

Friday
18th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)
DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 18th March, 1949

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

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(a) ORAL ANSWERS

CONTRIBUTION TO COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAU

*1161. Shri E. K. Sidha: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state the contribution paid by India to the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureau during the years 1946, 1947 and thereafter?

(b) Is it a fact that a demand for an increase in the contribution has been made and if so, why?

(c) What are the functions of this Bureau and to what extent has the Agricultural Ministry benefited through this Bureau?

The Honourable Shri Jitramdas Donlatram: (a) During 1945-46, £6,443 5s. and during 1947-48, £8,568. No payment has yet been made for 1948-49.

(b) Yes. On account of post war change in the level of cost and additional establishment required to cope with the work.

(c) The functions of the Bureaux are: (i) to keep the scientists in touch with the progress of research throughout the world (ii) to collect, collate and disseminate information on research in different branches of Agricultural Science and generally to assist research workers in the Commonwealth with information relevant to their subjects.

In return for the contributions made, India, like other contributing countries,—

(i) takes advantage of the services rendered by the Bureaux in obtaining advice on important scientific problems with which the Bureaux deal;

(ii) gets, free of cost, abstracts, papers and periodicals reviews of the ten Sections of the Bureaux and the attached Institutes of Entomology and Mycology, giving complete and latest technical information of importance to Scientific Workers in India.

(iii) derives considerable benefit from and, in fact, depends on the Bureaux for identification of cultural specimens. If India is to duplicate all that the Bureaux are doing in this line, it would mean not only considerable expenditure, but also the harnessing of many premier scientists, whose number is few, to that work; and

(iv) through its connections with the Bureau, places her results of research and problems on the international map.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what the practical results or benefits are from this Bureau to our Ministry?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The practical results are these, that where we come across any new type of insect or fungi, then we send those specimens to England for this reason that as a result of research work over a long course of years they have discovered certain remedies to deal with them. When we find we are not sure that this fungi is the fungi which is detailed in their literature against which a particular remedy has to be applied, we send specimens to them and on identification of the specimens we apply the remedies. For instance, in the case of sugar cane there are certain pests and we are actually importing certain parasites which will eat up the larvae of these pests and thereby save our sugar cane crop.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Have we not got any such Institute and if not, may I know whether Government contemplate, with their three years experience, to set up any such institute in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This knowledge is international and it costs tremendously to duplicate in every country all items of research. Therefore, we take advantage of results of research wherever conducted. It is in the interests of economy that we are not starting any institute. We are making continuous researches, but the world is also making continuous researches and wherever knowledge is available, we get it from there.

Shri V. C. Kesava Rao: May I know whether any Indians are employed in this Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Indians are not employed there, but we have sent about half a dozen workers who have received training there.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is not India a member of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, India is.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Then do not these overlap—this Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux and the F. A. O.?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: They do not overlap because the Bureau is conducting researches in England. The F. A. O., so far as I know, has not got any independent centres where research work is carried on.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Who are the other members of the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The present member countries of the Commonwealth.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: What financial contribution does India make to this?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I have just read out. It was 20,443. 5s. in 1945-46 and in 1947-48 £8,568.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the highest contribution paid by any country? Which country pays the highest contribution, may I know?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I have not got that information, but I will give it to the House.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Does this Bureaux help our students to find seats in various Research Institutes and also Universities in England to study advanced branches of agriculture?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As I said, we sent our students here for training. Six of our men have received training there.

SUPERANNUATED OFFICERS IN MINISTRY OF FOOD

*1162. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state:

(a) the number of superannuated officers drawing salaries of over Re. 1,000 per mensem appointed from 1st March, 1948 to date in the Ministry of Food; and

(b) in what Ministries they were originally employed and whether non-superannuated officers of similar qualifications were not available for the said posts?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether there are any superannuated officers in the Ministry of Food and if so, whether there is no efficient man available in the Department to replace these super-annuated officers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The question related to officers drawing salaries over Rs. 1,000. There is no such officer. There are some officers drawing less than Rs. 1,000 and they have been kept because they have special experience and training for a number of years, and we do not want at this critical time to make sudden changes.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: No, Sir. May I know whether there is any superannuated officer in the Ministry of Food?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has stated—none drawing above Rs. 1,000.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RUBBER TYRE FACTORY IN TRAVANCORE

*1163. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether a factory for the manufacture of rubber tyres is contemplated to be started in Travancore?

(b) If so, what is the proposed capital and have Government any share in the scheme?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) The issue of capital for the establishment of a factory in Travancore with an annual capacity of 100,000 sets of motor tyres and tubes and 10,00,000 sets of cycle tyres and tubes, and a license for import of machinery have been sanctioned.

(b) Sanction has been given for the issue of a capital of rupees three crores. The Government of India have no share in the scheme, but the Government of Travancore have agreed to participate in it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What is the total capital for this new industry that is going to be started?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Three crores.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know what is the present production and consumption in India of rubber tyres?

Mr. Speaker: What kind of rubber tyres?

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Rubber tyres and the production of the factory that is going to be started.

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Regarding rubber tyres: we produce about 280 sizes in different types of aero-, motor, joint, cycle tyres and tubes and the total number of sizes that are imported is about 60.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: What will be the production from this new industry that is going to be started?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I said just now 1,00,000 sets of motor tyres and tubes and 10,00,000 sets of cycle tyres and tubes.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Will that be self-sufficient for our purpose?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of opinion.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Was the Government of India approached by this Company to take a certain number of shares in it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No, we have not been approached.

Mr. John E. Phillipose: Is there any other tyre manufacturing company under contemplation?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: No. There are several factories working in India.

Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar: Has the Honourable Minister any idea as to what the requirements of our Defence Forces are in so far as motor tyres and tubes are concerned?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: I have not got the figure for the Defence Department separately, but I have just indicated the sort of tyres and tubes that we are manufacturing and about 16 types which we are importing, some of which fall within the Defence category.

EXTRACTION OF POWER ALCOHOL FROM NEERA

*1164. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made to extract Power Alcohol out of Neera?

(b) What is the estimated quantity of Power Alcohol that can be extracted from Neera?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) It is considered that the production of power alcohol from Neera would be uneconomical, as Neera contains a very low percentage of alcohol and the cost of collecting and transporting the juice from the trees, which are scattered, to a central distillery would be high. On the other hand the juice can be more economically utilised for producing palm jaggery on a cottage industry basis, and this is being encouraged.

(b) As there is no organised collection of Neera, it is difficult to estimate the quantity of power alcohol that can be obtained from it. The quantity obtainable is, however, likely to be negligible.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Is the supply of Neera sufficient to meet the demand in the country. Does the honourable Minister know it?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: There are no statistics of the demand.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the percentage of alcohol in Neera?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: About nine per cent.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Then why is it permitted where prohibition is enforced?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. It is more or less a provincial matter.

DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION OF SALT AT SAMBHAR

*1165. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the steps which Government have taken to reorganise production and distribution of salt at Sambhar?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Production.—The following are the more important among the steps taken to reorganise production at Sambhar:

- (i) Canals and crystallising beds are being cleaned to get more brine and avoid wastage in salt collection;
- (ii) The internal transport system is being strengthened by the purchase of additional tubs and locomotives;
- (iii) The workshop at Sambhar is being expanded and a scheme for the expansion of the chemical laboratory is under examination;
- (iv) Action is being taken to work out a technique for getting salt freed from sodium sulphate and other impurities.

Distribution.—A zonal scheme has been introduced from 1st January 1949, for rationalisation of transport and distribution.

USE OF SALOONS ON RAILWAYS

*1166. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of saloons in each Railway and how many of them are intended to be used by Ministers, General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, Divisional Transport Officers, Divisional Commercial Officers, A.T.Os. A.C.Os. and other officers?

(b) What is the capacity of each saloon and what is the maintenance and construction cost of these saloons?

(c) Have any new saloons been constructed since 1941 and if so, what is their number and at what cost were they constructed?

(d) What has been done with the Viceroy's Special Train?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) The number of saloons on each Railway is given below:

Assam	48
B. B. and C. I.	69
B. N. R.	62
E. I. R.	140
E. P. R.	31
G. I. P.	85
M. and S. M.	111
O. T.	49
S. I.	45
Total	640

The number intended to be used by Ministers, General Managers, Divisional Superintendents, Divisional Transport Officers, Divisional Commercial Officers, A.T.Os. A.C.Os. and other Railway Officers is 584.

(b) The capacity, maintenance and construction costs of these saloons varies according to the designs. These are approximately as follows:

	Capacity (Berths Seats)	Maintenance cost per annum	Original cost of construction
		Rs. (Average)	Rs.
Broad Gauge	Bogie 2 to 3 beds with accommoda- tion for 1 to 6 servants	2,350	21,000 (Min.) to 98,000 (Max.)
		1,500	6 1/4-w. 2 to 4 beds with accommoda- tion for 1 to 3 servants
Metro Gauge	Bogie 2 to 6 beds with a commo- dation for 2 striches a.			1,275	4,000 (Min.) to 48,000 (Max.)
		6 1/4-w. 2 to 4 beds with accommoda- tion for 2 to 5 servants.	725	5,000 (Min.) to 30,000 (Max.)

(c) No new saloons have been constructed on Indian Government Railways since 1941.

(d) *BG Royal Special*.—Except the two saloons of Their Excellencies, the Dining Car and the Kitchen Car, which have been retained as a nucleus against any possible future use, the rest of the carriages have been converted and put to general use.

MG Royal Special.—The question of converting all the available carriages of the MG special for general use is under consideration.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know, Sir, the total cost of maintenance of these 640 saloons?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid I have not made the calculation. I will give it to the honourable member if he wants it.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the honourable member still feels the necessity of continuing to upkeep these 640 saloons under the existing circumstances?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I do not know whether the existing circumstances are different from the circumstances in which these 640 saloons came into existence. Had the whole matter been overhauled, the total number of these saloons might have been different; as it is possible some of them could have been made available for general use.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: How many times in a month do General Managers visit their districts in these saloons?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I should like to have notice of that question.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Matra: Does this number include the tourist cars? I have found out that they are also used as saloons.

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I think tourist cars are used for more or less the same purposes as saloons. I do not know if they are so frequently in use as the saloons themselves.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra: I was asking whether the figure given by the Honourable Minister includes the number of tourist cars as well?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I think it does.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Has the fact been brought to the notice of the Minister by his Department that on several occasions this House expressed itself against the continuation of such a large number of these saloons and his predecessors assured the House that they would try their best to reduce their number?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact, the honourable member will notice that no saloons have been added to the previous existing number since 1941. As regards the use of the 640 saloons that are now in existence, I am not quite sure what definite orders have been issued on the assurances given by my predecessors. But I will consider the question of issuing some such orders for the future.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: May I know how does the mileage performed by these saloons compare with the mileage performed by ordinary coaches?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: As a matter of fact, I think ordinary coaches are much more frequently used than saloons. Per coach or per bogey, I think the ordinary coach must make longer distances in the course of the year than a saloon.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said there has not been any change in the circumstances? May I know whether in view of the fact that now frequent journeys are made by air, these saloons cannot be changed into ordinary coaches, when there is so much dearth of ordinary coaches?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I daresay certain General Managers do make journeys by air over long distances; for example, when some of them come to Delhi headquarters. But I do not think it materially affects the length of journeys they have to perform in the discharge of their duties on their own railways.

Shri R. K. Sakhya: I was not able to follow the answer to part (d) of my question. What has happened to the Viceroy's Special? Have all the coaches been dismantled?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I have said except the two saloons of Their Excellencies and the dining and kitchen cars, all the rest of the carriages have been converted and put into general use.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Is it a fact that in the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R., saloons of these types are rarely used by railway officers of these grades?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid the honourable member has the advantage of me in this matter. I am not acquainted with what the practice is there.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PAPER MILL IN ASSAM

*1167. **Srijet Kuladbar Chaliha:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether the Government of India are going to start any Paper Mill in Assam?

(b) If so, what amount is going to be sanctioned for this purpose to the Government of Assam?

(c) Have Government received any scheme from the Government of Assam for establishing a Paper Mill in the Province?

The Honourable Dr. Brama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes. Government of India have approved the scheme.

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF COTTON

†*1166. **Sa-dar Hukam Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity, in bales, of cotton expected to be produced this year;

(b) the quantity required for our mills in India; and

(c) the arrangements made for importing the balance and the countries from which it is to be imported?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) According to trade sources it is estimated that the crop would be about 24 to 26 lakh bales of 302 lbs. each.

(b) On the basis of the figures for the 1947-48 season, the quantity of cotton required by mills in the Indian Union for consumption during the current (1948-49) season is estimated at about 46.0 lakh bales.

(c) Allowing for about 2.7 lakh bales as the estimated requirements for extra factory purposes arrangements have been made for the balance of the requirements as under:

	Lakh Bales
(i) As a result of the Indo-Pakistan agreement.	6.5
(ii) Through the efforts of the Indian Cotton Mission to East Africa.	2.0
(iii) From Foreign countries other than Pakistan, i.e. U.S.A., Brazil, Egypt and Sudan.	3.3
(iv) Out of the carry over from 1947-48	10.9
Total	22.7

REFUSAL BY TEXTILE MILL OWNERS TO WORK THREE SHIFTS

†*1169. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Textile Mill Owners have refused to work three shifts per day?

(b) If so, do Government propose to take any action in the matter?

The Honourable Dr. Brama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

INAUGURATION OF LARGE AND SMALL SCALE DAIRY FARMING

*1170. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared or propose to prepare any plan or scheme for the inauguration of Government initiated large-scale dairy farming in the country and in townships near big cities;

(b) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of introducing small-scale, self-supporting and co-operative units in dairies;

(c) whether any agency or committee has been appointed to make recommendations in this regard;

(d) whether any report has already been prepared or published on the milk supply and dairy farming in India;

(e) if so, whether that report will be made available to the members of the House; and

(f) what is the number of Government owned, initiated, conducted or subsidised dairy farms in various parts of the country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (c). Yes. A five year plan for increasing milk production in the country has been prepared and it visualises establishment of large scale Dairy Farms near big cities as well as small scale cooperative Dairy farms. The Plan has been forwarded to the Provinces and States for their consideration. A statement (No. I) showing the efforts made by the Provincial Governments in this respect is laid on the table of the House. Another statement (No. II) showing action taken by the different Provincial Governments in this respect is also laid on table of the House.

(d) and (e). Yes. A statement (No. III) showing the reports published by the Government of India on the subject is laid on the table of the House. Copies of all these reports are available in the Library of the House.

(f) A statement (No. IV) giving the available information is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Name of the Province	Action taken for the establishment of large scale Dairy Farms near big cities.	Action taken for the establishment of small scale cooperative dairy units.
1	2	3	4
1	Madras.	In February 1948 the Provincial Government took over the assets of the former Military Dairy Farm at Waltair, to run it on commercial lines. A three year plan to increase milk production in Provinces through Cooperative Societies was introduced in the middle of October 1948 in 8 districts under the charge of a special staff. A scheme for setting up dairy farms for each town in the Province is under contemplation.	Efforts are being made to solve the problem of urban milk supply mainly through co-operative societies on 30-6-48 there were 23 cooperative Milk Supply Unions and 254 Milk Supply Societies in the Province. Interest free loans are granted to members of Cooperative Milk Supply Societies for purchase of milch animals. During 1948-49 such loans were granted to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs upto the end of December 1948. During the year ended 30-6-48 these cooperative institutions handled 30.85 million pounds of milk valued at Rs. 82.41 lakhs.

1	2	3	4
1	Bombay	<p>The Government of Bombay has sanctioned a scheme for assisting large scale dairy farmers in the Province. Financial help in the form of loans upto Rs. 50,000 is given towards the establishment and development of dairies in the vicinity of large towns. A special plan has been prepared for Bombay city and suburbs under which it is proposed to remove all cattle from the city which are kept under congested and insanitary and uneconomic conditions. Government are acquiring 300 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay City and has constructed connecting roads and built dairy farms to which cattle from city will be removed shortly. The farms will be rented out to the cattle owners and milk will be taken by Govt. for distribution to consumers.</p>	<p>The Government favours the idea of organising the marketing of milk produced in rural areas round about large towns, on cooperative basis. With this end in view schemes have already been proposed for large towns like Poona, Surat, Dharwar-Hubli. The schemes envisage the organisation of primary cooperative cattle breeding and milk production societies in the villages surrounding large towns. Government will provide financial aid in the form of loans and subsidies for organising these cooperative societies. Government also propose to encourage cooperative creameries in order to provide marketing facilities for milk produced in rural areas.</p>
			<p>In Bombay city, Government has already organised about twelve cooperative societies of small milk producers from whom milk is purchased for Government milk distribution scheme. Government have already assisted financially and otherwise, a union of cooperative societies of milk producers at Anand in the Kaira district which processes milk collected from the cooperative societies and dispatches it to Bombay for distribution under milk distribution schemes.</p>
2	West Bengal	<p>A dairy farm is being established at the Central Livestock Breeding and Research station at Kharagpura a place about 35 miles away from Calcutta which is expected to produce nearly 50 maunds of milk per day. The question of establishing rural milk colonies on the lines of Bombay is also under active consideration.</p>	<p>The Government is in favour of establishing small scale of self-supporting and cooperative dairy units.</p>
3	United Provinces	<p>Every effort is being made to start dairy farms in big towns or in their neighbourhood. Government Dairy Farms have already been started at Mathura, Lucknow and Allahabad which are supplying daily 20, 55 and 20 maunds of pure milk respectively to the public. The cattle breeding and dairy farms</p>	<p>The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self-supporting and cooperative dairy units.</p>

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Bharari (Jhansi), Babugarh (Meerut) and Manjhra (Lakhimpur Kheri) are also in the neighbourhood of big towns. These farms have been stocked with milch cattle and arrangements have been made for the supply of milk from these farms to the public in the nearest towns. Arrangements have been made for opening dairy farms near Benares and it is also proposed to open dairy farms in the towns of Kanpur, Allahabad, Agra, Naini Tal, Azamgarh and Etawah or their neighbourhood. The Government is also making arrangements for the supply of 20 Mariani cows each to six private Gowdhalas in Mathura district at half the cost of augment milk supply. A proposal for giving such help to other deserving private Gowdhalas of the Province is under consideration.

5 C.P. and Berar

In order to meet the growing demand of milk and milk product in residential and industrial centres in the Province, the Government have already sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of twenty dairy units in big towns of the Province. In accordance with this plan three dairy farms in Akola, Sangli and Raipur Districts have already been established and preliminary spadework in connection with one more dairy unit at Bilapur has been taken up. Apart from these four units work in connection with the establishment of another four units at Arrah, Ghazipur, Khandwa and Yeotmal is in progress.

In the scheme for the establishment of twenty Government dairy units envisaged for this province, provision has also been made for linking of suitable cooperative dairy concerns with these Government units with a view to augment milk supply and economise the cost of production and distribution.

6 East Punjab

Provincial Government have already under consideration a proposal to open two Model Dairy Farms, one at Ambala and the other at Jullundur and also to have in the near future 200 dairy colonies in the province and a Model Dairy Farm in each District.

The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self supporting and co-operative dairy units.

1	2	3	4
7	Bihar	A number of schemes aiming at livestock improvement have been put into operation which are designed to assist in the production of more milk.	The Government is in favour of establishing small scale self-supporting and cooperative units in towns.
8	Orissa	It is proposed to start a dairy farm in each district. A scheme for supply of milk to Cuttack town is in operation. When the Provincial livestock Breeding farm which is now located at Angul in Cuttack District is shifted to Balasore milk will be supplied from the farm to the residents of Balasore town. Investigations for opening a dairy farm in Sambalpur district is under way. A scheme for setting up a dairy farm in Puri town has been prepared and it is now under consideration of Government.	It is desirable that small self-supporting cooperative units in dairies should be introduced, in the Province but the introduction of such units require collection of data and transport facilities for distribution of milk.
9	Assam	A scheme for the Dairy Development in Assam has been sanctioned during the year 1948-49 at a total cost of Rs. 2,32,889 to open two large scale dairy farms in two big towns of the province. Two more such large scale dairy farms will be opened in 1949-50 and two in 1950-51. Thus the total number of such large scale dairy farms will be six in three years.	Attempts to this effect are failure in Assam.
10	Delhi	A scheme has been formulated for increasing milk production, and distribution but it has been postponed for the year 1950-51 as an anti-inflation measure.	
11	Ajmer-Merwara	A scheme for increasing the milk supply of Ajmer-Merwara has been sanctioned by the Government of India. This scheme aims at surveys of milk pockets in rural areas and initiating Dairy Farming in the neighbourhood of the towns.	It is proposed to start Dairy Farming on cooperative lines but the feasibility of this step will have to be found out after the preliminary survey has been completed.
12	Coorg	A Dairy Demonstration Farm opened at Merwara for the dual purpose of supplying stud bulls and milk to public. The feasibility of opening more large scale dairy farms is being examined under the postwar development schemes.	The proposal to introduce small scale self supporting cooperative dairy farms is under consideration.

STATEMENT II

Serial No.	Name of the Province	Name of the Committee or agency appointed by the Provincial Government
1	Madras	The Provincial Livestock Improvement Board advises Government regarding the promotion of dairying and allied subjects also. The constitution of a Milk Board has been suggested and requisite facts and figures are being collected.
2	Bombay	<p>Yes. The following two committees have been appointed :</p> <p>(i) The Bombay Provincial Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee.</p> <p>(ii) Animal Husbandry and Dairying sub-committee of Provincial Rural Development Board.</p> <p>The Bombay Provincial Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee will make general recommendations to Government in respect of Dairy development in this province. The Animal Husbandry and Dairying Sub-Committee assists the Provincial Rural Development Board in accelerating the work of the Board in respect of dairy development.</p> <p>For Bombay Area, there are two Advisory Committees, one of producers and other of consumers, which assist the Provincial Milk Commissioner on procurement and distribution of milk in Bombay City.</p>
3	West Bengal	A Milk Commissioner has just been appointed to prepare a comprehensive milk scheme for the Province.
4	United Provinces	There is a proposal for the formation of a Milk Board in the Province with a view to establish Marketing Board in towns for ensuring supply of pure and clean milk to public and to bring about effective legislative control over manufacture and supply of milk and milk products.
5	C. P. and Berar	No such agency or committee has been appointed.
6	East Punjab	<p>It is proposed to have a Dairy Development Board with a Dairy Development Fund to encourage dairy industry in the province. The following special staff has already been sanctioned for dairy development work :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One Dairy Development Officer. 2. Two Assistant Dairy Development Officers. 3. Thirteen Dairy Assistants, one for each district in the Province.
7	Bihar	The Animal Husbandry Committee of Rural Development Board appointed by Provincial Government at present consider the proposals and recommendations concerning the development of dairy industry.
8	Orissa	Provincial Government have very recently constituted a Committee for the development of dairying, increased production of milk, etc.
9	Assam	No such agency or committee has been appointed.
10	Delhi	No such agency or committee has been appointed.
11	Ajmer-Merwara	A Dairy Development Officer will be appointed shortly. He will be asked to make necessary recommendations.
12	Coorg	There is a Dairy Officer to offer technical advice in the matter and is in charge of the Government demonstration dairy farm.

STATEMENT III

- (1) Report on the Marketing of Milk in India and Burma.
- (2) Report of the Milk Sub-Committee appointed by the Policy Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery.
- (3) Report of Mr. E. A. Peppercorn on the Dairy Industry in India.
- (4) Report on Dairy Research, Dairy Education and Dairy Development in India by H. D. Key.

STATEMENT IV

I. DAIRY FARMS UNDER THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Farm	Quantity of milk sold
1	Dairy Farm under the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.	
2	Dairy Farm under Indian Veterinary Research Institute, (i) at Izatnagar. (ii) at Mukteswar.	
3	Dairy Farm at Indian Agricultural Research Institute. (i) at New Delhi (ii) at Karnal	

II. DAIRY FARMS UNDER THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Province	No of Dairy Farms	Whether Govt. or private
1	2	3	4
1	Madras	(1) Livestock Research station, Hoar (2) Government Dairy Farm Vizagapatam (3) Livestock Research Station, Guntur	Government. Government. Government.
2	Bombay	No Government owned or subsidised dairy farm in the province.	
3	West Bengal.	NIL	
4	United Provinces	There are 10 Government owned dairies. Besides these there are 6 co-operative milk supply Depots and 24 Private owned dairies. One dairy is subsidised by United Provinces Government. The details of these are given below :- (1) Madhurikund Dairy Farm, Mathura (2) Dairy Demonstration Farm, Mathura (3) Babugeri Dairy Farm, Meerut (4) Manjhara Dairy Farm, Lakhimpur (5) Ehareri Dairy Farm, Jhansi (6) Dairy Demonstration Farm, Bbadruk (7) Kanpur Milk Supply Scheme, Kanpur (8) Central Dairy Farm, Aligarh (9) Agricultural College Dairy Farm, Kanpur (10) Agricultural School Dairy, Bulandshahr (11) Agricultural School Dairy, Ghazipur (12) Agricultural School, Dairy, Gorakhpur (13) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Lucknow (14) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Allahabad (15) Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Benares (16) Co-operative Dairy, Mainital (17) Cooperative Dairy Katra, Allahabad (18) Allahabad Agriculture Institute Dairy Farm, Allahabad (19) Deyel Fath Dairy Farm, Agra (20) Sirghal Dairy, Agra (21) Balwant Rajpur College Dairy, Agra (22) Lakhuti College Dairy Lakhuti, Bulandshahr (23) Benares Hindu University Dairy, Benares	

1	2	3	4
4	U. P.—contd.	(24) The Himalayan Dairy Farm Haliwani, Nainital (25) Singhal Dairy, Haldwani, Nainital (26) Syria Sugar Factory Dairy Sardarnagar, Gorakhpur (27) Indian Dairy, Kanpur (28) Union Dairy, Kanpur (29) Gangwal Raj Dairy, Bahraich (30) Guomkran Forest Cooperative Society Aligarh to be opened shortly. (31) Cattle Farm Bainti, Partabgarh (32) Diamond Dairy, Cant. Road, Lucknow (33) Dairy Farm Chaukore Estate, Almora (34) Hindustan Sugar Mills Dairy Gola, Gokranpath Kheri (35) Bharti Dairy Farm, Kanpur (36) Chakravarti Dairy Farm, Jhansi (37) Jodhpura Mission Farm, Jhansi (38) Ganeshpur Farm (39) Himalaya Dairy Farm, Haldwani (40) Kashi Gaushala Dairy, Benares,	
5	C. P.	There are : (i) 10 Government owned dairy farms (ii) 6 Co-operative Dairy Units (iii) 32 Other Dairy Farms.	
6	East Punjab	Dairy Section at Government/Livestock Farm, Hissar	Government.
7	Bihar	(1) Government Cattle Farm, Patna (2) Bachaur Cattle Breeding Farm Patna (Darbhanga) (3) Government Experimental Farm, P. O. Kanke, Ranchi (4) Government Experimental Farm, Sepaya, District Saran. (5) Tisco Dairy Farm, Jamshedpur (6) Bengal & Bihar Farm, Hazaribagh P. O. (7) Barwat Dairy Farm Bettiah District, Champaran (8) Shri Rajendra Gokul Farm, Patna (9) Sabour Farm (10) Darbhanga Goehala Society Farm (11) Shree Jharis Dhanbed Goehala (12) Shree Goehala, Bhagalpur	Government. Government. Government. Government. Private. Private. Private. Subsidised. Subsidised. Subsidised. Subsidised.
8	Orissa	(1) Khapuria Dairy (2) Bolangir Dairy Farm (3) Keonjhar Dairy Farm (4) Boudh Dairy Farm (5) Nilgiri Dairy Farm (6) Sundergarh (Gangpur)	Government. Government. Government. Government. Govt. owned. Govt. owned.
9	Assam	(1) Cattle Breeding Farm Upper-Shillong (2) Cattle Breeding Farm, Khanapara (Gaubati) (3) Baropetta Cattle Farm (4) Jorhat Cattle Farm	Government. Government. Government. Government.
10	Delhi	There are five private Dairy Farms.	
11	Ajmer-Merwara	Nil.	
12	Coorg	(1) Government Demonstration Farm, Merwara (2) Two Private Dairy Farms.	Government.

III. DAIRY FARMS UNDER MILITARY AUTHORITIES

There are 27 Military Dairy Farms, 5 French Military Dairy Farms and 12 Dairy Depots owned by the Government.

Seth Govind Das: May I know what effort is being made to improve the indigenous breed of cattle, and are Government contemplating the stoppage of export of these cattle from one province to another?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government are trying to utilise nonofficial agencies as a special measure to develop the local breed. With regard to the export of cattle from one province to another, to the extent that certain provinces are deficit in cattle it will be difficult not to have this inter-provincial transfer of cattle.

Seth Govind Das: Are Government aware of the fact that most of the cattle exported from Hissar to Bombay and Calcutta are immediately slaughtered there as soon as they become dry; and are Government contemplating to stop at least the export of these cattle to cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government are contemplating steps to prevent the slaughter of cattle in the big cities. With regard to preventing export to those provinces, it can be regulated in the interest of increased milk supply to those provinces or for the better cultivation of land. But we cannot totally prohibit the export of cattle from one province to another.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Has the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association made any recommendations as regards the minimum *per capita* requirement of milk in this country?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, they have.

Shri H. V. Kamath: What is the *per capita* requirement?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I believe it is one pound per person.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Is it a fact that for the last twenty years Government has been promising that cattle from Hissar will not be allowed to be slaughtered and when dry they will be returned to Hissar at reduced railways rates, but the promise has not been fulfilled?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Those promises must have been made by our predecessors but so far as our promises are concerned I propose to carry them out.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What will be the nature of the Government-initiated dairy farms on a large scale with regard to their management and capital investment? Will they be private farms?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: The provincial governments give them financial aid and supply to them also technical aid. In Bombay, Madras, U.P. and C.P. there is a very large number of private dairies assisted by the provincial governments.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: What are the actual measures which have been or are being taken to stop the slaughter of cows just referred to and by what time it is expected to stop the slaughter altogether?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It will not be possible to put a time limit. This question, as I said on an earlier occasion, was considered by the Cattle Preservation Committee which has made its report. The replies of the provincial governments on the report will be received in a short time and in consultation with the provincial governments steps will be taken, because it means a tremendous financial liability on the provinces to maintain their entire cattle population.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: In view of the fact that dry cattle are being slaughtered in cities, will Government consider the desirability of getting these dry cattle transported back free of charge?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That will be considered.

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain: What are the measures which the Government are adopting to encourage the development of cattle by private agencies?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: By supporting private breeding farms and private dairy farms.

Pandit Mukut Bikari Lal Bhargava: Do Government propose to sponsor any legislation to prohibit the slaughter of cows?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: That matter will be considered when the report of the Cattle Preservation Committee comes to be finally dealt with.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: What arrangements do Government propose to make in connection with the feeding and maintaining of useless cows?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I believe the honourable member is aware that this is one of the points on which the Cattle Preservation Committee has made its recommendations.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: Is it possible to prohibit milch cattle being housed in cities and provision being made near about the suburbs in the dairy farms, so that such cattle may not be kept in the cities?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: These are matters which are under the consideration of the provincial governments and they are dealing with them.

