any useful purpose.

If industries are developed it would not matter if the population increases to 80 or 40 lacs. But I will submit that while executing this scheme we should also keep in view that we are able to provide employment for these people at whatever places we rehabilitate them. In case we are not able to provide them with employment, we should find out such places for settling them where they can get employment.

Sir, so far as the question of land is concerned, I will submit that the Government has acquired more powers by virtue of this legislation than by any ordinary law. Under the Land Acquisition Act, 15 per cent. is paid extra for the purpose of acquiring land but Government have granted a concession to these people and this 15 per cent. extra will not be charged from them. I do not grudge them this concession. It is for a noble cause, and it would have been quite unjust if the condition of 15 per cent. had been retained in their case also. Therefore, I will submit that to exempt them from the extra payment of 15 per cent. is really a very wise course. If it is still urged as one of my honourable friends has suggested in an amendment, that they should be charged the 1939 prices it would be quite unreasonable. The declaration by the Government that the prices ruling in 1939 will be charged would be quite unjust to those people who had reserved their lands during that year for the purposes of expansion. If you pay compensation on the basis of prices prevailing in the year 1939, do you not yourself feel the injustice of it? I admit that every individual should make the greatest possible sacrifice to meet this grave crisis but it would be a serious mistake if the burden is placed on one side only. There is no doubt that the country is passing through a grave crisis and something must be done to meet it. To do this, I would suggest that a special cess or tax should be levied throughout the country to secure some crores of rupees for purposes of rehabilitation. Every person on whom such a tax is imposed will very gladly pay it. At least so far as Delhi is concerned, the people will not refuse to pay such taxes. But if you put the burden on Delhi alone and exempt other provinces *viz.*, Madras and Bombay, etc. it would not be quite proper. The United Provinces have already closed their doors to them as stated just now by one of my honourable friends that some villagers approached him and complained to him. If it has been decided to start some new scheme at a place, it would not be proper to put more burden on that place. It would not indeed be proper to put too much burden on any one section.

In connection with rehabilitation, it should also be kept in view that the relations between the people to be rehabilitated and the local inhabitants are not estranged. This is a very vital and important matter. It would amount to short-sightedness if this fact is ignored. Therefore, if any person has settled himself at any place, he should be allowed to remain there. This will be possible if the Government does not act unfairly and takes into account the possible reactions of those people who have already made enough sacrifice.

I have already said and would like to stress again that whatever is to be done, we should not forget that we should do only that which is possible. The Government as I have said should impose a special tax and levy special cess and constitute a Relief and Rehabilitation Fund. Besides this, a lottery can be floated for this purpose. By these methods, more money for this purpose can be secured and this problem can be successfully solved. You will have to go to the very root of it. For this you have to acquire land. You do acquire land but only so much as is required, and for this purpose the hands of the Government are to be strengthened.

I would therefore urge that this Bill should be passed as drafted. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

**Prof. Shibhan Lal Saksena (U. P.: General):** Sir, I have been on the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation for a year now, but I find that after all the efforts made by our Government and the huge amount of money spent by it, we have not yet gone very far in the problem of rehabilitation. I do not want to censure my Government. I know it was one of the biggest problems that any Government had had to face. Probably the only comparison can be Eastern Prussia from where the Germans were turned out and Poles were put in their place by the Russians after the Great War. But besides that I do not know of any other instance in history where seventy lakhs of people had come to another land to be rehabilitated. Leaving alone those who have gone from here to Pakistan, statistics available show that seventy lakhs of people have come to India from areas which are now parts of Pakistan. Of course, approximately fifty lakhs have gone from here also, but this uprooting of people from their native lands has created a problem which is colossal in its nature.

Sir, we have been trying to deal with this problem in every meeting of the Committee. We have been making recommendations, and today we have a Bill which really enacts an Ordinance into law. I have carefully gone through this Bill. It only says that the Governments—not the Central Government, but the Provincial Governments—will be given power to acquire any land which they think necessary for schemes for rehabilitation of refugees; they have been given summary powers to acquire any piece of land—they have only to give forty-eight hours notice after notification in the Gazette.

Even if this Bill could promise a solution of the problem, I would not say anything in praise of it. We are not really trying to solve the problem; we are tinkering with it and we shall have to pay the penalty. Sir, this is one of the most explosive problems in the country. There is inflation no doubt, there are clouds of war hanging over us, but I think until we solve the problem of relief and rehabilitation of these refugees we shall not be able to make headway in any field. To have seventy lakhs of people without any homes, people who have lost their all and who have the bitterest memories, to have them without being firmly settled, is, I think, the most dangerous thing for a State. Here we go forward and say that Collectors in every Province will have power to acquire land—that is all the Bill says. My own experience is this. In every meeting of the Standing Committee we have been trying to allot quotas to every Province, that so many will go to this place, so many to that place, but the

[Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena]

experience of our Ministers and of our Committee is that although people have gone there because they had to go somewhere, very few, probably none, have been rehabilitated there. Here again, if the Central Government does not take power to acquire land and rehabilitate these people throughout the country, the Provincial Governments will not be able to rehabilitate them and probably some District Officers will try to wreak their vengeance on some people, take their lands saying it is for refugees and do something with it. This is not the way in which we should go about this business. I am strongly opposed to this Bill. I want a much more thoroughgoing measure. This is a problem which can only be solved by the Central Government and unless this Government takes full power to have rehabilitation schemes executed by itself in all the provinces, the problem cannot be solved. What I want is this. Instead of giving District Magistrates power to acquire lands in the provinces, this Government must come forward with a Bill under which it will itself have a Committee or some such organisation on which the Provincial Governments will be fully represented.

**Shri Deshbhandu Gupta:** May I interrupt my honourable friend for a minute and draw his attention to the fact that this Bill extends to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara only and therefore it does not apply to provinces at all? The jurisdiction of this Bill is Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and these are directly under the Central Government.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Perhaps I did not read that portion, but all the same, what I say is this: just as we are now giving power to the provinces under this Bill, so we should not do it in respect of other provinces, but it should be directly under the Central Government and this Bill should be extended to them.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena** (Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation): Provinces have already got their Acts. U.P. has got its own Act and so also the other provinces.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** They have got their Acts, but what I want is this. If you want to execute rehabilitation schemes, you should take full power; the Central Government should take full power to execute the schemes in the Provinces also, because if you trust to the Provinces they will not execute the schemes.

**Shri Krishna Chandra Sharma** (U.P. General): May I remind you that "land" is a provincial subject?

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** I know it is a provincial subject, but when there is an emergency in the life of the nation, when you want to solve a big problem, when you have to rehabilitate seventy lakhs of refugees, you will have to transcend that. You can enlist the fullest co-operation of the Provinces, but you must always formulate schemes by which you can rehabilitate them on a Central basis in the provinces. Unless you do that, you cannot get the schemes executed. This Bill will only extend to Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi as my friend pointed out and the Central Government hopes that by acquiring land and giving compensation they will be able to carry out their schemes. I welcome that and I hope that the Honourable Minister who is probably more interested in this problem than anybody else even before he became the Minister and who has put in so much energetic work in this connection, will succeed in respect of these two areas, but I do wish that the Bill was extended to other provinces and covered the entire country. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are full of refugees. They know that you will be able to rehabilitate them somehow. When you send them out, they go out and ultimately they roam about and come back. They think: "Oh, Panditji is there and others are there." They believe they will be rehabilitated. This is not the way in which you should

'attempt to help them. What I want the Honourable Minister to do is to extend the scope of the Bill to the entire country and he should not depend upon Provincial Governments' Acts and Provincial Governments' schemes. He himself knows to what extent refugees who have gone to provinces have been resettled. They are still not resettled.

They roam about here and there. They get some rest-  
12 Noon ing place somewhere, some house or shop. That is all, then they move about again to another place. They have not been rehabilitated. I therefore think that it is not in the power of the Provincial Governments or in the resources of the Provincial Governments to rehabilitate them. The scheme which we make will thus remain on paper until the Central Government takes full powers as we are doing in the case of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. I do not think that Provincial Governments should have any objection to that scheme. They must be fully consulted. They must be given the fullest opportunity to represent their views. Their views should be considered, but ultimately, it must be the business of the Centre to see that this rehabilitation is carried out; otherwise, it will not put so many people in permanent rehabilitation.

Here in Delhi for the last fortnight we have been seeing a drama being staged in the main streets of Chandni Chowk. It has been a thing of great pain to all of us. Yet we cannot say that our Government did all they could and the refugees were at fault. After all who are these refugees? They are people who have lost their all, who have come here, who have to eke out a living by their daily labour. Should they not have some place where they can carry on their business? Merely saying that we have not been able to do all that is necessary for them is not an excuse. It is our responsibility to have seen that within one year they have been here they have been given some place where they could be permanently settled. They were sitting for about six months on the streets and we were saying that they would be given proper stalls. Were they given proper stalls? How could you force them to move to some place within a week's time? Why could you not make enough stalls before asking them to move, so that they could have been moved smoothly there? This is not the way in which you should do things. What has happened inspite of your spending Rs. 85 crores, inspite of our Prime Minister and everybody? The Government must go about its business in a scientific way. It must not go about it in fits and starts. They must have their plan and execute it. Otherwise, this problem of rehabilitation will not be solved. It will remain a sore in the body politic of India for ever. I think when seventy lakhs of people came here, there was a very good opportunity for us to make a plan and to have the experiment in having a particular kind of township created and where people can be asked to live in a particular way. They may have been given equal pieces of land and opportunities for trade and business. But we did not think of anything of this sort. We have been drifting from day to day. When I read the resolutions of the Standing Committee from the middle of last year, I find they have always repeated, at least they have repeated several times, that nobody cared for them and they try to do something but they come back. Now, we have got another machinery, the Development Board. I was really surprised to know that the Development Board was something independent of the Ministry for some time and even now I do not know what the function of this Board is. I hope very soon it will be abolished and the Ministry itself will take full powers to carry on this thing. I think if the centralised control is not taken by the Ministry and the Minister is not given full power to carry out the scheme, this problem will not be solved. Therefore, I wish that this Bill is extended to the whole country and the Central Government takes full powers and does not leave it to the Provincial Governments to carry it out.

Mr. E. K. Sidhva: May I point out that this House has passed a Rehabilitation Administration Corporation Act for the refugees with Rs. 10 crores capital?

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Perhaps Mr. Sidhva has not understood what I said. Rs. 10 crores is to rehabilitate people who want loans. That is not what I am saying. I have been suggesting that the whole problem can be solved only if the Centre is given full powers to make lands available and rehabilitate through its own agency all over the country. The Provincial Governments should be taken into full confidence; otherwise, we find that today U.P. refuses to take more than 8 lakhs, and C.P. and Madras etc., also refuse to take more than a certain number. The problem can only be solved if you make a definite plan and allot so many to U.P., so many to Madras, and so on.

I was dealing with the acquisition scheme. Perhaps the powers given are too Draconian, and forty-eight hours' notice is not enough to make a man leave his premises. Of course there is power given to the District Magistrate to allow any other reasonable period, but I think the Act should provide one week, because it is not proper to give power which may be misused to the detriment of these people. I know the power is very wide and should have been limited by other safeguards; but in view of the colossal nature of the problem I think we will have to give these powers. Sir, I support the Bill.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (East Punjab: Sikh):** Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned it is a very simple affair and there cannot be two views about it. It is intended to replace an Ordinance which has existed for some time; Government had these powers and had exercised them. It is a simple Bill; there are just a few provisions to enable Government to issue a notification of its intention to acquire land; and after some formalities the land would vest in Government to be used for the purposes intended in the Bill. But though simple, it raises certain very important questions. The problem of refugees, as has been said, is surely a colossal problem and a gigantic affair. If a balance-sheet were prepared of the work that our National Government have done so far, and the work done by them are put on the credit side and the work not done on the debit side, we can say that on the credit side much has been done. Government have taken great pains and felt for the refugees. Crores of rupees have been spent on this problem. But if we take the debit side we must say that there were more things that should have been done but were not done. As for Delhi, my honourable friend Shri Deshbandhu Gupta said that Delhi has exhausted all its resources. Delhi extended its arms to the refugees. But, as was said, this problem is not the creation of the refugees; it is a question of the whole country. The country thought that it must win freedom and that was done by sacrificing these refugees. If they are the victims, certainly the whole country has to bear that burden; it is not Delhi alone that should bear it but the whole of India should share the burden. It should be felt by every Indian that it is his duty to bear it. One thing I may point out about Delhi itself. It has provided certain stalls recently near the Red Fort. I went to that site yesterday and on enquiry from the stall-holders I was told—I cannot vouch for its truth but I have no reason to doubt it—that a stall 8ft. x 8ft. carried a rent of Rs. 85 per month. That made me suspect whether it was a profit-making business concern that was being run there in the name of helping the refugees. I inquired further and was told that the Committee had acquired that piece of land on lease for five years and the further expenditure that had been incurred would perhaps be included; the whole thing had been spread over a term of two years and then an average had been arrived at and this Rs. 85 per month had been worked out. That is very good. But if all the outlay is to be recovered in two years what about the income for the next three years? I should like to know from the Honourable Minister if in the name of helping the refugees this is going to be made a profit-making business; whether this is the spirit of sympathy for the refugees who are all destitute, poor and homeless. As has been said, the problem is colossal and the task is gigantic.

but in spite of that this Government has to bear it and solve it. These millions have been displaced; they have gone through unheard-of sufferings and undergone many privations. But it is the faltering, plausless and wavering policy of Government that has added to their difficulties. It has been alleged and admitted that none of these refugees resorted to begging. They only want facilities to earn an honest living and a shelter, however small it may be. Certainly it is the business of Government to provide facilities for these refugees to settle down. After housing the second thing is to help them to take up useful and productive avocations. They are allowed to sit at one place but are pushed out further as the older business men in the vicinity do not like their presence there as their own business is affected. From same place they are to be turned out because the beauty of that place is spoilt; they must go out from still another place as their tongue is coarse and their way of living is rough.

There are hundred and one things that are being used to make out a case that these refugees should go out of the metropolitan city. The refugees do feel like that. They have not taken pleasure in coming to this city and they were not looking for an opportunity for rushing to Delhi. It is only under compulsion that they are sticking on. You can very well imagine the fate of a family with seven or eight members. With the present cost of living, a refugee wage-earner has to make up three or four Rupees a day to provide bread for his dependent. Every town in the East Punjab is over-crowded. Finding that conditions are not congenial even here, some of them have gone back. Certainly, there are others who are coming still, as rightly or wrongly some nervousness or even panic is being felt in the border towns. If our Government could infuse confidence in the people that they were ready for any contingency that may arise, then, the rush to Delhi may not be so great. Even now, the pressure can be relieved and it could be lessened at least, if the East Punjab Government would decide to shift its headquarters to Amritsar. If the West Punjab Government can have Lahore as its headquarters, surely East Punjab can choose Amritsar for this purpose. I am confident that this would have a great reassuring effect to relieve the present pressure. It is true that Delhi cannot absorb all the people that have come and are still pouring in. The failure of the East Punjab Government finally to decide the site for its capital, some apathy on the part of some towns outside the Punjab to receive refugees and the delay in putting forward a definite policy so far have added to the difficulties of the Government as well as of the refugees. A more sympathetic policy with a definite plan is needed to solve this tangle. I must admit that the Government has done, as I have already said, much and it is absolutely necessary that it should do more. Much more can be done if the real mind is there.

**Shri B. Das** (Orissa: General): How can we make the East Punjab Ministers work? They do not select their capital site nor make effort to build it.

**Sardar Hukam Singh**: I am telling the House that this is not the only problem. There are other factors contributing to this pressure. I do not say that this Government could decide the capital of East Punjab. These are the several factors that have contributed to this problem.

I again emphasise that the refugees are prepared to go back and they do like to go back. It is for this Government to afford facilities and create circumstances in which the refugees could go back. It might be that for the present there is no scope and there is no likelihood of their going back soon. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen of India to help them in their resettlement. I would request the Honourable Minister to look into the matter, not with this Bill alone, but with further measures so that they may be re-settled very quickly.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai** (Madras: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that a long debate has taken place on this subject; many speakers have spoken. I had no intention to speak originally, but I felt that I would be failing in my duty if I did not get up and contradict some of the statements that were made during the course of the speeches by some members.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi** (East Punjab: General): Regarding your own province?

**Shrimati G. Durgabai**: May be; there are other matters also. I have heard one member say that there must be sincerity and a genuine heart in whatever we do and so long as these are absent, there is no good of saying that we are anxious to tackle this refugee rehabilitation problem. The speech was in Hindi; from what I could claim to have understood, I can make out that this was the statement made. I really ask the member whether in what all the Government of India have done and the efforts they have made in the direction of rehabilitating the refugees, he has found this genuine heart and sincerity lacking anywhere and whether their efforts, actions and achievements were not concrete expressions of their heart?

Another member I have heard saying that Delhi has taken all the burden on its head, and the other provinces like Bombay, Madras and U.P.—I do not know whether he has actually mentioned the name of U.P.—I heard him also say U.P.—have refused to take these refugees. Sometime ago, I put a question to the Minister in-charge of Relief and Rehabilitation whether it was not a fact that Madras along with other provinces had agreed to absorb a great number of refugees, nearly one lakh. Everybody is aware that there was a conference of provincial Premiers here and they held discussions. They were definitely asked to share the burden and I know definitely that Madras has agreed to absorb a great number. In reply to my question, the Minister was kind enough to state that it was a fact that Madras had agreed. Then I asked him why only a few hundreds, 700 or 800, or never at any time more than 1,000 were found in Madras and others were not able to go, whether it was the fault of the Government in not being able to send them or where the fault lay. The Honourable Minister was kind enough to say that it was on account of the unwillingness and unpreparedness on the part of the refugees to go. I ask my brother and sister refugees whether they would not do well to adjust themselves to circumstances and whether difficulties with regard to language and other things would stand in their way. It is true we have all found that Delhi is over-crowded. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said that Delhi's burden is more than it could bear; it is true and we have endorsed that. I would really ask the Government of India to see that these refugees adjust themselves to the circumstances prevailing and unmindful of the difficulties with regard to language and other things, they should be prepared to go and see that the distribution is made even. I also say that the Government of India had done their very best. We are all aware of the legislation that we have made. I am told that we have spent very nearly 100 and odd crores for rehabilitating these refugees or we are going to spend more. Every person in this House is very anxious to help them and stand by them. I can say this with great confidence that when Mr. Neogy was in charge of this portfolio, I happened to discuss these problems with him and he showed great anxiety to do his very best and now I do not think that we can find a greater friend and a servant than Mr. Mohanlal Saksena. He is always anxious to do his very best to help and stand by these refugees. We all know how he struggles hard from morning till evening and even late in the night. These refugees also must know that they have got to co-operate and join their hands with the Minister who is very anxious to do his very best. Whatever legislation had been undertaken and whatever plans have been made to help and stand by the refugees, the House

is always with them and they never said 'no' to them. Other problems could be allowed to lie idle; other schemes were allowed to lie idle, but we have always given first priority to this problem of rehabilitating the refugees. I cannot resist the temptation in mentioning one fact that is, with regard to the work done.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is not the honourable member straying away from the question of land acquisition? I would suggest that she confines herself to the subject under discussion.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** The honourable member is defending the Madras Government.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** These are the points which I wanted to present before

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** They are irrelevant and they need not be answered.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** These are the points which I wanted to present before the House now. Because I heard an honourable member speaking in that way, I thought that it would be my duty to say this.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me tell you frankly that I was not prepared for this debate or the turn it has taken. I know that no question is more nearer to the hearts of members here than this and I would have welcomed a discussion on this question and I was hoping that on the non-official resolution we will have a general discussion and I had all the material here to lay before the House and to acquaint it as to what the Government has done and what it proposes to do; but I had hoped Sir, that you will at least rule out all those points that have been raised regarding the work of rehabilitation, but still as certain points have been made, I feel it my duty to briefly reply to them.

Let me tell you, Sir, that so far as the Government is concerned, the Government considers its responsibility to rehabilitate every single refugee who has come from Pakistan. Not only that, we have also undertaken the responsibility of rehabilitating the refugees who have come from urban areas as far as possible in urban areas. We have also given the assurance that as far as possible, refugees coming from one area will be settled in the same areas, but we can not promise to settle those refugees who want to be settled in Delhi or Lucknow or in one particular place to settle them there. It has been said that "the doors" of certain provinces have been closed and a grievance has been made out of that here. But I would like to tell the honourable member who has made that grievance to consider it for himself, is it or is it not a fact that the gates of Punjab itself have been closed on the refugees coming from other provinces, notwithstanding that they are neighbouring states, for instance, Bahawalpur, refugees cannot get land in the East Punjab, because they do not happen to be Punjabees or of Punjabee extraction? I know that in this manner the question has been made more complicated, but still the Government of India is prepared to accept the position as it is and we have not tried to interfere with the policy followed by the East Punjab Provincial Government.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** Is it not a joint policy?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I know it is a joint policy, but I say it has been accepted because we felt that the other policy could not be pushed through.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** He should have no grievance against the Punjab Government.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The other honourable member is having a grievance that the doors of other Provinces have been closed on

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others and so I am just pointing this by way of justification. If you yourself close the doors on the refugees from a province, you cannot complain that the United Provinces which has already got 6 or 7 lakhs of refugees do not want to take any more. That is the point that I wanted to make and still I say, as I have said many times, that no refugee is going to be sent out from one particular province where he has gone. All that we can do is that we want to plan for the rehabilitation and this planning means accepting to certain conditions and if those conditions are not accepted by the refugees, then it becomes very difficult for any Government to help the refugees to settle down.

Then the other impression that has gone abroad is that all those who were engaged in the profession of shop-keeping, they have to be rehabilitated in the profession of shop-keeping and lawyers have to be rehabilitated as lawyers and this is not possible. We must know that before we can sell anything, you must produce it and therefore the assumption that is generally made that if we can give some money to these people and some place to sit, they will be able to make a living out of it or to settle down, I think, is not true. Those persons who have been working as petty shop-keepers in Delhi have come to me and have told me that they were engaged in doing some petty job and they have used up all their savings; they have sold their gold. So the very fact that they are there does not mean that they have been rehabilitated. Therefore we must understand that it is not possible for this country or for any province or any state to have all shop-keepers and no producers especially when those people who have gone from here were mostly artisans and cultivators and therefore we have to begin with this assumption that if we want to provide for all everyone shall have to produce something.

Another grievance has been made by another honourable member that I had called the lawyers "Parasites". I may inform the House that I have never used any such term, but a great number of lawyers came in deputation, not in Satyagraha style,—I can meet everybody and I do meet everybody,—but I do not know where the honourable member got this information from. They came to me and wanted a loan of Rs. 5,000 each. They wanted to settle in Delhi and they wanted a loan of Rs. 5,000 each. I at once enquired what were the changes of their rehabilitation and they said that 225 muslim lawyers have gone away to Pakistan and a large number of refugees have come, they will have work. Sir, that means that the Government has to provide loans to the refugees and settle them and inspite of their settling down, they must fight and engage lawyers to argue about, so that they may be rehabilitated. That means the Government has to finance the lawyers for settling down and I told them we could not give them loans for the simple reason that it was not possible for the Government to give you a loan. For Delhi alone the total amount which was recommended by the Advisory Committee came to a crore and 65 lakhs and the provision in the budget was only 15 lakhs out of which 2 lakhs had already been advanced. When this matter came to me for consideration, I enquired from the Finance Ministry how much we can get and I was told "not more than 8 or 4 lakhs." Then I enquired how much of that money was to be recovered and everybody who had anything to do with it said that not more than 20 per cent. of this loan was going to be recovered. Then I asked how many of them were going to be rehabilitated and I was told, not many. Part of this money would be used up in paying loans, part of it would be taken by the middlemen and the balance will be used by the refugees as they have used up all their savings. I had to take a decision and it was that it was not possible to give individual loans and therefore, I decided upon this scheme of co-operative society. It has been said: "How can a shop-keeper who wants to start a shopping trade get a loan from a co-operative society"? It is very simple. In the Lajpat Rai Market a co-operative credit society has been opened and as I have said I have already appointed a Co-

operative Board and it has got on its Board many members who know something of co-operation. They will decide that out of 1500 or 1700 shop-keepers how many are to be cloth dealers, and how many are to have in oilman's stores? It is not possible that every one could be engaged in selling cloth. You know that when the cloth license system starts again, many of them will have no work. After that is decided, it will be found out as to how many persons shall be advanced the money. We have already applications which have been scrutinised. From amongst them shop-keepers will be selected and they will receive loans only if they become members of the Co-operative Credit Society.

Similarly in the matter of doctors. You may say how can the doctors start co-operatives. I have such a scheme. I do not want to announce Government schemes. I want to put them through. I have a scheme for co-operative health centres and I hope if that experiment succeeds to be able to rehabilitate many doctors. There are 400 doctors and every doctor applied for Rs. 5,000 loan and the lawyers applied for a similar amount each. From 1920 the late Mahatma Gandhi had been warning us against baniagiri and the babu-giri. These were the biggest curses of the British Government and if people still wanted jobs which have... ..

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** Have you done that in any other province?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not know of any other province. But when Government money has to be spent for these people, we must know how we are using that money.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** I mean the bania business!

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Mahatma Gandhi told us that we had to take to small cottage industries. The middleman has to go. We must have co-operative societies. Of course Government wants to make an effort and as the trend of legislation shows that we must.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** But Mahatma Gandhi wanted you to get only, Rs. 500 each!

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I want my friend to answer this. How is he going to make Rs. 15 lakhs into Rs. 1,65,00,000? If my honourable friend, who is a financier, can do this, he will have helped me a great deal and he would then not criticise. So I told these lawyers. I have a list where I can show how many lawyers have been taken in the different ministries of the Government of India. The other day I replied to a question in this House in this connection. Some of them have been absorbed in the provinces and others still may be absorbed. But it is not possible to absorb all these lawyers. This is the report from every province. The biggest problem is . . . .

**Shri H. V. Kamath (C.P. and Berar: General):** Are lawyers, Sir, lawyers or liars!

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I do not claim to know much of the English language. I consider them lawyers and not liars as he perhaps considers them!

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I see.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** About the housing scheme, I admit that the first thing that a refugee requires is a plot of land or a place he can call his own. Unless he has a plot of land or a place where he can set up his house, I do not think him to be settled. When we were making allocations to different provinces my scheme was as follows. If there are 70 lakhs of refugees, assuming an average family consists of five persons, I wanted that about 14 lakh plots and houses should be found and I have asked each provincial Government to do that and they are doing it. But again, the problem is that, as I have said, all the cities of East Punjab, are crowded. My information

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is that in Patiala State there are 8,000 houses evacuated by the Muslims. I know that people are not going there.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** What about Delhi?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Similarly in Orissa. They had made arrangements to receive 10,000 refugees and they were waiting and waiting and no one went. Dr. Katju said that every time he received a message that some special train was coming, no train came and they spent lakhs on arrangements.

At least a lakh of people can be settled in Coorg. Government is prepared to help but people are not prepared to go beyond Delhi and the western districts of U. P. If people were prepared to go throughout the United Provinces, it would have been easier to accommodate many more people even in the United Provinces.

There is one thing more which I want to tell the members of the House as well as the refugees in general: that no Government, however strong, no Minister however capable or able, can help them unless they are prepared to help themselves. No Government can meet a big calamity like the present one unless the whole nation is prepared to shoulder the responsibility: and I must say that every Minister in the Government of India, from the Prime Minister downwards has got the welfare of the refugees and their speedy rehabilitation nearest to their heart and the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister have been taking a keen interest in this matter. Therefore, so far as the Government of India is concerned, we are trying to take the earliest possible measures to provide houses to them, but to begin with with plots. As for putting up houses, the total cost of housing schemes as worked out in the Ministry comes to 800 to 900 crores: that is if we were to build all the houses. Then there is the difficulty of building material. So we may begin with having a number of houses being pucca built, some kutcha and others in the form of tents. But within a limited time, every refugee should have a plot of land which he can call his or her own where he can settle down for good. As long as he does not get that he considers himself unsettled. I know that however rich or comfortable a person may be, the very fact that he does not know what is to be his future the next day is bound to upset him. Therefore I fully sympathise with and appreciate the attitude of refugees.

As regards co-operative housing societies, I may inform the House and the honourable member himself, that so far as the Government is concerned, it is prepared to give them whatever assistance they want. But to begin with everyone wants land inside Delhi. That cannot be done. We have come to a decision so far as the present scheme is concerned. We are going to give these plots of land to individuals and not to societies, and even so we have priorities, and those who are employed in Delhi and in camps will have the first priority: others will be next. For those who are gainfully employed we hope to find a plot or a house in Delhi.

A complaint has been made about the charges. I do not know about the Delhi market. My friend Deshbandhu Gupta has informed me that the rent of shops nearby is Rs. 50. But whatever it may be, if the honourable member can prove that the rent is higher than it should be, I think the municipality and the Minister-in-charge of this portfolio, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, will consider the point. It should also be borne that while these shops were being built other shops were put up by night. Some of the members must have seen that with Kitson lamps these structures were put up. But they have been unoccupied for three months.

I think the Municipal Committee as well as the Health Ministry will be prepared to consider the question. So far as the plots of land are concerned

we are not going to charge even the cost on maintenance or improvement. For the first five years we are going to realise only the cost of acquisition and the interest thereon for five years. For the next 15 years we will realise the cost of improvement. The terms are very easy and the refugees and their representatives agree that they could not be more favourable.

As regards employment, as I have said it is not possible to provide employment in the same vocation which they followed in Pakistan. By having more shops and putting them on road sides we do provide them with some employment, but it is not going to rehabilitate them. We should give up that delusion. They have to produce something. A vocational training centre has been started at Nizamuddin where 300 young men are just now learning different trades and they are expected to earn Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per day within three or six months. Something like that we are going to do everywhere. We had one vocational training centre in Kurukshetra and that has been taken to the interior in East Punjab. We have got another at Tehar, one at Delhi another we propose to have in Ajmer and similarly in other provinces as well. We are giving scholarships of Rs. 45 per month to 10,000 trainees who are being trained in labour centres. It is not as if we do not want to help them. We want to help them in such a way that they may help in production rather than simply add to the number of distributors and other professions which do not produce. I will not call them parasites but I would certainly say that society can bear only a limited number of such persons—whether government servants, lawyers or others. The economic life of any society can not bear too many whose vocation is not to produce but simply to live on production by others and that is what I say today and I am prepared to say the same anywhere.

Something has been said about the treatment meted out to the refugees and the hardness that has been shown to them. Some reference was also made to picketing at my house. When I took up this work I did so with considerable hesitation, not that I considered it a thankless task but because it was so gigantic and the people have suffered so much. During the last twenty eight years I have become used to such jobs in which we never expected any thanks. I took up the job because it provided an opportunity of serving my countrymen and women who have been uprooted from their hearths and homes. I know that they have undergone a great deal of suffering. Even to listen to their harrowing tales sickens one. I can understand how Mr. Neogy must have felt about it, when he heard such harrowing tales. Anybody would break down after hearing such stories. But when you have to do a job you have to harden your hearts sometimes. So far as the attitude of Government is concerned, we are prepared to consider all reasonable suggestions for formulating schemes of rehabilitation. After all everybody is liable to commit mistakes and if they are pointed out I would be the first to acknowledge the mistake and retrace my steps. But if anybody expects that by pressure tactics he can change me or change the government and deviate it from the right course I think he would be labouring under a mistaken delusion. That is all that I want to say. It is not that we do not realise the sufferings of the refugees. We are all aware of them. But when the roads are crowded, what does it mean? You do not realise how much strain it means to the health authorities and others to keep up the health of the city in a proper condition. It is a great tribute to Mr. Neogy and other Ministries that while evacuating millions of people in such a short time, even in camps the rate of mortality was even less than the average rate of mortality in the country. We know what has happened in Pakistan, how hundreds of thousands of persons like Meos have died for want of proper care. I know we have not been able to do what the refugees expect and what they should have but you have to bear in mind, as I said in my opening speech, the magnitude of the task the Government had to do and especially when the Government machinery was

[Shri Mohan Lal Saksena]

not geared to that kind of work. It has been pointed out by my honourable friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena and others that the officers of the Government are corrupt. I admit some are corrupt but I have to make the best use of the present machinery. The moment I took over I had to check up the tools with which I had to work. I did my best to change the conditions. I may inform the House that during the last 2½ months I have been in office three or four sections in my ministry have already gone because they had no work. I had to be hard-hearted I know. Many of them were refugees, lawyers and old government servants. It was brought to my notice that I might keep them on; but I would be failing in my duty if I retained a single superfluous person who had no work, because that would be clogging the wheel of Government machine and impairing its efficiency. Not only that I had to sanction the prosecution of a number of them, I had also to remove some of them. I know certain departments have not been able to do much. It is very easy to say that this is not a solution but I would like Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena to point out what the solution is. I also felt that it would be much better to make it the concern of the Central Government and to enforce a uniform scheme throughout the country but as was pointed out land is a provincial subject and without the co-operation of the Provincial Governments you cannot do much. After all this has been there for some time and it is not easy to change it now at this stage. If we change our plans now it would mean more delay and greater suffering and hardship to the refugees. Therefore it is not so easy to make the changes as have been suggested by my honourable friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. In the circumstances I want to reiterate what as I said when I took charge while answering the large number of messages of congratulation I received. I thanked every one of them but at the same time I told them that the time for congratulation was yet to come. The time for congratulation will be when the problem of rehabilitation has been liquidated as also the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation. That shall be the day when I shall deserve the congratulation of my friends and well-wishers. I have accepted this great task in the confidence and in the hope that I would get the active co-operation of my friends as well as the co-operation of the leaders of the refugees. As I said no minister, no government can do much without such co-operation. If they co-operate I think much can be done. Rehabilitation takes a long time; it is a tardy process just as the building of a house takes time. My friend Mr. Sidhva has congratulated me for expediting the building programme but the schemes were there. The Ministry had been working on them. Mr. Neogy had given attention to them in the midst of his other multifarious engagements. Therefore because he sees that the buildings are going up now when I am in the Ministry he must not presume that it was simply because of me. The schemes were there and it is just possible that I might have hustled them here and there. It is not that I have begun it afresh. I am one of those who admire Mr. Neogy and I know that it was a very difficult job to have begun in those days when the Ministry had to begin from scratch. I think every member of the House should be grateful, and especially the refugees, for what Mr. Neogy has done. After all, when there is a fire, the first concern of everyone is to pull out every one who is in the midst of fire instead of making arrangements for the medical treatment of those who have been taken out. What Mr. Neogy was doing was to take out those persons who were in Pakistan and who were crying for help and succour. I know what the position was. Even now there are in West Punjab thousands of persons and they want that they should be taken out from there. There are persons in Sind who want to be taken out. Then there is the problem of East Bengal. Those who have come here can even think of going back to Pakistan, but those who are there want that they should be taken out from there at all costs—whether they are placed on roads or anywhere else.