PADDY LANDS

*1171. **Shri Moturi Satyanarayana:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been undertaken for benefit of farmers, to enable them to make use of paddy lands for growing short term crops; and

(b) if so, whether Government would make available the scheme to the members of the House?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b) Yes. A brief note showing the research work done at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, and in the Provinces, and the further steps taken is laid on the table of the House. More detailed information will be supplied if required.

NOTE ON SHORT TERM GROWING IN PADDY LANDS

Short term growing in paddy lands has at least four aspects, namely :

(1) Growing short duration crops other than paddy before the paddy is transplanted.

(2) Growing short duration paddy varieties as an early crop followed by 2nd crop of paddy.

(3) Growing short duration Rabi Crops after the harvest of paddy crop.

(4) Growing short duration crops in standing crop of paddy.

Investigations at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, are mainly directed towards the possibilities of growing two crops of rice in quick succession instead of a single crop particularly where irrigation facilities are available for a minimum period of six months in the year. This would be feasible only if the varieties to be grown are both of short duration or one medium and the other short. A short duration variety need not necessarily mean less yield per acre. There are varieties maturing in about 100 days which under optimum conditions can give up to 3,000 lbs. of grain. A large collection of short duration rices, both Indian and foreign, has therefore been made and are under investigation mainly with the object of determining the most suitable variety to be grown as a second crop and the optimum time for planting the same. Promising results have been obtained with some of the introduced varieties from China.

It will, however, be realised that the growing of two crops would naturally mean greater exhaustion of the soil and the practice should go hand in hand with a suitable regimen of fertilising the fields. The investigations cover not only the suitable varieties but such questions as the proper time for planting the second crop, whether the second crop could be directly sown or transplanted, whether the land could be got ready immediately after the harvest of the first crop and whether in the interval between the two crops, a short duration Rabi crop, a pulse or a green manure crop could be sown.

It is hoped that, by next year, it will be possible to try the results of the researches on short duration varieties made at the Institute on the cultivator's land in the province, with the co-operation of the Government of Orissa. A regular scheme will then be devised for adoption in the rice-growing areas all over the country.

RESEARCHES IN PROVINCES

United Provinces.—Researches on the paddy crop are carried on at Nagina and at Gorakhpur with a view to grow more food from paddy lands. In the early paddy areas, suitable very early heavy yielding types have been found cut which could be harvested during September and thus allow of sufficient time (often more than a month) for proper field preparation for the succeeding Rabi crops like wheat, barley, etc., which must be sown during October, for optimum yields. Some such very early types of paddy which are recommended to growers in different areas are N22, N27, A64 and Ch10. In such cases, the full season is covered by the rotation and the question of any other short term growing does not arise.

Rotational studies have also revealed that "Early Paddy-fallow" rotation is the best followed by "Early Paddy-Gram" rotation, that "Early Paddy-Wheat" and then "Early Paddy-Linseed" rotation. This is generally applicable to the Central and Western U. P. tracts. In the Eastern U. P. the best rotation with Early Paddy is "Early Paddy-Pea".

For Late Paddy, the best rotation applicable to the whole of U. P. is "Late Paddy-Berseem". The next best for Late Paddies in the Eastern U. P. is "Late Paddy-Chotimatar". They have also tried successfully at Nagina, two crops of paddy followed by Berseem, i.e., Early Paddy from April to July, Late Paddy from August to November and Berseem from December to March. By this method they have raised 46 maunds 13 seers per acre of paddy in 1946 and 34 maunds per acre in 1947 besides getting valuable green fodder for nearly 3½ months. It may be noted that Berseem is sown broadcast in standing late paddy fields and an estimate of this fodder crops may be had from the fact that cultivators gladly purchase such Berseem crops on late paddy fields for Re. 100 per acre.

Central Provinces and Berar.—No investigation has been undertaken on the growing of short term crops in paddy lands between two crops. But the possibilities of two paddy crops where irrigation facilities exist are under trial.

Orissa.—Investigations into all possibilities of short term growing in paddy lands have been made and the following recommendations have been suggested by the Government for adoption by the farms:—

- (1) Mandia or Jute could be grown as the early first crop sown in April and May and harvested in early August, paddy being transplanted in middle of August and harvested in December. Type 812 has been recommended for this purpose.
- (2) B 76 and D 204 early Peali paddy sown in May could be harvested in August or earlier. This could be followed by a second crop of sarad paddy. Heavy dose of farm yard manure for first crop and Ammonium Sulphate at the rate of 3 maunds per acre for the second crop are necessary to get good yields.
- (3) Short duration crops such as Kalthi (*Adirhina hirsuta*) and Biri (*Phaseolus Mungo*) after early paddy and mung after harvesting sarad paddy could be grown success-fully during October, November and December.

(4) (a) Piaré crops of Mung, Luthyrus (Khesari) peas and gram have been successfully grown in standing crops of paddy. The seed is sown broadcast when the soil is still moist and the piaré crop left to grow after the harvest of paddy.

(b) Beali Paddy—(short duration paddy) has been grown successfully as a mixed crop with Biri (*Phaseolus Mungo*) and Arhar.

Assam.—A short term variety of rice called Domai is regularly grown in the Province. It is a two months crop and actually takes 75 to 80 days. An improved strain of this variety called D-138 C Tepi Domai has been produced in Karim Ganj Rice experimental station, the average yield of which is 23 maunds per acre.

West Bengal.—Considerable amount of breeding work on early types of paddy has been done. Type D.XL is one of the types evolved and recommended. In regard to raising an additional crop the broadcasting of 'Kalai' or 'Khesari' in a field of standing *aman* paddy to get an additional crop of pulse or a fodder for cattle is a well-known local practice, which is being extended, under State subsidy, to areas where it is little in vogue at present. Experiments have also been undertaken recently to study the possibility of growing some varieties of fodder crops in *aman* paddy lands and if such experiments prove successful their adoption by cultivators will go a long way to solve the fodder supply problem of the Province.

Madras.—Confining the question to the growing of short staple cotton in paddy areas, Madras has reported that some five varieties are under trial in all the Agricultural Research Stations of the Province with a view to evolve a suitable type of perennial cotton that could be grown in high level lands of paddy areas as a fence plant and which would also be suitable for cottage spinning.

LAND BROUGHT UNDER CULTIVATION

*1172. **Shri Motnri Satyanarayana**: Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of new land brought under cultivation during the last ten years and how much was brought under the plough every year;

(b) what the statistics are province-wise;

(c) the facilities offered to farmers to develop this land, the subsidies granted to fertilize it and other assistance rendered; and

(d) whether Government have any schemes for further extensions?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). A statement giving the available information is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Government gives subsidies for the reclamation and development of land as well as for using fertilisers, compost, oil cakes, improved seed, and for executing minor irrigation works. No distinction is made between land already in cultivation and land freshly reclaimed and cultivated.

(d) The Government have under consideration a scheme for the reclamation of about six million acres of waste lands during the next few years.

† Revised statement received from the Ministry printed.

STATEMENT

Provinces and year-wise acreage of new land brought under Cultivation during the years 1939 to 1948

Name of Province	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	Total
Andhra	315,768	20,900	86,210	43,710	96,998	110,358	50,410	24,897	9,310	10,363	768,624
Bihar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600	18,650	16,950
Bombay*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	392
Coorg	..	..	1,953	528	694	..	1,321	513	479	500	5,989
Delhi	84	..	3,669	181	467	15,989	3,876	..	14,712	..	38,988
Ajmer-Merwara	48	5,894	12,939	6	..	..	..	33,107	33,107	10,354	96,455
Central Provinces & East Punjab @	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,700	200,000	243,700
Madras @	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,354	10,354
Orissa	..	..	..	..	98,414	72,161	8,351	10,001	7,838	3,396	201,161
United Provinces	25,000	75,000	41,000	17,000	104,000	142,000	..	50,000	4,167	28,888	547,055
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67,167	67,167
Total	340,900	101,404	145,771	61,426	380,573	310,508	63,948	119,478	141,842	355,375	2,031,314

*In Bombay Province, a total area of 15,00,000 acres was brought under food crops by diversion of non-food crop area and by bringing new land under cultivation.

@Information not available for the remaining years.

Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo: May I know if any statistics are available for Indian States as well?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: They are not available.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: Does the Government give this assistance directly to the farmers or to the provincial governments?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is given to the Provinces and the Provinces deal with individual cultivators or farmers.

Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man: What are the facilities offered to the farmers for the purchase of tractors or hiring them on a rental basis?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: So far as the Central Government is concerned they are maintaining tractors for being supplied to the provincial governments. The schemes of cultivation are schemes which are being executed by the provincial governments. I believe U.P. Government have got a number of tractors which are kept for being rented out to individuals. I believe in some other provinces that arrangement does not exist. We can write to the provincial governments to make some tractors available for private loans. So far as the Central Government is concerned it deals directly with the provincial governments.

Sadar Bhopinder Singh Man: What are the rents being charged by the Central Tractor Organisation and the U.P. Government? What are the rates at which the U.P. Government loan the tractors to the farmers?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I am sorry I will not be able to give the information straightaway.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Has the Honourable Minister any idea of the acreage that has gone out of cultivation during the course of the last year?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I will not be able to give the information without proper notice but I believe that a certain amount of area has gone out of cultivation, because in certain regions where there are what are called Kans and Hariali weeds, they gradually encroach on the neighbouring land and during the course of the last year there must have been some areas which have again been covered by these weeds.

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Do the Government extend these facilities to the farmers in the Indian States also?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Government is now giving these tractors also to the Indian States but the Central Government does not deal directly with the cultivators in the Indian States. That is the duty of the States Governments.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Have Government reserved any tractors for use in the Centrally administered areas?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: There are three tractors reserved for the centrally administered areas.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are the tractors really being made use of by the peasants themselves?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: So far as these three tractors referred to just now are concerned they were used for certain areas in the Delhi Province. So far as the tractors in the Provinces are concerned naturally it is the Provincial governments who will be able to reply the question.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: I would like the honourable Minister to say whether the peasants in India are patronising the use of the tractors. Are the peasants themselves anxious to use them?

Mr. Speaker: As the Honourable Minister has said it is more or less a matter which concerns the provincial governments.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Is the Government aware that full use of these tractors is not made because of lack of oil for running them?

The Honourable Shri Jiramdas Doulatram: When there is shortage of fuel naturally the tractors will not work.

SANTA CRUZ AERODROME

*1173. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aerodrome building at Santa Cruz Aerodrome have been built by private companies and if so, the names of those companies and the cost incurred on such buildings;

(b) on what terms and conditions the land has been given to the companies; and

(c) at what distance from this aerodrome Government propose to construct their new Aerodrome?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Certain buildings have been constructed at Santa Cruz Aerodrome by Air India, Limited for their own use at a cost of approximately Rs. 11,92,000 on land leased to them by the Government. The Indian Overseas Air Lines have also remodelled and re-decorated at a cost of about Rs. 1½ lakhs a Government building which has been leased out to them.

(b) The land and the buildings have been given on a temporary lease terminable at 30 days' notice. The rent for the land is six annas per sq. yd. per annum. No compensation is payable to the Companies on account of any expenditure incurred by them on constructional works in the event of the termination of the lease.

(c) There is no question of Government constructing a new aerodrome at Santa Cruz. The aerodrome already there is being extended and developed.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister said that there is already an aerodrome existing. Does he refer to the Tata Aerodrome which is in existence at present or the Star Line Aerodrome which belongs to the Government?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: It is the Government aerodrome that is existing at Santa Cruz.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it not a fact that last Tuesday the main booking office and the passengers reception office at Santa Cruz had been shifted into a newly built hanger, which has caused great inconvenience to the passengers, for these offices had been removed to a hanger meant for storing aircrafts?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: As I have said the Government buildings have not yet been completed and some buildings have not yet been started. Therefore make shift arrangements have to be made.

IMPROVEMENT OF POSTAL STAMPS

*1174. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government are aware that Postal articles these days bear indistinct obliterating marks?

(b) Is it a fact that some two years back the P. and T. Department had decided to supply an improved type of stamping pad, better quality of ink and to improve the condition of stamps?

(c) Do Government propose to take early steps in the matter and if so, when?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (e) Yes, sometimes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The decision is being implemented and it is expected that there will be improvement within perhaps the next six months.

R. M. S. STAFF ON BANDIKUI-DELHI SECTION OF B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

*1175. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1984-35) found that limited accommodation was provided for R.M.S. Staff on J. 22 (Bandikui-Delhi) Section of 3 Up/4 Down Bombay Baroda and Central India Metre Gauge trains and that the work had to be carried out under difficult conditions?

(b) Is it also a fact that only 60 to 70 per cent. of the staff actually required is working in that section?

(c) Do Government propose to provide better accommodation and equip the section with necessary staff in consonance with the recommendations of the said Committee and if so, how long is it likely to take?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) Yes.

(b) The position is not as stated. In its journey from Bandikui to Delhi the section has full strength but in the reverse direction two additional sorters appeared to be justified by the statistics taken in September, 1948. Of late there has been some reduction in the work of the section.

(c) Yes. Provision has been made by the B.B. and C.I. Railway in their building programme for 1949-50 for the construction of larger vans required for the section. The position regarding the work of the section is again being reviewed and additional staff will be sanctioned if justified.

REVISION OF TIME TEST IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

*1176. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Postal Enquiry Committee (1934-35) recommended that the entire Time Test needs revision and that a new and revised Time Test is to be drawn up?

(b) If so, what action has so far been taken in the direction and how long will it take to adopt an upto-date formula?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) No. The Postal Enquiry Committee suggested a re-examination of the whole question of time test only if their proposals for modification of procedure were adopted.

(b) Does not arise, as, on the basis of the changes in procedure which were approved, a general revision of the time-test was not justified.

CONDITION OF STATIONS ON SHAHDARA-SABARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

*1177. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that (i) there is no arrangement for light at Shadara Sabaranpur Railway Stations during night and (ii) there are no waiting rooms?

(b) If so, what action do Government propose to take in this connection?

The Honourable Sbi K. Saathanam: (a) Although certain printed representations were received early this year complaining of deficiencies mentioned in the question, the report of the Government Inspector of Railways indicates that the standard of service provided by the Shabdara (Delhi)-Saharanpur Light Railway is more or less the same as that provided by other light railways. In other words, although there is scope for improvement, conditions are not as deplorable as the honourable member's question implies.

(b) The Managing Agents have already been requested to take adequate measures to remove such inconveniences to the travelling public as may exist on that Railway.

IMPROVING DELHI TELEPHONE SYSTEM

*1178. **Yala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of complaints received per month from January to December 1948 about the unsatisfactory working of telephones in Delhi?

(b) Have any steps been taken to improve the working of the telephone system and if so, what are they?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The introduction of Zero position which can be rung up in emergencies, has helped to improve the service. 2,000 lines equipment was brought into use at the end of January 1949 in replacement of a life expired exchange. This has caused a definite improvement in service. Additional 2,000 lines will be added by June, 1949. Connaught Place Exchange has been air conditioned. This will eliminate faults due to dust and change in temperature which are common in Automatic Exchanges.

STATEMENT

Number of complaints received during 1948

Month	Number of complaints.
January, 1948	9,174
February	7,307
March	4,007
April	10,924
May	9,310
June	11,252
July	12,986
August	10,885
September	10,036
October	9,197
November	9,037
December	9,926
Total	114,051

Seth Govind Das: Are the complaints increasing or decreasing now?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I think the statement laid on the table will make it clear.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the Department carry out surprise checks and inspections at these exchanges to see that telephone operators are working properly and not chit-chatting?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Yes, such visits are made.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that despite the new installations in New Delhi the telephones are not working satisfactorily and complaints are made to the Posts and Telegraphs Department?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The connections are not only limited to the new telephone lines; they have to be connected with the old lines and therefore the trouble exists.

OPENING OF VILLAGE POST OFFICES

*1179. **Lala Achint Ram:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of villages which have a population of 500 or more where post offices have not been opened?

(b) At how many such places do Government propose to open branch offices this year?

(c) How many of them will be opened in the East Punjab?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) The information is not readily available.

(b) and (c). As a first step, Government are concentrating their attention on opening of post offices in villages or compact groups of villages with a population of 2,000. Post Offices were opened in 1,703 rural localities during the year 1948 of which 147 were in the East Punjab. 2,000 new post offices are expected to be opened in such villages during 1949 of which 278 will be in East Punjab. The stage for opening post offices in individual villages with a population of less than 2,000 will come later.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: May I know whether new village post offices are opened at the request of the people or whether some of those post offices are opened as a necessity by the Government themselves; if so on what principles?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: Sometimes when we receive a request from a particular locality then the new post office is opened. But most of the post offices that have been opened have been opened at the initiative of the Department.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: What percentage of the rural population has postal facilities at present in India?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I think every village has got some sort of facilities of postal deliveries and postal clearance.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayan: Is the Honourable Minister aware that there are a number of experimental post offices working and that they are not being made permanent? May I know whether there is any idea of making them permanent?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: That is why they have been started for a year as an experimental measure. If we find that the requirement of a post office for a village is justified then the experimental post office will be made permanent.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Are Government aware that in the hilly areas in India there is no village having a population of 2,000?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I am aware of that position.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: In view of the Honourable Minister being aware of the conditions in the hilly areas, is he planning to open post offices in smaller villages in the hilly areas?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: The position is as I had discussed with the honourable member some two days ago.

Pandit Lalchami Kanta Maitra: May I enquire if these postal facilities to the rural areas are being made available through the agency of extra-departmental agents or through independent post offices?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: At some places through independent post offices, but at most places through extra-departmental agency.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: With reference to my question why do not you commit yourself on the floor of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit Lalchami Kanta Maitra: May I know whether the Honourable Minister has thoroughly investigated the question of these extra-departmental agents when putting them on to the rural post offices? In the past this extra-departmental agency did not work very well.

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: But I think honourable members will agree that it will not be possible for years to come to carry out our object if we confine ourselves to opening of independent post offices in every village. What we do is that we open a post office with some extra-departmental man and when the volume of work increases a permanent post office is opened. That is the only practical way that can be followed.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: What is the number of villages with a population of 2,000 or more which still have not got a post office in India?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I am not just now in a position to give that information.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know when the post offices are opened by the Department itself what are the principles with regard to population and distance of one post office from the other which are followed.

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I think it has been stated more than once on the floor of this House that we are just now planning to open post offices in villages or groups of villages with a population of 2,000. That is the principle that is guiding us immediately. When we have satisfied all the areas on this basis then we may go for areas with a lower population. In this matter no distance is necessary. If two villages even at a distance of two miles from each other do need a separate post office for each then we give it to them.

Shri Mohan Lal Gautam: Is the Government aware that extra-departmental persons are employed in urban areas also and that they have to work during the full office hours?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I am aware that the extra-departmental men are employed in cities. But when they have got full-time jobs they are taken in the Department under departmental rates.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: Is it a fact that in a large number of villages the postal work is entrusted to school teachers and that they are not able to carry out the postal work; if so do Government intend to change the system for speedy disposal?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: That is a fact and as I said it is not possible to undertake the opening of a full-fledged post office in every

village. So long as that is not possible financially we will have to resort to these methods.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi: Is it not a fact that there are villages in the hilly areas at a distance of thirty to forty miles from the nearest post office and the postmen visit these villages only once or twice in a month?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: I have already admitted that.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Is any effort being made to raise the salaries or allowances of these village postmasters who are extra-departmental employees?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: No effort is just now being made to further increase the pay or emoluments of these extra-departmental men.

CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS ON COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

*1180. **Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state Government's policy with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission on company-owned Railways?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: Government have no administrative control over railways owned and managed by Companies.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to State, in view of his reply just given, whether settlement of labour disputes in the Company-owned Railways is within the purview of the Central Government, or are the concerned Provincial Governments expected to deal with such disputes?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The Railway Ministry has nothing to do with the settlement of labour disputes between Company management and their labour. If he wants further information, the honourable member may address a Question to the Labour Ministry.

Prof. Shibban Lal Sakseena: Is the Honourable Minister aware that if there is any dispute on Company-managed Railways, and Government transport is disturbed.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is a matter of opinion and also a hypothetical one.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: In view of certain anomalies having already arisen in the case of certain Company-owned Railways where disputes are still going on, may I enquire from the Honourable Minister whether the Government will be pleased to give a decision as to whether the Provincial Governments are competent to deal with the labour disputes arising in their territory in regard to the Company-owned Railways?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: May I intervene, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I may inform my friend that there are a number of Railways managed by private Companies, which are in the list of Federal Railways. Disputes in those Railways are under the Central sphere and we have already referred a few disputes to tribunals and a few are pending before us which we may refer to tribunals or conciliation, as the case may be. But those Light Railways which are not covered under the definition of 'Federal Railways' are the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

Shri B. K. Sidhva: The Honourable Minister of State for Railways said that Government have no control over the privately-owned Railways. Is it correct that there is no control of any kind over the privately-owned Railways?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The Railway Board has some statutory powers regarding freights and fares. Otherwise there is no control whatsoever.

PASSENGER FARES OVER SHAHDARA SAHARANPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

*1181. **Lala Achint Ram:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the rates of passenger fares per mile per class over the Shahdara Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding rates over Government Railways?

The Honourable **Shri K. Santhanam:** A statement containing the information is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

The existing bases of passenger fares per mile for different classes over the Shahdara Saharanpur Railway and the corresponding bases over the Indian Government Railways are as follows:

	<i>Shahdara Saharanpur Railway</i>	<i>Indian Government Railways</i>
Class I	18 pies per mile	24 pies per mile.
Class II	7½ pies per mile	9 pies per mile (Mail or Express Train). 7½ pies per mile (Ordinary Trains).
Class III	5 pies per mile	5 pies per mile (Mail or Express Train). 4 pies per mile (Ordinary Trains).

There are no Mail or Express trains on the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.

Shri E. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the fares on this Shahdara-Saharanpur Railway are higher or lower than the fares on Government Railways?

The Honourable **Shri K. Santhanam:** They are at present the same as in the Government Railways.

ACCIDENTS BY TRAVELLERS ON FOOTBOARD OF TRAINS ON E. I. RAILWAY

*1182. **Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 15th February, 1949 that 17 persons were killed and eight injured as a result of passengers travelling on the footboard of a train on the Jhajha-Dinapur section of the East Indian Railway?

(b) What is the actual loss of life and the number of passengers injured according to Government reports?

(c) What action do Government propose to take against officers responsible for permitting travelling on foot-board?

(d) What further steps do Government propose to take to prevent such accidents in future?

The Honourable **Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar:** (a) The Government have seen the report appearing in the *Statesman*, dated the 15th February, 1949, that people travelling on the foot-boards of two trains came into contact with one another with the result that seventeen passengers were killed and eight injured.

(b) According to the information received by the Government, seventeen persons were killed and eight injured, but only two of the dead, and none of the injured persons, were reported to be in possession of tickets.

(c) The Railway officials do not permit foot-board travelling, which is prohibited under section 118 (2) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1900). The foot-board travellers usually board trains in motion.

(d) Deterrent measures are being taken against such persons—the majority of whom are ticketless travellers—with the help of Government Railway Police and Special Railway Magistrates. Railway staff also assist the Railway Police in this matter. Railway Administrations have recently been authorised to appoint special staff to prevent the boarding of trains in motion. 'Safety First' posters giving wide publicity to the danger involved in travelling on foot-boards and roofs of carriages have been exhibited at various stations. The co-operation of the Bihar Government in preventing travelling on foot-boards has also been sought.

Shri H. V. Kamath: According to reports gathered during the last twelve months, is travelling on the roofs of trains becoming more popular or less?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I think it is very much less popular than it was during the disturbances in the Punjab.

Dr. P. S. Desamukh: Is the Government considering the feasibility of having double-deck coaches on the Railways, which are being introduced in England?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I am afraid we are not considering it, but we shall in that case have to provide against people getting on to the roof of the second deck also.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Is Government aware that such accidents are on the increase?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: So far as my information goes, on this particular Railway there were three similar accidents in 1946-47 and we have not had a similar case on this Railway since, according to this information.

Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava: Has the Government in view a scheme to regulate the issue of tickets according to the available accommodation, to avoid such accidents?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: I suppose the Railway staff do attempt to do that, but the mere fact that out of twenty-five people who were victims of this particular accident twenty-three had no tickets shows that the Railway staff had exercised a certain amount of discretion.

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao: Has it come to notice of Government that such travelling on foot-boards is increasing in other Railways also?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: So far as we know, no.

Seth Govind Das: The Honourable Minister said that most of the persons involved in the accident mentioned in this Question were without tickets. Is he aware that even the ticket-holders generally are travelling on these foot-boards?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Two of the twenty-five were ticket-holders in this case.

Shri H. B. Guruv Reddy: Are the Government considering the feasibility of providing collapsible bars so that foot-boards open and close along with the doors, in order to prevent foot-board travelling?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: Various schemes have been proposed in this connection. There are disadvantages in providing for these bars as well. There is a particular device which has been suggested by a Bengali gentleman, and I hope I shall be able to give honourable members who are interested a demonstration by that gentleman as to what might be done by way of closing the doors quite firmly while a train is in motion.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

†1183. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Transport be pleased to state what are the earnings month by month from the day the Delhi Transport Service was taken over by Government?

(b) What are the expenses and what is the net profit?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) A statement showing the monthly earnings of the Delhi Transport Service for the period from the 14th May, 1948, to 28th February, 1949, is placed on the table of the House. The average monthly earnings for the period amount to Rs. 4.55 lakhs.

(b) The average monthly expenditure during the same period is approximately 3.5 lakhs. This takes into account outstanding bills pertaining to that period, which are yet to be paid, but does not take into account depreciation, interest and Capital expenditure. It is not yet possible to estimate the net profit with reasonable accuracy.

STATEMENT

Monthly earnings of D.T.S. from the date of taking over viz. 14th May, 1948.

	Rs.	A.	P.
May, 1948 (from 14th May, 1948 to 31st May 1948)...	2,41,029	8	9
June, 1948	4,29,254	2	0
July, 1948	4,61,064	6	6
August, 1948	4,22,710	5	6
September, 1948	4,76,079	5	0
October, 1948	5,01,567	2	6
November, 1948	4,83,890	3	6
December, 1948	4,91,214	12	6
January, 1949	4,83,401	3	3
February, 1949	4,92,410	15	3
Total	45,42,641	9	9

USE OF WINDMILLS FOR LIFTING IRRIGATION WATER

†1184. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in *The Hindu*, dated 6th February 1949, by Mr. Clifford C. Taylor, Agricultural Attache to the American Embassy regarding the use of windmills for lifting irrigation water from wells under the caption 'Wind, Water and Food'?

(b) If so, have Government examined the suggestions made therein?

(c) What steps have Government been taking to try wind mills in the country?

The Honourable Shri Jitramdas Doudaram: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Wind mills have not so far been used in India to any extent and no data or experimental results are, therefore, available. A preliminary examination of the question indicates that Wind Mills are unlikely to be useful for crop irrigation in the Central and Northern parts of the country as

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner having exhausted his quota.

there are practically no winds during the period October to March when irrigation is most needed. There is, however, a possibility of developing this form of irrigation in the coastal areas where winds, with velocities of 8 M.P.H. and over, prevail over larger part of the year. Government intends to examine further from all points of view the possibility and advantage of introducing Wind Mills.

SCHEME FOR CONNECTING CONTAI WITH CONTAI ROAD, MECBHADA AND JALESWAR

*1165. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answers given on the 9th April 1948 to my starred question No. 1392 and state what action has been taken to give effect to the schemes of connecting Contai with Meebhada via Tamruk and with Jaleswar via Digha?

(b) When is the construction of these lines likely to be taken up?

(c) What is the decision of the Central Board of Transport with regard to these lines?

(d) Is there any scheme to connect Contai with the Contai-Road Station and, if so, do Government propose to take any action regarding that scheme?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalawami Ayyangar: (a) to (c). The scheme of connecting Contai with Machada via Tamruk and with Jaleswar via Digha was considered by the Central Board of Transport at their 16th meeting held on 10th December 1948, and it was decided that the project should be dropped for the present in view of the need of concentrating our limited resources on projects of urgent and vital national importance.

(d) The Contai-Contai Road Project was also considered by the Central Board of Transport at the same meeting and it was decided to drop the Project for the present as the area is well served by roads.

INCREASING FISH PRODUCTION

*1166. **Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase the fish production in India?

(b) What is the extent of marine area suited for fisheries in India?

(c) What is the amount expended for research work in fisheries?

(d) What is the result thereof?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) For increasing fish production in the country, Government of India have helped provincial Governments and States to carry out extensive plans for the development of fallow waters as productive fisheries. Details of financial assistance given to provinces and States, are shown in the statement (No. I) placed on the table of the House.

Schemes subsidized by the Central Government for the development of Inland Fisheries generally consist in: (i) surveying fallow but culturable waters and natural spawning grounds, (ii) arranging increased supplies of young fish for stocking and, (iii) stocking as many culturable waters as possible with young fish of suitable species of fish. The acreage of inland waters surveyed and stocked and the number of young fish collected and stocked in all the provinces and States partly as a result of assistance given from the Centre and partly on account of directives from the Government of India are shown in the statement (No. II) placed on the table of the House.

(b) Marine areas suitable for exploitation of Fisheries in India is estimated at about 115,000 sq. miles extending from the shore up to about 100 fathoms line.

(c) A statement (No. III) of the amounts spent during each of the last 3 years is laid on the table of the House.

(d) Fisheries research by its very nature is a long term project and it is not possible, therefore, to assess the result of such work within a few years. The Research Stations have been established by the Government of India only recently and the major part of the expenditure detailed in Statement (No. III) placed on the table of the House in reply to (c) is naturally on buildings and equipment for these Stations and also on the purchase of fishing craft and gear. Investigations have been started on a number of species of fish of economic importance and increasing fish supplies by stocking fallow waters with fry and fingerlings of such species of fish. The Pilot fishing experiments being carried out from the Pilot Fishing Deep-Sea Station at Bombay are with a view to charting the fishing grounds, determining the fishing seasons and most suitable methods of fishing. The results achieved so far from the work at this Station are promising but it is too early to assess their full value.

STATEMENT I

Grants made to Provinces, States for O.M.F. Funds for Fisheries Development Schemes

STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Serial No.	Province or State and name of the Scheme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Madras	22,70,927	11,14,776	2,00,033	1,64,614	6,47,348			
2	West Bengal	1,13,554	28,210	1,766	..	5,600			
3	Bombay	8,13,803	3,24,988	..	1,051	..			
4	United Provinces	2,61,174	1,14,705	..	2,033	..			
5	Bihar	1,54,421	77,390	30,900	..	69,090			
6	Orissa	2,71,100	1,46,680	18,000	25,020	25,620			
7	East Punjab	18,750	20,275	3,000	..	3,000			
8	Assam, Manipal	34,550	54,600	18,000	..	18,000			
9	Delhi	44,700	44,700	1,000 after 1050*	13	1,000			
10	Tamil Nadu	3,98,228	1,82,182	1,104	10,110	4,344			
	Total	44,42,217	21,17,536	2,71,070	1,93,194	7,84,907			

* Preliminary survey of fisheries resources was done upto 1947. As a result of the establishment of Pakistan the Officer-in-charge of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department opted out for Pakistan. It is only recently now that the work has again been started.

STATEMENT II

Average of water put under pisciculture as a result of the execution of the Schemes concerning the Development of Fisheries in follow waters

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Average of water surveyed year-wise	Average of water put under pisciculture year-wise	No. of fry or fingerlings distributed year-wise		Yield in Maunds		REMARKS
				Direct	Indirect*	Direct	Indirect*	
1								
	Bombay.—Stocking of tanks and deep tank fishing experiments.	2,684 1945-46						
	Stocking of inland waters with carp fry.	500 1946	210 1947-48	20,000	711			
	Madras.—Rural fishery demonstration unit.	64,427 1945-46	50	5,500	47,460	80	10,660	
		90,338 1946-47	90	9,000	56,954	100	22,300	
		1,68,546 1947-48	105	10,000	88,440	150	63,410	
	Bihar	940 (1946)	226	6,75,200			10,634	
		1,994 (1946)	468	14,05,000			21,953	
		733 (1947)	468	19,71,000			30,797	
		649 (1948)						
	U.P.—Tank development and stocking Scheme.	160 1944-45	44 acres	87,050		40		
		469 1945-46	206 acres	5,63,958		8,383		
		26 1946-47	50 acres	2,89,074		983		
		410 1947-48	50 acres	2,66,926		348	437	
	Orissa.—Development of inland fisheries.	7,880 1945-46	742 acres	17 lacs		15,555		
		7,794 1946-47	980 acres	11 lacs		10,066		
		4,063 1947-48	568 acres	13 lacs		12,000		

* Figures of Indirect production are estimates of fish likely to be raised in waters stocked by private parties.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Ajmer-Merwara—Fisheries Development Scheme, for Ajmer-Merwara.

The scheme was closed on 28th February, 1947. The Fishery guard appointed for the tank was discharged.

*Before the partition, 800 acres of Government owned and private tanks have been acquired and are being got ready for stocking during 1948-49.

2,380

Bughuri

5,200

Bawaja

5,000

Bawaja

810

Engauri

10,000

11,000

fingerlings

17,778

(1946-47)

18,207

(1947-48)

5,56,700

25,600

fingerlings

10,500

fingerlings

(1945-46)

12,000

fingerlings

(1946-47)

18,000

fingerlings

(1947-48)

1,28,000

88 mds.

(1941-46)

332

Mds.

(1946-48)

West Bengal

Since partition about 4,000 tanks have been surveyed for Union Tank Fisheries Improvement Scheme, and about 1,200 of these are being actually stocked this year.

Amount expended by Government of India for research work in fisheries.

	Recurring	Non-Recurring.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Pilot Deep-Sea Fishing Station at Bombay		
1946-47	17,800	2,69,360
1947-48	2,14,500	6,20,500
1948-49	4,53,000	3,50,000
2. Marine Research Station.		
1946-47	29,000	
1947-48	1,70,000	55,500
1948-49	4,31,600	4,00,000
3. Inland Research Station.		
1947-48	95,000	
1948-49	3,12,000	1,50,000

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is Government aware that a great national wealth is being lost by not developing the fisheries on proper lines?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes, that is why Government is now developing it on proper lines.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is the Government aware that the present research scheme is only one-sided, in that sea-side research is neglected?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This need not be replied.

Shri H. V. Kamath: Does the scheme referred to by the honourable Minister envisage the production and catching of only small fish, and not of big whales and sharks as well?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: It is wise to proceed from small to big things.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: May I know whether the scheme referred to by the honourable Minister provides for the construction of cold-storages for preserving the fish?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: In Bombay we are having cold-storage for fish.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: If cold-storages have been constructed, how many have been constructed, and what is the cost of one cold-storage?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: We are constructing one at Bombay. I would not be able to give the cost straightaway. We are also putting up cold-storage plant for fish in Delhi.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: What about Madras?

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Has the Government any idea of entering the international whale fishing expedition?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This would be a later development. We must go step by step.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is the socio-economic position of fishermen under the consideration of the Government?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: This matter also is being gone into by the Provincial Governments.

DEVELOPMENT OF TAPIOCA CULTIVATION

*1187. **Sreematty Annie Mascarene:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has given any attention to the development of Tapioca cultivation in India?

(b) If so, what is the result?

(c) What are the provinces suited for the cultivation of Tapioca?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) and (b). Trials on fifteen different varieties of Tapioca have recently been undertaken at the Institute. These trials must be continued for some time before useful results can be obtained. When they have reached this stage the information will be published.

(c) Travancore has proved to be the best for cultivation of tapioca. Portions of Malabar and Cochin are also suitable. It may be possible to cultivate tapioca in the North East region of the country such as Assam, Bengal and Orissa which are free from frost.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is the Government aware that tapioca cultivation is possible all over India, provided one crop is taken every year, from March to November?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I think for this particular crop we require humid climate and freedom from frost. Therefore it may not be possible to grow it in all parts of the country.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is the Government aware that at the Pusa Institute, Delhi, they have tried the experiments with Tapioca and found them successful?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Yes. I have indicated that we have carried out experiments at the Delhi Institute, and we will try all climates and provinces.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene: Is the Government aware that with better irrigation its cultivation is possible everywhere?

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the honourable member is giving information and not asking a question. She may put a question and get the information she may want.

Shri H. V. Kamath: As part of the food production drive, is the cultivation of sweet potato under the active consideration of Government?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Does this arise, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Moturi Satayanarayana: Is the Government aware that tapioca is being used for starch purposes?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: I would not be surprised if it is, because it contains a large quantity of starch.

Shri Moturi Satayanarayana: In view of the shortage of tapioca, will Government stop such use?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: As soon as Government concentrates on increasing the production of tapioca and using it for food, naturally we shall see that less of it is used for industrial purposes, or some other substitute is made available for industrial purposes.

FIXATION OF PERMANENT STRENGTH OF RAILWAY BOARD'S OFFICE

*1188. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that more than one hundred assistants and a large number of clerks have been officiating in the Railway Board's office for the last three or four years?

(b) Why has it taken such a long time to fix the revised permanent strength of the Board's office?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) Yes.

(b) The fixation of the revised permanent strength of the Railway Board's office has not yet been finally decided on by the Board. During the war the strength of the Board's Office had to be increased to deal with the heavy increase in work created by war conditions. Soon after the cessation of hostilities, an officer was appointed on special duty to go into the question of the permanent strength required for the Board's Office in the changed circumstances. Before action could be taken on the report of this officer, the partition of Railways was effected which altered circumstances. By the time conditions stabilised again the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee's report and recommendations had become due. The Enquiry Committee's report has since been received, and the matter is now under the active consideration of the Railway Board.

CENTRAL RESERVE OF FOODGRAINS

*1189. **Ch. Ranbir Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the exact amount of foodgrains which were lying in the Central Reserve of the Ministry of Food at different stations as on the 1st February, 1947, 1st February, 1948 and 1st February, 1949 respectively?

(b) On which dates did the stocks in the Government godowns come to a minimum during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949?

(c) What was the total allotment of foodgrains to each of the provinces and States and on what dates were such supplies made during the above period?

(d) What was the total number of officers together with their designations and the number of ministerial staff employed to look after the above Government stores and the foodgrains kept therein on each of the dates mentioned in part (a) above?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The total quantity of foodgrains in the Central Reserve on the 1st February 1947 was 1,38,500 tons, on the 1st February 1948, 55,237 tons and on 1st February 1949, 23,346 tons.

(b) During 1947 and 1948 the minimum quantities of stocks in the Central Reserve Depots prevailed during October 1947 and November 1948. The balances at the end of these months were 12,034 tons and 33,917 tons respectively.

(c) A statement (No. I) showing supplies made by the Centre to the Provinces/States during 1947, 1948 and the two months January and February of 1949 is laid on the table of the House.

As the total allotment of foodgrains was not supplied to each of the Provinces and States on a separate date but the supply of foodgrains to all the Provinces and States was a continuous and simultaneous process it would not be possible to give any particular dates on which the total supplies were made.

* Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(d) A statement (No. II) is laid on the table of the House showing the number of officers and ministerial staff employed to look after the Central Reserve of foodgrains on 1st February 1947, 1st February 1948 and 1st February 1949.

STATEMENT I

Supplies made by the Centre to the various Provinces/States during 1947, 1948 and 1949 (Jan.—Feb.).

(In thousand tons)

Provinces/States.	1947	1948	(January— February.)
			1949
<i>Provinces.—</i>			
Assam	8	22	3
West Bengal	220	296	56
Bihar (including Collieries)	223	166	24
Bombay	596	746	159
C. P. and Berar	215	54	14
Madras	182	640	53
Orissa	6	6	1
East Punjab	105	93	16
U. P.	246	139	56
Ajmer-Merwara	20	23	6
Orissa	15	34	5
Delhi	112	130	22
Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2
Andaman . . . . .	..	1	..
Total (Provinces)	1,957	2,261	417
<i>States.—</i>			
Baroda	32	41	19
Bhopal . . . . .	..	..	1
Hyderabad	94	28	14
Kashmir	8	19	1
Mysore	65	70	16
Madhya Bharat	177	43	14
Madhya Union . . . . .	..	3	1
Patna and E. P. Sta.	1	..	2
Rajputana Ste.	34	42	21
Saurashtra	81	114	36
Travancore	246	272	50
Cochin	90	99	13
Ranapur	0.3	2	1
Sirohi . . . . .	..	..	1
Total (States)	928.3	733	199
<i>Others.—</i>			
Defence Services	130	104	30
Refugee Camps . . . . .	..	41	4
Miscellaneous	38	29	6
Total (Others)	168	174	65
GRAND TOTAL	2,9533	3,158	681

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
18 Spl. Tehsildar																								
19 Dy. Tehsildar															3						1	1		
20 Dy. Collector															1									
21 Revenue Inspector															2					3	1	4		
22 Asst. Supervisor																								
23 Mov. Inspector							5	7																
24 Asst. Mov. Inspector											1													
25 Head Accountant																								
26 Accountant			1	1	1			1	2															
27 Dy. Accountant							1	3	2															
28 Storage Inspector			0	0	12			2																
29 Storage Sub-Inspector			13	12	18																			
30 Watch and Ward Inspector										1														
31 Watch and Ward Sub-Inspector									2															
32 Godown Suppl.								2	2															1
33 Superintendent			1						2															
34 Asst. Superintendent								3	4															
35 Book Superintendent										2														
36 Door Inspectors									10															
37 Sealer Godown Keepers							8	5	13			6												
38 Godown Keepers																								
39 Jr. Godown Keepers							4	12	24			12												
40 Upper Dhm. Clerks															3							2	2	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
65 Mucaduru (Male)												2													
66 Mucaduru (Female)												2													
67 Labourers (Male)												24													
68 Labourers (Female)												24													
69 Sweepers												0													
70 Sweepers Janadars												4													
71 Sweepers Women																									
72 Clearing Gang								12	49																
73 Fumigation Labour								6	0																
74 Carpenter, Tinsmith, Mason																									
	10	33	35	77	35	142	542					163			38			5	2	7	18	2			

Note:—Mannad, Cochin and Avadi Depots started functioning from May 1968 only.

SCALES OF PAY OF STENOGRAPHERS ON RAILWAYS

*1190. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the minimum grade of pay for a Railway Stenographer?

(b) What is the minimum grade of pay for a Stenographer in other Departments of the Government of India?

(c) If there is a difference, why is it so?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) The minimum prescribed scale of pay of a Stenographer on Railways is 80-5-120-EB-8/200/10/2/220.

(b) The minimum prescribed scale of pay for Stenographers in the Central Secretariat of the Government of India (including the Railway Board) is Rs. 160-10-330 whereas the minimum prescribed scale of pay for Stenographers in all subordinate offices of the Government of India is Rs. 80-5-120-EB-8/200-10/2/220.

(c) There is no difference in the pay of Stenographers between Departments of the Government of India, (other than the Central Secretariat), and the Railway Administrations.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Why should there be this difference in pay?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: It is a matter which ought to be addressed to the Central Pay Commission. That Commission recommended these scales of pay, and the Government adopted them.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: Sir, in his reply the Honourable Minister said that we must address this question to the Central Pay Commission. Is that correct? I would like to know that from you, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair should not be asked on the merits of a reply. The Honourable Minister stated that Government have accepted the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and so it is a matter of the Pay Commission's Report.

Shri R. K. Sidhva: But he directs us to the Pay Commission. Is that correct?

Mr. Speaker: It was a polite way of stating that the question need not be put as it is a matter of the Pay Commission's Report.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena: If anomalies in the Pay Commission's Report are pointed out to the Government, will not the Government take care to look into them?

Mr. Speaker: That is hypothetical at this stage.

Shri H. V. Kalmath: Is it a fact that Government accepted only some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, and rejected the others according to their own convenience?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: So far as I am aware, they have accepted generally all the recommendations.

ALLOWANCES OF GUARDS WORKING ON SMALL QUICK TRANSIT TRAINS

*1191. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what was the consolidated allowance of a Railway Guard working on S.Q.T. (Small Quick Transit) trains prior to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

(b) What is he getting now according to the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I have called for the information and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is over.

(b) WRITTEN ANSWERS

PURCHASE OF RAW SILK FROM JAPAN

*1192. **Shri E. K. Sidhya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a trade delegation for the purchase of raw silk from Japan was sent in 1946?

(b) If so, what is the name of the delegation, what quantity of raw silk did they purchase for Government and at what price?

(c) At what price was this raw silk sold and to whom?

(d) When did goods actually arrive in India and when were the sales effected?

(e) What was the market price at the time of landing and the time of sale in India?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) No delegation was sent in 1946 for the purchase of Raw Silk from Japan. On return, however, of a delegation which had been sent to Japan in 1947 to complete arrangements for sale of Raw Cotton to that country and for importing Cotton Yarn, Raw Silk, Textile Machinery etc., the Government of India decided to purchase some Raw Silk on Government account.

(b) The delegation was led by Mr. Tulsidas Kelachand. The quantity of Raw Silk purchased was 4 lakh lbs. The purchase price was Rs. 14 per F.O.B. Japan and the landed cost was about Rs. 25 per lb.

(c) The raw silk was distributed to the Governments of Madras, Mysore and West Bengal for sale to silk weavers in these areas. The price of sale to weavers has varied between Rs. 27/8/- and Rs. 35 per lb. and generally a little below market prices.

(d) Shipments arrived in Bombay on the 17th December 1947 and deliveries to various Governments were completed by the end of March 1948.

(e) At the time of landing the average sale price for raw silk ruling in the market was about Rs. 32 per lb. It rose to Rs. 35 per lb. during the period.

ALLOTMENT OF CEMENT, IRON AND STEEL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF REFRIGERATION PLANTS

*1193. **Shri Damodar Swarup Seth:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement, iron and steel required for the construction of refrigeration plants in India are supplied by the Government of India or by the respective Provincial Governments;

(b) whether any of the provinces have not acted in the matter of allotment of cement for the construction of refrigeration plants as laid down by the Government of India and if so, the action Government propose to take to set the matters right;

(c) the number of applications for the grant of cement, iron and steel which are over one month, three months and six months old respectively and the reasons for the delay in meeting the demand for the construction of refrigeration plants; and

(d) whether any losses occurred by the rotting of food articles as a result of the failure of provinces to construct refrigeration plants and if so, the monetary value thereof?

The Honourable Shri Jai Ramdas Doulatram: (a) The Ministry of Agriculture sponsors applications from the refrigeration industry for iron and steel, and uses its good offices with the Ministry of Industry and Supply to obtain an adequate quota for it. Iron and steel are allocated by the Government of India and cement by the Provincial Governments.

(b) Government are not aware that any Provincial Government has in any case refused to meet the legitimate requirements* of cement for the refrigeration industry. There may have been some cases of delay due to shortage of supply and transport bottleneck.

(c) The allocation of cement is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments as already stated. As for iron and steel allotments are made every quarter by the Ministry of Industry and Supply and, therefore, the applications even if sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture must necessarily wait until the next allotment is due. Iron and steel being in short supply it has not been found possible to secure a quota of more than about 30 per cent of the total demand. Some cases are, therefore, held up. Just at present there are 44 cases six months old which will be considered for the next period at the meeting to be held sometime in April.

(d) No such losses have come to the notice of the Government of India.

NEW CLASSIFICATION ON RAILWAYS

*1194. **Shri R. K. Sriniva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state when the meeting of the Central Advisory Council (Railways), to consider the question of new classification, was held?

(b) Did some members send a requisition after the meeting to reconsider the subject, if so when, and how many times and whether the meetings were called? If not, why not?

(c) What are the reports of the General Managers of Railways on this subject?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) This matter was considered at meetings of the Central Advisory Council for Railways held on the 10th of April 1948 and the 5th of September 1948. The Council approved of the proposal at the latter meeting.

(b) Two requisitions were received. One, dated the 6th September 1948, was concerned with only one aspect of the matter, namely, the provision of Inter Class sleeping accommodation. The second requisition which asked for consideration of the proposals was submitted on December 29th 1948, that is, just before the revised arrangements were to take effect and after much of the preliminary work in connection therewith had been completed. It was then too late to call a meeting before the change-over was made, and the matter was considered at the Central Advisory Council meeting held on 5th of February 1949.

(c) The reports received from General Managers showed that they consider it is yet too early to form a definite opinion as to the success or otherwise of the new arrangements.

DEMANDS OF ALL-INDIA POSTMEN AND LOWER GRADE STAFF UNION

*1195. **Ghadi Gurmukh Singh Musaar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the representatives of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union, in an interview with the Honourable Minister demanded that the number of the daily post deliveries be reduced from five to three?

(b) If so, has the Honourable Minister agreed to their demand?

(c) What other demands were put forwarded by the representatives in the course of the interview and how many of them were accepted?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Points raised by the representatives of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union on the 14th February, 1949 at the interview with the Honourable Minister for Communications and the action taken thereon.

- (1) In Delhi for promotion from Postmen's to the clerical cadre applications from officials who had exceeded the age of 35 years were not accepted though the orders laid down no such restrictions.

The matter is being investigated.

- (2) The leave reserve of 10 per cent. for the postmen's cadre was alleged to be insufficient.

The Honourable Minister stated that leave reserve could not be increased but that it would be ensured that every body got leave as far as possible.

- (3) The question of medical examination at the time of confirmation in the postmen's grade was raised. An officiating postman from the Bombay G.P.O. said that he had been officiating as a postman from 1942 but had recently been asked to undergo a test for physical fitness.

The Honourable Minister pointed out that he had been shown indulgence for seven years and that a medical test was absolutely necessary before confirmation.

- (4) The representatives of the Postmen's Union desired that the monthly examination of sorting postmen prescribed in D.G.'s Circular No. 29, dated the 7th December, 1946 should be abolished.

The Honourable Minister replied that the inspecting officer would take a test as in the case of sorters, and that an official who did not come up to the mark would have to revert. He, however, promised to examine the matter.

- (5) It was brought to the notice of Honourable Minister that transit pay for the joining time exceeding 30 days which had been spent by officials coming from Pakistan had not been given.

Orders have since been issued authorising the Heads of Circles to sanction joining time in excess of 30 days upto the 31st March, 1949 so that cases of refugees may be settled without reference to the Government of India.

- (6) The representatives of the Union wanted payment to be made for the period of strike during July-August, 1946.

The Honourable Minister explained the normal policy of Government in such matters to treat such days as *dies non* and that pay for such periods could not be granted.

- (7) The representatives of the Union complained that temporary porters in Delhi R.M.S. who had been working for long periods had been asked to produce character and age certificates within 7 days.

The orders issued in the matter have been held in abeyance and the matter is being investigated as to why production of certificates is required after the lapse of such a long time

- (8) The representatives of the Union generally complained that the pay of the officials coming from Pakistan had not been fixed up to this time consequent upon their election of the revised rates of pay and that they consequently were still drawing their old pay.

It was pointed out that the delay in the matter was due to the service roll and service books of the officials coming from Pakistan not having been sent by the P. & T. authorities in Pakistan. The matter has since been further examined and an officer on special duty of the rank of Postmaster-General has been appointed to hold to expedite the fixation of pay and payment of arrears to such officials. In cases where service records were not available, orders have been issued that the fixation of pay should be done on the basis of collateral evidence produced to the satisfaction of the appointing authorities concerned.

PAYMENT OF CASH CERTIFICATES PURCHASED FROM PAKISTAN POST OFFICES

*1196. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India propose to make payments in respect of Post Office Cash Certificates, purchased by displaced persons at post offices, now included in Pakistan; and

(b) if not, what alternative relief Government propose to afford to such displaced persons?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) According to the Indian Independence (Liabilities) Order, 1948, Post Office Cash Certificates, which stood registered on the 14th August, 1947, at post offices now in the Dominion of Pakistan and were not transferred to the books of a post office in the Dominion of India on or before the 31st March, 1948, are the liabilities of the Government of Pakistan. The liability for all other Post Office Cash Certificates has been assumed by the Government of India who have been making payments of them.

(b) In respect of Post Office Cash Certificates which are the liability of the Government of Pakistan, negotiations are being conducted with the Pakistan Government to evolve a procedure by which the holders of such certificates who have migrated to India can obtain payment through the Indian Post Offices.

NEW VILLAGE POST OFFICES IN BIHAR

*1197. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new village Post offices opened in the provinces of Bihar in the year 1948-49, district-wise;

(b) the number of new village Post offices proposed to be opened in the year 1949-50, in the province of Bihar, district-wise.

(c) the principles which are followed in opening a new village post office;

(d) the number of petitions received for opening new post offices from the public in the Hazaribagh District in the year 1948-49 and also the names of places from which the petitions were received; and

(e) the names and number of new village post offices opened at the request of the public in the year 1948-49 in the district of Hazaribagh and also of those opened at the instance of the department itself?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a), (b) and (d). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Para. 25, page 8 of the Pink Pamphlet already supplied to all honourable members, gives the principles which are followed in opening a new village post office.

(e) Four, all at the request of the public, at the following places, Tatranten, Baneshappa, Maurarichak, and Lari.

STATEMENT

(i) District-wise, the number of village post offices opened in the province of Bihar upto 28th February, 1949 during the year 1948-49.

Districts	Number of village Post offices opened.
Arrah	..
Bhagalpur	10
Champan	19
Chapra	..
Darbhanga	61
Dhanbad	2
Gaya	23
Hazaribagh	4
Lehris Serai	..
Manbhun	..
Monghyr	7
Motihari	..
Muzaffarpur	..
Palamau	7
Patna	1
Purnea	14
Ranchi	8
Ranchi	..
Santhal Parganas	6
Saran	25
Shahabad	31
Singhbhum	..
Total	217

(ii) District-wise, the number of new village post offices to be opened in the province of Bihar in the year 1949-50.

Districts	Number of village post offices proposed to be opened
Arrah	..
Bhagalpur	26
Champan	33
Chapra	..
Darbhanga	26
Dhanbad	..
Gaya	37
Hazaribagh	2
Lehris Serai	..
Manbhun	..
Monghyr	20
Motihari	..
Muzaffarpur	11
Palamau	..
Patna	64
Purnea	16
Ranchi	1
Santhal Parganas	6
Saran	46
Shahabad	35
Singhbhum	2
Total	322

(iii) *Names of places from which petitions were received for the opening of new Post Offices from the public in the Hazaribagh District in the year 1948-49:*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Akpura | 9. Katibandh |
| 2. Baleswar Raj | 10. Khijri |
| 3. Bermasia at Keohapi | 11. Kodardam Site |
| 4. Barawam | 12. Meru |
| 5. Cuendwara | 13. Pehra |
| 6. Chendruala | 14. Raipur |
| 7. Dharu | 15. Singraon |
| 8. Rghra | |

PAY SCALES OF HEADMATES IN SEALDAH DIVISION OF E. I. RAILWAY

***1198. Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Headmates under the Permanent Way Inspector in Sealdah Division of East Indian Railway perform the same functions as Headmistries under Permanent Way Inspectors on other divisions of the same Railway;

(b) if so, why the difference in designation or description is maintained contrary to the Central Pay Commission's recommendations;

(c) whether the headmates are fixed in the scale of Rs. 35-1-50-2-60, and the headmistries in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85 EB-4-125-5-130; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: I have called for the information and a statement will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

PASSENGER AIR SERVICE THROUGH SAUGOR

***1199. Shri B. L. Malviya:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose to put Saugor on the air route for regular passenger service?

(b) If so, what steps have Government taken so far in this regard and how long will they take to start the service?

(c) If not, do Government propose to consider the desirability of putting Saugor on the air route between Delhi and Bombay?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai: (a), (b) and (c). There is no aerodrome at Saugor, and a halt at Saugor by the Bombay-Delhi service or any other scheduled service is not possible. Saugor occupies a comparatively low priority in Government's programme of development of aerodromes.

PRODUCTION OF RINDERPEST VACCINE

***1200. Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a new rinderpest vaccine, developed during the war, is being produced at a laboratory in Nanking (China) under the direction of a Food and Agricultural Organisation expert;

(b) if so, whether the experts of the Government of India have studied its manufacture and efficiency;

(c) whether it is cheaper and more effective than the vaccine so far popularised in India; and

(d) whether Government are making any study of the comparative merits of the old and new vaccines?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) to (d). Reply to all the four parts of the question is in the affirmative. A statement on the technical aspects of avianised and lapinised vaccines is placed on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Technical aspects of Avianised and Lapinised Vaccines

(a) Two types of vaccines were being produced at the laboratory in Nanking. (i) The avianised vaccine by adapting the virus to the developing chick embryo and (ii) the lapinised vaccine adapted to the rabbit.

(b) The Lapinised virus is less virulent than goat-adapted virus vaccine and can be used on highly susceptible animals without ill-effects and with a minimum of reaction. A few cases of abortion have been reported following the use of this vaccine in the field, proof that the abortions have been caused by the use of this vaccine was not available.

The avianised virus vaccine caused less reaction than any other attenuated virus vaccine, and no deaths, and is useful for the protection of hyper-susceptible cattle, particularly if the disease happens to gain entrance into countries where the disease does not exist. Difficulty experienced in adopting the virus to the egg has been insuperable and so far success has been achieved with only one strain of the virus. There are other limitations such as the virus is very fragile and requires to be transported in ice. If passage is continued, it may lose immunising value.

The goat-adapted virus, it may be noted, is the most stable of the attenuated viruses with better keeping qualities; but it is too virulent to be used with certain types of animals unless administered with antiserum.

(c) The goat-adapted vaccine, so far popularised in India, when used alone, costs 2.5 pies per dose and when used with antiserum about 2½ annas or more. The lapinised virus vaccine and avianised virus vaccine will cost 1.5 and 0.5 respectively per dose.

(d) At the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, the comparative merits of the goat-adapted vaccine and the Nanking strain lapinised vaccine are being investigated. The latter was found to give rise to a milder reaction, not interfering with milk-yield in much cattle. Immunity tests carried out in a few animals have revealed satisfactory results. Attempts are being made to extend the trial to the provinces.

Due to inherent difficulty in adapting certain strains of virus to the egg, it has not been possible to adapt the laboratory strains of rinderpest virus to the egg at Mukteswar. The Food and Agriculture Organisation has been requested to arrange for the supply of a strain of avianised virus for experimental trials in India.

ANALYSING AND TESTING OF FOREST SEED

*1201. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Food and Agricultural Organisation Forestry Specialist is organising the analysing and testing of forest seed and experimental work in exotic forest species; and

(b) whether Government propose to develop similar work in India?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: (a) The Government of India have no information on this subject matter. An enquiry is being made from the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the information collected will be placed on the table of the House.

(b) Similar work in this country is already being done at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

MANUFACTURE OF SALT BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS

*1202. **Shrimati Dalshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state what are the terms and conditions for the manufacture of salt by private individuals?

(b) What were the concessions given to private salt manufacturers?

(c) When were the concessions withdrawn?

(d) What are the reasons for the withdrawal of such concessions?

(e) Are the same facilities of rail and road transport available to both the private and factory salt manufacturers?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: (a) Small scale manufacturers have complete freedom to manufacture and sell salt without any licence or application, provided the total area of land covered is not more than 10 acres.

(b) The concessions given last year to small scale manufacturers are:

(i) The restrictions applicable to large scale manufacturers regarding the method of extraction, storage, transport, sale and licensing have been withdrawn in the case of small scale manufacturers.

(ii) The cess of $\frac{-}{2}$ per maund charged on salt manufactured from the private licensed factories is not charged on the small scale manufacturers.

(c) No concession has been withdrawn.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Movement by road is free to all. Movement by rail takes place under a zonal distribution scheme. Salt produced by private small scale manufacturers is more useful for meeting local demands than for despatch over long distances by rail. Its movement by rail is not actively encouraged by Government, although there is no positive bar to such movement.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

*1203. **Shrimati Dalshayani Velayudhan:** Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the Indian Union and if so, when?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Under the present Constitution, the Central Government is responsible for the establishment of standards of 'weights', while the enforcement of these standards and full responsibility for 'measures' fall within the Provincial sphere. The Central Government have already enacted the Standards of Weight Act, 1939, under which primary standards of weight have been laid down, namely—tola, seer, maund, ounce, pound and ton. The Provinces have been requested to take steps to enact necessary legislation for enforcing these standards in their respective areas. Madras, Bombay, C. P., East Punjab, Orissa, U. P. and Bihar have already enacted legislation in this direction, and other Provinces are expected to do so in the near future. The question of enforcing the standards in the Centrally Administered areas and of asking the States and Unions to undertake parallel legislation on these lines is also under consideration.

In the draft constitution now under consideration, the responsibility for establishing standards of both 'weights' and 'measures' is included in the Union List. If this is accepted, the Union Government will be responsible for establishing standards of measures for the whole country.

CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS

*1204 { Kasi Syed Karimuddin:
Salyid Jafar Imam:

(a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government are aware that most of the old refreshment room contractors have been ousted and that monopolies have been created by the Railway Administration of Calcutta?

(b) What is the number of Muslim and Hindu contractors of refreshment rooms who have been recently ousted by the Railway Administration of Calcutta?

(c) Why have contracts in favour of old contractors on the East Indian Railway been cancelled?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: (a) Government are not aware of this. However, in consultation with the Central Advisory Council for Railways, catering policy has recently been revised.

(b) In pursuance of this re-organisation, the E. I. Railway have found it necessary to discontinue three contracts previously held. Of these, one was held by a Hindu and two by Muslim contractors.

(c) This has been done in furtherance of the revised policy referred to in reply to part (a) of the question. It may be added, in respect of two of these three contractors, their work has also been found unsatisfactory.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RAILWAY LINES IN BIHAR AND CHOTA NAGPUR

*1205. **Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the present proposal for the construction of new railway lines in the Province of Bihar and Chota Nagpur?

(b) What is the present stage of the proposed railway lines directly from Patna to Ranchi?

(c) Has the survey been made and if so, has the alignment been fixed?

(d) Were the people of the locality consulted in the matter?

(e) Has the proposed line through Hasmari Bagh and Deoghar been surveyed and alignment fixed?

(f) If the construction of new lines to connect Barwadih and Katni is nearing completion, what is the approximate time by which it will be completed?