Sir, I have taken so much time of the House; I know it was not necessary for the purposes of my Bill. As for the Bill certain amendments have been suggested and I will consider them when they are moved in the House. In other Provinces there are already similar Acts, and we have already an Ordinance. I believe there have been no complaints that this Ordinance has not worked properly. Of course there has been a complaint about the administration of a certain land which is used for an agricultural college or medical college, but Chaudhuri Sahib did not complain that the Ordinance has not worked properly. So far as the working of this Ordinance by the Ministry or of the Acts by the Provincial Governments for the purpose of rehabilitating refugees is concerned, if any complaint is brought to my notice it will receive immediate attention. Surely it cannot be the purpose of the Rehabilitation Department to uproot one person simply to rehabilitate another. That will not be meeting the problem or solving it. Therefore, special care will be taken by the officers who exercise powers under this Act to see that no unnecessary hardship is caused and that no person is uprooted because of requisition of lands under this Act.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On a point of information, the Honourable Minister in the concluding portion of his speech stated that on assuming office he found that a bit or a part of the machinery was corrupt and that he had prosecuted some officers and was instituting proceedings against some others. Could he tell us how many officers were prosecuted, how many were sacked and what charges were proved against them?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** That may be reserved for some other occasion. It is not quite relevant though it is incidental.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the speedy acquisition of land for the resettlement of displaced persons, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

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

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

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

*The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock,  
Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar) in the Chair.*

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

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I want your permission to move the amendment standing in the name of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain. It has been wrongly typed and I wish to move it in the correct form.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member cannot move another member's amendment, but if he wants to move it as his own I have no objection; I am prepared to waive notice.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill, the following be added at the end:  
'and any encumbrance which may have been extinguished under section 5 shall revive'."

According to clause 5 when notice of acquisition is published under clause 4 the land shall vest in the Provincial Government free from all encumbrances.

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi]

Now according to clause 6 the land is revertible to the original owner after objections are filed and the case decided. The amendment seeks to revive those encumbrances when it reverts. The amendment is clear and I need not take the time of the House over it.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Sir, I accept it.

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

"That in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 of the Bill, the following be added at the end: and any encumbrance which may have been extinguished under section 5 shall revive."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

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

"That to part (e) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the following Provisos be added:

'Provided that the market value referred to in clause first of sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act shall be deemed to be the market value of such land on the date of publication of the notice under section 3, or on the 1st day of September, 1939, with an addition of 40 per cent., whichever is less:

Provided further that where such land has been held by the owner thereof under a purchase made before the first day of April 1948, but after the first day of September, 1939, by a registered document, or a decree for pre-emption between the aforesaid dates, the compensation shall be the price actually paid by the purchaser or the amount on payment of which he may have acquired the land in the decree for pre-emption, as the case may be.'

The House is already committed to the principle of paying compensation above 40 per cent. of the price prevailing in 1939 in another Bill which has been passed by the House some time back in connection with the temporary acquisition of property. I think the House will realise that it would be unfair if we were to pay compensation at the rate of the price prevailing in 1939, because since then not only has the value of the rupee gone down, but it will be a very great hardship to acquire land for governmental purposes at such short notice and without giving proper compensation. We have already denied the compensation of 15 per cent. extra which is provided in the Land Acquisition Act, and we have further denied the market value which would have been very high if we had taken the prices that might have prevailed in 1939. So, as a matter of compromise, this amendment will I think meet with the approval of the House. We have already laid down the principle in this respect in another Bill. So, I do not think there will be any objection taken to this amendment.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Sir, I accept this amendment.

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

"That to part (e) of sub-clause (1) of clause 7 of the Bill the following Provisos be added:

'Provided that the market value referred to in clause first of sub-section (1) of section 26 of the said Act shall be deemed to be the market value of such land on the date of publication of the notice under section 3, or on the 1st day of September, 1939, with an addition of 40 per cent., whichever is less:

Provided further that where such land has been held by the owner thereof under a purchase made before the first day of April 1948, but after the first day of September, 1939, by a registered document, or a decree for pre-emption between the aforesaid dates, the compensation shall be the price actually paid by the purchaser or the amount on payment of which he may have acquired the land in the decree for pre-emption, as the case may be.'

The motion was adopted.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I beg to move:

"That to sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, the following Explanation be added:

*Explanation.*—Notwithstanding the extinction of any encumbrance under section 5, the person who held such encumbrance shall be deemed to be a person entitled to compensation."

This amendment also speaks for itself; and I need not take the time of the House. The meaning is quite clear. I only want that when the arbitrator distributes the compensation amongst persons who deserve to get the compensation, the one whose encumbrance on the property has extinguished might also be counted as one of the claimants. Although this meaning can be drawn at present, and perhaps in the list of those who have been mentioned here that person might also be included, still I want to make it absolutely clear so that even though encumbrance does not exist on the land the man who has lent money or under whose mortgage this land was might also benefit while getting the compensation.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Amendment moved:

"That to sub-clause (2) of clause 7 of the Bill, the following Explanation be added:

*Explanation.*—Notwithstanding the extinction of any encumbrance under section 5, the person who held such encumbrance shall be deemed to be a person entitled to compensation."

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Sir, I am afraid I am not prepared to accept this amendment for the simple reason that this is likely to delay the proceedings. But if you look to clause 8 later on, you will find that it says:

"8. *Payment of compensation.*—The compensation awarded shall be paid by the competent authority to the person entitled thereto according to the award.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto."

So, when the money is paid any person who has got a claim against that can just claim it, and that money can be kept in the Court. But if the provision is made here then it will mean that if there are three or four mortgages then everybody has to be made a party which will delay proceedings; if one of them is not a party he may come later on and say that the proceedings be set aside. Therefore, I think it will not be in the interests of speedy acquisition of land. So, I do not accept this amendment.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I do not press it. I beg leave to withdraw the amendment.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

The amendment was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

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

"That Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Assam: General):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had almost taken a vow of silence and I thought I will break it when I will find yourself in the Chair. It is so very difficult, however large you may loom, it is so very difficult to catch the eye of the Chair sometimes, that one gets even despaired of having a chance of speaking even till the end. Sir, I would just like to say only one thing. On this side of the House and in front of me, sit persons of top ranks, leaders and speakers representing all sexes, and if at times you direct your eye towards us more often than usual, I am sure, Sir, you will not be very much disappointed because on this side of the House also there are speakers who can possibly from time to time . . .

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** May I tell the honourable member that eleven persons had already spoken when he came at the fag end of the discussion as we were about to conclude? I never thought I would miss the beautiful words and the speech of my honourable friend and I welcome it.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Thank you, Sir, you will not be disappointed.

Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. I think, Sir, this is another of the noble efforts of the Government to do their best for relief and rehabilitation of the unfortunate refugees. I should have spoken—and I would like to speak even now—in more eulogistic terms of my friend, the Honourable Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, who since he assumed his office did not allow much time to rest and who has worked with untiring zeal for the redress of the difficulties of the refugees, but I would not do so because I think after the load of praises which he has got from my honourable friend Shrimati Durgabai he would not very much like me to add to the glory with which he has already been rewarded.

It has been said by so many that the refugees only form 2 per cent. of the population of the plain areas to which they have migrated, and it is rather surprising, the critics say, that 98 per cent. of the population could not, even during the course of a whole year, rehabilitate them properly. They say the policy which has hitherto been followed was a policy of relief only, which tended to make the refugees parasites, but I could say this with utmost confidence that the refugees do not want to become parasites. They want to work, so that they may get their living and it is only facilities of work and shelter which they require. I think this Bill is an indication that the Government is going to give most serious attention to rehabilitate them quickly. It depends upon the efforts which the Provincial Governments will make under this Bill. As a matter of fact, the entire responsibility has been left on their shoulders and it will not be out of place for me, I think, to mention that it is the duty of every province under the Union to do their best in this matter.

I am afraid there has been a certain misunderstanding with regard to the Province of Assam. It has been said that it is the only province which has not so far taken charge of any refugees. The door of Assam is never closed to refugees, but fortunately or unfortunately friends from Punjab do not appreciate the hilly climate of the province and being used to better condition of living they could neither get proper food nor proper shelter in the province of Assam, but the problem of refugees from Eastern Bengal has become an urgent one and I can say this with confidence, that if it were necessary for the Province of Assam to accommodate the people from Eastern Bengal, it will not be found lacking. The only thing that the Government of India will have to care of is to give them proper vocation. There is very little agricultural land in the province of Assam. Most of it has been already taken up by immigrants from Mymensingh during the last four or five years. If the refugees are sent to Assam, it may not be necessary so much to acquire land

for purposes of giving them accommodation but in order to get them a living, so the Government of India must invest a large sum of money and find employment for them.

I consider there is very little to comment on this Bill. This Bill contains very salutary provisions and the fact that my honourable friend Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad has not risen during the course of the discussion of this Bill is an ample proof to support my contention that there is very little to comment on this Bill. The only thing that I desire to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to is sub-clause (2) of clause 3 which says:

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall empower the provincial government to acquire any land which is being used for the purpose of a school, orphanage or hospital or is being used exclusively for the purpose of religious worship."

This is quite all right as far as it goes, but I should have added something else. I should have added to this:

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall empower the provincial government to acquire any land which belongs to a person who has no other land except the land which is sought to be acquired."

I am sure, Sir, it is not the intention of this Legislature to oust anybody from the land and make him completely landless in order to give land to refugees. This may be made perfectly clear at the time of framing rules by the Provincial Governments. I am sure it is not the intention of the Government to acquire land of any person who has no other land. Otherwise, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 would have been quite sufficient. That Act empowers the Government to acquire any land and oust a man even though he may not have any other land, because that is acquired for public purposes. This law which my friend has promulgated now is much milder than the Land Acquisition Act itself. There are many provisions here which are much milder than those of the Land Acquisition Act. This Bill does not want to take recourse to compulsory acquisition, to turn out people from land and make them landless. Therefore, I welcome this Bill and I suppose we begin a new chapter in the work of rehabilitation and in the course of a year, I believe, much of the complaints which are now made on the score of rehabilitation of refugees will disappear. I wish the Honourable Minister god-speed.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have to say one word only in reply to what has been said by my friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri. He says that he would like a provision to be made in this Bill that the land of a person who has no other land should not be acquired. I would like him to visualise a case, for instance, where we had to acquire certain land here for manufacturers' co-operatives in Delhi and it was about 900 or 1,000 bighas and then in the course of that there were certain patches of waste land here and there which may belong to a person who may not have any other land. That land also had to be acquired. Of course, it will be borne in mind that as far as possible he will be given other land, but if we make a provision like that, it will not be possible for us to acquire land for these co-operatives. If we take a piece of land which belongs to one man, who does not own any other land, then I think it will not be unjustified because by that we are going to provide employment to as many as 25,000 refugees and that too within six months. So, I am sorry I cannot accept the suggestion he made, but as I have already said in an earlier speech, it will be remembered that nobody should be unnecessarily disturbed who can otherwise be allowed to remain on his land.

I have nothing more to say. Whatever my friends have said of me only adds to my responsibility. I shall try to deserve what they have said and I can assure them that I shall not spare myself in discharging the great responsibility that has entrusted to me.

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

## DELHI AND AJMER-MERWARA LAND DEVELOPMENT BILL

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram** (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the preparation and execution of land development schemes, the reclamation of waste-land and the control of private forests and grass-land, in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

I do not propose to take much time in explaining the main provisions of this Bill. The House has got three other legislative measures before it and as this is a Bill on which there is not much of controversy I shall be as brief as is possible. The intention of this Bill is to set up some special machinery which may be capable of speedy formulation and speedy execution of such schemes for agricultural development of these two Centrally-administered provinces as are beyond the capacity of the individual agriculturists. As honourable members know, there are certain types of improvement schemes which

3.P.M. it is possible for each agriculturist to carry out with his own limited means. But there are other measures of improvement in which unless the co-operation of many agriculturists of a particular area is available and unless those schemes are in some way co-ordinated, the agriculturists do not get all the benefit that they can otherwise receive. If reference is made to clause 4 of the Bill, it will be found that most of the items included in it are of that character. Clause 4 says the Board, with regard to which I will make a reference presently, shall prepare land development schemes, providing for one or more of the following matters.

What are these matters? Preservation and improvement of soil; prevention of soil erosion; improvement of water supply by the utilization of water in rivers or rivulets, tube wells, boring or construction of wells conservation of rain water by constructing dams, or by use of power; improvement in the methods of cultivation; introduction of dry farming methods; supply of seed, improvement in the use of implements of agriculture, manure and fertilizers; development of horticulture and planting of fruit trees; reclamation of land lying waste through water-logging, accumulation of sand, growth of jungle, soil erosion etc. And so there are a number of measures which require co-ordinated effort. The idea is that a Board should be set up which is free from the usual routine and red tapism and it should be provided with adequate funds. This Board will prepare schemes for agricultural improvement. These schemes for improvement will go for careful scrutiny to a specially appointed enquiry officer who would enquire from all the persons affected by these co-ordinated schemes as to what they have to say about them, how far they have any difficulties to apprehend, how those difficulties can be overcome, and to what extent they themselves will be able to carry out those improvements with aid from Government. After all these enquiries are made, the schemes will be put through. The agency which is to carry out these schemes is on the whole a specialist agency. As members will see from section 3 the Board is to have a Chairman who will be a whole-time officer; then there are to be two official members who will be experts in matters relating to agriculture or irrigation. We are associating with this Board of specialists non-official agency also, because we want to carry the people with us in any schemes that may come to be formulated and executed. There is an amendment of which notice has been given about an hour ago, suggesting that the non-official members should represent agriculturists. I can assure the mover that every care will be taken that

those non-officials who are appointed on the Board are those who can contribute the best from the point of view of agricultural development of the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. Then there are one or two other provisions to which I think I might draw pointed attention.

It is possible that some of the owners of land may not fully co-operate in the schemes that may come to be formulated. We have, therefore, provided that if there are any who are not prepared to carry out those improvements, which are of a co-ordinated nature, which affect the entire area, then Government will carry out those improvements at the cost of the individual agriculturist and recover that cost as land revenue.

There are certain waste areas in both these provinces and the proposal is to take charge of those waste lands for a number of years, to develop them and again hand them back to the original owners of those waste lands and for the period that they will remain with the Government, the proposal is to give them some amount of compensation.