The Honourable Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar: (a) I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by my predecessor to starred question No. 700 put by him in the House on 8th December 1947. Work on the first 40 miles of the Barwadih-Chirmiri Project is in hand. The remaining Projects will be considered by the Central Board of Transport at their next meeting.

(b) The survey of the Project has been completed.

(c) Yes.

(d) The alignment has been selected in consultation with the Provincial Government.

(e) Yes.

(f) A connection between Barwadih and Katni will require approximately 158 miles of new Construction from Barwadih to Bijuri. Work is in progress on the first 40 miles. Construction of the remaining portion has not yet been sanctioned, and is pending completion of surveys of alternative alignments. It is not possible to give at this stage the approximate time by which the link will be completed.

POSTAL INSURANCE FUND

*1206. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the Postal Insurance Fund is subject to the Indian Insurance Act in regard to the privileges of the policy holders e.g., indisputability of the policy after some years, automatic convertibility of a policy into a paid-up policy in case of non-payment of premia and assignment?

(b) If not, do Government propose to take steps to bring the Postal Insurance rules in conformity with the provisions of the Indian Insurance Act as far as the privileges to the policy holders are concerned?

(c) If the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, will Government please make these things clear in the Postal Insurance rules?

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai: (a) and (b). No. Under Section 118 of the Insurance Act, 1938, the Post Office Insurance Fund is exempt from the provisions of the Act as its business is carried on by the Central Government. But so far as the privileges to the policyholders are concerned, the Rules are generally in conformity with the Insurance Act.

(c) The privileges available to Postal Insurance policy holders are clearly specified in the Rules.

SLAUGHTER OF PREGNANT ANIMALS FOR OBTAINING PELTS

*1207. **Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report made on tanning industry by Mr. Roshan Lal Anand, M.A., in the year 1939 under the instruction and direction of the Director of Industries, Punjab, wherein it is said that pregnant animals are slaughtered with a view to take out the skin of the embryo, as such skin brings very high price and it is profitable for the owner of the animal to slaughter it for the purpose?

(b) If the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, have Government taken any special steps to prevent this practice and find out whether such slaughter has been stopped or not?

(c) If so, to what extent has it been stopped?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doustaram: (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The enquiries made in 1945-46 indicated that approximately 72 per cent. of lamb-fur-skins were obtained from lambs dying of severe cold within seven to ten days of birth during winter and about 28 per cent. by slaughter of which less than three per cent. were obtained by abortion. The attention of the Provincial Governments in Northern India where this practice was reported to be prevalent, was drawn to this evil and they were asked to take steps to stop it. In reply the then Punjab Government had reported that in their Province an order prohibiting this practice was already in force. United Provinces Government reported that the practice was not prevalent to any perceptible extent in their Province.

The question of completely banning the export of such skins in order to discourage this practice was also considered but on the basis of the replies received from the Provincial Governments it was not pursued.

RECRUITMENT OF INSPECTORS AND CLERKS IN THE OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, DELHI

*1208. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state whether any Inspectors and clerks were recruited in the office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, two or three months ago?

(b) If so, what is their number?

(c) How many of them are refugees?

(d) Is it a fact that none of them has been paid his salary for the last two months and if so, why?

(e) Was provisional sanction for this payment asked for and has this been refused and if so, on what grounds?

(f) Are Government aware that most of these employees are in a pitiable plight, without any means to buy even their daily necessities of life?

The Honourable Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: Inspectors and clerks recruited in the Office of the Director of Civil Supplies, Delhi, are borne on the cadre of the establishment of Chief Commissioner, Delhi, and are under his administrative control. The answers below are based on information furnished by him.

(a) Yes.

(b) Inspectors 42, Clerks 60.

(c) Seventeen Inspectors and twenty-two clerks are refugees.

(d) The staff in question was appointed by the Chief Commissioner some time in December 1948 in anticipation of the approval of the Government of India. The Accountant General Central Revenues, would not, however, permit drawal of pay and allowances of this staff without necessary sanction. The Government of India approved the appointment of the staff after the reference was received from the Chief Commissioner. The staff has since been paid all their dues.

(e) Yes, on the ground that regular sanction was expected shortly.

(f) Yes. The staff has since been paid on regular basis.

UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

MEETINGS OF STANDING COMMITTEE FOR MINISTRY OF FOOD DURING 1948

96. Shri R. K. Sidhva: Will the Honourable Minister of Food be pleased to state the total number of meetings of the Standing Committee for the Ministry of Food held during the year 1948?

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram: Three, including one adjourned meeting.

Friday
18th March, 1949

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART B—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND
ANSWERS)

Official Report

Volume II, 1949

(24th February, 1949 to 18th March, 1949)

Fourth Session
OF THE
CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA
(LEGISLATIVE)

1949



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CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Friday, 18th March, 1949

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.45 A.M. PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION *re* RULES FRAMED UNDER INDIAN AIRCRAFT ACT, 1934

The Honourable Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai (Minister of Communications) : Sir, I lay on the table a copy of Notification No. 10-A/28-48, dated the 25th February, 1949, issued by the Ministry of Communications relating to the rules framed under the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an Explanatory Note.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 25th February, 1949

No. 10-A/28-48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934), the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by section 14 of the said Act, namely :—

In the Schedules annexed to the said rules—

I. In Section C of Schedule II, in paragraph 2—

(a) In sub-paragraph (1)—

(1) for sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) the following shall be substituted namely :—

“(ii) For multi-engined flying machine.—General flying, with an examiner (check pilot approved by the Central Government on board, during which the following flight tests applicable to the type shall be carried out, with the aircraft loaded at maximum landing weight, namely :—

a. All manoeuvres used in normal flight, including take-off and landing.

b. Landings with one engine inoperative using alternate engine(s).

c. Emergency manoeuvres, including simulated engine failure after take-off and approach to the staff in both level and banked attitudes”;

(2) in clause (d)—

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

“(ii) For single-engined flying machine.—Three landings of which at least two shall be made without the aid of a flood-light.”;

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

“(iii) For multi-engined flying machine.—General flying, with an examiner (check pilot) approved by the Central Government on board, during which the following manoeuvres shall be carried out, namely :—

- a. With one engine inoperative, using alternate engine(s).—All manoeuvres used in normal flight including landings.
- b. At maximum landing weight.—All manoeuvres used in normal flight including take-offs and landings.;
- (b) in sub-paragraph (2), for the proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—
- “Provided that an applicant for the addition to his licence for the first time or subsequently of a type of a flying machine with two or more engines shall be required to carry out the general flying tests prescribed in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) and sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-para. (1) of this paragraph”;
- (c) after sub-paragraph (3), the following shall be inserted, namely :—
- “(4) The flying tests prescribed in sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) and sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph must have been carried out within the period of six months preceding the date of application and must all have been witnessed and certified by the same examiner (check pilot)”;

II. In section C of Schedule VIII—

(a) in paragraph 2,—

- (i) for the word “Pilot”, where it occurs for the first time, the word “Pilots” shall be substituted;
- (ii) against item B in the last column, the following words shall be omitted, namely :—
- “The Pilot shall demonstrate his ability by making three take-offs and three landings in the type of aircraft in which he is to serve”;

(b) for paragraph 6, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

- “6. All pilots while engaged on a licensed air transport service shall, every three months, undergo a check in instrument flying in actual flight, or for each alternate check in approved simulated conditions, under the supervision of an examiner (check pilot) approved by the Director General, this check to include—
- (a) 180° turns with 30° bank to port and star-board, variation in height not to exceed 200 feet;
- (b) let-down procedure applicable to the aerodrome in use;
- (c) recovery from unusual attitude”;
- (c) after paragraph 6, the following paragraphs shall be inserted, namely :—

- “7. All pilots before flying as pilot-in-command of an aircraft with two or more engine on a licensed air transport service shall demonstrate to an examiner (check pilot) approved or appointed by the Director-General their proficiency in the performance of the following flight tests on the type of aircraft to be operated, namely:—

(1) For operation by day :—

- (a) Six take-offs, circuits, and landings, at varying degrees of load to include one take-off at maximum landing weight.
- (b) Stalls, to the point of warning, with wheels and flaps up and down, during normal and asymmetric flight.
- (c) Asymmetric flight, including landings, using alternate engine(s) and emergency action with simulated failure of one or more engines during take-off.
- (d) One approach at too low a height and one approach at too great a height, with one or more engines inoperative.
- (e) A check in instrument flying, in actual flight, comprising :—
- (i) One figure-of-eight turn with 30° bank, variation in height not to exceed 200 feet.
- (ii) Recovery from unusual attitudes, loss in height not to exceed 1,000 feet.
- (iii) Asymmetric flight to include 180° turns with and against inoperative engine(s), loss in height not to exceed 200 feet.
- (iv) Let-down procedure applicable to the aerodrome in use, variation in speed during descent not to exceed 5 m.p.h. above or below the stipulated speed.

2. For operation by night:—

Night flying tests.—

- (a) As in (a), (b), (c) and (d) above for operation by day.
- (b) Let-down procedure applicable to the aerodrome in use; variation in speed during descent not to exceed 5 m.p.h. above or below the stipulated speed.

Provided that the Central Government may exempt from any or all of the tests prescribed in this Paragraph a Pilot whose experience is so long and varied as to indicate his proficiency up to the requisite standard; and provided further that a Pilot who, on the first day of September 1948, is already employed as a Pilot-in-command, may continue to act in that capacity subject to the completion of the tests prescribed in this Paragraph by a date not later than the 31st day of May, 1949.

8. All the flying tests prescribed in paragraph 7 must have been carried out within the period of six months preceding the date of application and must have been witnessed and certified by the same examiner (check pilot) :

Provided that where more than one examiner (check pilot) is employed by a licensed air transport service, the flying tests may be certified jointly by two examiners (check pilots) one of whom witnessed each test; and provided further that a test already performed during the previous six months for the endorsement of the Pilot's 'B' licence in respect of an additional type of flying machine, in accordance with Schedule II, Section C, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph (i), clause (c), sub-clause (ii) and clause (d), sub-clause (iii) of these rules, need not be repeated where an identical test is prescribed in paragraph 7 of this Section".

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

Explanatory Note

It is considered that the existing provisions of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, with regard to flying tests of commercial pilots (B licence) pilot on multi-engined aircraft, whether employed on licensed air transport services or otherwise, are out of date and are failing to provide a sufficient standard of operational safety. The acute shortage of technical personnel of all grades in this country has created a state of intense competition between the Companies for the services of all available men, with the result that every "B" license pilot, good, bad or indifferent is absorbed and the normal process of elimination of those who are of inferior ability has ceased to exist. This situation has tended to cause a lowering of the standards of safety and efficiency. The introduction into this country of aircraft of advanced design, e.g., Vikings and Constellations, makes it necessary that the crews operating them should have a high standard of operating technique. The operating Companies themselves have realised the necessity for the lightening up of the Aircraft Rules relating to flying tests for a commercial pilot who has to handle multi-engined aircraft and also for the introduction of flying tests of a much higher standard for pilots authorised to act as pilot-in-command of such aircraft when employed on a scheduled air transport service. The Government has accordingly decided to amend the Rules suitably, taking also into account the new regulations which have been approved for international adoption by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The Rules as amended will provide for stringent tests for as well as for periodic checks of the pilots by authorised examiners. The proposed amended rules have been accepted by the air transport companies.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy (Minister of Commerce): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the date upto which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect, to determine or levy protective duties in certain other cases and further to amend the Sugar Industries (Protection) Act, 1932.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to extend the date upto which certain duties characterised as protective in the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, shall have effect to determine or levy protective duties in certain other cases and further to amend the Sugar Industries (Protection) Act, 1932."

The motion was adopted.

The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

GENERAL BUDGET—LIST OF DEMANDS—contd.

SECOND STAGE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up today the Demands for Grants in respect of Health, Education, Labour and Transport. Obviously, all these four will be taken up one after the other and, looking at the time at our disposal, the allotment of time will be one hour for Health, 1 1/2 for Education, 1 1/2 for Labour and 1 1/2 for Transport.

[Mr. Speaker]

time limit as to the speeches of honourable Members—Education one hour, Labour one hour and Transport 45 minutes. That is the allotment of time. I believe these are generally acceptable.

That means the time allotted for Health will be from 11-45 to 12-45. We will be left with 15 minutes before lunch and Education will proceed in compartments and after we meet again, we will take up Education. Discussion on Labour will be one hour and Transport 45 minutes.

The Honourable Shri Satyanarayan Sinha (Minister of State): May I suggest that the honourable Ministers in charge of these Departments should be requested not to make an opening speech, so that they may give an opportunity to other Members to speak?

Mr. Speaker: It is entirely a matter for the honourable Ministers and the House to choose among themselves whether the Ministers should or should not make a statement, but I believe the books have been circulated. So, I shall first place before the House the Demands for Grants in respect of Health.

DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,82,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of ‘Ministry of Health’.”

DEMAND NO. 51—MEDICAL SERVICES

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,59,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of ‘Medical Services’.”

DEMAND NO. 52—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,05,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of ‘Public Health’.”

I do not know whether the honourable Minister proposes to address the House now or at the end.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Minister of Health): In view of the very short time that has been given, I think it would be better for me to speak at the end after the honourable Members have spoken.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I leave 25 minutes for her reply?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The time limit for members has to be in any case between seven to ten minutes.

Mr. Frank Anthony (C.P. and Berar, General): Sir, I request your permission to move a cut motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a cut motion with reference to the Health Ministry? The honourable Member is perfectly entitled to do so.

Improvement of conditions of Nursing Services.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Sir, I move:

That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Sir, I have given notice of this cut motion in order to focus attention on the deplorable conditions, which in some parts of the country appear to be getting worse, conditions under which nurses today are having to live and to work. Sir, I know that our honourable Minister for Health will say that while she has the greatest sympathy for the terrible conditions under which nurses have to work and live, she will plead inability to intervene effectively, because nursing is essentially a provincial subject. I feel, Sir, that we must call a stop to pious declarations, pious promises, professions of sympathy. In spite of the fact that nursing is essentially a provincial subject, I feel that very much can be done if more drive and more initiative is shown from the Centre in order to make the provinces realize their serious dereliction of duty in this matter. Sir, the language I use or will use will perhaps be regarded as a little strong, but I feel that this is a subject which requires not only strong language, but equally strong measures.

Sir, we hear and read of frequent appeals by the honourable Minister for Health and persons like the Governor-General, pointing to the acute shortage of nurses, requesting the womanhood of India to make up this acute shortage. Sir, I am quite convinced that all these appeals, from whichever direction they are made will be still born. And I go further and say that these appeals deserve to be still born. No person in authority has the right to ask India's womanhood to join the Nursing Services unless he is prepared to take accompanying and corresponding measures to see that the present terrible conditions under which our nurses are made to work all over this country, to see that conditions where they are under-paid, under-fed, under-housed, and over-worked deliberately exploited to the extent of destroying the health of many of the women, to see that those conditions are immediately improved.

Sir, I feel and any one who knows something about the nursing profession must feel that the present scales of pay are not only niggardly, but that they are scandalously disgraceful. What does the probationary nurse get? She gets 20 or 22 rupees a month; she gets another Rs. 20 a month as dearness allowance. From this total figure of 40 or 45 rupees a month, she has to pay house-rent, for her food, deductions are also made on account of linen that may be destroyed, on account of breakages. She is left if she is fortunate with a paltry sum of Rs. 20 a month with which to meet all her requirements in the way of civilian clothes, toilet requisites, recreation and amusement. A nurse after she has completed her training, starts on an initial salary of about Rs. 45 a month. With regard to uniform, the allowances in some provinces are so scandalously low that I know of cases where two nurses share one single uniform. A girl as she completes her day duty takes off that uniform and hands it to her colleague who goes on night duty. Sir, the position with regard to food is equally bad. I receive almost universal complaints that the food is not only inadequate, but it is regarded as dog food, that this inadequacy and poor quality of food is leading progressively to the under-mining of the health of these girls who take up the nursing profession. And I say, Sir, that the exploitation with regard to work begins description. I do not know whether honourable Members realize that a nurse is required to do at least eight hours regular duty a day. Unlike persons in other services, a nurse gets no day of rest during the week. A nurse is lucky if she gets one Sunday off in the month as a day of rest. And it is

[Mr. Frank Anthony]

With regard to the position concerning night duty, Sir, that I wish to draw particular attention. I consider this position as absolutely scandalous. In every three months, a nurse is required to do one month's continuous night duty. She is required to do 12 hours duty every night for 30 consecutive nights. This is a matter which I feel requires the immediate attention of the Minister of Health. And we must remember this also, that unlike other services, a nurse is required to undertake hard study. In addition to hard rigorous duties of work, nurses are required to pass severe and difficult examinations both theoretical and practical. Sir, I feel that much of the difficulties of the nurses in the country are due unfortunately to the attitude of contempt towards and deliberate neglect of our nurses in this country. Unfortunately there is a widespread feeling in India even in the highest civilian official circles that the nursing profession is ignoble, low and demeaning. In all progressive countries of the world, the nursing profession is regarded not only as a fine profession but as one of the noblest of all professions. And I feel that our attitude in this respect is largely responsible for the continuing neglect of the nursing service.

What is happening in Madras? I am told that the scales which were already inequitously low have been further reduced. I know that in Bangalore—in the Bowring and Lady Curzon hospitals—the scale of pay of the nurses has been reduced and that as a result even the probationary nurses are going out and the staff nurses also are leaving the hospitals. I feel that even in the Centre not enough is being done in the matter. We hear professions of sympathy for the Service. We hear views expressing approval for the need to improve the condition of the nurses. But what has happened in the Centre? I have heard complaints from the Irwin Hospital. The girls have complained to me that the food given to them is nothing but dog food. When I suggested to them that they should have made representations about it, they said that if they made representations they would be immediately victimised as agitators. I told them: 'You have a fine Christian lady as Minister. Why don't you complain to her?' The trouble is that the Health Minister is too good a Christian, with a superabundance of faith in human nature with the result that any cock-and-bull story is accepted as gospel truth. The girls said, therefore, that they did not go to the Health Minister, because their last condition would be worse than the first. When I asked them whether the Health Minister does not inspect the Hospital, they said that when she pays an official visit everything is put in top-notch condition but if only the Health Minister visited the hospital *incognito* and took her dog with her, that animal would refuse to take the usual fare given to the nurses. I know that the Health Minister is sympathetic and that her sympathy is active and real. But unless something is really done not only you will not get new recruits to the profession, but my own fear is that even those that are there will progressively go out.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved:

“That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100”.

Shri H. V. Kamath (C.P. and Berar: General): Mr. Speaker, the Health Minister is charged with the essential and very arduous task of nursing a sick nation back to health. The vital statistics in our country go to show that the state of health of the nation is alarmingly poor. Life expectation, infant mortality and maternity hospital returns show at what a low level of health the nation as a whole is. The primary needs of man include among other things, medical aid; and medical aid, to my mind, includes both preventive and curative aid. I would like to point out that so far as India is concerned, with our low *per capita* income, the only system of medical aid we can encourage today is the ancient science of Ayurveda, the fifth Veda and the system of Yoga, especially Hatha Yoga and Yogic therapy. I am happy to note that the Chopra Committee has made a specific recommendation in this

behalf. I shall with your permission read out an extract from that Report. It is this: "The approach to research should be more in accordance with the systems themselves" (The reference is to the Indian Medical system) "That is, not only through observation and experimentation in the laboratory, but also through meditational and intuitional means as practised by ancient savants". Obviously 'meditational and intuitional means' refer to Yogic practices as practised in India in ancient times.

It is a well-known fact that Magasthenes the Greek traveller who visited India during Chandragupta's time testified to the fact that "this nation is a nation of Gods." He visited India at a time when all our sciences were very much advanced. Among the sciences that had thus advanced, the foremost place was taken by Ayurveda and Yoga.

The other day, the Health Minister, replying to a question on Psycho-Therapy said that she was willing to advance it if it was conducted on modern scientific lines. I do not know what she meant by 'modern scientific lines'. You should not however make a fetish of science. Science is all right. But I wonder what exactly 'science' connotes. Science in the widest sense connotes knowledge, even the highest knowledge. Certainly the ancient savants referred to by the Chopra Committee did attain to a very high level of knowledge as regards the Science of health. As regards modern medical science, you may have heard of the common saying 'Operation was successful, but the patient died'. That is perfectly scientific! I hope that the Health Minister would pursue a truly scientific policy. I would not discard anything ancient, just because it is an ancient thing and has fallen into disrepute in some places in the hands of quacks. Yesterday, I believe in reply to a question on Naturopathy the honourable Minister said that no proposals had been received from Naturopaths in the country. I hope Government will not be so indifferent with regard to health, but will take the initiative in this matter and promote the system of Yogic Therapy as practised today in Bombay and Lonavala. When the Minister goes to Bombay, if she would take a stroll along Chowpatty, she would find an institute called Kaivalyadhama on Chowpatty. There they practise Yogic or Psycho-Therapy of a fairly high order. I hope Government will invite the founder of the institution, who is the chairman of the Board of Physical Education of the Bombay Government, and ask him to submit proposals for the encouragement of Psycho-Therapy, especially Yogic Therapy in this country. The two institutions in Bombay and Lonavala are doing very good work not only with regard to preventive aspects but also with regard to the maintenance of health. It is not enough to build up muscles of iron for health. The nerves should be of steel, as it is the nervous system that is the base of health. Yogic therapy and Ayurveda promote the healthy growth of the nervous system in man.

Now I want to say a word about the B.C.G. vaccine which has been lately introduced in this country. I hope Government will go slow with this B.C.G. vaccine. Opinion is not unanimous with regard to this and there is a very fundamental cleavage of opinion amongst experts and health authorities. One health authority goes to the extent of saying that—

"the public should note that B.C.G. is a dangerous unstable product and other world experts and the Health Departments of many countries have not permitted its use because it is a live vaccine and should be used within a short period of its preparation. Moreover, the virulence of the B.C.G. is not fixed and harmful reactions may occur if it is too virulent."

I hope, therefore, that B.C.G. will not be used on too wide a scale in this country before its value and its harmlessness are ascertained beyond the shadow of a doubt.

[Shri H. V. Kamath]

Then, Sir, there is the other question of housing. A factory has been set up in this country for manufacture of pre-fabricated houses and the general problem of housing is looked after by the Works, Mines and Power Ministry and the Health Ministry. I wish that housing should be entirely under the Health Ministry and should be dissociated from the Works, Mines and Power Ministry. It must be looked after by the honourable Minister for Health as it is done in the U. K. In the U.K., I understand, the housing portfolio is part of the Ministry of Health. I hope that it will be done here too in our country.

As regards pre-fabricated houses, it is a novel experiment but I was sorry to note the other day that before the plan was finalised Indian housewives who are the most vitally interested in this problem,—in the housing problem and household management in general—were never consulted at any stage before the plan was finalised. I do hope that at some stage in the future, before the plans for pre-fabricated houses are finalised or before these houses are finally built housewives will be taken into consultation, will be taken into confidence, by the Health Minister.

Shri Mahavir Tyagi (U.P.: General): Housewives or midwives?

Shri H. V. Kamath: Lastly, Sir, there is the question of the medical licentiates and the medical graduates. I feel that the Indian Medical Councils Act has done an injustice to the Indian medical licentiates in our country. I hope that it will be revised ere long so as to bring the licentiates and graduates on a more or less equitable level, if not absolutely equal level.

Finally, Sir, I hope that the Ministry of Health will function in such a way that it will look after Health not merely in the Centrally Administered Areas, but also will have coordinating powers in regard to health matters in the provinces. I hope also that there will be an All-India Medical Institute in this country before long and I also wish and ardently hope that there will be a Central cadre to supply the staff needed for post-graduate teaching and research institutes in this country.

May I end with this observation that on the portals of the Ministry of Health must be inscribed the ancient motto of our country:

Shareramaḥyam kṣatu dharmasadhanam

Sharera means bodily health, which is the pre-requisite of the higher life. I hope that we in this country will resurrect our ancient systems which maintained our nation in supreme health and that the sick nation that it is today will ere long be hale and hearty and—I would not say alive and kicking—but certainly restored to that state of health in which it can prosecute vital tasks of national reconstruction with greater energy and vigour. Our genius has always looked upon the health of man as only a means to an end, as a means to the performance of the highest *Dharma* and the achievement of *Moksha* for man.

Sreematty Annie Mascarene (Travancore State): Sir, of all the fundamental problems that await solution at the hands of Government, public health is the most important. Other problems like Industry, Commerce,—in fact, all development schemes—can wait, but problems like, Food, Health and Finance cannot wait, and if neglected, the nation will perish. If the health of the nation is the wealth of the nation, a grave duty devolves on the Government to look after the nation's health and build up the nation on sound healthy basis.

The hygienic aspect of Indian life, Sir, has been a long neglected subject. India has been a scene of famines, diseases, epidemics, all carrying a heavy toll of human life. The recent Bengal famine and its consequent epidemics recorded in the annals of history is a lasting blot on British administration. Public health has baffled all administrators and in India it has been a standing problem. Poverty and disease—the twin sisters of destruction—have taken a long stride over the teeming population, carrying millions with them.

During the last twenty years, between the First and the Second World Wars, the population of India has increased by 85 millions. The present estimated increase of population is about 3 millions. If India has got the highest record of death rate, namely, 22 per thousand, it has the highest record of birth rate, namely, 34 per thousand. Over-population and under-feeding have characterised the socio-economic life of the Indian people. The present condition of health is very unsatisfactory indeed.

Statistics regarding diseases in India had been published in one of the American journals, the *Readers Digest*, in an article called "India—poor and starving" appearing in the 1949 January issue. In that article, they had given the statistics as follows. India is said to have only 45,000 doctors. That means an average of one doctor for every 7,000 citizens. In the C.P. there is only one doctor for every 14,500 citizens and one hospital for every 1 lakh 5 thousand people. The Health Ministry estimates the minimum need of the country to be 1 lakh and 85 thousand doctors. Look at the time we have got to make up for all this loss.

But what surprises me most, Sir, is the present policy of Government to throw the licentiated medical practitioners overboard. So many villages in India are in need of a midwife and a nurse. Would it not be better if we can provide them also with a licentiated medical practitioner? And what about the doctors' case? A doctor who spends so many years of his life in preparing himself to be fit enough to serve the nation, to fight with death and save men, women and children, he starts his life on a pittance of Rs. 150. A Radio announcer is getting Rs. 400 for his very voice. A clerk starts on Rs. 160. Why is the medical practitioner, the doctor, why is he so under-rated when his services are so very necessary for the nation? We have got to fight epidemics, not with Radio announcers, not with clerks, but we have got to fight epidemics with doctors and their skill. It looks from the statistics that we have at our hand that the country is badly in need of doctors. It looks as if the heritage that we are going to leave to posterity will be one of tuberculosis and malaria—malaria that eats like cankers into the heart of the nation, kills a million a year. 500,000 people die of tuberculosis a year and in the population there are about 2½ million people suffering from tuberculosis. Not to count the number of people who are carried away by small-pox, dysentery, and other epidemics and the weapon we have to fight with these is the inadequate number of doctors. I would like to make a few suggestions to the Government with regard to the weapons to fight the poor conditions of living and the want of sanitation all of which contribute to the growth of vice as well as to the growth of epidemics.

In order to enlighten people, whose literacy is not above 17 per cent., we have got to scheme how to teach them to fight against epidemics. Visual education, that is teaching the villagers through films, to live under sanitary conditions and to fight against epidemics, will be a proper scheme. It was adopted in Travancore and has been found to be successful. Similarly radio talks on health, will be another means of helping the villagers to fight against epidemics. Above all, the real cure lies not with the Health Minister but with the Food Minister. A country which is fed with food bought from the world pool cannot

[Sreematty Annie Mascarene]

last long to continue in the health we are having now. The best thing is for India to produce as much food as possible, for the nation lives not by drugs but by food. Therefore, if the Food Minister and the Health Minister—and of course the Finance Minister—put their heads together I think we can solve the problem.

There is one more point I wish to deal with and that is with regard to maternity and child welfare. Even Delhi has not got a qualified Maternity and Child Welfare doctor: I mean one who has a diploma on Maternity and Child Welfare. It is a great pity that this nation cannot give sufficient medical help to women in labour. Our infant mortality is 176 out of every 1,000—the highest in the world next to China. Unless we take proper care of our women and children, the nation is not going to grow healthy.

I would suggest that the Health Minister will train as many doctors as possible in maternity and child welfare service so that our nation may be better looked after. The children's mortality should be fought out by clinics, established or organized all over the country in every village. Unless every village can afford a midwife and a nurse, I do not think that this problem can be solved.

With these words, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me.

Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras: General): I take this opportunity of placing a few facts before the honourable Members in this House. The first thing is that the previous speakers have given some statistics and some facts about midwifery and nursing. As far as nursing is concerned, it will take at least 50 years or more if we want to train nurses in sufficient numbers for the villages and towns. So I will make one suggestion. If it is feasible, the honourable Minister can take it; or otherwise, after taking expert opinion reject it. After the age of 15 or 16 in the girls' curriculum of studies, a course can be taken in midwifery and nursing, so that when such a girl goes out and marries, she can become the nurse and midwife for her daughters and neighbours. If some such method is adopted and also village *dhais* or nurses or young ladies prepared to take some training for six months are sent to villages and settle there, then the profession of nursing and midwifery will be an easy matter. Even today nursing and midwifery is being practised by so many village women and respectable ladies, but some instructions must be given. Unless some such method is adopted, it will be a long time before this problem is solved.

The other thing is the medical profession, and the relief that is given by allopathic doctors, Ayurvedic and homeopathic doctors, and so forth. In the field of allopathic doctors, there are Licentiates and Graduates. In the matter of registration, Licentiates and Graduates in the provinces are registered under one Act and one Register and in the Centre they are not registered under the All-India Medical Register. In the case of Licentiates, there are anomalies and caste-distinctions. Those distinctions were kept by the foreign Government probably for some political motives. But now it is high time that all these caste-distinctions are abolished and one All India Medical Register is created, where all the Licentiates and the medical graduates can be registered. Unless this is done there will be some sort of bickering even in the allopathic profession and I hope this matter will be taken up and the Indian Medical Council Act amended accordingly. In this way the Licentiates can be given some encouragement. Fortunately, the provinces have closed the licentiate training schools and there is only one graduate course now.

The other thing is that the minimum qualification for registration must be fixed in the Act. It is said "maximum qualification". But unless the minimum qualification is fixed and registration is started, we need not fix the maximum qualification. People wanting the latter qualifications can go to America and England and obtain the knowledge which is required.

The other thing is that by the allopathic field, or state medicine only 15 to 20 per cent. of the population are being given medical aid by the Government. What is happening for the rest of the 80 per cent. of the population? They are being treated by the local *Vaidas* under the Ayurvedic system, which is an indigenous system. Certain Provincial Governments have started their own colleges. It is the Central Government's duty, especially after the report of the Indigenous systems of medicine Committee has been published to chalk out a clear policy and give a lead to the provinces. I know medicine is a provincial subject and research alone is in the central field. Unless the Central Government gives a lead and takes measures to organise research institutions the indigenous system will not be able to become self-sufficient. In the matter of science, the Ayurvedic medicine is a science in itself. It has been in existence for 5,000 years and even today 80 per cent. of the people are treated effectively for all diseases. The question is whether the State is going to condemn that system or whether they are going to improve and encourage only the foreign system, however scientific the former may be. Even after all these thousands of years, the Ayurvedic system is based upon certain principles, though it has its defects and one such defect is in the field of surgery. As an Ayurvedic practitioner, I know where the shoe pinches because that system has been neglected for 200 years. Before the British came the Ayurvedic system was catering to the needs of the people including military. But after the Britishers came, the system was neglected. It is a perfect system though it has some defects. It is the duty of the civil Governments not only in India, but also in the medical world at large to encourage that system, which has stood up to the needs of people for generations to come.