These, Sir, are the main provisions of the Bill. The Bill when it came up before the Select Committee was fully gone into and very considerable alterations were made to suit the agriculturists and popular point of view, and as you will notice, the Select Committee's report is unanimous and until an hour ago, there was no amendment to the Bill. I assume from this that there is not much of a controversy about this Bill. I might inform the House that the Bill is more or less modelled on what is being done in some of the other countries, especially America, where in developing certain areas co-ordinated and conjoint action is necessary. Special Boards are set up consisting largely of experts and through official and non-official co-operation schemes are formulated and executed. The idea is to try to carry out a similar experiment here with the co-operation of the non-officials and try and utilize as far as possible the agency of co-operative societies for various schemes specially with regard to seed and a few other items in regard to which the co-operative agency may possibly be the best agency. I do not know how far within a limited time the Board may be able to show substantial results; very much depends upon the finances which it is able to secure and the co-operation which it receives from the agriculturists. But I hope that with the co-operation of the public something may result from this Bill. This is all that I have to say at this stage. I therefore move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the preparation and execution of land development schemes, the reclamation of waste-land and the control of private forests and grass-land, in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

پلڈت تھاکو داس بہارگو : جناب قیٹی سپیکر صاحب ! میں اس بل کا خیر مقدم کرتا ہوں اور میں سب سے اول بات جو عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ اس بل کے بنانے میں اور اس سے پہلے بل کے مقابلہ میں اس کو درست کرنے میں Select Committee نے بڑی محنت سے کام کیا ہے۔ لیکن Select Committee کو داد دینا میرے واسطے اتنا ضروری نہیں ہے جس قدر کہ Honourable Member in charge کے اس رویئے کی داد دینا کہ جو انہوں نے اس بل میں اختیار کیا ہے۔

جب اول روز Select Committee ہوئی تو یہ واضح ہو گیا کہ پروانا بل اس قسم کا نہیں ہے کہ جو ہمارے پورے مطلب کا ہو۔ جب جناب منسٹر صاحب کی خدمت

[پلڈت تھاکر داس بہارگو]

میں یہ عرض کیا گیا تو انہوں نے prestige کا خیال نہ کر کے چہسے کہ پرانے department کہا کرتے تھے اس رویے کو خیر باد کہا اور ایک Sub-Committee بنا دی اور اس کو یہ اختیار دیا کہ اس بل کو نئے سرے سے تھالا جائے اور جہاں ترمیم کی ضرورت ہو وہاں ترمیم کی جائے۔ چنانچہ اس سب کمیٹی (Sub-Committee) کا ایک Member میں تھا۔ ایک لالہ دیہی بندھو صاحب اور ایک پلڈت مکھن بہاری لال صاحب تھے۔ ہم نے ملکر اس بل کا نیا تھانچہ بنایا اور اس کے بنانے کے بعد جو چھڑ Non-official opinion نے یعنی ہم نے چائی اسی طرح اپنی مرضی کے مطابق اس کو بنایا اور شائد یہ اپنی طرح کا پہلا بل ہے جس کے اندر Select Committee کے ممبروں کو اس قدر پورا اختیار اس بل کو اچھی طرح بنانے کا ملا ہو اتنی latitude کسی اور بل میں نہیں ملی ہوگی۔

میں اس بات کی داد دیتا ہوں کہ Non-official opinion کو بل کے ترمیم کرنے کا سوال ہے منسٹر صاحب نے اس کو پورا کیا ہے۔

مجھے اُمید ہے کہ جہاں تک Agriculture Department کا سوال ہے وہ لوگوں کی مرضی کے مطابق کام کریگا اور ہماری ضرور ترقی ہوگی۔

اس بل کے اندر administration کے طریقہ کے متعلق ساری تبدیلی کی گئی ہے۔ پہلے بل میں Deputy Commissioner یا Collector صاحب Land Development Officer مقرر کئے گئے تھے۔ لیکن اب Land Development Commissioner ایک ایسے صاحب رکھے گئے ہیں جو Bureaucratic attitude of mind کے نہ ہوں اور جو نہ اس پرانی تجربہ بھی رکھتے ہوں اور جو نہ اس پرانی Bureaucratic attitude of mind کے نہ ہوں۔ یہ جو بل بنایا گیا ہے یہ بالکل نئی اور اجنبی میرواز کے لئے ہی مفید نہیں ہوگا۔ میری ناقص رائے میں تو ہم نے اس بل کو ایسی شکل دینے کی کوشش کی ہے کہ سارے ملک کے ایک ایک ضلع میں اس قسم کے model bill بنائے جائیں تاکہ ہر ضلع کے لوگوں کی needs کے مطابق وہاں District Councils بنیں اور وہ Councils ان معاملات کو جو دفعہ ۴ میں دئے گئے ہیں طے کر سکیں جیسا کہ ہم نے کیا ہے۔ اس دفعہ ۴ میں جسے خوب واضح کر دیا گیا ہے ہم نے اپنی طرف سے Agriculturists کی کسی بھی ضرورت کو باقی نہیں چھوڑا ہے جس کے بارے میں District authorities کو اس میں ترقی کرنے کا موقع نہ مل سکے۔ چنانچہ جو سب سے اول چھڑ ہے وہ پانی کی کسی ہے کہ وہاں Irrigation Facilities مہیا کی جائیں۔ اسی طرح manure وغیرہ کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔ میں نہیں چاہتا کہ جناب نے وقت کا جو پروگرام دو دن کے لئے ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھا ہے اس میں کسی طرح کی کوتاہی رہے جاوے۔ اس لئے میں زیادہ وقت نہ لیتے ہوئے سب دفعات کی طرف توجہ نہیں دلانا چاہتا۔ لیکن مختصراً میں یہ عرض کرنا

چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کا conceptual background وہ ہے جو کہ house Council کے Damodar valley کے واسطے رکھا ہے۔ Damodar valley کی جو Council بلٹکنی اکر اُس کا President اچھا کام کرے گا تو کامیابی ہوگی۔ میں یہ واضح کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کی کامیابی بھی اس قدر روپیہ پر یا non-official co-operation پر نہیں ہے جتنا اس کی ترقی کا انحصار Land Development Commissioner پر ہے۔ اگر سرکار کسی کام کے آدمی کو Land Development Commissioner مقرر کرے گی جس کو تجربہ ہو جس میں push اور drive ہو جو Agriculture کے problems کو سمجھتا ہو اور جو اُس علاقہ سے واقف ہو جس میں کام ہوگا تو مجھے اُمید ہے کہ وہ اس بل کو تھوڑے ہی روپیہ سے کامیاب کر دے گا۔ اور تھوڑے ہی non-official co-operation سے کامیاب کر دینا۔ اس میں تو non-official members کا بھی ذکر کیا گیا ہے لیکن non-official members کے ہوتے ہوئے بھی جو official members ہیں ان کا اُس بل میں زیادہ اقدار رکھا ہے۔ چنانچہ Land Development Commissioner اور دو ممبر official ہونگے۔ non-official members ان کی امداد کر سکتے ہیں۔ مہری رائے میں اب official اور non-official ممبران کی علیحدگی کا وقت ختم ہو چکا ہے اور سب نے مل کر کام کرنا ہے جیسا ابھی منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا ہے اس کی ترقی کا راز finances بھی ہیں۔ اس کی ذمہ داری کس کی ہوگی یہ بل میں درج نہیں کیا گیا ہے یہ بل میں ضرور provision ہے کہ provincial government direction دیکھی اور اُس کے مطابق عمل کیا جائے گا۔ چنانچہ جب سکیم مکمل ہو جائے گی تو مشتہر کی جائیگی۔ پھر ایک افسر مقرر کیا جائیگا وہ سب کے objections سن لے گا۔ اس کے بعد جب سکیم پکی ہو جائیگی تو اُس کی منظوری Central Government کو دیلی ہوگی۔ جب Central Government ساری scheme کی منظوری دے دیکھی تو اُمید کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اُس کے واسطے funds بھی مہیا کرے گی۔ اگر funds کی کمی رہی اور آج کل کی economic حالت کو دیکھتے ہوئے جو economic اور industrial experts کی رائے ہے اُس پر عمل کیا گیا کہ آئندہ ایسی schemes پر خرچ نہ کیا جائے تو یہ scheme کولڈ سٹوریج (cold storage) میں پڑ جائے گی اور دیس کو بڑا نقصان ہوگا۔ اور میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کرونگا کہ اس بل کا وہ حشر نہ ہونا چاہئیے۔ یہ ساری scheme دراصل آئندہ کے واسطے grow more food کی سکیم کی ایک جز ہے۔ آئندہ production بڑھانے اور عام آدمی کا standard of living اونچا کرنے کے لئے اس سکیم کو کامیاب کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

میں تو اس سے آگے چلونا۔ ابھی ہم نے ایک بل پاس کیا ہے۔ Land Acquisition

[پلڈت تھاکو داس بہارگو]

کا ایک بل پاس کیا ہے۔ تو اصلی چیز یہ ہے کہ Rehabilitation کے واسطے - یہاں کے لوگوں کے رہنے کے واسطے - اُن کی بھلائی کے واسطے - اور Displaced person کی بھلائی کے واسطے بھی یہی ایک سلسلہ ہے جس کے اندر Rehabilitation ہوگا۔ جس کے ذریعہ لوگوں کو Employment ملے گا اور جس کے ذریعہ production بھی زیادہ ہوگا۔ اگر صرف اس بل کو ہی right spirit سے work کیا جائے تو officials اور non-officials کے آپس میں ملکر کام کرنے سے اتنی ترقی ہوگی کہ جو چیز ہم چاہتے ہیں اُس کو حاصل کر سکیں گے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو روپیہ اس کے واسطے خرچ ہوگا تو یہ روپیہ ایسا ہوگا کہ جسے سوچ کی کرنیں پانی کو اٹھا کر میلہ کے روپ میں برساتی ہوں - ویسے ہی گورنمنٹ جو روپیہ اُس بل کے واسطے خرچ کرے گی تو جتنا روپیہ خرچ کیا جائے گا اُس سے کئی گنا دیش کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ اس لئے یہ خیال کرنا کہ اس میں کسی کی جائے ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا۔ اس scheme کو کسی طرح نہیں روکنا چاہیئے اور اس میں کوئی روپیہ کی کمی نہیں کرنی چاہیئے۔ اب اس میں جو scheme رکھی گئی ہے اس کے سلسلے میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر اس کو کوئی شخص راضی ہو کر قبول کرے تو اُس کو سرکار کی طرف سے قرض مل سکتا ہے اور وہ اپنی زمین کو بہتر بنا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اگر کوئی شخص دلچسپی خیالات کا ہے اور وہ اس scheme کو قبول نہیں کرے تو سرکار اُس کی زمین پر قبضہ کر سکتی ہے۔ سرکار اُس کو معاوضہ دیگی۔ ایک scale کے مطابق جو اس میں درج ہے۔ پھر سرکار کچھ عرصہ کے واسطے اُس کی زمین کو لیکر بہتر بنائیگی اور اُس میں جو خرچ ہوگا اُس کو سرکار Owner سے وصول کر سکیگی۔ یہ کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ دراصل یہ ایک سختی کا قانون ہے کہ ایک شخص کو اپنی زمین کا اپنی مرضی کے مطابق استعمال نہ کرنے دینے کا قانون ہے۔ یہ اعتراض ہے۔ لیکن کوئی بھی reform کوئی بھی ترقی کا سوال اٹھایا جاتا ہے تو اُس میں عام فائدہ کے خیال سے کسی قدر تھوڑا بہت compulsion کے بغیر کام نہیں چل سکتا۔ بمصداق سار ملو کر کھیر کھلانے کا اُس بل میں انتظام ہے جو اس کے فائدہ کو نہیں سمجھتے ہوں اور یہ نہیں سمجھتے کہ اُس سے دیش کو فائدہ ہوگا اُن کے واسطے۔ مجبوری کا provision رکھا گیا ہے اور یہ اختیار دیا۔ کہا ہے کہ سرکار اس کے زمین پر زور سے قبضہ کرے لیکن قبضہ ایسا نہیں کیا گیا ہے کہ اُن کو معاوضہ نہ ملے۔ اُن کو قاعدہ مجبوزہ کے مطابق معاوضہ ملے گا اور دس برس کے بعد اُن کو زمین بھی واپس کی جا سکیگی۔ اس طرح اگر دس Years میں کوئی Improvement ہوگا تو Rent کو بڑھایا جا سکتا اور اس Rent میں جو بڑھوتری ہوگی اسے Tenant کو دینا ہوگا۔ اگر Tenants نے Improvement آراضی کرنے میں حصہ نہیں لیا ہے باقی جو Reclamation of waste Land وغیرہ کے حصے ہیں وہ آپ کو پوچھنے سے ہی واضح ہو جائیں گے کہ scheme میں کیا رکھا گیا ہے۔ اس scheme میں جو تھوڑا سا

compulsion کا element رکھا گیا ہے وہ کسی بھی reform سے جدا نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جہاں تک Forest کا اور دیگر معاملات کا سوال ہے اس میں مجھے زیادہ عرض کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ وہ بل کے پڑھنے سے واضح ہو جائیگی۔ میں تو صرف اس قدر عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کے واسطے ہم یہ امید رکھتے ہیں کہ اس پر اچھی طرح سے عمل کیا جائیگا تو اس میں بہت زیادہ ترقی کے potentialities موجود ہیں اور اس میں کوئی شک نہیں جیسا کہ گر ہے اس بل کو Cold storage میں رکھ دیا جائیگا تو بہت مایوس ہونگے۔ جو لوگ یہ امید کرتے تھے کہ National Government ہونے سے ہم کو فائدہ ہوگا اس امید کو دھکا دینا چاہیے۔

یہاں پر میں یہ عرض کر دوں کہ اجیر میروارا میں چالیس میل پر ایک دریا ہے۔ بہت سے لوگ اس امید میں مبتلا تھے ہیں کہ ہماری گورنمنٹ ہونے پر اس دریا کے پانی کو استعمال کر کے زمین کو سہلاب کرینگے۔ اور اس طرح سے زیادہ پیداوار کر سکیں گے۔

اسی طرح دہلی کے علاقہ میں جو پرانے Tanks بنے تھے اور جو پرانے Dams اور بلد بنے ہوئے تھے وہ سب پرانی باتیں اب ختم ہو چکی ہیں۔ میں دہلی میں بہت سے زمینداروں سے واقف ہوں جنہوں نے بتایا ہے کہ اس علاقہ کے کچھ حصہ میں سے ندی گزرا کرتی تھی جس سے ہمیشہ سہلاب ہوا کرتا تھا اور لوگ پہلے زیادہ خوشحال تھے لیکن آج زمینداروں کی حالت اتنی اچھی نہیں ہے میں امید کرتا ہوں دہلی اور لچھہر میروارا میں۔ جو کہ Centrally Administered area ہے وہاں سرکار کا جو فرض ہے اسے سرکار پورا کرے گی اور مجھے امید ہے کہ سرکار اس علاقہ پر زیادہ توجہ دے گی اور اس علاقہ کو نئے سرے سے اس بل پر عمل کر کے سرکار پراعت کو ترقی دے گی اور یہ علاقہ خوب سرسبز ہوگا اور خوشی سے بڑھیکا۔ اور آزادی کے نئے دور میں لوگ مالا مال ہو جائیں گے اور حقیقی خوشی حاصل کرینگے۔

(English translation of the above speech)

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The first thing which I would like to say is that the Select Committee has worked very hard in drafting this Bill and amending the original Bill. But it is not so very necessary for me to congratulate the Select Committee as the Honourable Minister for Agriculture for the steps he has taken in presenting the Bill in this form.

In the first meeting of the Select Committee it became quite clear that the original Bill did not fulfill our expectations. When this was explained to the Honourable Minister, he without any regard to the question of prestige which was so much in evidence in the old Government Departments, formed a sub-committee and authorised it to redraft the Bill and suggest amendments which it may consider necessary. I was also a member of that sub-committee which

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

consisted of Lala Deshbandhu Gupta and Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava. We re-drafted this Bill according to our own non-official views and gave whatever shape we liked. Perhaps this was the first occasion when the Members of the Select Committee were given full powers to re-draft the Bill completely. Latitude to such an extent could hardly have been given in any other case. I congratulate the Honourable Minister for the regard he had shown for the non-official opinion in the matter of the amendment of this Bill. I hope that so far as the Agriculture Department is concerned, it will work in accordance with the wishes of the people and progress will be certain.