The Ayurveda on the other hand has analysed all organic life as structures on the primal five called the *Panchabootas*, corresponding to the modern Nuclear theory, that is, the law governing matter. Deducting from this theory it has built up a wonderful system of medicine whose efficacy has been confirmed by experience of the past some 5,000 years. So medical relief and education as I conceive will be lopsided and partial if it does not take into account all the systems of prevention and cure applied by mankind till now.

Medical education to be complete in India should mean full knowledge of the ancient systems of the land combined with the modern conception of medicine and knowledge.

Medical colleges should be able to impart a synthetic knowledge of these systems *Ayurved, Siddha, Unani*. The practice may crystallise into any one of these channels but the knowledge of the other systems should be there. That is my candid opinion about medical relief in this country.

As regards the other point, fortunately a medical institute has been recommended by the Chopra Committee. There are so many other recommendations of the Committee which will take a long time to be implemented. But before all that a minimum qualification or a minimum knowledge must be insisted on in regard to all doctors who come into the profession. Unless a man has the minimum knowledge or qualification he must not be allowed to practise. That much I am prepared to admit. As I said the Central Government will have to take strong measures to see that some sort of lead is given not only in India but for the whole world, because Ayurveda is the science of life. It is a science which

[Dr. V. Subrameniam]

deals not only with the human body, the flesh and blood of it, but also with the soul of man. So both these aspects of man are combined in Ayurveda. There is no cure of the body unless there is also cure of the mind. The science of life or Ayurveda deals not only with the human world but it also recognises that man has also other duties to perform. It recognises that unless we have a strong mind in a healthy body we cannot fulfil our goal in life. I, therefore, request the honourable Minister to take proper steps for the organisation of medical relief in the country. Whatever may be the systems, every thing good in any system must be accepted and consolidated and a national medical system must be encouraged in this country. Sir, I support the Demands.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Sir, I have listened with considerable interest to the various points raised by the honourable Members who have spoken on the budget demand on Health and I only hope that the speeches they have made are indicative of the growing interest in this subject.

The brief report of the activities of the Health Ministry, which has already been circulated along with the Budget papers, must have given honourable Members some idea of the more important items of work which the Ministry of Health has undertaken in the current year and accomplished and which we have programmed to do in the coming year.

Before I reply to some of the suggestions that have been thrown out in the speeches made by honourable Members I would like briefly to dwell on the policy, as I conceive it ought to be, of the Central Ministry of Health. As honourable Members are aware most of the subjects in the field of health fall in the provincial sphere and the executive responsibility in the matter of sanitation, Public health and medical relief lies largely with the provincial governments. While saying this I do not for one moment wish honourable Members to go away with the impression that I take a narrow view of central responsibility in the vital matter of national health. On the contrary, my work and experience in the Ministry which I have the honour to serve, have left no shadow of doubt in my mind that health administration in every part of India is a matter of direct and deep concern to the Central Government and in the promotion of health in all its aspects throughout the country and in the enforcing of the maintenance of high standards of efficiency in teaching, in research and generally in medical institutions the Central Government must always play a big and positive part. This has always been my endeavour and it will continue to be so. Apart from subjects like International Health Organisations, port quarantine, central agencies and institutions for research, professional or technical training, and health in the centrally administered areas, for which the Central Government have direct responsibility, the Central Government's functions in regard to the matters which are primarily a provincial responsibility can be stated in very general terms to be co-ordination, provision of facilities for discussion, the supply of information, competent advice and guidance and such other assistance as they can give to the provinces for the promotion of the health and wellbeing of the country. It is only by the Centre acting with imagination and sympathy and extending its help to bring together the different administrative units of the Indian Union, with their varying resources and different levels of health, that the past neglect of public health and particularly that of rural India, can be rectified and an improved state of affairs brought into being within a reasonable period of time.

Therefore the idea that some people seem to have that health is a provincial subject and there is not much for the Centre to do is not quite correct and such people are, in my humble opinion, taking a very shortsighted and narrow

view and are following the path of evasion of responsibility. We have therefore endeavoured to take the initiative and given a lead wherever possible to the provincial governments and it was with the object of promoting active co-ordination in the promotion of health under local government administration that I convened a conference of Health Ministers, Ministers of Local Self-Government and Chairmen of Improvement Trusts last year. It was with the same object of promoting co-ordination of health policy throughout India and of providing the necessary advice and guidance to provincial governments and administrations that committees of enquiry were appointed to report on the indigenous systems of medicine, on environmental hygiene so intimately connected with rural medical aid, homeopathy, vital statistics, and leprosy and finances of local bodies also. Again, it was with the same idea of promoting co-ordinated development of certain important professions intimately connected with health that legislation to regulate the professions of pharmacy, nursing and dentistry were sponsored by the Central Government last year.

I mention all these instances in order to show that the general policy of my Ministry is to promote actively the cause of public health throughout the country to the maximum extent possible within the prescribed constitutional and financial limitations and here I would like to commend the keeness that has been evinced by the Provincial Ministers of Health and of Local Self-Government and Chairmen of Improvement Trusts throughout the country at the conferences held last year. I believe the provinces are forging ahead with their plans for health. They would forge ahead much more quickly but they too like the Centre suffer from financial disabilities.

It must be admitted, and I am sure the House will be at one with me when I say, that the money we spend on health is very much less than what is needed to provide an adequate health service for the country. Our hospitals and our health organisations are under-staffed. They are not always adequately equipped and unless more money is forthcoming progress must remain unsatisfactory. Sir, I stand before the House today with almost a guilty conscience when I am asking sanction for demands which do not go any length whatsoever towards fulfilling the needs of this vast land of ours in the field of health. None of the many plans we have in mind for increase of production can fructify if the health of the nation is not up to mark. Even armaments will be worth nothing if the men of the armed forces are physical weaklings. I am alarmed at the growing deterioration in the general health of the populace and particularly in the health of our children. We have to save them. We have to save our youth and all our people from mal and under-nutrition and disease, if we are to raise our stature in any sphere. But how can we do so if 50 per cent. of our revenues go towards defence and less than 5 per cent. is spent on health as a whole in the country and less than 1 per cent. in the Centre? I want the House to ponder very deeply over the figures that I am putting before it and I want to know how it expects me to do things if it does not give me the money wherewith to carry out my plans. I think sooner or later—and I hope sooner rather than later—the House will have to decide as to whether it is going to continue to starve this most vital Department: in other words, are they going to choose guns instead of butter?

There are schemes in the sphere of health which cannot brook any delay in being brought into action. The All-India Medical Institute must be brought into being. We have attained political freedom no doubt but we need well qualified men and women in every sphere of life if we are to obtain the fullest benefit from it. A handful of young men and women sent abroad for study will not suffice. We want to give every facility for post-graduate study and research to vast numbers in our own land. Those Members of the House who are anxious to have a Medical College in Delhi must join hands with me in pushing forward the scheme because it is only money that deters me.

{Rajkumari Amrit Kaur}

Meanwhile I would like to say for the benefit of those Members who are, I know, very agitated about the lack of medical education that can be provided in Delhi that in the Centrally administered areas and in Delhi steps are being taken to reserve seats in the Medical Colleges of neighbouring Provinces—at Agra, Ludore, Jaipur, Gwalior and in the Glancy Medical College at Amritsar.

Babu Rameshwar Singh (Bihar: General): How many seats?

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I think we have got about twenty-five seats in all in these places, but I am trying to get more if I possibly can. But I entirely share the opinion of honourable Members that there should be a college here. For that, as I say, give me the money.

An honourable Member of the House has talked, and talked very strongly, about the nursing services. I need hardly say to him that I am in entire agreement with every word that he has said and I know how extremely badly staffed our hospitals are, how over-worked nurses are and how shockingly under-paid they are. I would like to assure him that no branch of the medical profession has had more not only of my keen sympathy but also of my active sympathy in bettering their lot than this one and I put Nursing specially on the agenda of the last conference of Health Ministers that I called. Even more than scales of pay I agree it is the unsatisfactory living conditions which stand in the way of many girls joining this profession. I would like to assure the House that we have proposals now for the provision of adequate living quarters for nurses near the Irwin Hospital. I have long since taken up the matter of the extra food allowance of the nurses in the hospitals in Delhi. It is not that I am not available to the nursing profession in Delhi. They come to me. They tell me their grievances and I take up their cause at once. But there again it is a question of finance. We have all along been drawing the attention of the Provincial Governments to the need of improving the conditions of the service of nurses, of raising the status of the profession and of improving facilities for training. I am glad to inform the House that many Provincial Governments have included plans for these purposes in their post-war development schemes. To raise the status of the profession gazetted status has been conferred on nurses of the rank of Nursing Sisters and above. The House is also aware that with a view to improving nursing education and to provide a highly trained class of nurses who, it is hoped, will eventually provide the leadership for the profession, a nursing college affiliated to the Delhi University was established in Delhi two years ago. It has on its rolls at the moment 49 students studying for the B.Sc. degree in Nursing in the Delhi University. It also has 12 students undergoing training in Hospital Administration and other subjects. Selected nurses who have already undergone training in India are also sent abroad for post-graduate training. I can assure honourable Members that everything possible will be done to raise the status and efficiency of the nursing profession. But there again I have to plead as to how I can pay them adequately when we have not got the money, when health is not given adequate funds. The lack of funds for buildings even for the Nursing College here and the forcible occupation by the refugees of even some of the meagre hutment accommodation that I have for the Nursing College in Delhi is retarding the progress of this institution, and I say it is retarding the progress of this institution and adding to the detriment of the cause of nurses in India.

I agree that probationary nurses are under-paid, and their hours of work are too many. There again how am I to get more money for them and more food. But I assure the House once again that this is being sought to be done. I think that the attitude of contempt that the honourable Member referred to

has now really vanished and that many nurses from very good families are willing to come forward if only we could give them the facilities for training and if only they could be assured of proper pay, proper living accommodation and proper food.

There is the question of the cause of the indigenous systems of medicine which is almost a hardy annual. I would like to reiterate every word that I said in regard to this on the floor of the House last year. It is not that Government is not anxious to give all the facilities that it can for research in indigenous systems of medicine and also indigenous drugs. I consider that it is extremely necessary. But I do want the House not to be guided purely by sentiment in this matter and not to think that because these systems are ancient and because they belong to India they are the only or the best systems of medicine.

Shri H. V. Kamath: They have stood the test of ages and proved their efficacy.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: India can not, must not, dare not, run away from or not give every encouragement to modern science. We would belittle ourselves in our own eyes and in the eyes of the world if we did so. Only those methods in medicine can be accepted which can stand the test of scientific scrutiny. Therefore basic training in modern science and its methods is necessary for anyone who claims to cure human disease, be it by whatsoever method.

I am glad one of the Members has raised the question of registration of all medical practitioners. All medical practitioners must be registered if we are to banish quackery from our land. They must have the same minimum standard of training. This does not preclude research in our indigenous systems and indigenous drugs. Ever wider opportunity for such research must be provided so that we may see to what extent indigenous systems and homeopathy too can be developed and regulated for medical relief in the country but not, I say again, in any spirit of rivalry with allopathy.

Shri H. V. Kamath: In a spirit of co-operation.

The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Rural medical relief has been mentioned by certain speakers. That subject is very near my heart and I may say that in the Centrally administered areas I have given priority 'A' to rural medical relief and two primary centres, according to the recommendations of the Bhore Committee, have been sanctioned for the Delhi Province. The foundation stone of one has been laid and I hope that both of them will be functioning within a year. This is a definite step forward.

I may also say this for the Delhi Province. I would like to make it a model province before I leave this Ministry. We must have plans for providing health education for the people because I feel that prevention is better than cure and that we must teach people how to live properly. We could banish 50 per cent. of the diseases if they knew this art. I hope that the housing department under me will also function well, not only in producing houses which may come under the prefabricated housing factory but also in the entire matter of housing and in laying out proper plans for villages much more even than for our towns. I am also going to have for Delhi mobile dispensaries which will, at any rate, go out daily and serve the rural areas.

I have spoken enough about the lack of money. Being a spending department as health must be, it cannot make any real progress without adequate grants.

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

The problem is too vast to be dealt with in a short time, and if honourable Members are at liberty to criticise the Ministry of Health, I think I may be permitted to say, Sir, that it is scarcely fair for subjects so vital as health, education and labour welfare to devote only one working day for discussion thereon with a fourth subject thrown into the bargain. These are constructive activities; in them and in their proper development lies the happiness, moral, mental and physical, of our people. We are passing through critical times. We have to begin to build from scratch in every phase of activity. Nothing can be given priority. It is often said that we must have this and that and that health and education can wait. I entirely disagree. Nothing can wait, nothing can be given priority; everything is inextricably bound up with everything else. Sir, I beg of the House not to ignore health. That way lie danger and disaster. May I inform the House that in the U.S.A., in spite of complete autonomy in the States, under the Federal Security Act the Surgeon-General of the Federal Public Health has a large amount of money placed at his disposal for assisting the States in the development of their health plans. These grants are given to the States with certain specific conditions attached to them. There is a Bureau of Health Services under an Assistant Surgeon-General with an adequate number of technical experts whose services are utilised partly for assignment to health organisations in the States whenever necessary, and partly for ensuring supervision over the execution of the schemes for the grants-in-aid that are given.

I would also recommend to honourable Members to study the latest national health programme of U.K. which makes available free of charge every medical amenity to everybody in the country. They have not counted the cost in terms of money; they have laid the greater emphasis on human health and happiness. These surely are the lines which we should also follow.

I ask the House Sir, not only to pass this Budget without altering one iota of it, but to press for more money for this life-giving and life-saving Ministry. I not only ask for money, but I ask for adequate and highly-qualified staff in order to carry out our plans for development on a scale worthy of our country and its fair name. Anything less would be unworthy of the millions committed to our charge.

Mr. Frank Anthony: Sir, in view of what the honourable Minister has stated, I would request permission to withdraw my cut motion.

Mr. Speaker: Has the honourable Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motion?

The cut motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the Demands to the House.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,82,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,59,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,05,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Public Health'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the Demands in respect of Education.

DEMAND NO. 16.—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,78,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 46.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,71,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 49.—OTHER SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,40,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 50.—EDUCATION.

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,41,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Education'."

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar).]

प्रोफेसर यशवन्त राय : महोदय, Education इतना वास्तु सबजेक्ट (vast subject) है, और इसके लिये इतना कम समय रक्खा गया है, इसके लिये मुझे बहुत दुख है। एड्युकेशन एक ऐसा Important Subject है कि जिसको इण्डिया (India) के Development Plans में First Priority मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश है, जिसके अन्दर 25 फीसदी लोग अनपढ़ हैं और फिर भी हम Education को इतना महत्व नहीं दे रहे हैं। दूसरे जितने आजाद मुल्क हैं, उनके अन्दर Education को बड़ी भारी importance दी जाती है इसलिये Education को discuss करने के लिये बहुत ज्यादा समय की जरूरत होती है।

जिस वक्त यहां पर अग्रजों की हकूमत थी, वह हकूमत एक bureaucratic Government थी और वह लोग यह चाहते थे कि अवपड़ों की मदद में या सपोर्ट (Support) से इस देश में राज्य कर। लेकिन आज की हमारी सरकार ने एक

[प्रोफेसर यशवन्त राय]

प्रजातन्त्र सरकार है। हमें चाहिये कि जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा हम education को इस देश में फैला सकें, उतना फैलाने की कोशिश करें। हमारे माननीय एड्यूकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब ने Basic Education की, जो स्कीम रखी है, उसके अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा होगा और मेरे ख्याल में जो स्कूलों में आजकल education है उस पर विचार करते हुये यह स्कीम impracticable है और इस पर ज्यादा हाथा खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। बल्कि नये विधान में हमने जो Adult Franchise दिया है, उसके लिये जरूरी है कि हम masses को educate करें, और masses को educate करने के लिये इतना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करने की जरूरत नहीं है। चाहे हम social education दें, चाहे हम adult education दें, लेकिन तीन आर (3 R's.) की education होनी चाहिये उसमें reading, writing and arithmetic का provision होना चाहिये। इसलिये education के बहुत से items पर जो हम, इतना ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, यह मेरे ख्याल में कम हो सकता है। हमारा सबसे पहला आदर्श इस समय यह होना चाहिये कि हमें तमाम masses के अन्दर एक education फैलाना चाहिये जिससे masses को कम से कम अखबार पढ़ने का या हमारी सरकार जो कार्य उनके लिये करने जा रही है, उसका ज्ञान होना चाहिये।

दूसरा point जो मैं पेश करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारा जो मौजूदा education system है, वह पूरे का पूरा overhaul होना चाहिये। यह बिस्कुल western ideology जो हमने अपने education system के अन्दर रखी है, यह India को suit नहीं करती है। पंजाब केसरी श्री० लाला लाजपत राय जी कहा करते थे "Go back to the Vedas" Professor Maxmaller. ने कहा है "Rig Veda is the earliest book in the library of the world"। यह चीजें साफ जाहिर करती हैं कि हमारा जो अपना Culture है और सभ्यता है वह बहुत पुराना है उसकी तरफ हमें आज जाना चाहिये। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्र मजबूत हो, एक भाषा हो, एक culture हो, और एक देश हो, तो हमें अपनी पुरानी ideology को अपने Education system में लाना होना। एक विद्वान ने कहा है कि अगर हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे विचार सारे देश के अन्दर फैल जायें तो हमें उन विचारों को उस देश के स्कूलों में भर देना चाहिये। इसलिये स्कूलों के tone को बदलने के लिये और उनके अन्दर जो western ideology है, उसको बदलने के लिये यह जरूरी है, कि हम अपने Eastern culture की तरफ ध्यान दें जो इतना समय बीत जाने के बाद भी और इतने (Invaders) के आने के बावजूद भी आज कायम है, उसको आनायें। हमारा कन्चर इतने time

के बाद भी कायम है और हम सब tides को stand कर सके हैं यह हमारी पुरानी ideology बहुत अच्छी है और हमें फिर से उसे अपने education system के अन्दर लाना चाहिये।

Education का aim होता है सुख और शान्ति हासिल करना। जैसा कि शास्त्रों में कहा है :

“विद्या ददाति विनयं—विनयादयति पात्रताम्।

पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति घनात् धर्मं ततो सुखम् ॥”

यानी विद्या का aim है सुख को लाना। लेकिन आज हम क्या देखते हैं। आज स्कूलों में और कालेजों में विद्यार्थी आये दिन बिना सोचे समझे गवर्नमेन्ट के खिलाफ उठ खड़े होते हैं। उन्हें ऐसा करने से पहले इस बात को समझ लेना चाहिये कि वह उनके हित के लिये है यानी फायदे के लिये है जो सरकार उनके लिये कर रही है, या नुकसान के लिये है। उन्हें बिना सोचे समझे सरकार के खिलाफ खड़ा न होना चाहिये। मैं तो इसका यही सबसे समझता हूँ कि उनके अन्दर राईट टाईप Right-type की education नहीं है बल्कि वह western education की चीजों को लेते हैं जो कि हमारे देश के हालात के लिये Impracticable हैं। John Stuart Mill एक बड़ा भारी विद्वान् हुआ है। उन्होंने इस चीज को discover किया है कि education जो है, वह तीन एच (3H's) की होनी चाहिये, यानी head, hand and heart (हेड, हैंड, एन्ड हार्ट)। आज के प्रचलित education system में head and hand की तो education है, लेकिन heart की नहीं है क्योंकि यह western ideology पर चल रही है। लेकिन हमारे पुराने आर्य समय में तीनों एच (3H's) की Education होती थी लेकिन जो western countries हैं, उनके अन्दर दो एच (2H's) की ही education है, तीसरी यानी heart की education नहीं है, जिससे कि उनके अन्दर एक दूसरे के प्रति प्रेम भाव नहीं रहता है और वह एक दूसरे को divide करती है और वह लोग एक दूसरे को बरबाद करने पर तुले रहते हैं। इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर तीन एच (3H's) की education ही और heart की education भी हो, ताकि हम लोगों में एक दूसरे के प्रति प्रेम भाव हो और भाई भाई की तरह मिल कर रहना सीखें। पुराने समय में हमारे देश में बहुत बड़िया technical education थी और पिछले जग में अंग्रेजी सरकार ने भी टेकनीकल एड्युकेशन पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया, और उनको भी इसके लिये Technical and Vocational Centres खोलने पड़े। इसलिये इस Atomic-Age में technical education को हमारे एड्युकेशन सिस्टम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्थान मिलना चाहिये। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि हमें technical education पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान खर्च करना चाहिये। हमें सिर्फ इस बात से खुश न होना चाहिये कि हमने इतना धन इसके लिये ग्रांट कर दिया है, और

[प्रोफेसर यशवन्त राय]

हमारे विद्यार्थी Tailoring, तरखाना, लुहारा और सार्जिकल मरम्मत सीख रहे हैं बल्कि अपने स्कूलों में सही टेक्नीकल एड्युकेशन, यानी अस्त्र और शस्त्र बनाने की शिक्षा देना चाहिये। मैंने इंग्लैंड में देखा है कि यहां पर स्कूलों और कालिजों में हवाई जहाज बनाने की शिक्षा देते हैं, मोटर बनाने की शिक्षा देते हैं और दूसरी मशीनों और पुर्जों के बनाने की शिक्षा देते हैं। हमारे स्कूल और कालिजों में भी इन सारी चीजों की शिक्षा का इन्तजाम फौरन होना चाहिये। Technical education के साथ साथ हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह physioal education की तरफ भी होनी चाहिये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि वेस्टर्न western philosophy के अन्दर हमने physical education को बिल्कुल ignore सा कर दिया है। हमें अपने विद्यार्थियों को बलवान् बनाना है और चरित्रवान् बनाना है। पुराने आर्य समय में जब विद्यार्थी सबसे पहले अपने गुरु के पास जाता था तो गुरु यह कहता था :— "अशमा भवतु: से तनुः"—"तेरा शरीर बज्र (पत्थर) हो"। अर्थात् तेरा जो शरीर है वह बज्र समान होना चाहिये। और इसके साथ ही गुरु कहता था "आत्मा वै पुत्र नामोसि"। "तू आत्मा है पुत्र तो तेरा नाम है" दूसरे मानों में यह बताता था कि तेरी आत्मा बलवान् होनी चाहिये। इसलिये इन दोनों बातों का ध्यान रखते हुये कि आदमी आत्मा और शरीर इन दो चीजों का बना हुआ है, आत्मा और शरीर दोनों का development होना चाहिये। तभी एड्युकेशन ठीक हो सकती है। आजकल जो एजुकेशन हो रही है उसमें Students हमारे बखिलाफ हो जाते हैं और Interested parties आकर उनमें Indiscipline करा देते हैं। इन बातों से छुटकारा तभी हो सकता है जब कि हम इस बात को मान लें कि हमको थ्यरी और प्रैक्टिस (theory and practice) में अपने ideals को लाना है।

मैं अपने विद्या मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ क्योंकि यह माहूमा गांधी जी के सच्चे follower हैं। वह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में Classless Society हो। इसलिये उन्होंने backward classes के लिये दस लाख रुपये की Sanction दी है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के जो हरिजन विद्यार्थी हैं उनको अभी तक वजीफा नहीं मिला है। यह यूनिवर्सिटी का कसूर है क्योंकि उनके Result निकालने में देरी की गई है। इसमें विद्यार्थियों का कोई कसूर नहीं है। इसलिये उन्हें वजीफा जरूर मिलना चाहिये।

मनुस्मृति के अन्दर एक श्लोक आता है :

एतद् देश प्रसूतस्यः शकाशाद्वज्रजन्मनः

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृषभ्यां सर्वं मानवाः ।

इसका अर्थ यह है कि भारतवर्ष में जो ब्राह्मण होते थे वह सारे जगत के गुरु होते थे। हम अपने विद्या मंत्री जी से यह आशा करते हैं कि वह ऐसा करें कि जिस तरह हमारे विद्यार्थी इंग्लैंड और दूसरे देशों में विद्या पढ़ने जाते हैं, उसी तरह सारे संसार के विद्यार्थी भारतवर्ष में विद्या हासिल करने के लिये आया करें। Lord Christ भारतवर्ष के एक सबसे बड़े विद्यार्थी थे जो कि तालन्दा आर तन्नाशिला में पढ़े थे। इसको जानने के लिये हमें “Unknown life of Christ” जो कि N. Notovitch ने लिखी है, पढ़नी चाहिये।

इस देश का सत्यानाश जब हुआ तब भी हमारे देश की शक्ति ब्राह्मणों के हाथों में थी और आजकल भी देश की शक्ति ब्राह्मणों के हाथों में है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जिन ब्राह्मणों ने इस देश का सत्यानाश किया था वही इसका पुनरुद्धार करेंगे।

(English translation of the above speech)

Prof. Yashwant Rai (East Punjab: General): Sir, I am deeply pained to say that such a short time has been allotted for the discussion of a vast subject like Education. Education is such an important subject that it should be accorded first priority in All India Development Plans. But it is a matter of great regret that although our country consists of 85 per cent. of uneducated people, yet we are not giving the same importance to this subject as it deserves. Secondly, in all the free countries, great importance is attached to 'Education'. Therefore, considerable time is required to discuss this subject.

During the time of the British regime in India, a bureaucratic Government was in power and the Britishers aimed to rule India with the support of the illiterate people. But at present we have got a democratic Government. We should make maximum possible endeavours to spread education in our country. The Basic Education Scheme which has been presented by our honourable Minister for Education is likely to involve a lot of expenditure; and in my opinion, keeping in view the education imparted in the schools at present, it seems to be somewhat impracticable, and it is not considered expedient to incur a heavy expenditure in this direction. On the contrary, it is most essential that we should educate the masses keeping in view the fact that we have provided for Adult Franchise in our new Constitution, and there is hardly any necessity for spending such a huge amount for the purpose of educating the masses. May it be social or adult education; but we should give education in the three R's viz., provision should be made in respect of reading, writing and arithmetic. For this reason, I believe that we can reduce the huge amount which we are going to spend in respect of various items under the head 'Education'. Our first and foremost object at present should be that we should try to spread some sort of education among our masses by means of which they may be able to read the newspapers or at least understand the implications of the plans formulated by our Government for their benefit.

Secondly, I would like to suggest that our existing education system should be thoroughly overhauled. The entire western ideology which is imbibed in our present education system does not suit India. The Lion of Punjab late Lala Lajpat Rai used to say "Go back to the Vedas". Prof. Maxmuller has observed "Big Veda is the earliest book in the library of the World". All these things amply prove that our culture and civilization are very old, and we should switch back to that direction at present. If we want that we should build a strong nation, have a common language and culture and unified country, then we shall have to imbue our education system with our old

[Prof. Yashwant Rai]

ideology. A certain scholar has observed that if we want to spread our thoughts throughout the length and breadth of the country, then we should infuse those thoughts through the schools of that country. Therefore, with a view to change the tone of the schools and the western ideology prevalent there, it is considered necessary that we should devote attention towards our Eastern culture, which still exists today even after the lapse of such a long period and the visitation of so many invaders, and adopt it. Our culture continues to exist even after the ravages of such a long period and we have been able to stand the tide that betook us from time to time. Ours is a high ideology; it is ancient, and we should try to assimilate this in our present education system.

The aim of education is to attain peace and happiness, just as has been laid down in this *Shastras* :

*Vidya dadati vinayam vinayodayati patratam
Patratvat dhanawapnoti dhanaddharmam tato sukham.*

(Education imparts politeness; from politeness one becomes receptive; after that wealth follows. With the help of money, one can practice Dharma which leads to eternal happiness).

In other words, the aim of education is to achieve happiness. But what we find today is quite different. Now-a-days the students in both the schools and colleges make agitation against the Government in an irresponsible manner. Before launching upon such a course of action, they should realize as to whether what the Government are doing for their sake is likely to benefit them or not. They should not make any agitation against the Government without any cogent reasons. I would, on my part, attribute this delinquency not only to the lack of right type of education but to the fact that they are enamoured of the traits of Western education which are impracticable under the conditions existing in our country. John Stuart Mill was a great learned scholar. He has discovered this thing that the education should consist of the three "H's" viz., head, hand and heart. In the present education system, the faculties of head and hand do exist, but it is lacking in heart, because that is being run on the basis of the western ideology. But in our ancient Aryan age, education in the three "H's" used to be imparted whereas in the western countries, education is given in the two "H's" only. Education in the third direction viz., heart is lacking and as a result of this they cannot foster any mutual concord or harmony and it tends to divide one against the other, and those people are bent upon ruining each other. Therefore, we desire that education in the three "H's" should be imparted in our country which should include 'heart' also; so that we may be able to engender mutual love and should learn to work as members of One Brotherhood. In the olden days, very high standard of technical education existed in our country, and during the last war also, the British Government laid a great emphasis upon this matter, and for this purpose they had to open vocational training centres. Therefore, in the present atomic age, our technical education should be given a very conspicuous place. I would urge that we should spend a very large amount on our technical education. We should not feel complacent by the mere fact that we have sanctioned so much amount in this respect; and our students are getting training in the various trades, viz., Tailoring, Carpentry, Blacksmithy and Cycle Repairing, etc., etc., but we should also give technical education in our schools for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. In England, I saw that education in respect of building of aeroplanes, manufacture of motors and other machine tools and accessories is given both in the colleges and schools there. Immediate arrangements should, therefore, be

made to give education in all these trades in our schools and colleges. Along with the technical education, we should also devote our maximum possible attention towards the physical education. This should not be allowed to happen that we totally ignore physical education under the influence of the western education. We have got to make our students physically strong and ideal in their character. In the primitive Aryan Age when the student went to his teacher for the first time, the latter used to say:

Ashma bhavtu te tanuh. ('May thy body be adamant') And simultaneously the Guru (teacher) also used to say: *Atmavai putra namosi, i.e.,* "you are soul, son is thy name."

In other words, the teacher exhorted him that he should have a powerful soul. Therefore keeping in view both these factors that a man is made up of two elements, body and soul, these should be developed. It is then only that education can have true meaning. In the present day education system, our students rise against us and interested parties intervene and create a sense of indiscipline in their ranks. We can get rid of such malpractices only when we admit the fact that we shall have to act upon our ideals both in theory and practice.

I congratulate our honourable Minister of Education because he is a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi. He wants that there should be a classless society in this country. Therefore, he has sanctioned the grant of Rs. 10 lacs for the benefit of the backward classes. But I would like to say that the Harijan students coming from Punjab have not so far been awarded scholarships. This is the fault of the University because there has been a delay in the announcement of their results. The students are not to be blamed for this. Therefore, scholarships should be awarded to them.

There is a *shloka* from *Manusmriti*: *Etaddesh prasutarya sakshadagnjanamalah. Svayam svayam charitram shiksharan prithvya sarvamanusalah.*

"(From the Brahmanas born of this land, learned their character and sciences, all the men of the world)",

which means that the Brahmanas who were born in this country used to be the teachers of the whole world. We hope that our honourable Education Minister will so arrange that students from different countries of the world come to India for studies just as we send our students to England and other countries to receive training.

Lord Christ was the greatest scholar of India who had studied in the Universities of Taxila and Nalanda. To know this fact, we should read the book "Unknown life of Christ" which has been written by N. Notovitch.

This country was ruined at the time when the power vested in the hands of the Brahmanas and even today it is they who hold sway over this country. I hope that the same very Brahmanas who were responsible for the ruination of this country will resurrect it.

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

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

Shrimati G. Durgabai (Madras: General): Sir let me at the very outset.....

Pandit Hirday Nath Kanro (U.P.: General): Sir may I ask you whether you will allow the general discussion first or allow me to move my cut motion first?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. As I said yesterday, the cut motion will surely be allowed to be moved. In fact, on the previous demands of the Health Ministry, I allowed Mr. Frank Anthony to move his cut motion. In case any honourable Member wishes to move a cut, it is better if intimation is given

[Mr. Speaker]

before-hand, so that I may call upon him first. In this case, I have asked Shrimati G. Durgabai to speak first and therefore after she had finished, the honourable Member can move his cut motion.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Sir, let me at the very outset offer my congratulations to the honourable the Minister for Education for what he has been able to achieve with the limited resources available for the working of his Ministry. Sir, some of his schemes, like the establishment of a National Museum of Art, Archaeology and Anthropology and also the establishment of a National Cultural Trust for the promotion and fostering of Art, Painting and Drama and also a college of Carnatic music at Madras and an Academy of Hindustani music at Lucknow, they are all praiseworthy and highly commendable, but it is also gratifying to note from the report issued by his Ministry that the schemes of liquidating illiteracy and also universal social adult education have been placed as the first and foremost of the programmes. Sir, if we judge the provisions of this Education Budget in this background, we are sadly disappointed to find that hardly anything is done to achieve these ends. Sir, out of a total budget of 862 crores, only 4½ crores are provided for education, only 1½ per cent. a very poor percentage indeed, in comparison to the sums allotted to various other Departments. Sir, the bulk of the money is ear-marked for Delhi University and also help to the other universities, grants-in-aid to the scientific institutes and other educational institutions, leaving very little surplus for education proper as such. Scores of crores, could be found to all the other departments, but hardly anything is done for elementary education of our masses, 85 per cent. of whom could not even read or write. Sir, it is a very painful thing to talk of mass illiteracy in this country though we are talking boastfully of our Independence and also of international prestige. I consider that unless we launch upon a vigorous propaganda and a vigorous drive to liquidate this illiteracy, our boastful talk of our international prestige and also Independence of India will remain a mockery.

Sir, today, the chief object of my participating in this debate is to draw the attention of the Ministry to the fact that very little has been done to the women's education. Sir, I may not be accused of ventilating sectional grievances, but I have read the pamphlet detailing the activities of the Education Ministry from August 1947 to 1948, and except in a single instance where they have given a grant to the Indian Women's university at Bombay, they have done hardly anything either to encourage or promote the women's education.

Sir, women's education is a provincial subject, I know, but as all Education is a provincial subject this is also to be so, but may I ask what is the purpose in having a Central Advisory Board of Education and also a Bureau of Central Education working under the auspices of this Ministry? Sir, the problem of women's education is so stupendous that it deserves the attention of the Central Advisory Board of Education. In the report of 56 pages, issued by the Ministry, not a single line has been allotted to describe the efforts or the achievements of this Ministry towards promoting women's education. I know, Sir, this problem of women's education is a very old subject, but there is a new way of looking at it. When I am urging the Education Ministry to promote women's education, I am not supposed to be asking them to start more colleges or more schools or give more scholarships.

Mr. Speaker: May I point out to the honourable member that the subject is a Provincial one?

Shrimati G. Durgabai: Yes, Sir, I know that it falls within the scope of this Ministry and I have read the report in which they want to liquidate illiteracy and also their programme seems to be to make 50 per cent. of adults literate within a course of five years. I am talking about the women's education, because women form more than 50 per cent. of the population and therefore, I am urging upon the Ministry to make a special note of this matter.

Sir, the problem of women's education is essentially a problem of adult education. You may start more schools; you may start more colleges, but you cannot make the generality of women school-minded or college-minded; because in the case of 99 out of 100 women, their education stops after the Secondary school and also there are ever so many difficulties coming in the way of a married woman. Now they have to prosecute their studies and they will have the leisure to prosecute what they have left at a school-age or at the age of 13 or 14 when they are 25 or 27.

Mr. Speaker: I may again point out that what she is speaking is not irrelevant. That is not my point, but the subject being provincial, any detailed criticism in this House will not be of much avail. I may remind that she has only two minutes now.

Shrimati G. Durgabai: My only recourse is the honourable the Minister for Education. I cannot raise my voice. I am urging him to advise the Provincial Governments to do something more.

This problem is not peculiar to India. England and America have solved this problem by encouraging private studies. But the Educationists in India think that education is education only when a student has put in 85 per cent. or 90 per cent. attendance at a school. Therefore it is that I am urging upon this Ministry to encourage private study. Here I want to pay a tribute to the Benares Hindu University. No University in India has done greater service than the Benares University which has allowed women to appear privately and has thus encouraged a number of private institutions to spring up for women's education. Women's clubs have started coaching students privately. Therefore they have done a great service. Here I am only drawing the attention of the Ministry to one fact. I urge upon the Minister to give incentive to women's education by allowing them to appear privately for all the University examinations. If this is allowed, with a little assistance women will complete their studies at home and appear for University examinations. This will bring university education within the reach of all.

The scheme of universal adult education with a view to make 50 per cent. of the adults literate in a period of five years is a very gigantic one. We require a number of teachers for this purpose and there is a very great demand for qualified women teachers also. But there is lack of incentive for women to go and work, because they have got various difficulties. In addition to the difficulty of transfers where the man and the woman are in Government employment, there is the difficulty of six-hours' compulsory attendance at school. Therefore I urge upon the Education Minister to create facilities for part-time service with a proportionate allowance for them. If this is done we can draw upon the services of a large number of women who are today available and willing to place their services at the disposal of the Minister who has to solve this mass illiteracy problem.

As my time is up, I sit down.

Transfer of Colleges in Delhi to the University Area.

Pandit Hirdāy Nath Kunstru: I move:

"That the amount under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sir, when the Delhi University was established, the first grade colleges in Delhi were in a very difficult position. The localities in which they were situated were such as to make the creation of an academic atmosphere almost impossible. Besides, the accommodation in the colleges was also limited and there were no grounds attached to them. It was therefore realised that they

[Pundit, Hirday Nath Kunzru]

should be shifted as soon as possible to new sites. Accordingly, some years ago, new sites were allotted to them and in the Budget for 1947-48 a provision of 5½ lakhs was made to enable Government to give grants to the colleges to put up new buildings, and I suppose, new hostels. The colleges submitted their plans. Nothing was done and the budgetted sum therefore lapsed. In the Budget for the next year, that is for the year 1948-49, a similar provision was made for the same purpose. The Vice-Chancellor called the representatives of the colleges together in order to decide how the money given by Government was to be distributed amongst themselves and the scheme agreed to by the colleges was communicated to the Government. In May 1948 the colleges were asked to submit plans for their development on a five-year basis. This was done, but again the Government, for some reason that we are not aware of, took no action and the budgetted sum again lapsed.

Now, owing to the rise in the cost of building materials, the buildings that were originally expected to cost about 10 lakhs now cost Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs. At first negotiations were carried on between the Government and the University authorities on the basis that the colleges and the Government should share the cost of the new buildings in equal proportion. The Government never expressly agreed to this distribution, but as it did not express its dissent, the University authorities hoped that the basis suggested by them had the approval of Government. Now, however, owing to the increased cost of putting up new buildings, the colleges would find it impossible to collect 20 or 30 lakhs and they are therefore asking that 75 per cent. of the cost of the buildings should be met by Government. I do not know whether this question has been considered by Government. I realise what the financial position of the Government is, as well as any other person. But the University authorities do not want that the Government should find all the money that is required in one year. The Government themselves asked some months ago for plans that could be given effect to fully in five years. The matter still awaits their decision. In the meanwhile, the Delhi University, that was established with high hopes, is unable to carry on its work as efficiently as was expected. I hope, Sir, that the Government will soon arrive at a decision that would enable the four colleges, still remaining where they were, to plan their future development and thus enable the Delhi University to achieve the purpose for which it was founded.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

श्री० अजीत प्रसाद जैन : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, मैंने एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी की रिपोर्ट देखी है। उसमें इस मिनिस्टरी के मनसूबे और इरादों का जिक्र है। वह क्या करना चाहते हैं, यह बताया गया है। उसमें इस बात का जिक्र है कि बेसिक तालीम, सोसियल तालीम के बारे में क्या करने का इरादा है युनिवर्सिटी कमीशन मैन-पावर-कमेटी जो मुकर्रर की गई है उनकी तजवीज के बारे में जिक्र किया गया है। यह तमाम अच्छी बातें हैं, लेकिन इस बदन तक जो कुछ हुआ है वह तो कोई हिम्मत बढ़ाने वाला नहीं है। रिपोर्ट में स्कीमों का जिक्र है लेकिन बाकई तौर पर क्या २ बातें हासिल की गई इसमें बहुत कम मिलती हैं। मैं मीजाजिज मिनिस्टर साहब या उनकी मिनिस्टरी पर बिशेष इलजाम नहीं लगाता क्योंकि उनकी मिनिस्टरी

की आजादता नीर से कायम हुए उकरीयन पीने दी साल हुए है । और इस अर्थ में ३३ करोड़ आरिषियों की तालीम देना कसे संभव था इतने बड़े मूक में जो कि बहुत दूर तक फैला हुआ है । यहाँ यह उम्मीद है कि जिस कदर आजा उर्रियन की तजवीज ऊहोंने अपने स्पीच में रखी है उनको वह बुन्दत हिंसारी से पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे । अब मैं बन्द मासजान की तरफ माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब ने देखा होगा कि दिल्ली मुनीवसिटी के बारे में माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब ने बहूँ लखारी नीर पर सहेले हैं ऐसा मैंना देखा जाता इस प्रपफिकेट में की गई है वह लखारी नीर पर सहेले हैं ऐसा मैंना देखा गया है और उस प्रपफिकेट में दिल्ली मुनीवसिटी की हालत पर एक अजीब किस की रोशनी पड़ती है । उन तमाम बाकआल के ऊपर माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब की तलखारी पड़ती है । उन तमाम बाकआल के ऊपर माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

उसके बारे में यह डिक्लियर की गई कि एक एक साहेब जो प्रयोक्कलवर-कालेज के प्रिंसिपल थे उनकी इस इतलखार में हिस्सा लेने का एक था लेकिन उनको इससे सहदेही किया गया और कहा गया कि प्रयोक्कलवर कालिज का प्रिंसिपल की हैलियन से प्रयोक्कलवर कालेज के प्रिंसिपल हिस्सा ले सकते हैं । प्रपफिकेट में लिखने वाली ने यह दावा किया है कि प्रिंसिपल की हैलियन से पहिले हिस्सा लेने से । इसी तरह से एक और डिक्लियर है कील आफ मंडीसन के मुबालिजक गवस बनसलर के बूनार से एक नीज पहिले डीन का बूनार किया गया और बड़े कायदे से नहीं बूने गए । कोरम गार का होना चाहिए था मगर उनकी नीज आरिषियों ने बूना । अगर यह बाकया है कि आइस-बानसलर का इतलखार इस किस की बजावतनी से हुआ, तो मैं चाहूँगा कि माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब इस तरफ ध्यान दे क्योंकि अब बोटी में इस कदर बदअमनी है तो मुनीवसिटी के नीचे हिस्सा में भी काफी गवदर होने का एहतेमाल है । माँखानिज मिनिस्टर साहेब का खाल नीर पर इन बातों की तरफ नबखारी देनी चाहिए ।

जो स्पीच इस स्लिपटिमेंट की और से पूरा की गई है, उसके मकदद हैं उनकी खाल और मखरस कायों के लिये डिक्लियर और साइन्डिक गानोप पर यह कहो गया है कि बहूँ तालीवइसन जो तालीम के लिये बाहरे भेजे गाने हैं उनकी खाल और मखरस कायों के लिये डिक्लियर और साइन्डिक गानोप

[श्री अजीत प्रसाद जैन]

हासिल करने के लिये बाहर भेजा जायगा ऐसी तालीम जो हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं मिल सकती। आगे अब इस बात का ह्याल रखा जाय कि जब वह तालीम हासिल करके लौटे तो उनको यहां पर मुनासिब और ठीक जगह पर मुकूर्रर किया जाय। इसमें शक नहीं कि गवर्नमेंट को बहुत से आदमियों की जरूरत है। इसमें शक नहीं कि कारखानों को भी बहुत से आदमियों की जरूरत है। इसमें शक नहीं कि पब्लिक और खास किस्म की तालीम पाये हुए और एक्सपर्ट्स की मुल्क को जरूरत है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ देखने में आता है और मेरा जातीय तजुर्बा स्पेशल रिफ्रूटमेंट बोर्ड के मेंबर होने की हैसियत से है। मैं इस सिलसिले में मुल्क के मुखतलिफ हिस्सों में घूमा। बहुत से तालीबेइल्म जिनको एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट की ओर से बाहर भेजा गया था खास तालीम सीखने के लिये, वह हमारे सामने बेकार की हैसियत से आये। यह लोग इन्डियन सिविल सर्विस और इन्डियन पुलिस सर्विस के उम्मीदवार थे। मैं नाम तो यहां पर किसी का नहीं लूंगा मगर मैं एक मिसाल हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूं। एक साहब प्रैस्टीलौजी की तालीम के लिये बाहर भेजे गये थे और वहां से वह आला तालीम पाकर आये। हमारे मुल्क में चरगागाह की कमी है। हमारे मुल्क में चारे की कमी है। आये दिन इस असेम्बली में सवाल होते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का मवेशी क्यों गिर रहा है, क्यों उनको तरक्की नहीं होती? लेकिन ये साहब जिनको प्रैस्टीलौजी के लिये बाहर भेजा गया था वह अब एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में भर्ती होना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह मुल्क और हकूमत जहां इस तरह की तालीम पाये हुए आदमी बेकार घूमें और उनको जगह न दी जाय और उस तरह से उनकी खास तालीम को ज़ाया करके उनकी खिदमात को हासिल न किया जाय, अच्छा नहीं है। औइन्दा इस बात का ह्याल रखा जाय कि इस तरह की काबलियत पाये हुये आदमियों को बेकार न रखा जाय। यह ठीक, मगर जो आज बेकार हैं उनके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे? इनकी आप फेहरिस्त बनवायें और काम पर लगायें।

एक और बात जिसकी तरफ आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर की तबज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूँ, वह नेशनल लायब्रेरी के मुतालिक है। कलकत्ता में नेशनल लायब्रेरी एक मुल्की इदारा है। लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इतने बड़े मुल्क में एक नेशनल लायब्रेरी से काम नहीं चल सकता है। आपको चाहिये कि आप बहुत सी लायब्रेरी जो देश के भिन्न-भिन्न हिस्सों की पट्टुच के अन्दर हों कायम करें। ताकि जो नालिबेइल्म हाइर एजुकेशन और रिसर्च का काम करना चाहें वह इन लायब्रेरी में जाकर इमदाद हासिल करें।

माननीय मिनिस्टर ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वह एक नेशनल म्यूजियम आफ आर्ट एण्ड आरक्योलॉजी बनाने जा रहे हैं। उन का यह इरादा अच्छा है, और उस के लिये मैं उनको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इसमें संदेह नहीं कि स्कूल से शिक्षा फैलती है लेकिन देश में जागृति पैदा करने के लिये दूसरी संस्थाओं की भी आवश्यकता होती है। Picture Gallery, Museum, Art Collections, ये सब ऐसी चीजें हैं कि जिन से जन-साधारण को अपने इतिहास और नीति का पता चलता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब को ऐसी संस्थाएँ बनानी चाहियें कि जहाँ आर्ट, आरक्योलॉजी और anthropology के खजाने इकट्ठे किये जाय, तस्वीर और पत्थर पर खुदाई की चीजें संग्रह की जाय जिससे कि जन-साधारण को कुछ दिलचस्पी भी मिले और उनको शिक्षा भी हो। एक बात और याद आई, कुछ दिन हुए मैं तंजौर गया था वहाँ पर मरहूठा राजा की बनाई हुई एक लायब्रेरी है उसमें कई हजार मैनूस्क्रिप्ट हैं और जिन में कितने ही ऐसे हैं जिनका मिलना बहुत कठिन है, लेकिन वहाँ न तो ठीक जांच है न कोई खोज। सरकार की तरफ से थोड़ी सी मदद दी जाती है। आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर का मैं इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि ये इस लायब्रेरी को सुसंगठित करें, इस से एक बड़ी कीमत वाली चीज बरबाद होने से बच जायेगी। बातें तो मुझे और भी बहुत कुछ कहनी थीं, पर मेरा समय पूरा हो चुका है, और मैं यह व्याख्यान समाप्त करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Shri Ajit Prasad Jain (U. P.: General): Sir, I have seen the report of the Education Ministry. It contains a mention of this Ministry's plans and intentions. It tells us what they propose to do. It mentions what they intend to do with regard to basic education and social education. There is a mention of the proposals made by the University Commission and the Manpower Committee. These are all good things but whatever has been done so far is not quite hope-inspiring. The report contains a mention of schemes but it makes very little mention of actual achievements made. I do not lay any particular blame on the honourable Minister or on his Ministry because it is only about a quarter less than two years that his Ministry started having an independent existence, and how was it possible, during that period, to educate 33 crores of people dispersed over such a vast country, extending far and wide. I hope he will try to carry out with courage whatever highly planned schemes he has formulated in his report.

Now, I wish to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to a few matters. The honourable Minister must have seen the pamphlet about the Delhi University that has been issued by the persons elected by this Assembly as its representatives on the University Court. A copy of that pamphlet has been supplied to every Member. That pamphlet throws a strange kind of light on the affairs of the Delhi University. I wish to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to all the facts set down in this pamphlet. I do not claim that whatever allegations have been made in this pamphlet are all correct but I do assert that it contains a lot of such things as would warrant investigation.

[Shri Ajit Prasad Jain]

With regard to the last election for the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, a complaint was made that a certain gentleman who was the Principal of the Agriculture College and was entitled to take part in this election was deprived of that right. It was said that the Principal of the Agriculture College could not take part in it. The reason advanced in this connection was that the Principal of the Agriculture College could take part in the election in the capacity of a Dean. The authors of the pamphlet have made the assertion that he used to take part in it previously in the capacity of the Principal. Similarly there is another complaint in regard to the office of the Dean of Medicine. The election of the Dean was made one day prior to the election of the Vice-Chancellor. The election was not made in the regular way. The quorum should have consisted of four persons but he was elected by three only. If it is correct that the election of the Vice-Chancellor was conducted with such irregularity then I would like the honourable Minister to give his attention to that matter because when such disorder exists at the top there is a probability of considerable confusion prevailing in the lower strata of the University. The honourable Minister should specially attend to these matters.

It is mentioned at page 26 of the report that has been presented on behalf of this Department that those scholars who are sent abroad for education would be sent out for special and specified purposes—to acquire technical and scientific education—such education as cannot be acquired in India. In future care must be taken that when they return after having acquired the education they should be appointed here on proper and suitable posts. There is no doubt the Government is in need of lots of men. There is no doubt the factories are also in need of plenty of men. There is no doubt the country is in need of educated people, persons with special training and experts. On the other hand, what do we find? This is my personal experience as a member of the Special Recruitment Board. I have had a round of the different parts of the country in that connection. Several scholars who had been sent abroad by the Education Department for acquiring special instruction appeared before us as unemployed persons. These people were candidates for the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police Service. I am not going to name anyone here but I would cite one instance before the House. One gentleman had been sent out for studies in Grastology. He came back after receiving high education. Our country lacks pastures. Our country suffers from scarcity of fodder. Every time questions are asked in this Assembly why are the cattle in India deteriorating and why there is no improvement on that score. But this gentleman who had been sent out to study Grastology now wants to get into the Administrative Service. I think it is not a good country and it is not a good Government where men who have been so educated should go about unemployed and should not be provided with jobs, where their special education is allowed to be wasted and their services are not availed of. Care should be taken in future to see that such qualified persons are not kept unemployed. That being settled, what are you going to do about those who are unemployed today? You should have a list of such persons prepared and provide them with jobs. There is one thing more to which I wish to draw the attention of the honourable Minister, this relates to the National Library. The National Library in Calcutta is a national institution. But I think it will not do to have just one national library for such a big country. You should establish a large number of libraries which might be within the reach of the different parts of the country, so that those students who should desire to pursue higher education and carry on research work might be able to draw upon these libraries.

The honourable Minister has stated in his report that he is going to found a National Museum of Art and Archaeology. This is a good proposal for which I congratulate him. There is no doubt the school is an instrument for the

spread of education but other institutions are also necessary for the sake of creating an awakening in the country. A Picture Gallery, Museum, Art Collections are the things whereby the common people come to know about their history and politics. I think the honourable Minister should establish such institutions where the treasures of art, archaeology and anthropology might be stored up and collections of paintings and sculpture might be kept which might not only serve as objects of interest to the public at large but also provide for their education.

Here I am reminded of something else. Some days back I went to Tanjore. There is a library that was founded by a Mahratta Raja. It contains several thousand manuscripts including many rare ones. But, there is neither a proper appraisalment nor research. Some little aid is given by the Government. I wish to draw the attention of the honourable Minister to it and would ask him to have it reorganised. • This would save a very valuable thing from being lost. There are many more things that I had to say but my time is over and so I close.

بہکم اصولاً رسول : جناب اسپیکر صاحب ! میرا مقصد اس وقت اس مباحثہ میں حصہ لینے کا ہے کہ میں جناب وزیر تعلیم کا دھیان ایک خاص اور اہم مسئلہ کی طرف مبذول کراؤں۔ وہ ضرورت اس لئے پڑی کہ میں نے جب اس رپورٹ کا مطالعہ کیا جو ایجوکیشن منسٹری سے ہم کو دی گئی ہے۔ تو اس میں اس مسئلہ کے متعلق کوئی ذکر نہیں ہے۔ جناب وزیر تعلیم اس امر سے بطوری واقف ہیں کہ اس پچھلے ایک سال کے عرصہ میں اس خاص ضرورت کی طرف جناب منسٹر صاحب کا دھیان دلایا گیا ہے اور وہ ہے اقلیت کے بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم کا مسئلہ۔ جناب والا ! چونکہ اس رپورٹ میں اس اہم مسئلہ کے متعلق کوئی گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی کا ذکر نہیں ہے اس لئے میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے کہ جس کے متعلق میں اسد ہے کہ سرکار اپنی پالیسی کا بہت صاف طریقہ پر اظہار کر دیگی۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ پچھلے کئی تہوایات اسمبلی کے مہین میں اس مسئلہ کے اوپر بحث مباحثہ ہوا۔ یہ امر قابل اہم ہی نہیں بلکہ دنیا کے تمام ملکوں میں یہ اصول مان لیا گیا ہے کہ بچے کی ابتدائی تعلیم اس کی مادری زبان میں ہونی چاہئے۔ اس پر مجھے گورنمنٹ سے دوبارہ کوئی اصرار کرنے کی ضرورت مخصوص نہیں ہوتی۔ لیکن مجھے ضرورت اس چیز کی اس لئے محسوس ہوئی کہ جناب وزیر تعلیم کے پاس اس کے متعلق بہت کافی مصالحہ موجود ہے کہ کس طریقے پر پچھلے ایک سال میں اس مسئلہ کے اوپر ممبروں کی سرکاریں صل کر رہی ہیں۔

جناب والا ! یہ مسئلہ کسی خاص مذہب یا کسی خاص کمیونٹی سے تعلق نہیں رکھتا ہے۔ یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے جو سب مذہب اور فرقے کے لوگوں کے لئے خاص اہمیت رکھتا ہے۔ بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم کے لئے ضرورت ہے۔ کہ وہ

[ہنگام آہوازِ رسول]

ان کی مادری زبان میں ہو - جس وقت یہ مسئلہ کالسی تھولہلت اسبلی میں زیر بحث تھا اس وقت جلداب وزیر اعظم نے مجھے ایک خطا تصدیق فرمایا تھا جس میں انہوں نے اس چیز کو قبول کیا اور اس اصول کو پورے طور پر مانتا کہ یہ ضروری ہے کہ بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم ان کی مادری زبان میں دی جائے - اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ گورنمنٹ کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ وہ اپنی پالیسی کا صاف طور پر اظہار کر دے اور صوبوں کو ہدایت دے کہ پالیسی پر عمل کریں - ہمارے صوبے میں ہمارا تجربہ پچھلے حال میں یہ رہا ہے کہ باوجود گورنمنٹ کے ان خیالات کے سب سے زیادہ نقصان مسلمان بچوں کو پہنچ رہا ہے - کیونکہ ان کے لئے کوئی انتظام اس سلسلے میں نہیں ہوا ہے - ان کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری ہے کہ ان کی تعلیم ان کی مادری زبان میں ہونی چاہئے اور زبان ہی نہیں بلکہ Script کا بھی مسئلہ ان کے لئے بہت حد تک صاف ہو جانا چاہئے - یہاں میں اس بات کو صاف طور پر ظاہر کر دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ ہم میں سے کوئی بھی ایسا نہیں ہے جو اس وقت کی زبان کو بھولے یا اپنے بچوں کو سکھانے یا پڑھانے سے انکار کرے - میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہر فرقہ کے لوگوں کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ جہاں کہیں وہ رہتے ہوں وہاں کی اسٹیمٹ کی زبان وہ اچھی طرح سے سمجھیں کیونکہ یہ انہیں کے لئے فائدہ مند ہے - جس سے کہ وہ آگے چل کر ملازمتوں میں اور ہر طرح کے کاموں میں پورا حصہ لے سکیں - اور اگر نہ سمجھیں گے تو انہیں کا نقصان ہے - لیکن جیسا کہ میں نے کہا بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم ان کی مادری زبان میں ہونا ضروری ہے اور یہ ایک ایسا مسئلہ ہے کہ اس پر جب تک ملکرل گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے صاف طور پر اظہار نہیں ہو جاتا تب تک بہت سے لوگوں کو غلط فہمی ہونے کا اندیشہ ہے - میں نے جیسا کہا یہ صوبے ہمارے صوبہ سے ہی تعلق نہیں رکھتا ہے بلکہ ہر جگہ سے تعلق رکھتا ہے - مثلاً اگر مدراسی یا بنگالی بچے اتنی تعداد میں ہوں کہ اگر وہ اسکول ملیں جاتے ہوں اور اگر اسکول میں ان کو ان کی مادری زبان میں تعلیم دینے کے بجائے کسی اور زبان میں ابتدائی تعلیم دی جاتی ہے تو اس سے بڑا نقصان پہنچتا ہے - یہ ضروری ہے کہ ان کو ابتدائی تعلیم انہیں کی زبان میں ملے اور اسی حالت میں ان کی تعلیم مکمل ہو سکتی ہے - اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتی ہوں کہ اگر ایسے بچے اتنی تعداد میں اسکول جاتے ہوں کہ وہاں مدرسوں میں ان کی مادری زبان میں تعلیم دینے کا انتظام ہو سکتا ہے یا ہونا ضروری ہے تو ان کے لئے یہ انتظام ہونا چاہئے - وہاں پر ان کے لئے استاد مہیا کئے جائیں جو ان کو ان کی مادری زبان میں تعلیم دے سکیں -

اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ مسئلہ صرف مسلمانوں کا ہی مسئلہ نہیں ہے بلکہ تمام اقلیتوں کے لئے یہ مسئلہ ہو جانا ضروری ہے اور اس مسئلہ پر گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی کا اظہار ہو جانا بہت ہی ضروری ہے۔ اور اس پر عمل کرنے کا انتظام بھی ضروری ہے۔

جناب والا! چونکہ وقت زیادہ نہیں ہے میں کچھ اور باتیں بیان نہیں کر سکتی۔ میں جناب وزیر تعلیم کو مبارکباد دیتی ہوں کہ انہوں نے جو اسکیمیں پیش کی ہیں وہ بہت ہی قابل قبول اور قابل مبارکباد ہیں۔ یونیورسٹی کمیشن جو مقرر ہوا ہے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس کی رپورٹ جلد سے جلد ہمارے سامنے پیش ہو گی۔ یہ بہت ہی اہم اور ضروری مسئلہ ہے جس کے لئے تمام ملک بہت بے صبری سے انتظار کر رہا ہے کہ یونیورسٹی کی تعلیم آگے ترقی کس لائن پر چلائی جائے گی۔ میں اس کے لئے جناب وزیر کو مبارکباد دیتی ہوں۔

(English translation of the above speech).

Begum Aizaz Rasul (U. P. Muslim): Sir, my object in participating in this discussion at present is that I should invite the attention of the honourable Minister to a very important and vital issue. This necessity arose after I had gone through the Report which has been presented to us by the Ministry of Education and found that it did not contain any mention to this effect. The honourable Minister is very well aware of the fact that his attention had been drawn to this vital necessity during the preceding year, and that is, the problem of primary education concerning the children of the minorities. Sir, since this Report does not mention anything with regard to the Government's policy towards this important problem, I would, therefore, like to submit that we have every hope that the Government will elucidate their policy in this direction in a very explicit manner. You know that there was a heated discussion over this matter during the last session of the Constituent Assembly. Not only is this an admitted fact but this principle has been accepted in all the countries of the world that the primary education of a child should be imparted in his mother-tongue. It is, therefore, hardly necessary for me to emphasize upon this point any more. But I felt the necessity for the obvious reason since the honourable Minister has got sufficient data in his possession which would reveal as to how the various Provincial Governments have been acting upon in this direction during the preceding one year.

Sir, this problem does not affect any particular religion or community. On the contrary, this problem vitally affects almost all the religions and communities. It is necessary in the interest of the primary education of the children that that should be imparted to them in their own mother-tongue. When this matter was under discussion in the Constituent Assembly, the honourable the Prime Minister wrote to me a letter wherein he admitted this fact and accepted this principle *in toto*, i.e., it is essential that the primary education of the children should be imparted in their mother-tongue. Therefore, I feel that the Government should necessarily clarify their policy and issue instructions to the Provinces to follow this.