A fundamental change has been made in this Bill in regard to the administrative set-up. In the original Bill the Deputy Commissioner or the Collector was appointed as the Land Development Officer. But now provision has been made for the appointment of a Land Development Commissioner who shall be a person of experience and who may not be of the old bureaucratic attitude of mind. This Bill will not only be beneficial to Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, but in my humble opinion we have tried to give this Bill, such a shape as to make it a model Bill for every district in the country so that District Councils may be set up according to the needs of the people, to decide the matters referred to in clause 4 in the same way as we have done. Clause 4 has been so amended as to provide for every need of the agriculturist for which the District authorities may not be able to do anything. The first necessity is water-supply and the provision of irrigation facilities. Similarly there is reference to the supply of manure etc. I do not wish, Sir, that any difficulty may arise in keeping upto the two-day programme for this Bill in this House and, therefore, with a view not to take much time I do not want to refer to all the clauses. Briefly I would like to point out that the conceptional background of this Bill is almost the same as the House had visualized in the case of Damodar Valley. If the President of the Council to be formed under the Damodar Valley Corporation Act does useful work, then it will be a success. I would like to make it clear that the success of this Bill does not so much depend upon the investment of money or the non-official co-operation as on the Land Development Commissioner. If the Government appoints any competent and experienced person to the post of Land Development Commissioner—who has the quality of 'push and drive', who can understand the agricultural problems and is acquainted with the locality where the work is to be undertaken, then I am sure he will be able to make this Bill a success with a small amount of money and some non-official co-operation. Mention has also been made of two non-official members—but in spite of the presence of such non-official members, this Bill vests more powers in the official members. Accordingly, there will be a Land Development Commissioner and 2 official members and non-official members can assist them. In my opinion, the time for discriminating between 'official' and 'non-official' members is over now and all have to work together. The Honourable Minister has stated that finance is the secret of success, but this Bill does not provide as to whose responsibility it will be? It has undoubtedly been provided that the Provincial Government shall give directions and action will be taken accordingly. As soon as a scheme is prepared, it will be published and an officer will be appointed who will consider the objections made by persons concerned. After this when the scheme will be finalized, the Central Government will have to sanction it. It is expected that when the Central Government sanctions the scheme, it will also provide funds. If there is a shortage of funds, and if after considering the economic position of the country the opinion of the Industrial and Economic experts that in future no expenditure should be incurred on such schemes is accepted, then this scheme will be put into the cold storage resulting in serious loss to the country. I would respectfully submit that this Bill should not meet that fate. This entire scheme in fact forms an integral part of the 'Grow More Food' campaign of the future.

It is necessary to make this scheme a success with a view to increase production and raise the standard of living of the masses. I will go farther than this. We have just passed a Land Acquisition Bill which seeks to ensure rehabilitation, to provide accommodation to the people living here and this is sort of a measure which is intended to prove beneficial to these people as well as the displaced persons and aims at rehabilitating them, providing them with employment and increasing the production. If this Bill alone is worked in a right spirit, then this will promote co-operation between the officials and non-officials to a considerable extent and we will thus be able to achieve our objective. Apart from this, the money spent on this will prove many times more beneficial to the country like the evaporated water which returns to us in the form of rain. Similarly, the amount that the Government will spend on the implementation of this Bill will far more benefit the country. Therefore, it will not be proper to think of any reduction. This scheme should not be impeded in any way and no reduction in the amount required for the purpose should be made. Now in regard to the scheme which has been envisaged in this Bill, I will like to say that if any person accepts this willingly, then he is entitled to the grant of a loan by the Government and he can develop his land. But if any person holds conservative views and does not accept this scheme, then the Government can take possession of his land, and compensation will be paid according to the scale prescribed in the Bill. Then for a certain period Government will take possession of his land and shall arrange its reclamation and will improve it and recover from the owner the expenses incurred in this connection. It can be argued that this is an oppressive measure as it prevents a person from utilizing his land according to his own wishes. This is the objection raised. But whenever the question of a reform or improvement is taken up it is done with a view to the well-being of the general public and a certain amount of compulsion is necessary. It is true that this Bill has provisions for giving benefits compulsorily to those who do not understand that it will be for the good of the country that the Government has been empowered to take possession of their land. But this does not debar them from getting compensation. They are entitled to the payment of a compensation in accordance with the prescribed rules and land will also be returned to them after the expiry of ten years. In this way, if any improvement is made during these ten years then the rent can be enhanced and the tenant shall have to pay this increase, if he has not made any contribution in the improvement of land. By going through the relevant portion of the Bill which relates to the reclamation of waste-land, you will no doubt be able to understand the implications of this Bill. The small element of compulsion which has been provided in this scheme is inherent in any measure of reform. It is hardly necessary for me to go into details about forests and other matters which would be clear from a study of the Bill. The only thing which I would like to say is that we cherish a hope that the facilities provided in the Bill will be fully availed of. It undoubtedly contains many potentialities for progress. It will be an utter disappointment, if as apprehended, this Bill is put in a cold storage. Those people who built upon the hope that they will derive some benefit by the advent of a National Government will receive a shock. I may point out here that there is a river at a distance of 40 miles from Ajmer-Merwara and people are living in the hope that when the National Government comes into power, they will be enabled to irrigate their lands by utilizing the water of this river and in this way they will be able to increase production.

Similarly, the old tanks and dams which were constructed in Delhi during the olden days are no longer existing now. I know many of the Zamindars in Delhi who have told me that a river used to pass through some tract of this Province which had all along been utilized for irrigational purposes and formerly the people were very prosperous. But now-a-days the condition of Zamindars

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is not so good. I hope that the Government will do its duty in the Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara which are centrally administered areas and that the Government will devote more attention to these areas and by increasing irrigation make these areas green and flourishing. The people living there will prosper and derive real pleasure at the dawn of new era of independence.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava (Ajmer-Merwara):** The Bill which is for discussion before the House is of immense utility and benefit to the centrally administered areas of Ajmer and Delhi. Now, Sir, the scheme in regard to the Bill has been explained by the Honourable the Minister in charge of the Bill as also by my learned friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. But so far as the province of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, there are very special features which I think must be noticed by the honourable House. Two-thirds of the small province of Ajmer-Merwara consists of what are known as the Istimrardari Estates. In these Estates, it is the Feudal Chiefs that hold sway and medieval conditions prevail there. I shall have an opportunity to draw the attention of the House to the various acts of oppression and terrorism when I speak on the Tenancy Bill which is shortly coming before the House for consideration.

But so far as the Bill in question is concerned, it is remarkable that even in these Istimrardari Estates the Feudal Chiefs have absolute right of proprietorship and even in mining rights they claim to have full proprietary rights, with the exception of payment of nominal loyalty that is provided for in the *Sanad* that was granted to them by the Governor-General in Council in the year 1874. They claim in respect of the Estates that they are its owners: not only owners, but that they have an absolute right to extern anyone residing there, or ban the entry of any person from outside: so much so that their claim over these Estates is like that of a prince or nawab reigning in the neighbouring States of Rajputana. That is the one reason that these estates, notwithstanding there being enough sources of development, have not been developed: The condition of the tenants in these estates is very miserable. They have got no security of tenure. The tax and cesses they have to pay are enormous and they are liable to be ejected at the sweet will of their Feudal Chiefs. The result is that the tenants naturally have no say in the matter and the Feudal Chiefs will not allow them the least security of tenure. And these estates, which as I have already said form two-thirds of the entire province of Ajmer-Merwara are in a very pitiable condition.

One feature of the present Bill is that in the definition of proprietor 'Istimrardar' Jagirdar and 'bhumiya' have been included. The result would be that the provisions of this Bill would apply to these estates. It is a novel and welcome departure and it would be open to the Government under the provisions of this Bill to take possession of any uncultivable land which deserves reclamation and which the private proprietors of the land will not be willing to do. Therefore, I think it is a matter of immense importance and it is bound to be of immense utility for the development of the backward tracts of Ajmer-Merwara.

It has been said that the Centre which is responsible for administration in these areas should have taken much more interest in the development of the area. So far as Delhi is concerned, it cannot be said that the Central Government has not been bestowing on it its best attention. It has been fed—rather over-fed sometimes. It is only Ajmer-Merwara that has been suffering at the hands of the Central Government, towards which the attitude of the Central Government has been more or less step-motherly.

Now the Bill has not yet been brought on the Statute Book and it is rumoured that a Development Commissioner under Section 8 of this Bill is going to

be appointed and that the office of the Development Commissioner will be in Delhi, though he will be in charge of both Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. I do not think there is any truth in this rumour but in case it is correct I would respectfully bring it to the notice of the Honourable the Minister that if that is done—if the office of the Development Commissioner is located in Delhi—it would be absolutely of no use so far as Ajmer-Merwara is concerned. In fact the provisions of Clause 3 contemplate the establishment of a Land Development Board separately in both of these areas, and it cannot possibly mean that the Land Development Commissioner should be one for both these areas. Even if that be the scheme of the Government of India, I would respectfully urge that the proper place for keeping the Central office of the Land Development Commissioner must be in Ajmer and not in Delhi. So far as Delhi is concerned, its area is about 650 or 700 square miles and the rural area cannot be more than one-fourth of the entire area. So far as the villages are concerned, there is a rural development work already going on in the province of Delhi. So far as Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, it is three-quarters a rural area and there are more than 700 villages and there is absolutely no reason why if a Land Development Commissioner and a Land Development Board is to be established, the common Board for these areas should not be located in Ajmer-Merwara but in Delhi. The work it will have to do is much more in Ajmer as compared with Delhi. Therefore, even if there is any truth in the rumour, I respectfully submit that the Development Board must be situated in Ajmer and the Development Commissioner must permanently reside there.

More than 50 per cent of the total area of the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is still lying waste and uncultivable and there are rivulets, nullahs and what we call in our language "Bahalas" through which water in the rainy season is taken away by rivers to the sea. Under the provisions of this Bill it will be open to the Development Board to take full cognizance of all these sources of water and to evolve a scheme for the conservation of every drop of water that comes from rain, so that it may not be wasted or carried to sea but utilised for agricultural and irrigational purposes.

As this area is given to recurrent periods of water scarcity and since there is also drought every four or five years, it is water conservation alone which can help. Also dry farming will be very much appreciated in Ajmer-Merwara. I therefore urge upon the Honourable Minister to see that a separate development board is established for Ajmer-Merwara and there is a whole time development commissioner appointed under clause 3.

A very important provision in the Bill will entitle the Government to take charge of the private grass lands and they are also responsible for the protection of forests. So far as the owners of estates in Ajmer-Merwara are concerned they have come to know that it is not possible for them to exist for a considerable period and consequently of late they have begun a method by which they prevent the villagers from grazing their cattle and they give their entire grass-land on contract to strangers. They have also begun to cut indiscriminately green trees. Their whole purpose is that within the small span of their life that remains, they want to utilise what they can so as to deprive their tenants and the people of the benefit of this legislation. I would respectfully invite the attention of the Honourable Minister to this great menace which is particularly ruinous to the poverty-stricken tenants of the area. I would request him to issue instructions to the Chief Commissioner to see that nothing is done to injure the forests and grass-lands which are ultimately to the benefit of the whole area. It would be open under the provisions of the Bill to take such a measure, whereas it was not so open under the law as it was existing before. I hope the Honourable Minister will take note of the few remarks that I have made and

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take immediate action in the matter. I do not want to waste the time of the House in narrating the various provisions of the Bill which have been very well explained by my honourable friend Pandit Bhargava. Sir, with these remarks I welcome the measure and cordially support it as also congratulate the Honourable Minister.

شری دیس بلدھو گھتا : جداں تپتی سہیکر صاحب ! مہن بھی آنریبل منسٹر کو مہارک باد دیتا ہوں - انہوں نے اس بل کو جس شکل مہن ہاؤس کے سامنے پیسہ کرنا چاہا تھا اس شکل مہن پیسہ کیا ہے - اور سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے تمام ممبران کی انکو پوری co-operation حاصل رہی -

اس بل کے دفعات کے بارے مہن مہرے دوست پنڈت تھاکر داس بھارگو اور مہرے لایق دوست مکت بھارگو لال نے کافی روشنی ڈال دی ہے - اس لئے مہن اس کو دوہرانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں - مہن اپنے لایق دوست سے متفق ہوں کہ جہسا کہ اس بل کا منشا ہے اگر حقیقت مہن یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ ایسی ترقی ہو اور ہمارے ملک مہن یہ ایک تھیک نمونہ پیسہ کرنا چاہتے ہوں تو اس کا صحیح طریقہ یہ ہوگا کہ ان دو جگہوں کے لئے الگ الگ Development Board اور Development Commissioner چلے جائیں - دہلی کے لئے الگ اور اجمیر مہروڑا کے لئے الگ کیونکہ دہلی کے حالات الگ ہیں اور اجمیر مہروڑا کے الگ - اس لئے ایک تپتی کمنشنر دو جگہوں کو lookafter نہیں کر سکتا اور ایسا کرنے سے یہ تجربہ کامیاب نہیں ہو گا -

دہلی کا رقبہ تقریباً ۶۰۰ مربع میل ہے اور اس مہن 3½ سو کے قریب گاؤں مہن یعنی یہ ایک تحصیل سے بھی چھوٹی ہے - لیکن مہن اس بل کو زیادہ اہمیت اس وجہ سے دیتا ہوں کہ اگر ہم اس سکیم کو کامیاب بنا سکیں تو اس سے ملک کے دوسرے حصے بھی فائدہ اٹھا سکتے ہیں اس لئے جہسا کہ مہرے لایق دوست پنڈت تھاکر داس جی نے کہا ہے مہن بھی حکومت پر یہ زور دونا کہ آجکل کے جو حالات مہن ان کا خیال کرتے ہوئے جہاں کہیں بھی economy کرنی ہے وہاں وہ کریں لیکن اس بل کو پورا کرنے کا جہاں تک تعلق ہے اس میں economy نہ کریں اور اس سکیم کو کامیاب بنانے کے لئے جتنا روپیہ درکار ہو اتنا خرچ کریں اور ایک ایسا نمونہ بنائیں جو کہ سارے ملک کے سامنے پیسہ کیا جا سکے - اور یہ ایک قسم کا ماقل بن جائے -

مہن حکومت سے یہ گزارش کرونا کہ وہ ایسا کوئی لایق طریقہ صل مہن لائیں جسے کہ ہمارے سارے culturable lands کاشت کئے جا سکیں اور جس سے کہ ہماری Forest Wealth اور گراس لینڈز بڑھائے جا سکیں اور جتنی بھی کھیتی کے ساتھ تعلق رکھنے والے کام مہن ان میں Improvement کر سکیں -

صاحب صدر ! آج کل کے حالات کے لحاظ سے اس بل کی کافی اہمیت ہے - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ آج کل تمام ممالک کی توجہ Economic Development پر لگ رہی ہے .