In our own Province, our experience during the past year has been that in spite of these views having been expressed by the Government, it is the Muslim children who are being hard hit, because no arrangements have been made for

[Begum Aizaz Rasul]

them in this respect. In their case, it is most essential that the medium of the primary education should be their own mother-tongue. Not only is the question of their mother-tongue involved, but the question of their script also should be decided to a very great extent. I should like to make it quite clear that there is none among us who could either refuse to learn the State language himself or let his children read and write it. I feel that it is essential for the people of every community, irrespective of the fact as to where they reside, to acquire sufficient knowledge of the State language in vogue there; because this will stand them in good stead, and also enable them to get full share in the services as well as other activities in future. And if they do not learn this, it is they alone who will suffer. But just as I have stated, the medium of primary education of the children should necessarily be their own mother-tongue. This is a vital issue and unless the Central Government elucidate their policy towards this aspect, it is apprehended lest it may not give rise to misunderstanding amongst a large number of people. Just as I have pointed out, this does not only affect our Province, but concerns every place, for instance, if there is a sufficiently large number of Bengali and Madras school-going children and they are imparted primary education in a language other than their own mother-tongue, then it is likely to affect them adversely. It, therefore, follows from this that it is most essential, that the medium of their primary education should be their own mother-tongue, and it is then only that their education can be complete. Therefore, I think that if arrangements can be made in the schools for imparting education to such a large number of school-going children in their mother-tongue, or in case it is considered expedient to do so, then this should be done. They should be provided there with the teachers who may be able to teach them through the medium of their mother-tongue.

Therefore, I feel that this problem does not only affect the Muslims alone, but the whole position should be clarified for the sake of the other minorities as well; and it is most essential that the Government should elucidate their policy in this respect; and it is all the more necessary to implement this.

Sir, I cannot dwell upon this matter at any greater length for lack of time. I would congratulate the honourable Minister for Education that the schemes which he has presented are worth accepting. I think the Report of the University Commission which has been set up will be presented to us as soon as possible. This is a very vital and important issue for which the whole country is awaiting very eagerly as what the future set up of the University education will be. For this, I would congratulate the honourable Minister.

Shri A. V. Thakkar (Saurashtra): I am speaking today as a common man in the street. I am not a highly educated man. I have not got any degree in Arts or Science. I was a mere working engineer, and therefore I speak like a common man in the street, in the village and in the field.

We are told, and it is drilled into our ears, that education is a provincial subject. If so, why should there be a Ministry of Education in the Centre? If this Ministry takes full interest—and I do not grudge that it is taking the fullest interest—in the colleges, in technical subjects, in Arts and Science, in anthropology, in Archaeology, even in museums and national art galleries, I welcome it but at the same time why do you give a go-by to the common man. The honourable the Education Minister has said in his report, and every one who is here knows it that a scheme of Rs. 540 lakhs for distribution in the provinces for advancing compulsory, basic and social education has been turned down. It has not been accepted by the Cabinet. I am making an humble appeal to the Finance Minister whether the axe of economy should have fallen on this poor Ministry of Education. Why should it be so? We are all pledged

to adult franchise. Is this the way to carry out adult franchise by denying everything and every proposal of health to the Provincial Ministries, to the Provincial Governments and cutting it down? I was glad to see that a sum of one crore of rupees that was demanded by the Education Minister for social education has been accepted. That is one relieving feature of this Budget. But why has the whole of the grant of Rs. 540 lakhs been cut down altogether, except for a small item of Rs. 50 lakhs which is earmarked for the training of ordinary teachers? And let me tell you, Sir, that elementary education, the compulsory education, has been delayed for decades and decades. The late Mr. Gokhale introduced the first resolution and the Bill in the year 1910 and 1911. Forty years have rolled by and nothing practical has been done. Excuse me, I am not misjudging the Provincial Governments that have done a part of their work. Bombay and Madras have advanced far in that respect. But the other provinces cannot do it for want of money. Unless we from the Centre help them in the starting of compulsory education, they will never be able to take it up. The Minister of Education set up the Kher Committee, and again, Mr. Kher, modest man as he is, recommended that only 80 per cent. of the expenses on compulsory education should come from the Centre and 70 per cent. will be contributed by the provinces but there is not a single pie in respect of that 80 per cent. coming forward, at least in the coming year 1949-50.

Mr. Sargent evolved a scheme for us, which when it was in full fruition would cost us Rs. 400 crores. That scheme, may I say, is almost being forgotten. The Kher Committee brought down, or tried to bring down the period from 40 years to 16 years. But I find that it is as far away as possible and I see no signs of its coming, not even of the first step being taken towards realizing compulsory education in the country. As it is known I am a man who even in my present state of life likes to go into the villages and find out their wants and needs and into whichever village I go—if it is a school-less village—the first thing they ask for, is a school. I roam in the Adibasi areas of Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Vindhya Pradesh, Rajputana, Madhya Bharat, etc., and even those Bhis, Gonds and Santhals ask for schools, schools and schools. How can the Provincial Governments with their limited resources give them the adequate number of schools? And in order to give them good schools, good teachers is the first requisite, and unless we have scores of training colleges, primary teachers' training colleges spread throughout the country, and that at the expense of the Centre alone, the number of requisite teachers will never come forward and the quality of their work will never improve. It is said that the army of teachers would come by conscription. It is easy to say that it should come by conscription but conscription itself is a very very costly process. You will have to give honorariums and T.As. You cannot go and simply *pakdo* the people and make them teach in schools. So you must provide proper remuneration for the teachers. So the provision of teachers is the first necessity.

The provision of girls' schools is another very great necessity. I support the fervent appeal of sister Durgabai. She has made a very good appeal on behalf of women. Only 6 per cent. of the women in our country are literate and 94 per cent. are illiterate. Can we make any progress at this slow rate in the year 1949? I am afraid not.

I sympathise with the honourable Minister in charge of Education. This morning I was almost weeping with the Minister of Health who said that she had no funds, no funds and no funds. The same is the case with Education Minister. If the Finance Minister is not able to spare more than 20 crores out of a revenue budget of 822 crores, how can we go on? How can the nation build its future? It is not possible. It may be said that we are just now

[Shri A. V. Thakkar]

under the stress of economy and we must cut down every thing. But every thing is not cut down. It is only the poor departments of Education, Health and Labour, nation-building departments, which are cut down, ruthlessly, if I may say so.

People talk of adult franchise. Why do we give adult franchise to illiterate people? Better stop it. Let us say to the world that we are not ready for it yet. Two of our important leaders have said so already,—Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab of Orissa. They have said that we are not fit for adult franchise. Of course with our 80 per cent. of male illiteracy and 94 per cent. of female illiteracy how can we make progress? Therefore I make an earnest appeal to all of you, one and all, that unless we give much more attention to free compulsory, social and basic education we can never make any progress.

آزاد مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جناب ! چونکہ میری طبیعت اچھی نہیں ہے اس لئے آپ مجھے اجازت دینگے کہ میں ہمتے ہوئے تقریر کروں۔

سب سے پہلے میں وقت کے بارے میں چند الفاظ کہونا چاہتا ہوں کہ بجٹ کے لئے اس برسوں رکھا گیا ہے۔ تمام طور پر شکایت کی گئی ہے کہ وقت بہت کم رکھا گیا۔ نہ صرف تعلیم کے لئے بلکہ ہیلتھ اور لیبر منسٹریوں کے لئے بھی وقت کی کمی محسوس کی گئی ہے۔ مجھے اس شکایت سے پورا اتفاق ہے۔ بلاشبہ ضروری ہے کہ میں طرح کے معاملوں میں جو براہ راست فیشن بلڈنگ کے کام سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، ہم باہر ناپچھڑیں۔ لیکن اور زیادہ تفصیل کے ساتھ اسکی چھان بین کریں۔ میں آپکو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ جہاں تک اس بلج کا تعلق ہے جہاں سے میں اس وقت بول رہا ہوں، یہ ضرورت پوری طرح محسوس کی گئی ہے، ہم نے طے کر لیا کہ آئندہ برسوں سے پورا ایک دن تعلیم کے لئے رکھا جائیگا۔ ہیلتھ اور لیبر کے لئے بھی امید ہے کہ وقت زیادہ نکالا جائیگا۔

شری بی۔ ایل۔ سونڈھی : ٹرانسپورٹ کے لئے بھی؟

آزاد مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جہاں اسکے لئے بھی کافی وقت ہونا چاہئے۔

اس سلسلہ میں کل چھ تقریریں ہوئی ہیں۔ سب سے پہلی تقریر کا مقصد جہاں تک میں سمجھ سکا ہوں یہ تھا کہ ہمیں اپنی قومی تعلیم کا نقشہ بنانا ہوئے صرف ریسترن ایجوکیشن کی نقالی ہی نہیں کرنی ہے بلکہ خود اپنی ایک خاص قومی جگہ بنانی ہے میں سمجھتا ہوں، یہ ایک ایسی دینی ہوئی بات ہے۔ جس میں دو راہوں کی گنجائش نہیں۔ بلاشبہ ہم مائڈرن سائنس اور مائڈرن علوموں کی تعلیم سے ماہ نہیں موزہ سکتے۔ ہمیں علم کے راستے میں آگے بڑھنا ہے۔ پوچھتے ہیں کیا علم ہے۔ لیکن اسکے ساتھ ہی ہمیں کچھ اور باتیں بھی یاد رکھنی ہیں۔ ہم انہیں کسی طرح نہیں بھلا سکتے۔ ہندوستان اپنی ایک خاص تہذیب رکھتا ہے۔ اسکی ایک خاص تاریخ ہے۔ خاص فلسفہ ہے خاص سٹیٹلزکس ہے۔ وہ اپنی دینی اور روحانی زندگی

کی خاص روایتیں رکھتا ہے اُس نے انسانی عام اور تہذیب کی ترقی و اشاعت میں ایک شاندار اور نمایاں حصہ لیا ہے۔ ضروری ہے کہ ہم اپنے اس شاندار ورثہ کی حفاظت کریں اور اپنی قومی تعداد کا نقشہ ایسا بنائیں جسکے رنگ اور روفن میں ہندوستانی تہذیب اور ہندوستانی روحانیت کا رنگ پوری طرح جھلک رہا ہو۔ ہماری قومی تعلیم کا جسم مادر بنونا چاہئے مگر روح ہندوستانی ہونی چاہئے۔ میں اس سلسلے کو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ ایجوکیشن کمیشن کے سامنے ایسا ہی نقشہ ہے۔ اور جہاں تک اس مقصد کا تعلق ہے، گورنمنٹ پوری طرح ان کے ساتھ ہے۔

میرے آنریبل دوست نے ایک اور بات پر بھی توجہ دلائی ہے۔ وہ تسلیم کرتے ہیں کہ اونچے درجے کی سائنٹیفک اور ٹیکنیکل تعلیم کے لئے ہندوستانیوں کو باہر بھیجنا چاہئے۔ لیکن وہ چاہتے ہیں، یہ کام اس طرح کیا جائے کہ جلد سے جلد ہمارا مقصد حاصل ہو جائے۔ اور پھر عین بھر بھیجے کی ضرورت باقی نہ رہے۔ مجھے اس خیال سے پوری طرح اتفاق ہے۔ میں انہیں یقین دلاؤنگا کہ اورسٹیز اسٹالوشپ کی نئی اسکیم گورنمنٹ نے یہی مقصد سامنے رکھ کر بنائی ہے جس پر نئے مالی برس سے صلہ آمد شروع کرنے والا ہے۔ یہ اسکیم ہر برس ایک خاص تعداد ہندوستانیوں کو باہر بھیجنا چاہتی ہے، مگر اسلئے بھیجنا چاہتی ہے، کہ باہر بھیجے کی ضرورت جلد سے جلد ختم ہو جائے۔ اس مقصد کے حاصل کرنے کے لئے ضرورت تھی کہ پہلے ملک کے تمام موجودہ انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کی تعلیمی حالت کی جانچ پڑتال کی جائے اور معلوم کیا جائے کہ انکے کمزور پہلو کیا کیا ہیں؟ پھر جو پہلو کمزور ثابت ہوں، انہیں طاقتور بنانے کے لئے تعلیم کے خاص خاص مضمون چلئے جائیں اور انہیں مضمونوں کے لئے مناسب علموں کو باہر بھیجا جائے۔ ساتھ ہی اونچے درجے کی ٹیکنیکل تعلیم کے انتظام کے لئے موجودہ انسٹی ٹیوشنوں کو خاص طور پر مدد دی جائے، اور جہاں تک جاد ممکن ہو، نئے انسٹی ٹیوشن بھی قائم کئے جائیں چلانچہ ایجوکیشن کمیشن کے طریقہ پر کام کر رہی ہے اور آپ اسکی تفصیلات مندرجہ کی رپورٹ میں پڑھ چکے ہیں۔

آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ اورسٹیز اسٹالوشپ کی اسکیم پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے ۱۹۳۵ ع میں جاری کی تھی، اور وہاں تھیں کی کئی کمپنیاں باہر کے ملکوں میں بھیجی جا چکی تھیں۔ لیکن ۱۵ جنوری ۳۷ ع کو جب میں نے ایجوکیشن کمیشن کا چارج لیا، تو فوراً یہ بات میرے سامنے آئی کہ یہ اسکیم ٹھیک طریقہ پر نہیں چلتی تھی، اور جلد بلوائی فاطمانہ اسکے اندر کام کر رہی ہیں۔ سب سے پہلی غلطی یہ ہوئی ہے کہ کام کا کوئی ایسا نقشہ نہیں بنایا گیا، جس میں تمام ضروری چیزوں کو مدنظر رکھ کر کوشش کی گئی ہو۔ صرف اس بات پر زور دیا گیا کہ ٹیکنیکل مضمونوں کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ تعداد لوگوں کی باہر بھیج دی جائے۔ لیکن جن مضمونوں کے لئے بھیجی جائے

[آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد]

انہوں کس طرح چنا جائے، وہ ہماری موجودہ ضرورتوں اور تعلیمی انسٹی ٹیوشنز کی کمزوریوں کو ٹھیک طور پر پورا کر دیں؟ اس پر کافی توجہ نہیں کی گئی۔ نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ اسکیم کا فائدہ بہت تذبذب ہو کر دکھایا اور جسقدر فائدہ اس سے ملک کو پہنچنا تھا، نہیں پہنچ سکا۔

ایک اور غلطی بھی ہوئی جسکی وجہ سے ایک نئے طرح کا اُلجھاؤ پیدا ہو گیا ہے۔ یعنی اب جو لوگ باہر سے اپنی پڑھائی پوری کر کے واپس آ رہے ہیں، ان سب کو فوراً کام پر لٹا دینا مشکل ہو رہا ہے۔ ابھی ایک آنریبل ممبر نے تقریر کرتے ہوئے کہا تھا کہ انکے علم میں ایک ایسے شخص کا معاملہ آیا ہے جسے اورسبز اسکالرشپ اسکیم کے ماتحت باہر بھیجا گیا تھا۔ اب وہ اپنی تعلیم پوری کر کے واپس آ گیا ہے لیکن بیکار بیٹھا ہے۔ میرے آنریبل دوست کے علم میں تو صرف ایک شخص کا معاملہ آیا ہے میں انہیں بتاؤں گا کہ ایک سے زیادہ مثالیں میرے علم میں آچکی ہیں اور مجھے اندیشہ ہے کہ آدہ اور زیادہ مثالیں ہمارے علم میں آئیں گی، کیونکہ یہ پچھلی اسکالرشپ اسکیم کی غلطی کا لازمی نتیجہ ہے ہم حالات کو سدھارنے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں لیکن پچھلی غلطیوں کے نتائج سے بچ نہیں سکتے۔

اس اسکیم میں یہ بات طے کی گئی تھی کہ سنٹرل اور پرائنشل گورنمنٹوں کے مختلف ڈیپارٹمنٹوں سے دریاغزت کیا جائے کہ انہیں آئندہ اپنے اپنے کاموں کے لئے کس طرح کے آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہیں انہیں؟ اور کن کن ٹیکنیکل مضمونوں کے لئے وہ چاہتے ہیں کہ اسکالرشپ باہر بھیجے جائیں؟ چنانچہ پچھلے ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے ایسا ہی کیا اور تمام ڈیپارٹمنٹوں کو سوالات بھیجے گئے۔ زمانہ لڑائی کا تھا اور خیال کیا جاتا تھا کہ لڑائی کے بعد ڈیولپمنٹ اسکیمیں ضرور شروع ہونگی، اور انکے لئے ٹیکنیکل مضمونوں کے ماہروں کی ضرورت ہوگی۔ اس امید اور توقع کے خیالی نقشے کو سامنے رکھ کر ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے بہت سے مضمون چن لئے اور ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ کو بھیج دئے۔ ڈیپارٹمنٹ نے انہیں مضمونوں کا اعلان کر دیا اور سلکشن بورڈ نے امیدواروں کو چن کر باہر بھیج دیا۔ اس اثنا میں لڑائی ختم ہو گئی۔ مگر ملک کی پوزیشن ٹیکنیکل اور فنڈز کی حالت نے اسے ایک شکل اختیار کی کہ جن ڈیولپمنٹ اسکیموں کا خیالی نقشہ بنایا گیا تھا وہ شروع نہیں کی جا سکیں اور ابھی تک نہیں کہا جا سکا کہ شروع کی جا سکیں گی یا نہیں۔ نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ اب گورنمنٹ کے بھیجے ہوئے اسکالرشپ لینا دو برس یا تین برس کا کورس ختم کر کے واپس آئے ہیں تو ان میں سے بہتوں کو معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ جن کاموں کے لئے انہیں بھیجا گیا تھا، وہ ابھی تک شروع ہی نہیں ہوئے ہیں اور اسلئے انہیں فوراً کام پر نہیں لگا دیا جا سکتا!

پھر ایک اور رپورٹ بھی پیدا ہوگئی ہے جسکا پہلے کسی شخص کو دہم و گمان بھی نہیں ہو سکتا تھا۔ یہ ملی سڑک کا تعمیر ہوا اور سڑکاروں ملازمین کی ایک بہت بڑی تعداد ہانگستان کر صوبوں سے الگ ہونے پر یہاں آگئی ہے۔ اس میں پرائیویزیوں کے بھی ایک بہت بڑے گروہ کو انڈین ہرنڈن کا رخ اظہار کرنا پڑا۔ ان مصہبت زدوں کو کام پر لگانا گورنمنٹ کا چہلہ فرض تھا۔ اسلئے انہوں نے فیصلہ کرنا پڑا کہ جو جگہ بھی خالی ہو، اس میں پہلا موقعہ ان لوگوں کو دینا چاہئے۔ نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ ان اسٹیلرز کے لئے سڑکاری ملازمت میں جو جگہیں نکالی جا سکتی تھیں وہ بھی بہت حد تک رگ گئیں۔

یہ جو کہتے ہیں انہوں نے کہا ہے اس پر مطالبہ نہیں ہے کہ موجودہ گورنمنٹ کو چھٹی گورنمنٹ کے سر سارا بوجھ ڈالکر خود الگ ہو جائے۔ گورنمنٹ ایسا نہیں کر سکتی، اسے اپنی ذمہ داری کا پورا احساس ہے۔ وہ پوری کوشش کر رہی ہے کہ ان لوگوں کو جلد سے جلد کام پر لگایا جائے اور انکی تعلیم سے پورا فائدہ اٹھایا جائے۔ چنانچہ اسوقت تک جتنے اسٹیلرز واپس آئے ہیں، ان کی بڑی تعداد کام پر لگائی جا چکی ہے، اور جو باقی رہ گئے ہیں، وہ بھی ملزوم کام پر لگ جائیں گے۔ لہذا گورنمنٹ یہ ضرور توقع رکھتی ہے کہ جو صورت حال پیدا ہوگئی ہے، اس کے لئے وہ ذمہ دار نہ سمجھی جائے۔

شری مہتمی درگا ہائی نے جس بات پر زور دیا ہے۔ اس کے متعلق سے مجھے پورا اتفاق ہے۔ قومی تعلیم کا کوئی پروگرام بھی صحیح پروگرام نہیں ہو سکتا اگر وہ سوسائٹی کے قدمے خاصے یعنی صورتوں کی تعلیم اور ترقی کے کام کو پورا دھیان نہیں دیتا۔ اس سلسلہ میں سلٹریل گورنمنٹ کو کچھ کر سکتی ہے، کر رہی ہے، اور اور زیادہ ترقی کے ساتھ کوہنکی۔ مگر جن باتوں کا تعلق پرائزوں کی حکومتوں سے ہے۔ یا پرائیویزیوں سے ہے۔ انکی نسبت میں پورے پورے کے ساتھ اس وقت کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔ سلٹریل گورنمنٹ انہیں مشورہ دے سکتی ہے۔ اور ایک خاص حد تک زور بھی ڈال سکتی ہے۔ لیکن آخری فیصلہ انہی کو کرنا ہے۔ بہر حال میں انہوں نے یہی دیکھا کہ اس بارے میں گورنمنٹ کا جتنی کر سکتی ہے ضرور کریگی۔

اندریہاں یہ بات ہر دے ناہے گذرے ہے اس طرف توجہ دلائی ہے کہ دنیا کے کالجوں کو پڑھوڑھلی گراؤنڈ میں ملاتل کرنے کی اسکیم ابھی تک عمل میں نہیں آئی ہے۔ اور اس میں دیر ہو رہی ہے۔ جہاں تک حالات سیرے سامنے آئے ہیں، میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس صورت حالی کی ذمہ داری گورنمنٹ پر نہیں ہے۔ حالات اس طرح کے ہو گئے تھے کہ اسکیم فوراً عمل میں نہیں لائی جا سکتی تھی۔ اسکیم کا جو قطعہ ہلایا گیا تھا، وہ کئی برس پہلے کا تھا۔ لوائی کے بعد حالات بالکل بدل گئے۔ جو صورت پہلے ایک لاکھ روپے میں بن سکتی تھی اب پانچ لاکھ میں بھی نہیں بن سکتی۔ پھر تعمیر کا سامان مانگے میں جو مشکلیں پیدا ہو گئیں، وہ بھی سب

[آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد]

کے سامنے تھی۔ ضرورت پڑنا ہوئی کہ پوری اسکیم کا نقشہ بنانے سے پہلے سے بتایا جائے۔ اور ہونے والے کالج کے معاملہ کو نئے سرے سے جانچا جائے۔ یہی حال میں انہیں ریٹینڈنٹوں کا کہنا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے اس کام میں غفلت نہیں ہوگی۔ پوری کوشش کی جائیگی کہ اسکیم جلد عمل میں آجائے اور اب زیادہ مدت تک لٹکی ہوئی نہ رہے۔

Shri Deshbandu Gupta : Sir, may I interrupt the honourable Minister ?

شری دیش بندھو گھتا : کیا یہ امر واقعہ نہیں ہے کہ ہندو کالج دہلی کے ہوسٹل کی بلڈنگ میں سال سے پڑی ہوئی ہے اور اس پر گورنمنٹ نے کوئی توجہ نہیں کی ہے؟
- آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جہاں تک حالات سے تعلق ہے وہاں علم میں آئے ہیں۔ میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس بلڈنگ کے بارے میں ایک مقدمہ عدالت میں چل رہا ہے۔ جب تک اس کا فیصلہ نہ ہو جائے گورنمنٹ کچھ نہیں کر سکتی۔

شری دیش بندھو گھتا : جی نہیں۔ کیا یہ واقعہ نہیں کہ گورنمنٹ نے اب تک اس پر کوئی فور نہیں کیا ہے۔ اور نہ کوئی انکوائری کی گئی ہے؟
آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اس بارے میں میں کچھ نہیں کہہ سکتا۔

شری دیش بندھو گھتا : میں یہ دریافت کرنا کہ کیا وائس چانسلر سے اس کے متعلق پوچھا گیا ہے کہ گورنمنٹ کس حد تک ذمہ دار ہے اور کیا اس پر تین لاکھ روپیہ خرچ ہو چکا ہے۔

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : کیا ایجوکیشن کمشنر کے علم میں یہ بات آئی، گئی ہے؟

شری دیش بندھو گھتا : جی نہیں۔

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جب ایجوکیشن کمشنر دہلی کے سامنے یہ معاملہ نہیں لایا گیا تو پھر آنریبل ممبر شکرت کس بات کی کر رہے ہیں؟ مجھ کو کچھ معلوم ہوا ہے۔ وہ صرف یہ ہے کہ بلڈنگ کے متعلق ایک مقدمہ عدالت میں زیر طور ہے۔ اور اسکے فیصلے کا انتظار کیا جا رہا ہے۔

ایک آنریبل ممبر نے دہلی یونیورسٹی کی بعض بے فائدگیوں کا ذکر کیا ہے اور اس سلسلہ میں ایک پمفلٹ کا حوالہ دیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں واقعات اپنی اصلی شکل میں اُنکے سامنے نہیں آئے ہوں۔ جب اصلی حالات اُنکے سامنے آجائیں تو نو سٹڈنٹ ہو جائیں گے۔ اس معاملہ کا تعلق دہلی یونیورسٹی کونسل کی اس کمیٹی سے ہے جو وائس چانسلر کے انتخاب کے لئے کڑی نو ممبر میں مقرر ہوئی تھی۔ جس دن مقرر ہونے والی تھی اسی دن یہ معاملہ میری نوٹس میں لایا گیا تھا۔

میں نے بلا تاخیر تحقیقات کی اور باضابطہ تحریری جواب یونیورسٹی سے طلب کیا۔ تحقيقات کے بعد جو حالات معلوم ہوئے ان میں کوئی ایسی قابل اعتراض بات نہ تھی جس کی بنا پر گورنمنٹ مداخلت کرنی نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ معاملہ اسی حد پر ختم ہو گیا۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ اب چار مہینے کے بعد اس معاملہ کو پھر از سر نو اٹھانے کی یا ضرورت پوچھ آئی ہے؟ میں سائرس کو بتلا دوں کہ اصرار مزید کیا ہے؟ یونیورسٹی کے قواعد کی رو سے کالجوں کے پرنسپل ایگزیکٹو کونسل کے ممبر قرار پاتے ہیں۔ اعتراض یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ اگریکلچر کالج کے پرنسپل کو کونسل کے ممبر کی حیثیت سے نہیں بلایا گیا۔ وائس چانسلر کا بیان یہ ہے کہ اگریکلچر کالج اس وقت تک ایک ریگولر یونیورسٹی کالج نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اور اس بارے میں اگریکلچر دستوری سے یونیورسٹی کی خط و کتابت جاری ہے۔ جب تک اس معاملہ کا فیصلہ نہیں ہو جاتا اور کالج ریگولر حیثیت حاصل نہیں کر لےتا اسکا پرنسپل ممبر کی حیثیت سے کونسل کی میٹنگ میں حصہ نہیں لے سکتا۔ اس بیان کے جواب میں کہا گیا ہے کہ اگریکلچر کالج کا سابق پرنسپل کونسل کی میٹنگ میں شریک ہوا تھا۔ اس کے جواب میں وائس چانسلر نے وثوق سے ساتھ بیان کیا ہے کہ وہ ممبر کی حیثیت سے نہیں بلایا گیا تھا۔ خاص صورت دے کر بتایا گیا تھا۔ اور بہرحال ووٹنگ میں شریک نہیں ہوا تھا۔ اب سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ دونوں واقعات صحیح ہیں یا نہیں؟ اگر صحیح ہیں تو کسی طرح کو برقی ثابت نہیں ہوتی گورنمنٹ کے سامنے کوئی بات اس طرح کی نہیں آئی ہے کہ وہ ان دونوں واقعات کی صحت میں شبہ کرے۔ اور اس لیے کوئی وجہ معلوم نہیں ہوتی کہ وہ یونیورسٹی کے اندرونی انتظام میں مداخلت کرے۔

ایک دوسرا معاملہ تین آف سروس کے انتخاب کا بیان کیا گیا ہے کہ اس کا انتخاب صحیح طریقہ پر نہیں کیا گیا۔ افسوس یہ ہے کہ میرزا وقت ختم ہو گیا ہے۔ اس لئے میں زبانہ تصرف کے ساتھ اس معاملہ میں نہیں جا سکتا۔ وائس چانسلر کا بیان یہ ہے کہ چھ ممبروں کی کمی ہے۔ کوئی خاص تعداد کو کم کی نہیں گئی تھی۔ دو ممبروں نے اجلاس سے پہلے اپنی رائے اس پر دے دی تھی اور صدر کہا تھا کہ وہ اجلاس میں شریک نہیں ہو سکتے۔ اس پر ایک بار زبانہ تصرفوں کے مقابلہ کا کوئی حوالہ پیدا نہیں ہوا تھا۔ بقیہ ممبروں کا اجلاس ہوا اور انہوں نے اسے حق میں رائے دے کہ اے چیز لیا۔ اب فرمائے۔ اس بیان کے مطابق صورت حال میں کوئی بات قابل اعتراض ہوئی جس کی بنا پر گورنمنٹ مداخلت کا فیصلہ کرنی؟

یہ بات یاد رکھنی چاہئے کہ یونیورسٹی ایک اتانس باقی ہے۔ اور جب تک معقول وجوہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے نہ آئیں۔ وہ اس کے اندرونی انتظام میں مداخلت

[آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد]

نہیں کر سکتی ان دونوں معاملوں کی نسبت میں نے جو کچھ یہ بیان کیا ہے۔ اس پر آنریبل ممبر غور کریں اگر اچھے پاس کچھ اور معاملات ایسی ہیں جن سے ہینڈ بکسٹی کے موجودہ انتظام میں بے فائدگی کا صاف ثبوت مل سکتا ہے۔ تو انہیں گورنمنٹ کے علم میں لانا چاہئے گورنمنٹ کہے گا تو انہیں کرے گی کہ دعویٰ ہینڈ بکسٹی کے انتظام میں صریح بے فائدگی ہو۔ اور وہ خاموش رہے۔

..... لاء دیوہرہ بلدھو گینا

Mr. Speaker: The time is already up for the other demands and let us not prolong this by further discussion.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable Member has already distributed the pamphlet.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I only want to ask whether the honourable Minister has himself gone into the matter and whether he is satisfied.