ہے - یہاں پر بھی Economic Crisis کی وجہ سے لوگ بہت پریشان ہو رہے ہیں - اور وہ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ Crisis بہت بڑا ہے - اگر اس سے پہلے نہیں تو اب ہمارے ملک کے بڑے بڑے Economists اور Industrialists نے اپنی اپنی رپورٹیں پیش کی ہیں - اور اس بارے میں ایک special سب کمیٹی بھی بنی ہوئی ہے - تاکہ وہ ایک ایسا measure adopt کریں جس سے کہ اس Economic Crisis کا پوری طرح سے سرباب ہو سکے -

اگر آپ اس معاملہ کو غور سے دیکھیں گے تو معلوم ہوگا کہ اس سارے معاملے کے تہہ میں کیا ہے - اگر ہم اپنے دیس کے لوگوں کو سستے داموں پر اناج دے سکیں اور سستے داموں پر پہلے کے لئے کھڑا دے سکیں تو نہ ہی ہمارے دیس میں Inflation رہے گا اور نہ ہی یہ Economic Crisis رہے گا۔

کئی تعجب کی بات ہے کہ جو ملک کسی زمانے میں دنیا کو اناج بہم پہنچاتا تھا - اور جہاں سے اناج باہر جاتا تھا وہ ملک آج خود دانے دانے کے لئے محتاج ہے اور بھکاری کی صورت میں دنیا کے سامنے اپنے ہاتھ پसार رہا ہے - اور اُس کے اپنے Dollars Reserve اسی اناج میں ختم ہو رہے ہیں - یہاں کے ٹرانسپورٹ سسٹم میں بھی اس وجہ سے خرابی پیدا ہو گئی ہے - کہ ریلوے پر بھی اس کا بہت بھاری اثر پڑا ہے - وہ اس طرح سے کہ بسٹوں - کلکتہ اور دیگر راستوں سے جہاں کہیں سے بھی اناج لیا جا سکتا ہے وہاں پر ریلوے کو بھجوا جاتا ہے - اور پھر بھی حالات اتنے خراب ہیں کہ بہت سی ایسی چیزیں جو کہ خوراک کے لئے نہایت ضروری ہیں مہیا نہیں ہوتی ہیں - آج ہم ایک اونس سے زیادہ اناج کسی کو بھی نہیں دے سکتے ہیں - یہاں تک کہ مزدوروں کو بھی آٹم یا دس اونس سے زیادہ نہیں دے سکتے ہیں اور اُن کو بھی اسی مقدار پر گزارہ کرنا پوتا ہے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ خوراک کے بارے میں جتنی توجہ دینی لازمی تھی اور اپنا گزارہ پورا کرنے کے متعلق جتنا خیال کرنا ضروری تھا اتنا اُس بارے میں نہیں دیا جا سکا ہے - اس ملک میں سٹو فیصنی Agriculturists ہیں - لیکن کئی تعجب کی بات ہے کہ ایسا ہوتے ہوئے بھی ہمیں اپنا پیمت بھرنے کے لئے پورا اناج نہیں مل رہا ہے اور ہم اتنی روٹی پیدا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں کہ ہم اپنا جسم تھانہنے کے لئے کھڑا پیدا کر سکیں - اس لئے میں یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ جہاں تک دہلی اور اجمیر میروارہ کا تعلق ہے اس بل کی اہمیت کو ہمیں اچھی طرح سے سمجھنا چاہیئے اور اس سکیم کے تجربہ کرنے کے لئے جب بھت میں Provision کرنا ہو تو اس بات کا خیال رکھیں کہ اسکے لئے پورے پورے فلڈز مہیا کئے جائیں تاکہ آئرپیل منسٹر کے ہاتھ اسہارے میں مضبوط ہو جائیں اور وہ اس تجربہ سے یہ دکھائیں کہ ہمارے ملک میں جو Culturable اور Waste لینڈز ہیں وہ سب کاشت ہو سکتے ہیں -

[شہری دیہی بلدھو گھتا]

میں یہ گوارہی کرنٹا کہ چاہے آپ دوسرے ہزاروں ہی تجربے کریں لیکن جب تک دیہی میں اتنا اناج پیدا نہیں کیا جائیگا اور اتنی روٹی کھوا بلانے کے لئے پیدا نہیں کی جائیگی تب تک economic plans میں کامیابی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ اسلئے مہری خواہیں یہ ہے کہ اس بارے میں آنریبل ایگریکلچر منسٹر کے ہاتھ کافی مضبوط کئے جائیں۔ تاکہ دوسری جگہوں میں بھی جہاں پر کہ پیداوار بڑھانے کا تعلق ہے اس سکیم کو عملی جامہ پہنایا جا سکے۔

یہاں پر اکثر یہ دیکھا گیا ہے کہ اگر ملک کی بہتری کے لئے کوئی سکیم جاری کرنی مقصود ہو اور اس کے لئے فنڈ درکار ہوں تو جب یہ معاملہ Finance Ministry میں جاتا ہے تو وہ وہاں پر اسکی اہمیت کو نہ دیکھتے ہوئے ہی reject کر دیتے ہیں۔ اسلئے اس سکیم کو جاری کرنے کے لئے روپیہ نہیں ملتا ہے۔ حالانکہ دوسری طرفوں میں وہ کروڑھا روپیہ صرف کرتے ہیں لیکن اپنے ملک کو self-supporting بلانے کے لئے کسی سکیم کو جاری کرنے کے لئے روپیہ کی ضرورت جب پڑتی ہے تو وہ روپیہ نہیں دیا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس بارے میں روپیہ دینے جانے میں بے شمار روکاوٹیں ڈالی جاتی ہیں۔

جلاب والا! میں یہ بتلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ چند ہی دن ہوئے میں امریکہ اور یورپ کو سیاحت سے واپس آیا۔ ان علاقوں میں حالانکہ بارہا بہت کم ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اس کے باوجود بھی اگر آپ وہاں کھیتی کے اور اناج پیدا کرنے کے حالات دیکھیں تو حیران رہ جائیں گے وہاں پر ہوائی جہازوں سے بیچ بویا جاتا ہے۔ یعنی کہ کھیتی کا تمام کام ایک mechanized system سے چلتا ہے۔ اور اتنی کھیتی اور پیداوار ہوتی ہے کہ اس کا مقابلہ ہمارا دیہی نہیں کر سکتا۔ اگر ہم اپنے لئے خود کوئی research نہیں کر سکتے ہیں تو کہا ہمارا یہ ایسا دیہی اس قابل بھی نہیں ہے کہ اس معاملہ میں دوسرے دیہیوں نے جو researches کئے ہیں ان پر عمل کر کے ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں۔ ان ممالک کے researches سے اسوجہ سے فائدہ اب تک نہیں اٹھایا جا سکا ہے کیونکہ اس طرف پوری توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔ ہم نے یہی خیال کیا کہ تھوڑا کھایا جائے اور اس بارے میں لاپرواہی کی اگر آج ڈیفنس کا سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے تو ہم یہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ جب تک ہمارے پاس latest equipment نہ ہو۔ ہوائی جہاز نہ ہوں ایٹم بم نہ ہوں اسوقت تک ہمارا ملک self defence کے لئے تہاہی نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس طرح سے اگر آپ food کے بارے میں self-supporting بلنا چاہتے ہیں تو اس کے لئے آپ کو scientific development کوئی پڑیگی اور اس بارے میں کافی ہور ڈھوپ کرنی پڑیگی۔ جب تک آپ ایسا نہیں کرتے

آپ لہنا standard of living اونچا نہیں کر سکتے ہیں اور جب تک آپ Agricultural developments کو اس طریقہ پر اختیار نہیں کرتے ہیں جس پر کہ دوسرے ممالک کر رہے ہیں تب تک ہمیں اس معاملہ میں کامیابی ہونی مشکل ہی معلوم ہوتی ہے اس لئے میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کے provisions کی طرف آپ جتنی بھی توجہ دے سکتے ہیں وہ ضرور دیں جیسا کہ میں نے گزارش کی ہے اس بل کے سب لگژس کی سلیکشن کمیٹی نے خوب غور سے چھان بین کی ہے اس لئے اسکو پاس کرنا چاہئے۔

میں یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ تپتی کشنر کا جب چلایا کرنا ہو۔ تو ان باتوں کا خیال رکھا جائے کہ جس شخص کو اس اسامی پر لگایا جائے وہ دل میں دیہی کا درد رکھنے والا ہو۔ اور اس کام کو اپنے دیہی کا کام سمجھ کر نہایت دلچسپی اور ایمانداری سے انجام دے۔ وہ آدمی نہایت ہی لائق اور تجربہ کار ہونا چاہئے۔ جب تک ایک ایسے آدمی کو نہیں چلے گئے تب تک اس بل کے پاس ہونے کے باوجود بھی ہم کچھ اتنی اس بارے میں نہیں کر سکیں گے۔ اس لئے میں اپنے دوست کی توجہ اس طرف خاص طور پر کھینچنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ تپتی کشنر کی تقرری کرتے وقت مہری باتوں کا پورا پورا خیال رکھیں اور اس سکیم کو ایک Pet child سمجھکر اسکی طرف پوری پوری توجہ دیں۔ آپ کے سامنے یہ صرف دہلی اور اجمیر مہروازہ کا ہی سوال نہیں ہے بلکہ اسکو آپ آل انڈیا Matter خیال کریں۔ ایسا خیال کرتے ہوئے آپ تمام ملک کی مشکلات کا حل کر سکیں گے۔

ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اس بل کو Support کرتے ہوئے یہ اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ یہاں سے یہ پاس ہو کر Cold Storage میں نہیں پڑے گا۔ بلکہ اس پر پوری طرح سے عمل درآمد کیا جائے گا۔ اور دہلی اور اجمیر مہروازہ میں اس سکیم کا عملی کام شروع کیا جائے گا۔

میں اپنے لائق دوست مسٹر مکٹ بہاری لال کے ریمارک کے متعلق یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کا جو یہ خیال ہے کہ دہلی کے ساتھ حکومت بہت رعایت کرتی ہے وہ ان کا غلط خیال ہے۔ حقیقت یہ ہے کہ دہلی میں حکومت ہونے کی وجہ سے دہلی والوں کی مصیبتیں دن بدن بڑھتی ہی جا رہی ہیں۔ جتنا کہ دہلی والوں کو Suffer کرنا پڑتا ہے وہ اس وجہ سے ہے کہ حکومت کے سامنے ان کی کوئی بات نہیں رکھی جاتی ہے۔ اور یہاں کے ایڈمنسٹریشن میں ان کی کوئی voice نہیں ہے۔ ان کی Problems دن بدن بڑھتی ہی چلی جا رہی ہیں۔ میں اپنے دوست سے یہ اپیل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ دہلی کا اجمیر مہروازہ کے ساتھ مقابلہ نہ کریں بلکہ دہلی اور اجمیر کو مل کر دونوں ہائے جیسا مطالبہ کریں۔

(English translation of the above speech.)

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also congratulate the Honourable Minister on his bringing this Bill before the House in the form in which he desired to bring it. He had the full-co-operation of all members of the Select Committee.

My learned friends Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and Mr. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava have thrown sufficient light on the clauses of this Bill, therefore, I do not want to repeat what they have said. I fully agree with my honourable friends in regard to the objects of this Bill. If we really desire to go ahead and make this Bill a model for other parts of the country, then the proper course would be to set up separate Development Boards and appoint separate Development Commissioners for each of the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara. Conditions in both these Provinces differ and one Deputy Commissioner will not be able to look after both the Provinces and, the experiment may not be a success.

The area of Delhi is about 600 sq. miles and comprises of about 850 villages i.e., it is even smaller than a Tehsil. I attach more importance to this Bill for the reason that if we can make this scheme a success, other parts of the country will also be benefited. Therefore, as my honourable friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has stated, I will also urge upon the Government to economise anywhere where it may be possible to do so but so far as this Bill is concerned, they should not economise and should spend as much money as may be required to make this scheme a success, and to frame a model for the whole of the country.

I would request the Government to introduce some useful method to bring culturable lands under cultivation and for the expansion of our forest wealth and grass-lands and generally for all kinds of improvement in matters connected with agriculture.

Sir, in the present-day conditions, this Bill is sufficiently important. You are no doubt aware that at present the attention of all the countries is concentrated on economic development. The people here too are very much worried on account of the economic crisis which they take to be a serious one. All the eminent economists and industrialists of our country have submitted their reports now if not earlier on this question and a special sub-committee has also been constituted in this connection so that a measure may be taken to combat this economic crisis. If you carefully go through this matter, you will find the idea underlying it. If we can supply foodgrains and cloth to our countrymen at cheap rates, neither there will remain any inflation nor the economic crisis in our country.

It is very surprising that a country which in the past used to export and supply foodgrains to the whole world now finds itself a beggar and is soliciting the help of the whole world like a mendicant and is consuming its dollar-reserve in the procurement of these foodgrains. On this account the efficiency of transport system of the country has also deteriorated and the Railways have been seriously affected because all the foodgrains that are received from abroad in Bombay and Calcutta and other ports are carried by the Railways. In spite of all this, the situation has worsened to such an extent that it is not always possible to procure many such commodities which form an important part of food. Today we cannot supply more than an ounce of cereals to any one person; so much so that we cannot even allot more than eight or ten ounces to the labourers and they also have to live on that quantity. This is due to the fact that proper attention and necessary thought has not been given to the matter of supply of foodstuffs and minimum quantity required *per capita*.

This country has of 70 per cent agriculturists and it is rather surprising that even then, we are not getting enough to eat and cannot produce enough cotton needed for the manufacture of cloth necessary to clothe the people.

I will therefore submit that so far as Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara are concerned, we should fully realize the importance of this Bill, and while making provision in the Budget for the trial of this scheme, we should see that the requisite funds are provided for the purpose so that the hands of the Honourable Minister may be strengthened and he may be able to prove that all the waste and culturable land in our country can be cultivated. I will submit that you may make thousands of such experiments but until the foodgrains and cotton are produced in our country, in sufficient quantity, we cannot succeed on the economic plans. I wish that the hands of the Honourable Minister for Agriculture may be adequately strengthened so that this scheme may be given practical shape in other places also to the grow more food.

It has been generally noticed that whenever it is considered expedient to introduce a scheme for the good of the country and funds are asked for this purpose, the Ministry of Finance to whom the matter is referred reject this demand without appreciating its utility or importance. Funds are not thus made available for the scheme, although crores are spent in other directions. When money is required to push a scheme which aims at making our country self-supporting, funds are not sanctioned and innumerable obstacles are placed in the way of allotment of money.

Sir, I would like to say that I have recently returned from a tour of America and Europe. Although there is not enough rainfall in those countries, yet you will be wonderstruck at the methods employed there for the cultivation of land and for the growing of foodgrains. Seeds are sown through aeroplanes and the entire business of farming is done through a mechanized system. In the extent of cultivation and production our country is no match to it. If we ourselves are unable to undertake any research work cannot our unfortunate country derive benefit by making use of the researches made by other countries? No benefit could be derived from these researches because full attention was not given to this question. We thought we could do by eating less and were careless in this respect. Today if the question of defence arises we think that until and unless we have the latest equipment, aeroplanes and atom bombs, our country cannot prepare itself for self-defence. Similarly if you want to become self-supporting in the matter of food, you will have to take up scientific development and exert all your energies to achieve this object. Until you do this, you cannot raise your standard of living and as long as you do not take up agricultural development in the manner adopted by other countries, there is hardly any possibility of success. I would therefore urge that you should give as much attention as possible to the provisions of this Bill. I have already said, that the Select Committee has thoroughly scrutinized all the clauses of this Bill, and you should, therefore, pass them.

I would also like to submit that while making the selection of a Deputy Commissioner, it may be borne in mind that only that person should be appointed to the post who is a patriot in his outlook and who would perform this duty in the interest of his country honestly and with interest. He should be a highly competent and experienced person. Unless you select a person of this type, we will not be able to make any progress even after the passage of this Bill. I would, therefore, like the attention of the Honourable Minister particularly drawn to this aspect so that he may act upon my suggestions when filling the post of the Deputy Commissioner and treat this scheme as a pet child, and devote himself to it whole-heartedly. You have not only to look to Delhi and

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Ajmer-Merwara, but you should consider it as an All India matter. With this end in view, you will be able to solve all the difficulties facing the country.

While supporting this Bill with these words, I hope that after the Bill has been passed by this House, it will not be put into cold storage, but full action will be taken and the scheme will be given practical effect in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

As regards the remarks made by my honourable friend Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava that the Government favours Delhi I would say that it is a wrong idea and in fact due to Delhi being the seat of the Central Government the difficulties of its people are increasing day-by-day. They have to suffer considerably and have no access to the Government nor any voice in the administration. The problems affecting them are continually on the increase. I would, therefore, request my honourable friend not to compare Delhi with Ajmer-Merwara, but to put up a joint demand for both Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir, I do not propose to detain the House for more than a few minutes, knowing that there are important matters yet before it. I will only briefly refer to the remarks of some of the speakers. I know that there are various proposals before the Government submitted by economists and other sections of the public, suggesting that expenditure may be cut down. But I do not think that it would be the policy of the Government to cut down such expenditure as relates directly to agricultural development.

With regard to the remarks about there being two Boards—one for Ajmer and one for Delhi—the conception of the Bill is not to have one single Board for the two Provinces: the conception of the Bill is to have separate Boards for the two Provinces.

I know that there are many untapped water sources in Ajmer and Merwara, and the question of better irrigation facilities for agriculture would be a matter for early consideration for these Boards.

Suggestions have been put to me with regard to the selection of the officers. It is not always easy to get the best man whom you may need, but I can assure Members of the House that the very best effort would be made to select the most suitable officers for these posts.

I know that at the start when I introduced the Bill it was an official Bill; but after the Bill was submitted to the Select Committee I have ceased to regard it as an official Bill and I regard it as really a non-official Bill which Government are sponsoring and I hope that it will be the effort of these Boards, on which non-officials will be represented, to give it as popular a colour, and so manage its day-to-day working, that the general public is in agreement with all the schemes which may be put through. Because, I am convinced that unless there is the fullest possible co-operation of the agriculturists, nothing will result from this Bill.

I know that Members of the House have expressed great hopes in regard to this measure. There are various factors which have got to be co-ordinated before full results can be achieved. I do not know whether all these factors can be co-ordinated. But it will be my endeavour to see that the maximum co-operation is obtained, and to some extent the hopes of this House are fulfilled.

- Sir, I commend my motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

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

"That the Bill to provide for the preparation and execution of land development schemes, the reclamation of waste-land and the control of private forests and grass-land, in the Provinces of Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** There are no amendments except the amendment which has been given notice of just now. If it is an agreed amendment I will waive notice; otherwise it cannot be accepted.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 33 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena (U.P.: General):** Sir, I must heartily congratulate the Honourable Minister for having brought forward this Bill. I have read carefully the provisions of the Bill, and I find that I should offer some suggestions about the functions of the Development Boards which they are creating. As my honourable friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said, this Bill should become a sort of model for agricultural development for the whole country, and I fully agree with him that the solution of the infinite problem lies not so much in cut and currency as in producing more food and in the improvement of agriculture and agricultural industries. So, what I wanted to suggest was that in regard to this Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara area, although the area may not be very large—probably it does not consist of more than 1,000 villages—still I wish that in these 1,000 villages the Honourable Minister should put forward a scheme of planned development which should become the basis of the whole country. I wish to offer some suggestions which I think should be considered.

The first and foremost need is the abolition of zamindari as my honourable friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava mentioned, but I think it would come under the last Bill in the Agenda and so I would not speak on that. But after the abolition of zamindari, the most essential measure which we need today is collectivization of farming. Although I have gone through the functions of the Development Board I have not found anywhere that State farms shall be opened or that there will be collective farming. We should have these if we want to keep Indian agriculture in line with that of the world. My honourable friend Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta pointed out that in America they sow with aeroplanes. If we are to do this in India we must have large State farms; small holdings cannot be sown by aeroplanes.

Sir, we must make a bold plan for the development of agriculture. I am very sorry that the record of the Agricultural Departments in the Provinces is not at all worthy of credit. In fact, I often think that they have so far been a sort of parasites on the Governments of the Provinces; they have not done any work, their officers even do not know the plants or various agricultural foods produced in the country, but when they go to Committees theirs is thought to be the most expert opinion. I therefore think that the Honourable Minister should revolutionise ideas about agriculture in the whole country and

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he should give the initiative from the Centre. I know he is taking extraordinary pains in his Department and I know that he has the energy and will to do it. But I should like that he should have a ten year plan for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara and he should see that these two Provinces develop on a model line. In this connection I would draw his attention to the People's Plan. There are so many plans, but so far as agriculture is concerned, I think the People's Plan has discussed the question in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. If that Plan is adopted after probably two years the plan will become self-financing. That Plan envisages first the abolition of zamindari. After that it envisages State farms as a sort of specimen and model for cultivators; that too should be done—not by legislation but more by persuasion.

Development of agriculture and collectivization are the most important things today. These should have been included as the main function of the Development Board. I do wish the Development Board takes a lead from the People's Plan to develop agriculture in a manner that will make it self-supporting and we may be able to have State farms where modern methods may be used in order that they may be a model for other Provinces. The Centre has more resources than the Provinces. These areas are small areas.

In regard to irrigation, although tube wells have been mentioned, I think a more thorough system should be evolved so that every piece of land may be irrigated. There should be no difficulty about irrigation. After irrigation and proper division of the areas into collective farms and State farms, I think we should be able to give the country a demonstration in how we can grow more food. As the Honourable Minister pointed out, a large amount goes on purchase of food. We cannot build any system of industry in the country unless we have very proper agricultural production. This is only possible if we have a plan which should be self-supporting and by which we would be able to keep our agriculture in line with the modern countries of the world. The other day my honourable friend pointed out that in cotton our production is 115 lbs whereas it is 500 lbs in other cases. Similarly in sugarcane our production is only 1500 lbs whereas it is 3000 lbs in Java. These are huge differences; they can only be made up if there is a proper plan. The Centre should take the lead in this; the Provinces cannot do it as they are badly in need.

Sir, in conclusion I only say that the functions of this Board should be extended. It should at least take up the question of developing State farms and collective farms and try to follow the methods given in the People's Plan for our agriculture.

Sir, I support this Bill.

**Shri B. N. Munavalli** (Deccan and Madras States Group): Sir, I congratulate the Honourable Minister for having introduced this Bill, which is a measure which should have been brought forward, long, long ago. Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara, being under the Central Government administration, land development in these two Provinces, ought to have been undertaken, earlier. However, soon after our independence, our Government has taken this bold step and I hope that the schemes, that will be evolved under this Bill will be a model, for other Provinces also to follow.

Sir, there are a great many Boards and Committees established by the Government in the Centre, as well as in the Provinces, but practically speaking, they have not turned out the work, which was expected of them. But I hope that when this Board, appointed under this Bill, starts working, it will really turn out work, which will be beneficial to the agriculturists.

As has already been pointed out, by my honourable friend, the area to be brought under cultivation, in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara is a big one. There

are rivers and rivulets, which have to be exploited; if they are exploited, the lot of the agriculturists will improve to a great extent. This country is mainly agricultural; but up till now Government has not directed its attention towards improving the lot of the agriculturists, which is so essential. The other day when we passed the Cotton Cess Bill, we found that the Council of Agricultural Research, which was meant to conduct researches, for the improvement of cotton seeds etc., instead of conducting research of that kind, was being utilised for the advancement of the industrialists. So, I hope that the whole set-up and the finances, that are going to be available, for land development, should be utilised for that purpose and for the betterment of the agriculturists. As a matter of fact, we are deficient in food. Our country being so big and our landed property being so vast, if we improve our agriculture, we should, really speaking, be able to produce sufficient food, not only for our own requirements, but we may even be in a position, to export food to other countries. In other countries, scientific researches have been made and agriculture has been so advanced that they grow food three or four times more than what we have been doing in the same area. That is why I press the Honourable Minister to direct his energies, towards the improvement of agriculture, so that the economic condition of the agriculturists will improve and side by side the economic problems which are confronting us will also be solved.

Sir, I welcome this Bill and once more I congratulate the Honourable Minister, for having introduced it. I only hope, that it will be worked out, in the spirit, in which it has been introduced.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir, I would only refer briefly to one or two suggestions which have been made. With regard to State farms, it is too large a question on which to have a discussion at this stage. The holdings in this area are individual holdings. Unless they are all confiscated and taken possession of and converted into a State farm, we can proceed only on the basis the continuance of individual holdings. The Bill provides for voluntary and, in some cases, even compulsory co-operation of the owners of individual holdings, so that most purposes of co-ordination of individual action by the State will be achieved by the provisions of the Bill.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** Will you reclaim waste lands also?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I think part of the waste land is also owned by individuals, but that is a matter to be gone into.

Then, it has been suggested that this or that type of official is a parasite and should be avoided, or that the officials are not doing all that they should do. I do not think that the agricultural development of this country depends upon one or two good officials or one or two bad officials. If we study what is happening in other countries which have achieved adequate agricultural progress, we will discover that between the Government at the head or the Government officials at the top, and the cultivator at the bottom, there is a long series of links. There are grades of official and non-official workers who link up the Central Government or the Provincial Government with the agriculturists and it is through the action of this long series of official and non-official workers that the agriculturists are able to utilise the results of research. Not all the expenses are borne by the State. A good deal of non-official effort is available. For instance, in U.P., where they have the Panchayats or elsewhere where co-operative societies are functioning, it should be expected that in a drive for agricultural production, all these Panchayats and all these co-operatives would be mobilised. They also can be mobilised only if there are departmental officials of Government functioning for this purpose in

[Shri Jairamdas Doulatram]

each area. Therefore, a very extensive official and non-official apparatus is needed before we can produce double or treble yields for our land to which there have been frequent references in the House. I do not think any effort by a few members of the Ministry in any Central or Provincial Government or a few officers at the top, however good they may be, will have the effect of achieving the desired object. Without a great co-operative effort from the non-official organisations, it cannot be achieved.

So also, with regard to this Bill. This Bill will be judged by the efforts which the non-official agencies are able to put through, whether they are Panchayats or they are co-operative societies. Official aid is necessary and it will be our duty to see that that official aid is available.

With these words, Sir, I hope the Bill will be passed.

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

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

### CENTRAL SILK BOARD BILL

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee** (Minister for Industry and Supply): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the raw silk industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The House will recall that when I moved my motion for reference of this Bill to the Select Committee, I placed before the House the various considerations which weighed with Government in bringing forward this measure. This Bill seeks to take into consideration the possibility of development of silk industry in India. Normally speaking, it is a matter which falls within the provincial field. We appointed a Panel to go into this question some time ago and the matter was also considered at the Industries Conference held in December last. There was a general agreement that in view of the importance of this industry and also the difficulties through which it is passing, it is desirable that its development should be Centrally planned and regulated. That was the reason why this Bill was introduced.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (one of the Panel of Chairmen)].

The Select Committee has made one or two changes. The first major alteration relates to the cess. It will be recalled that in the Bill as originally drafted, there was a proposal to levy the cess on all varieties and certain criticisms were made that it would be desirable to exclude the possibility of imposing any cess on silk which is produced through *charka*, that is to say, the cottage industry production should be exempted from the operation of the cess. I gave an assurance that I would be prepared to accept an amendment when the matter was considered by the Select Committee. The Bill as approved by the Select Committee confines the levy of the cess to filature raw silk and spun silk only and here also, as the House will see, it has been left to the option of the Government to impose the cess. In other words, the time when this cess will be imposed and the amount of the cess will be decided by Government after consultation with the Board, which is of a fully representative character.

Further, it has been laid down that the Government will place such funds at the disposal of the Board as may be considered desirable or necessary.

The second major change relates to the membership of the Board. Here we have added a few more members; from 22 we have gone to 28. 2 Members

will be elected from the Legislature. 4 in place of 3 will come from Mysore which is the largest silk-producing area in India today and not more than 3 persons may be nominated by the Central Government to represent producers of raw silk and areas which may be otherwise un-represented. There was a suggestion made that we should include certain areas which were not included, for instance, one such area was East Punjab. We excluded certain areas on account of the small acreage of mulberry. We proceeded on a certain principle, but we have made a provision that later on it will be open to Government to nominate one or two representatives of the unrepresented areas if it is found that those areas have taken steps for the purpose of growing mulberry.

There is another minor change which relates to the appointment of a Standing Committee. The size of the Board has gone up to 28; it will not be possible for the Board to meet more than once or twice a year. Meanwhile it was thought desirable a small standing Committee should be enabled to function, so that Government may receive proper advice on any matters relating to policy or administration. That provision also has been made.

I feel, Sir, that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee makes necessary changes which will enable us to go ahead with the planned development of silk industry in India.

I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the raw silk industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

**Shri Satish Chandra (U.P.: General):** Sir, Government deserve congratulations of the House for having brought this Bill which relates to the development of Silk industry. But, Sir, there has been a confusion in my mind and the first thing which occurred to me when I read this Bill was whether the Central Silk Board should be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry and Supply or the Ministry of Agriculture. If we look at clause 8 of this Bill relating to the functions of the Board, it says, it shall be the duty of the Board to promote the development of the raw silk industry by such measures as it thinks fit. Then it goes further and gives in greater detail the directions in which the activities of the Board shall be concentrated. It says that it may provide for undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research. I would submit, Sir, that silk worm is a subject matter of agricultural entomology. As a student of an Agricultural College myself, I have had to do a bit about the rearing of these silk worms. Anybody who knows about the life-history of flies and all other insects, knows that it is a matter which is connected directly with the entomological department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

**The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doustram (Minister for Food and Agriculture):** May I say on behalf of the Agricultural Ministry that I do not regard this Bill as one with which the Agricultural Ministry has very much to do. But because it has concern with one aspect of it, it has been arranged that a representative of the Agricultural Ministry will be on the Board which will be carrying out the provisions of the Act. I would therefore request that there should be no motion or proposal that the Agricultural Minister should be the Chairman of the Board.

**Shri Satish Chandra:** I have no intention of moving an amendment. I have given notice, but the stage has not yet come. I am simply giving out what I feel about it. It is just possible that I am wrong. I have given up the idea of moving the amendment. The amendments are not being taken.

[Shri Satish Chandra]

into consideration at this stage. We are not considering the Bill clause by clause. But still, Sir, in spite of what the Honourable Minister has said, I do say that the Industries Department has got nothing to do with the cultivation of plants. Here you will see, Sir, that this Silk Board will have to look after the Mulberry cultivation. If the argument that may be advanced today is carried a bit further, I doubt very much if cotton and wool will also not slip from the Ministry of Agriculture and go to the Ministry of Industry and Supply. I really wonder why silk alone has been singled out leaving raw wool and raw cotton under one ministry and raw silk under the administrative control of another Ministry. You will see, Sir, in the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture when they deal with sericulture, they have said on page 570:

"In various parts of India where the industry has been long established, much attention has been paid by Government to the improvement of strains of silk worms and the treatment of cocoons. Where silk worms can be reared, a valuable subsidiary industry is available—the more so as it provided what is essentially a spare-time occupation. To the cultivator it affords a useful addition to income with a comparatively small expenditure of time and labour on the crop which feeds the worm. While, in certain areas and amongst certain classes, there are religious prejudices against the processes the industry involves, there are large areas of the country where these religious prejudices do not exist and the mulberry, or some alternative source of food for the worm, is to be found."

I mean to say, Sir, that the cultivation of the mulberry plant the question of finding out alternative food for silk worm, the rearing of the silk worm itself—these are all subjects which are dealt with by experts who are employed in the Ministry of Agriculture and I take it, Sir, that the Ministry of Industry and Supply, if it takes the administrative control of this Board will appoint fresh entomologists all over the land to carry on experiments over the rearing and multiplication of silk worms. A machinery already exists in the Ministry of Agriculture. Its personnel is being trained in agricultural colleges. There is an Entomological Museum attached to the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, and in it there is a huge collection of useful insects like bees which give you honey and wax. Lac is also an insect and shellac is also used in industry. But there must be a line drawn somewhere to distinguish between the field of operations of the Ministry of Agriculture and those of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The Ministry of Industry and Supply only comes at a definite stage. As far as the raw materials are concerned which are produced from land or from animals or from insects—I am very clear about it in my mind, though my argument may not appeal—that if it is organic raw-material, if it is grown on land, or if it pertains to life such as fish or meat or wool or lac,—you have got so many examples already,—they are all operated by the Ministry of Agriculture.

The machinery already exists and there are scientific personnel and technicians already employed in the Ministry of Agriculture. It will be a waste of public money to set up a separate machinery for research on silk worms. The production of raw silk involves several stages. The first is the cultivation of mulberry, the second is the rearing of the silk-worm and then comes the reeling of raw silk from the cocoons. I think, so far, it is under the province of the Ministry of Agriculture that these operations should be performed. It is only after these, when raw silk is 'thrown' twisted into silk yarn and finally woven into fabrics, that the Ministry of Industry and Supply comes into the picture. Wool is also a thing which is exactly on the same footing. It is grown not on a plant or tree, but on the body of sheep. Raw wool is under the Ministry of Agriculture; cotton is under the Ministry of Agriculture. Why silk alone has been singled out, it is a thing which has surprised me. I only wish that the Honourable Ministers will kindly confer among themselves about the scope and functions of their respective Ministries.

**Shri K. Hanumanthaiya** (Mysore State): Sir, the Bill as amended by the Select Committee is welcome on all hands. All the objections and suggestions that have been made on the floor of the House have been accepted *in toto*. The Bill, as it has emerged from the Select Committee, is as satisfactory as it could be. I only want to make one or two suggestions to the Honourable Minister in charge of this Bill.

Firstly, where the headquarters of the Board is going to be situated is a matter for consideration. If, as is usually presumed, the headquarters of the Board is situated in Delhi, it will not be conducive to the silk industry as such. Delhi is a place where neither the silk industry has taken root nor is it connected in any way with sericulture, except perhaps that some of the people in Delhi wear silk fabrics. Therefore, I would suggest that in the interests of the industry, it should be located in a place where sericulture is one of the main occupations of the people. From that point of view, I would suggest Mysore is the best suited place. Mysore grows more than 50 per cent of the silk that is produced in India. There are already facilities in the Mysore State. For the last 25 or 30 years the Mysore Government have established various experimental farms; and if there is a place in India where research has been done and various contributive factors have taken place for the growth of the industry, it is Mysore. From this point of view, it would be beneficial to sericulture as such if the headquarters of the Board is located in Mysore.

Secondly, though the Chairman of the Board happens to be the Minister in charge, we have made provision in the Bill that there should be a vice-Chairman to carry on the administration or such of the administrative powers as are delegated either by the Board or the Chairman. Again, I would like to make a suggestion here. The Minister of the Central Government is a very busy person and he will certainly not be in a position to devote all his attention or time for any particular department which is under his control. It would be to the interests of the industry concerned, sericulture, if a Vice-Chairman who can devote all his attention and time is entrusted with the administration and management of the Board. No doubt, the Chairman may preside over the General Body meetings and if he chooses, over the meetings of the Standing Committee. The main burden of the duty must be cast upon the Vice-Chairman whom we must select with a view to his efficiency and experience in this line.

So far as the point made out by my honourable friend Mr. Satish Chandra is concerned, he said that cotton was under the Ministry of Agriculture and he mentioned various other agricultural products. I might say straightaway that agriculture is quite different from sericulture and it stands to reason that there are two departments because there are two different names. Sericulture does not stand on the same footing as cotton and other things. The two Honourable Ministers are unanimous on that opinion and I do not think there will be any point in carrying the arguments further. Besides, it is not as if the Honourable Ministers in charge of Industry and Supply and Agriculture will non-co-operate. We have also made provision for the representative of the Agriculture Department to be on the Board. The several Departments of the Government will work in co-ordination with one another in this matter. The Bill as it is drafted, is quite satisfactory I should say from all points of view, and I would urge that this Bill might command the unanimous acceptance of this House.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao** (Madras: General): Sir, on a point of information, I would like to know where the headquarters of this Board will be located.

Before the Honourable Minister makes his reply, I wish to offer one or two suggestions with regard to this. The Central Government have got a natural

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partiality to locate everything in New Delhi. There are several other considerations in locating the headquarters of certain other committees, which do not legitimately weigh in the best interests of the committee. For instance, I have the case of Central Tobacco Committee. It is located in Bombay, a most costly place where you cannot get accommodation where there is no sufficient ground for the tobacco growers to profit by the location of such an institution there. It is located there simply because certain high officials considered that they can conveniently fly to that place and attend the meetings. I would suggest that the headquarters of these committees, like the Central Tobacco Committee, the Central Coconut committee, the Central Cotton committee and the Central Silk committee, or Coffee Committee should be located in an area where the largest quantity of the article is manufactured.

Again, with regard to the Vice Presidentship, I feel that there is a dearth of trained personnel or proper personnel to fill up these posts and a single gentleman is asked to run about with the Presidentship of several organisations in the country, and the very same gentleman has to run to Australia to buy wheat, keeping aside all the work here. I would suggest that so much of concentration in the hands of one single gentleman should not be allowed in the best interests of the industry. I would suggest that the headquarters should be somewhere in Bangalore and people who have got experience of this particular business may be chosen to organise the Central Committee and to put it on a sound footing.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Sir, I am thankful for the general support extended to the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

One question has been raised as regards the part which the Agricultural Ministry should play in the functioning of this Board. I admit that so far as cultivation goes, naturally it falls within Agriculture. But if we have to follow the arguments of the honourable member to their logical extent, then the Agricultural Ministry should have nothing to do with the latter portions of Section 8 dealing with the industrial aspect of the proposals, and that is the main purpose for which the Bill has been introduced.

There are various provinces where sericulture has been put under the Industry Ministry and there are some provinces where sericulture comes under Agriculture. In any case this is one of those matters which overlap and I can assure the honourable member and the House that the policy which the Government of India will pursue in this matter will be completely integrated in character. The Industry Ministry will not do anything which may in any way adversely affect the cultivation of mulberry, which obviously is the basic thing. Unless there is improvement in that respect, it will not be possible for us to make further improvement with regard to production of raw silk. There is co-operation now and there will be co-operation in future. If honourable members will look at the wording of the section they will find that what is said is that the duty of the Board will be to promote the development of the raw silk industry by such measures as it thinks fit and without prejudice to the generality of such provision, the measures may provide for undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research. The measures may provide for devising means for improved methods of mulberry cultivation, production and distribution, etc. It may be that the institutions will remain under the control of the Agricultural Ministry. It may be possible for the Board to give financial assistance. New institutions may come into existence which may come for help before the Board. There is nothing here which need give rise to any apprehension in any one's mind that there will be a constitutional crisis between the Agricultural Ministry and the Industrial Ministry with regard to the cultivation of mulberry.

The other suggestion made is with regard to the location of the Board. My friend, Mr. Hanumanthaiya is certainly doing his duty when he pleads the case of Mysore.

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi** (East Punjab: General): What about Assam? Mr. Chaudhuri is not here in the House at this time.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** We shall bear in mind his suggestion. We have not decided where the Board will be located. There is no special charm in New Delhi, and as the Prime Minister himself announced sometime ago he would not like that too many institutions or new organisations should be set up in this city. That is a matter of which due consideration will be taken. But there again there may be conflicting claims between an area which may be the biggest producing area and an area which is the biggest consuming area and it may be claimed that unless Bombay and the United Provinces were prepared to consume all the silk Mysore was producing, the silk would have no market at all.

As regards the selection of the Vice-Chairman, there also we shall consider what sort of person we shall have. As you have seen, I have left the matter to the Board. I would be prepared to accept the recommendation of the Board where all the interests would be represented, and Government would not be prepared to force any officer of its own on the Board. I am sure with the goodwill and co-operation of all the provinces and States which have agreed to join this Board, as also the representatives of the other producing and manufacturing interests, we shall be able to take effective steps which will lead to the development of silk industry in this country.

Let not the House forget that we are facing a crisis now. The price of imported silk is much lower than the price of silk which is made in India, and unless some definite steps are taken in the near future for the purpose of improving the quality and also reducing the overhead expenses, it will be very difficult for Indian Silk to hold its head high in competition with the world market. This is a matter which is not merely of sectional interest, or of importance to a particular area but to the whole of India.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the development under Central control of the raw silk industry and for that purpose to establish the Central Silk Board, as reported by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** Mr. Satish Chandra has already said he is not moving his amendment. I have another amendment which was received at 1-45 P.M. today. The rule has been that due notice cannot be waived unless the Honourable Minister and the House regard the same as unexceptionable.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I cannot accept it.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras: General): I would like to ask a few questions in regard to clause 10 of the Bill. Will the Honourable the Minister give the House an idea what the cess is going to be? Secondly, could the Honourable the Minister say whether he has started negotiations with the Indian States who are interested in this, whether they are going to levy a cess and will it come into the Central pool?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** With regard to the amount of the cess, it is obvious I cannot answer the question and I should not, because I have to consult the Board before Government can decide what the amount should be. My friend, democratic-minded as he is, will be the first to protest if I announced from now that the cess should be so much. I shall consult the Board as soon as it is constituted and I shall also consult the Provinces and then . . . . .

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The Honourable Minister must have some idea of the limits within which the cess could be levied.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** If I find that the levying of the cess is harmful to the industry in the first two or three years, I may not levy the cess. There I have kept an open mind and I shall consider the matter after the Board has been formed.

In regard to the second question, whether the States interested have been approached already, the answer is yes, and I have had a good response. Many of the States are willing to come and join the Board. That is the reason why in clause 1 it has been laid down that it extends to all the provinces of India and also to any acceding State for which the Dominion Legislature has for the time being the power to make laws in respect of the development of the raw silk industry. Other States will simultaneously pass similar legislation. We have an assurance, from the States, specially from Mysore which practically produces nearly 70 per cent for the whole of India, that they will give us their wholehearted co-operation in making a success of this scheme.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** What will happen to the cess they might levy? Will it go to the Central Fund?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** It will go to the Central Fund.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Has a reference been made to the Tariff Board whether silk should be given protection?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have referred the matter to the Tariff Board and its recommendations will have to be considered in due course.

**Shri K. Santhanam (Madras: General):** What about Kashmir?

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** I have added Jammu and Kashmir in the hope that they will come in.

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P.: General):** There is no limit put to the cess. I really wonder whether we should pass a piece of legislation giving a kind of blank cheque!

**Shri Bikramlal Sondhi:** They are our own Government!

**Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena:** I think we should put down some limit otherwise this is not good organisation. I would request the Honourable the Minister to have some upper limit so that it may not be said afterwards that this Legislature gave the Executive a blank cheque in this matter.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

**The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee:** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

## AJMER-MERWARA TENANCY AND LAND RECORDS BILL

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doultram** (Minister for Food and Agriculture): Sir, this is one more Bill relating to Ajmer-Merwara but the issue involved is one in which I believe the whole House is interested.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies, record-of-rights and other matters connected therewith in Ajmer-Merwara, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Shri Ram Sahai, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri H. V. Kamath, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Ch. Ranbir Singh, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksona, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri V. S. Sarwate, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri Lakshminarayana Sahu, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Shri Mohanlal Gautam, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

Sir in explaining the main objective of this Bill also which on the whole I regard as non-controversial, I shall be very brief. It may be known to members of the House, as was explained by the honourable member Mr. Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava that there is a peculiar type of tenure in Ajmer-Merwara. It is called the Istimrari tenure. This tenure was created during the time of the Moghals. Under it certain feudal chieftains were given land in lieu of military service, and this peculiar type of tenure went on till the Marathas replaced the Moghals. Under Maratha rule the tenure was converted into a tenure based on assessment in lieu of military service and this has gone on since then. The tenants of the Istimrari landholders have remained all this time in the same deplorable condition in which tenants in India had existed until the tenancy laws appeared on the scene in the various provinces. During British Rule, as early as about 70 years ago, an extraordinary decision was made by the British officers as to the status of the tenants of Ajmer-Merwara. They laid down in the Ajmer-Merwara Regulation of 1877 that until the contrary was proved all the tenants of the Istimrari landholders were tenants-at-will. By one stroke of the pen whatever was the previous status of a tenant he was reduced to the position of a tenant at will. The result has been that throughout this long period the tenants have been at the mercy of the landholders, for where a tenant is a tenant at will until he proves the contrary (and proving the contrary is neither an easy nor a cheap process) the result has always been that all the abuses which flow out of this status for the tenants have increased grown during these years in Ajmer-Merwara and the tenantry has been suffering from innumerable ills.

Round about 1932 this position was reviewed, because as a result of the political movement of 1931 there was considerable awakening among the tenantry of Ajmer-Merwara and by 1932 the local administration began to feel the effect of this awakening. As a consequence various enquiries were made as to the relationship between the landholder and the tenant. But the thing went on at a slow pace till 1944, when an officer was appointed to try to find out what were the rights which the tenants really enjoyed and what could be

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done to regulate the relationship between the tenants and the landholders. It was decided to have a kind of survey of the area and also attempt a sort of record of rights but it was soon discovered that unless there was regular tenancy legislation providing for a proper record of rights and providing for all the other rights of the tenants it may not be easy to complete this preliminary survey. Therefore the preliminary survey was suspended and this tenancy Bill was prepared. It was introduced at the last Budget Session and now it is to be referred to a Select Committee. I have made the Select Committee deliberately very large, so that all points of view and a number of provinces might be represented in the Select Committee and also in order that the discussion in the Select Committee might be thorough and the shape and form in which the Bill may come before the House during the next Budget Session (which will naturally be a very heavy session) will be such that the House might be able to pass this legislation without much difficulty, and the tenants of Ajmer Merwara get speedily the benefit of the legislation.

I do not want to take the members of the House through many provisions of the Bill. I think those who are familiar with tenancy legislation in the provinces will probably find many common features in this Bill. As a matter of fact it is largely based on the U.P. Tenancy Act, Bihar Tenancy Act and some of the other provincial Acts, except that to suit the special conditions of Ajmer-Merwara some modifications have been provided. In the main the Bill is intended to safeguard first of all security of tenure, so that the tenants might continue to occupy the area which they have been cultivating and could be ejected only for non-payment of rent. Secondly they have been given the right to have a statutory rent, that is a proportion of the crops has been fixed and beyond that the landholder cannot recover as rent. At present a large number of illegal exactions are made. This has been prevented by fixing the rent and only authorised and prescribed cesses could be recovered by the landholders. The third right which they have been given is the right of transfer. All these three rights are now justiciable rights and it is possible for the tenant to ask for and secure them through the intervention of speedy judicial proceedings. These are the main provisions of the Bill. Then subsidiary provisions are there for the record of rights and the other necessary provisions in a tenancy law. I therefore would recommend the House to give their due consideration to this Bill, and since it is going to a very representative Select Committee I hope the House will not take much time in passing the motion, I have made.

**Mr. Chairman:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies record-of-rights and other matters connected therewith in Ajmer-Merwara, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Ajit Prasad Jain, Shri Ran Sahai, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri H. V. Kamath, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Ch. Ranbir Singh, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Mahavir Tyagi, Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena, Shri V. C. Kesava Rao, Shrimati G. Durgabai, Shrimati Renuka Ray, Shri Satis Chandra Samanta, Shri Kishorimohan Tripathi, Shri V. S. Sarwate, Shri Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Shri Mohanlal Gautam, and the Mover, with instructions to report on or before the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session and that the number of members whose presence shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Committee shall be five."

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava (Ajmer-Merwara):** Mr. Chairman, the Bill that has been introduced by the Honourable Minister in charge of Agriculture is a long overdue measure. In fact, it must be admitted that the underlying principle of this piece of legislation is the existence of the present zamindari system. It presupposes that landlords and tenants will continue to exist in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara. Therefore, though I welcome this measure, I regret that it has not been found possible by my honourable friend to attempt the abolition of zamindari system. In the present days of India, where a number of advanced Provinces have already adopted measures for the abolition and elimination of the middlemen between the State and the actual cultivator

of the soil, it is indeed regrettable that it has not been found possible in this particular case to bring in legislation on that line. (*An honourable member*: 'Not yet, not yet'.) I would make it clear that so far as the Province of Ajmer-Merwara is concerned, there is hardly any comparison between this Province and other Provinces like Bihar and U. P. where there was or is a system of zamindari or taluqdari. In fact, the condition in Ajmer-Merwara is still worse and the status of the so-called feudal chiefs, locally known by the name of jagirdars or istimrardars, is somewhat higher than ordinary zamindars or taluqdars in the Provinces of U. P. and Bihar. In fact, if there is a case anywhere in India for the abolition of this system of middlemen, it is in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara; there the feudal chiefs claim for themselves a status akin to that of a ruling Prince in the neighbouring States of Rajputana. They enjoy a number of supra legal powers which give them a position much more advantageous than their brothers are occupying in other Provinces. For example, in Ajmer-Merwara these istimrardars claim that no person can enter their domain without their permission. It is ridiculous to conceive that within the four corners of their estate, which in some cases do not exceed beyond a single village, they should claim the supreme right to allow the entry of a person from outside or even to extern a person who has been residing there for centuries. There have been cases where Congress workers who in 1931-32 went inside the estates to help and assist the tenants, were prosecuted under Section 447 of the Indian Penal Code and the Courts of law have convicted such persons for criminal trespass. This is a ridiculous state of affairs.

These persons were in fact never the proprietors of the land. Soon after the British Government seized the Ajmer District from the Scindia in 1818, an enquiry was instituted and Mr. Cavendish, after an elaborate enquiry conducted on the spot from village to village, came to the conclusion that these feudal lords came into existence for the first time in the time of the Moghuls and in fact the tenants of that time—I am talking of the year 1829—claimed hereditary rights of ownership in the various villages. Mr. Cavendish in his report has stated that looking to the claims of the tenants and the history of the estates, it cannot be disputed that the tenants have been inhabiting these villages for generations before the feudal lords came into existence. It is further reported by Mr. Cavendish that the tenants' claim to ownership and proprietorship in the soil cannot seriously be disputed. But a curious argument was availed of and it was stated that because the Mahrattas have rightly or wrongly recognised the feudal chiefs as the proprietors of the soil, consequently it was reported that the present order should subsist and the British Government should also recognise these persons as the proprietors of the land. From a reference to the report it will be absolutely clear that the claim of the tenants to the proprietorship of the soil was certainly of a superior character than that of the feudal chiefs. Thereafter, again about the year 1847 Mr. MacKenzie held another inquiry and his report was also to the same effect; it was reported that the tenants had *bona fide* claim to the proprietorship of the soil. Unfortunately, Sir, the British Government and the representative of the British Government took a somersault about the year 1873 when the Superintendent made a report that their proprietary title may be recognized. Curiously enough, in the *sanad* that was granted by the Government of the day in the year 1873, their proprietary rights were recognised by the British Government for all times to come. But here also, if you refer to condition 9 of this *sanad* that was granted by the British Government, it is admitted beyond the least shadow of a doubt that the tenants living in these estates had rights which needed to be protected at the hands of the landlords. Condition 9 says that 5 P. M. the *istimrardar* had bound himself to respect and protect the rights of his tenants. Notwithstanding this condition No. 9, when Regulation II of

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1877 was enacted, in Section 21 it was for the first time stated that the tenants will have only the rights of tenancy at will in the estates. This was a travesty of justice.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I just remind the honourable member that the convention of the House is that members who are on the Select Committee do not make long speeches at this stage. I do not interfere with his right of speech—but if he wants to take a long time he may indicate it so that the House may adjourn, or if he wants to finish just now he may say so.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** I will require a longer time—about 20 minutes.

**Mr. Chairman:** The House stands adjourned till 10-45 tomorrow.

*The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the 7th September 1948.*