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: میں نے خود تحقیقات کی ہے اور اگر اب بھی معلوم ہے کہ جو باتوں کہی گئیں ہیں وہ غلط ہیں تو اور تحقیقات کرنے کو تیار ہوں۔

بہتر اعزاز رسول صاحبہ نے اس بات پر توجہ دلائی ہے کہ بچوں کی ابتدائی تعلیم مادری زبان کے ذریعے ہونی چاہئے اور گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کو چاہئے کہ اس بارے میں ایک صاف فیصلہ کر دے۔ میں انہیں یہاں دہلی کا اس بارے میں صاف اور قطعی فیصلہ کر چکا ہے اور کوئی بات باقی نہیں رہی ہے۔ سائنس اگرائزڈی بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن نے صاف اور قطعی نظروں میں یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ بیسک تعلیم مادری زبان کے ذریعے ہونی چاہئے، کیونکہ تعلیم کا قدرتی اور صحیح ذریعہ یہی ہے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا بھی گزشتہ سال اگست میں ایک ریزولوشن کے ذریعہ اس اصل پر زور دے چکی ہے اور عام طور پر یہ بڑی بات تسلیم کر لی گئی ہے۔ دراصل انچارج وقت پیدا ہوتا ہے جب تک گروہ کی زبان میں اور صوبے کی حکومت کی زبان میں اختلاف ہوتا ہے۔ مثلاً بہار میں برعکس زبان بولنے والی جماعتیں ہیں اس صورت میں سائنس اگرائزڈی بورڈ کی تجویز یہ ہے کہ ابتدائی تعلیم مادری زبان کے ذریعے ہو اور پانچویں درجہ کے بعد اس وقت کی زبان کی پڑھائی شروع کی جائے، لیکن ذریعہ تعلیم مادری زبان ہی رہے۔

مولانا حسرت موہانی: پوری تعلیم نیچے سے لیکر اوپر تک مادری زبان ہی میں کیوں نہ ہو؟

مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد: اگر ایک گروہ کی مادری زبان وہ نہیں ہے جسے صوبے کی حکومت نے سرکاری زبان قرار دیا ہے، تو اس صورت میں یہ ماننا پڑے گا کہ صوبے کے ہر باشندے کو اس وقت کی زبان پڑھانی چاہئے ورنہ خون اسی کا نقصان ہوگا۔ یہ بات

یہی ظاہر ہے کہ یونیورسٹی ڈرجے کی تعلیم مختلف زبانوں کے ذریعے نہیں دی جا سکتی۔ ایک ہی زبان ماننی پڑے گی۔ اور وہ سڑکاری زبان ہوگی۔ اس کے سوا معاملہ کا کوئی عامی حل نہیں ہو سکتا۔

اس سلسلہ میں میں تمنا کرتا ہوں کہ بعض صورتوں سے برابر اس طرح کی شکایتیں آ رہی ہیں کہ وہاں اس بلوائی اصول پر پوری طرح عمل نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اگر یہ شکایتیں صحیح ہیں تو میں اہمتراف کوونٹا کہ یہ حالت نہایت درجہ قابل افسوس ہے اور ضروری ہے کہ اس کی اصلاح کی جائے۔ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا اس بارے میں بعض صورتوں کی حکومتوں سے خط و کتابت کر رہی ہے اور بہت ممکن ہے کہ اس سلسلہ میں صورتوں نے ایجنڈہ کیمپن سلسلہ میں اس کی ایک کارروائی ہوئی ہوگی۔ بہر حال میں یہ کم صاحب کو یقین دلاؤنگا کہ گورنمنٹ کو اس مسئلہ کی اہمیت کا پورا احساس ہے اور وہ پوری طرح کوشش کرے گی کہ جائز شکایتوں کو دور ہو جائے۔

اب میں چند الفاظ آخری تقریر کی نسبت کہوں گا جو مدرسے آئیپیل دوست تھا کہ بابا نے کی تھی۔ دراصل تعلیم کے بارے میں اصلی سوال یہی ہے کہ انہوں نے کیا کیا ہے، اگر تعلیم کا مسئلہ قومی ترقی کے لئے بلوائی مسئلہ ہے، تو کیا اس کی ضرورت نہیں ہے کہ سڈنگوں کو رٹ کا ریونیو اس کام کے لئے اس سے زیادہ روپیہ نکالے جس قدر روپیہ اس وقت نکالا جا رہا ہے؟ پچھلی گورنمنٹ تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ دو کروڑ خرچ کرتی تھی جو سڈنگوں بھرت کا ایک ہی صدی حصہ ہی نہیں تھا۔ پوائنٹ پانچ تک پہنچتا تھا۔ میں نے اب لگانا، در برس کی کوششوں کے بعد اسے پانچ کروڑ تک پہنچایا ہے اور اب کہا جا سکتا ہے کہ سڈنگوں بھرت کا ایک فیصدی حصہ تعلیم کے لئے خرچ کیا جائیگا۔ لیکن میں پوچھتا ہوں کہ ایک ایسے ملک کے لئے جس کے باشندوں کی اٹریسی پولی حوزہ پہنچانے کی استعداد پندرہ فی صدی سے زیادہ نہ ہو، یہ رقم کافی ہے؟ اور کیا اتنی رقم خرچ کر کے ہمارے کانسٹریٹس کو مطمئن ہو جانا چاہئے؟

آج ملک کے لئے کوئی معاملہ بھی اتنا اہم اور ضروری نہیں ہے جتنا یہ معاملہ ہے کہ ہم انہیں یونین کی پچاس فی صدی آبادی کو اس کا یہ پیدائشی حق تک دے سکیں کہ وہ حرف کو پورا اور لکھا سکیں؟ سارجنٹ اسکیم نے چالیس برس کی مدت کا اندازہ کیا تھا، لیکن میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ آج ہم سے کوئی شخص بھی اتنی مدت تک انتظار کرنے کے لئے تیار ہو گا۔ میں نے ایجوکیشن مسٹرس کا چارج لیتے ہی اس مسئلہ پر توجہ کی اور ہیک ایجوکیشن کے جنرل ڈرجے کے لئے ایک نئی اسکیم تیار کی جس کی رو سے زیادہ سے زیادہ دس برس کے اندر اس درجہ کی پیدائشی تعلیم یونیورسٹی اور کیناسری ہو جا سکتی ہے۔ کبھی کبھی اس اسکیم پر

[مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد]

فرز کرنے کے لئے بقیہ کی گئی تھی۔ نہایت ہی نے معاملہ کے سارے پہلوؤں پر سوچ بچار کیا، اور سولہ برس کی ایک مکمل اسکیم تیار کر کے پیش کر دی۔ اس برس چونکہ بھیسک ایجوکیشن کے لئے اور پھر مزید چھ برس سیلر بھیسک ایجوکیشن کے لئے۔ اس مہنتوں چاہتی تھی کہ نئے مالی برس سے اس اسکیم پر صاف آمد شروع ہو جائے۔ اس کے لئے پانچ کروڑ چالیس لاکھ روپیہ کی ضرورت تھی۔ مجھے سخت دکھتے ہوئے دل کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے۔ کہ اس کا انتظام نہیں کیا جاسکتا اور اسکیم کا کام ملتوی کر دینا پڑے گا۔ مجھے یہ دیکھ کر نہایت خوشی ہوئی کہ ڈپٹی ایجوکیشن صاحب بھی میرے دل کے اس دکھ میں شریک ہیں، اور دوسرے ممبروں نے بھی روپیہ کی کمی پوری طرح محسوس کی ہے۔ لیکن میں آپ سے کہتا ہوں کہ صرف اتنا ہی کافی نہیں ہے آپ کو پوری سلیجیڈگی کے ساتھ لہلی ذمہ داری محسوس کرنی چاہئے اور فوراً کرنا چاہئے کہ اس صورت حال کا علاج کیا ہے؟ کئی دوسروں نے فلانس مہنتوں کی شکایت کی ہے اور اسے توجہ دلائی ہے کہ وہ نہیں ہلانگ کاموں کی اہمیت زیادہ محسوس کرے مگر میں کہتا ہوں کہ فلانس مہنتوں کی شکایت معاملہ کو حل نہیں کر سکتی۔ دراصل معاملہ کا اصلی حل خود آپ کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ فلانس مہنتوں آپ کے خزانے کا حساب کتاب رکھتی ہے لیکن خرچ کرنے کا اختیار آپ کو ہے۔ اگر آپ واقعی محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ تعلیم کے لئے زیادہ خرچ کرنا چاہئے تو آپ کو ایک صائب اور چھٹی نئی تھیوزس اس ہاؤس میں منظور کرنی چاہئے کہ سنٹرل روپیہ کا کم از کم دس فیصدی حصہ تعلیم کے لئے نکالا جائے۔ جب تک اس طرح کی کوئی کارروائی نہیں کی جائیگی، قومی تعلیم کی گنتی کبھی نہیں سلجھیگی۔

(English translation of the above speech).

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Minister of Education): Sir, as I am not feeling well therefore I think you would kindly allow me to speak while sitting.

At the very outset I would submit a few words about the time that has been allotted this year for Education Budget. It has generally been complained that very little time has been allotted and not only for Education but for Health and Labour Ministries also an acute shortage of time has been felt. I am fully in favour of this complaint. Without the least doubt it is essential that we may take more active interest in those matters that pertain to the nation building activities and be able to scrutinise the matter in more details. I assure you that the treasury benches also, from where I am speaking, have also felt this necessity. We have decided that from next year one full day will be set apart for Education. As regards Labour and Health also I hope more time will be allotted.

Shri B. L. Sondhi (East Punjab: General): For Transport also.

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Yes, sufficient time should be allotted for this also. In this connection only 6 speeches have been made. The object of the first speech, as far as I have been able to understand, was that while planning the scheme of national education we have not to copy the

Western education only but have to plan our own particular scheme of education. I think that it is such an acknowledged fact that there can be no two opinions about it. Without doubt we cannot refrain ourselves from imparting instruction in modern sciences and knowledge. We have to go forward on the way of learning. We have not to recede. But besides this we have to keep in mind certain other facts also. We cannot forget them in any way. India has got a definite civilization of her own. India has a history of her own and has well developed philosophy and metaphysics. She has her own traditions about mental and spiritual life. She has taken a conspicuous and splendid share in the development and diffusion of human knowledge and civilization. Hence it is essential that we should preserve our splendid heritage and draw up such a scheme of our national education, in the outline of which the influence of Indian Culture and Spiritualism may be fully apparent. The outline of our national education should be modern but the spirit must be Indian. I will assure this House that the Education Ministry has before her such a plan and as far as this aim is concerned the Government is wholeheartedly with them.

My honourable friend has drawn attention towards one more point. He acknowledges the fact that for higher studies in scientific and technical subjects Indian students should be sent to foreign countries. But he likes this work to be done in such a manner whereby our objective may be achieved at the earliest and then after that we may not stand in need of sending any more students to foreign countries. I am fully in support of this view point. I would like to assure them that the Government have drawn up the new over-seas scholarship scheme with this very objective in view and this scheme has to come into force from the new financial year. Under this scheme the Government wish to send every year a certain number of Indian students to foreign countries. But the object of sending them to foreign countries is that necessity of sending students abroad may at the earliest come to an end. For attaining this object it was essential to investigate the educational facilities that are available in all the existing institutions of the country and to ascertain their weak points also. Then in order to substantiate those aspects that may prove to be weak, particular educational subjects be selected, and for those subjects only students be sent to foreign countries. Besides this special help may be given to the existing institutions for making suitable arrangements for higher technical education and as far as possible new institutions also be started at the earliest. So the Education Ministry is working in this manner and the details you have read in the report of the Ministry.

As you know the over-seas scholarship scheme was started by the previous Government in 1945 and some batches of students had been sent to the foreign countries. But when I took charge of the Education Ministry on 15th January, 1947 then at once I came to know that the scheme has not been worked on proper lines and some defects of fundamental character are working therein. The first and foremost defect has been that the scheme was not planned in such a way whereby efforts may have been made to take into consideration all these important aspects. Special emphasis was laid on the fact that maximum number of students be sent to foreign countries for technical subjects but sufficient attention was not paid for the selection of the subjects for training for which students were to be sent abroad so that they might properly make up our present needs and deficiencies in the educational institutions. The result was that the sphere of benefit accruing from this scheme was considerably narrowed down and as much benefit the country was to have could not be had.

One more mistake was committed whereby a new type of complication has been produced, namely, a great difficulty is being felt in giving immediate employment to all the students who are returning from foreign countries after completing their studies. An honourable member has just given out in his

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speech that he has come to know of the case of a certain gentleman who was sent abroad under the over-seas scholarship scheme. He has now returned after completing his studies but is sitting idle. The honourable member has come to know only of one such case, but I would like to tell him that more than one such cases have come within my knowledge and I fear that in future more such cases will come to our knowledge, but this is the inevitable result of the defects of the previous over-seas scholarship scheme. As far as possible we are trying to improve the situation but we cannot escape the consequences of the past mistakes.

In that scheme it was decided that the various departments of the Provincial and Central Governments may be consulted as to what kind of persons they would require for their work in future and for which technical subjects they want students to be sent to foreign countries. So the Education Department of the past did likewise and questionnaires were sent to the different departments. It was war-time and it was generally thought that the development schemes would surely be started after war and for these schemes technical experts would be required. Keeping this imaginary plan of hope and expectation before them every department selected a number of subjects and referred them to the Education Department. The Education Department announced those very subjects and the selection board after selecting the students sent them to foreign countries. In the meantime the war came to an end but the financial and political condition of the country assumed such a trend that the development schemes, whose imaginary plans had been drawn up, could not be started and even now it cannot be said whether they can be started or not. The results is that when these state scholars return after finishing their courses of studies of 2-3 years then a majority of them come to know that the projects for which they had been sent have not so far been started and so they cannot be given immediate employment.

Now one more obstacle has also sprung up, about which no one could have the slightest doubt or suspicion, namely, the division of the country took place and a large number of Government servants migrated to this country from Pakistan. Besides this a huge influx of refugees had to turn its face towards India. It was the foremost duty of the Government to provide employment to these unfortunate persons. So we had to come to the decision that the refugees should be given first preference while making appointments for all those posts that might fall vacant. The result was that the vacancies that could be created for these state scholars in Government service, were to a great extent, filled.

From what I have said to you I do not mean to say that the present Government wants to shirk its responsibility by laying the fault on the previous Government. The Government cannot do so. The Government are fully conscious of its responsibilities. The Government are making all possible efforts to give employment to these state scholars so that the maximum benefit of their education could be had. So a greater number of the state scholars, that have so far returned from foreign countries, have been given employments and the remaining ones also will be given employment in the very near future. Of course, the Government expects at least so much that it may not be held responsible for the state of affairs that has been created.

I am in full agreement with the motive behind the things upon which stress has been laid by Srimati Durga Bai. No program of national education can be appropriate if it does not give full consideration to the education and advancement of one-half of the society, that is the women. The Central Government is doing whatever it can in this connection and is going to do it with an even greater speed. But with regard to those matters which concern the

provincial governments or the universities I cannot say anything with absolute confidence at this time. The Central Government can give them its advice and can also exert pressure to a certain extent but the final decision has to be made by them. At any rate, I should assure her that the Government would certainly make whatever endeavours it can in that direction.

The Honourable Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru has drawn attention to the fact that the scheme to shift the Delhi colleges to the university grounds has not been put into practice yet and the matter has constantly been deferred. In so far as matters have come to my notice I can say that the responsibility for that state of affairs does not lie with the Government. Matters had taken such a turn that the scheme could not be put into effect immediately. The scheme had been planned out several years back. The circumstances changed completely after the war. A building that could then be built at an expense of one lakh rupees cannot now be constructed even at a cost of five lakhs. Then the difficulties that have arisen in the matter of procurement of building material are also known to everybody. The necessity arose that a plan of the entire scheme be prepared anew and the case of each college judged afresh. At any rate, I would assure him that there would be no negligence on the part of the Government in this behalf. Full efforts will be made that the scheme be put into effect at an early date and that it should not remain in abeyance for long.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta (Delhi): Sir, may I interrupt the honourable Minister? Is it not a fact that the hostel building of the Hindu College, Delhi has remained as it is for the last three years and the Government has paid no attention to it?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: In so far as matters have come to my notice I can say that a case is going on in court in regard to this building and the Government cannot do anything until this case is decided.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: No, Sir. Is it not a fact that the Government has paid no attention to it so far, nor have they appointed any enquiry committee?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I can say nothing in that connection.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I would enquire whether the Vice-Chancellor has been asked about it. How far is Government responsible for it? Have rupees three lakhs been spent in this connection?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Has this matter been brought to the notice of the Education Ministry?

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: No, Sir.

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: If this matter has not been brought before the Ministry of Education what is the honourable member complaining about? Whatever I have come to know is just this much that a case about the building is pending in court and its decision is being waited for.

An honourable member has mentioned some irregularities of the Delhi University and has, in that connection, referred to a pamphlet. I feel that the facts have not come before him in their true perspective. When the true position comes before him he will be satisfied. The matter relates to that meeting of the Delhi University Council that was held in November last for the election of the Vice-Chancellor. The matter was brought to my notice on the very day this meeting was to be held. I made an inquiry without delay and duly called for a written reply from the University. The facts that emerged as a result of the inquiry did not contain anything so

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objectionable as to call for intervention on the part of the Government. The result was that the matter ended at that stage. I fail to understand what necessity has arisen now after four months to reagitae this matter all over again.

May I tell the House what the true position is? According to the rules of the University principals of colleges are appointed members of the Executive Council. The objection has been raised that the Principal of the Agriculture College was not called in his capacity as a member of the Council. The Vice-Chancellor, however, states that the Agriculture College has not yet become a recognised University college, that correspondence is going on in this connection between the University and the Ministry of Agriculture and that until this matter is decided and the college attains the status of a recognised institution its Principal cannot take part in the meeting of the Council in the capacity of a member. In reply to this statement it has been said that the ex-Principal of the Agriculture College did participate in the Council meeting. In reply to this the Vice-Chancellor has stated positively that he was not called in the capacity of a member but by special invitation and that, at any rate, he did not take part in the voting. Now the question is are both these facts true or not? If they are correct no irregularity of any kind is proved. No such thing has come to the notice of the Government as might cause them to doubt the correctness of these two facts and hence there appears to be no reason why it should interfere in the internal administration of the University.

Another case cited is that relating to the election of the Dean of Medicine. It has been alleged that his election was not conducted in a proper manner. I regret my time is over and I cannot therefore go into this matter in greater detail. The Vice-Chancellor's version is like this. The Committee consists of six members and that there is no specified quorum. Two of the members have already recorded their vote in favour of the candidate before the meeting and made a plea that they could not participate in the meeting. There was only one candidate. The question of a contest between more than one candidate did not arise. There was a meeting of the remaining members who gave their vote in his favour and elected him. Now, I should like to know, in view of this statement, what was the objectionable part of the business on the score of which the Government might have decided to intervene.

This fact should be kept in view that the University is an autonomous body, and so long as concrete instances are not brought to the notice of the Government, they cannot interfere in its internal administration.

The honourable member should consider the statement made by me in respect of these two points. If he has got any further information that would give a clear proof of the irregularities in the existing management of the University, then he should bring it to the notice of the Government. The Government can never suffer the presence of any sort of irregularities in the administration of the Delhi University, and that they should keep quiet over it.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I would.....

Mr. Speaker: The time is already up for the other demands and let us not prolong this by further discussion.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: On a point of personal explanation.

Mr. Speaker: The honourable Member has already distributed the pamphlet.

Shri Deshbandhu Gupta: I only want to ask whether the honourable Minister has himself gone into the matter and whether he is satisfied.

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: I have myself made necessary enquiries and even if it is found that whatever I have stated is incorrect, then I am prepared to institute further enquiries.

The honourable Member Begum Aizaz Rasul has drawn attention towards the necessity of imparting primary education to the children in their mother-tongue and urged the Government of India to lay down a clear-cut policy in this respect. I would like to tell her in this connection that this question has already been decided once for all and there is nothing more to be done. The Central Advisory Board of Education have explicitly laid down that the medium of basic education should be the mother tongue, because this is the natural and appropriate medium for imparting education. The Government of India have already emphasized upon this principle through their Resolution of August, last year and this fundamental principle has generally been accepted. As a matter of fact, the difficulty arises only at that time when there is a difference between the language spoken by one group of people and the State language of the Province concerned, e.g., in Bihar there are Bengali-speaking classes. In such a case, the Central Advisory Board have proposed that the medium of primary education should be the mother tongue, and after the fifth class the State language should be taught. But the medium of education should strictly be the mother tongue.

Maulana Hasrat Mohani (U.P.: Muslim): Why should not the entire education from the lowest to the highest be given in the mother tongue?

The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: If the language spoken by a certain group of people is not the same which has been adopted by the Provincial Government concerned, then in such a contingency it shall have to be admitted that every inhabitant of the Province should learn the State language; otherwise he will himself suffer. This is also obvious that the University education cannot be given through the medium of different languages. One language only shall have to be adopted and that shall be the State language. Except this, there cannot be any practical solution of this problem.

In this connection, I shall also admit that complaints are regularly pouring in from certain provinces to the effect that this fundamental principle is not being fully acted upon. If these complaints are correct, then I must admit that this is really a deplorable state of affairs and it is most essential that it should be remedied. The Government of India are already in correspondence on this subject with certain Provincial Governments, and it is very likely that a conference of the Provincial Education Ministers may be convened in this connection. In any case, I shall assure the honourable Member, Begum Aizaz Rasul, that the Government are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and they shall do their utmost to remove genuine complaints.

Now, I shall say a few words with regard to the last speech delivered by my honourable friend Mr. A. V. Thakkar. As a matter of fact, the point raised by him is the crux of the entire subject of education. If the problem of education is treated as the fundamental basis for the uplift of the nation, then is it not necessary that more money should be earmarked out of the revenues of the Central Government for this purpose than what is being spent at present? The previous Government used to spend Rs. 2 crores at the most for the purposes of education which did not form even one per cent. of the Central Budget. It was hardly 5 per cent. After having put in strenuous efforts for the last two years, I have been able to get it raised to Rs. 5 crores, and now it can be said that 1 per cent. of the Central Budget shall be spent for the purposes of education. But I would like to know whether this amount is adequate for a country whose literate population does not exceed 15 per cent. even. And should our conscience feel satisfied after spending this amount?

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Today, there is no other matter which more vitally affects the country than this problem. When will we be able to confer upon 65 per cent. of the subjects of the Indian Union their birth-right of learning 8 R's? The Sargeant Scheme had contemplated a period of forty years. But I do not think that today anyone of us shall be prepared to wait for such a long period. On my assuming charge of the Ministry of Education, I devoted myself towards this aspect; and prepared a fresh scheme for imparting basic education in the junior standards by means of which the basic education upto this standard can be made universal and compulsory during a period of ten years at the most. 'Kher' Committee was set up to consider this scheme. This Committee considered all the aspects of the matter and prepared a comprehensive scheme covering a period of sixteen years, viz., 10 years for junior basic education and again six years more for senior basic education. The Ministry of Education were eager to implement this scheme from the beginning of the new financial year. A sum of Rs. 5,40,00,000 was needed for this purpose. I am deeply constrained to say that this could not be arranged and the implementation of the scheme has had to be postponed.

I was rather much pleased to find that my honourable friend Mr. Thakkar shares with me in my present predicament, and other members too have seriously felt the paucity of funds. But I would like to tell you that this is not quite sufficient. You should realize your responsibility in right earnestness and think over as to how to remedy this state of affairs. Certain friends have complained against the Ministry of Finance and draw their attention for attaching more importance to the nation-building programme. But I will dare say that the mere complaint against the Ministry of Finance cannot solve the problem. As a matter of fact, the real solution of the problem lies in your own hands. The Ministry of Finance merely maintains an account of your treasury, while you have got full powers to spend it. If you really feel that more amount should be spent under 'Education', then you should accept a plain and well-balanced proposal in this House that at least 10 per cent. of the Central revenues should be allocated to this head. So long as no such action is taken, the Gordian knot of the national education shall never be disentangled.

Shri H. R. Guruv Reddy (Mysore State): Sir, we could not follow a syllable of what the honourable Minister said. It seems to be a very interesting reply, and we have to ask for a translation of his speech.

Mr. Speaker: He will get it, in due course.

Now, what is the position about the cut motion of Pandit Kunzru? Does he want it to be put to vote?

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru: With the permission of the House I wish to withdraw it.

Mr. Speaker: Has the honourable Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motion?

The cut motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: I now put the Demands to the House.

The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,76,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,71,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,40,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Other Scientific Departments'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,41,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Education'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND NO. 22—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Mr. Speaker: We now take up the Ministry of Labour.

Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,97,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'."

There is a cut-motion by Mr. Sahu. He will speak on his cut-motion and then Mr. Shastri will follow.

Unity of Trade Union Organisations

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण साहू: वाचस्पति जी, मैं मिनिस्टरी आरू लेबर को डिमान्ड नम्बर २२ में यह कट मोशन मूव करना चाहता हूँ—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be revised by Rs. 100."

यह कट मोशन जो मैं इस हाउस के सामने पेश करता हूँ, तो पहिले मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चौदह फरवरी सन् १९४८ में श्री केशव राव ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था। उस पर गवर्नमेंट ने जबाब दिया है कि ऐसी ७६ ट्रेड यूनियनस है जिन्हें गवर्नमेंट ने रेकगनाईज किया है, उसमें रेलवे वर्कमेन्स की, वर्क्स, माईन्स एन्ड पावर की, Industry and Supply की, Communications, Defence, Finance की और हेल्थ की, शामिल थीं। अब हमें देखना चाहिये की लेबर की पोलीशन क्या है। अभी रेलवे में कम से कम १० लाख लबररस हैं। Plantation और Mining में १० लाख, फ़ैक्टरीज में २५ लाख हैं और बाकी पांच लाख हैं। और एक बात यहां सोचना चाहिये कि १९२२ से आल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस बनाई गई थी और वह बगबर चलती रही। लेकिन ऐसा हुआ कि एक रात को जब हम दूसरे दिन सबेरे सोकर उठे तो देखा कि एक नई इन्डियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस बन गई है और उस

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण साहू]

रोज हमने सोचा कि अब देश में लेबर की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई। इसका क्या सबब था कि १९४७ में इतनी जल्दी एक दूसरी ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस बनाई गई, जहां आल इन्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस सन् १९२२ से था। इस से यह नतीजा हुआ कि लेबर की जो आरगनेजेशन है, उसमें कुछ झगड़ा आ गया है और आज लेबर के बीच में हमने और चार दल खड़ा कर दिया— All India Trade Union Congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat और United Trade Union Committee—बेकार का झगड़ा पैदा कर दिया है। और यह झगड़ा किस आदमी ने शुरू किया है, वह जब मैं सोचता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि वह आदमी गर्वनमेंट है इसके पीछे कौन है यह जब मैं दूँडता हूँ तो मेरा विश्वास हो जाता है कि मेरी गर्वनमेंट ने इसके पीछे पड़ कर यह सब खराब कर दिया है।

अभी जो रिपोर्ट निकली है, उस रिपोर्ट में कहा जाता है कि अभी पन्द्रह परसेंट ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, वह कैंसा प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, इसका ज्यादा जिक्र जब तक नहीं होगा, हमें विश्वास नहीं हो सकता। मैं देखता हूँ कि यह जो हिन्दुस्तान में लेबर मूवमेंट है, वह मर सा गया है। Labour Movement का भीष्म पितामह का माफिक जो ये मिस्टर जोशी थे वह अब कहाँ हैं? उनको labour field से एक दम निकाल-दिया गया है ऐसा मालूम होता है।

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Whose fault was it that Mr. Joshi was out of it? It is his own fault.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: It was the S.I.S. who first expelled Mr. Joshi.

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Nobody, expelled him from the S.I.S. He resigned from the S.I.S.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: He resigned from the A.I.T.U.C. also.

The Honorable Shri Jagjivan Ram: He is in the Masdoor-Sabha.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण साहू : मैं देखता हूँ कि अब हिन्दुस्तान में चार ट्रेड यूनियन बन गईं और उनमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा झगड़ा होता है। एक काँग्रेस के हाथ में है, एक सोशलिस्ट के हाथ में है, एक कम्युनिस्ट के हाथ में है और एक बिल्कुल अलग है। गर्वनमेंट को यह देखना चाहिये कि कैसे इन चारों में जो झगड़ा है, वह कम हो, खत्म हो और इन चारों जमातों को मिला सकें। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि गर्वनमेंट जो काँग्रेस इन्डियन नेशनल ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस है उसके नुमाइन्दों को तो हर कमेटी और जगह में स्थान मिलता है और बाकी तीनों लेबर की जमातों का कोई स्थान नहीं होता है। इसलिये हम

लोगों का हाल बहुत खराब हो गया है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना हूँ कि ये जो चार कमेटीयाँ हैं (१) Central Advisory Committee, (२) Profit Share Committee, (३) Employees State Insurance Corporation, और (४) Standing Labour Committee इन में सिर्फ कांग्रेस के ही मेम्बर हैं हम अब तक यह कहते आये हैं कि हम डेमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टीट्यूशन बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं, जो जिसका हिस्सा है उसको देने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन हम वह देते नहीं हैं। हम सबका गला घोट देने हैं और अपना ही फायदा चाहते हैं। जिस तरह से आदमी घोड़े के लगाम पकड़ कर घुमाना चाहता है उसी तरह से हम लोगों की आँखों में blinks (पट्टे) लगा कर घुमा रहे हैं। जिवर जैसा चाहा बंसा कर दिया। इस तरह से हम डेमोक्रेटिक इन्स्टीट्यूशन नहीं बना सकते हैं जिसकी बनाने की हम सब लीग कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam, Ayyangar).]

लेबर फील्ड में भी बहुत असंतोष हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि लेबर फैक्टरी लेजिसलेशन बनाया गया है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनको जल्दी से जल्दी क्यों नहीं काम में लाया जाता है। जब तक यह सब कानून काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे तो इनको बनाने का क्या फायदा होगा। मैं ज्यादा इस वक्त इस बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

अभी उस रोज हमारे सरदार पटेल साहब ने कहा कि अब आर. एस. एस., कम्युनिस्ट और सिक्ख सबको दबा दिया गया है और अब किसी प्रकार की अशांति का डर नहीं है। मगर मैं कहना हूँ कि हमारा देश इस समय एक ऐसी अवस्था में है कि किसी समय एक्सप्लोजन (Explosion) हो जायेगा तो सब कुछ चकनाचूर हो जायेगा। इसलिये अभी हमको यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये, गवर्नमेंट को यह कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जो यह चार बखड़े हो गये हैं, चार भाग हो गये हैं वह सब एक हो जाय। हमारे भ्रम मंत्री जी की और हमारे मित्र हरीहर नाथ शास्त्री जी की और जो वहाँ पर बैठे हैं सब को मिल कर यह बात सोचनी चाहिये। यह नहीं, कि हम उसको दबा देंगे - सबको दबा देंगे और हम बैठेंगे, इस तरह से यह काम नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिये मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। इतना कह कर मैं अपना कंट्रोलेशन मूव करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu (Orissa: General): I wish to move the following cut motion to demand No. 22 of the Ministry of Labour:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Lakshminarayana Bahu]

In moving this out motion before this House I wish to say that on the 14th February, 1948, Shri Keshva Rao asked a question in reply where to the Government stated that there were 76 trade unions that had been recognized by the Government, which included those pertaining to Railway workmen, and people employed under Works, Mines and Power, Industry and Supply, Communications, Defence, Finance and Health Departments. Let us now see what is the position of Labour. Just at present there are at least 10 lakhs of labourers employed in the Railways, 10 lakhs in Plantation and mining, 25 lakhs in factories and 5 lakhs who are employed otherwise. There is one thing here that requires to be considered. The All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1922 and it continued functioning smoothly. But, it so happened on a certain night that when we woke up in the morning, next day, we found that a body styled as the Indian National Trade Union Congress had come into existence and on that day we felt that the condition of Labour in the country had become very much deplorable. What was the reason for the formation of a second Trade Union Congress in 1947, with such haste, when the All-India Trade Union Congress was there since 1922? This leads to the conclusion that some discord has entered into the organisation of labour. We have today created four blocks in the labour camp, viz., the All India Trade Union Congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Panchayat and the United Trade Union Committee and brought about dissensions for nothing. And, who started these dissensions? When I think of that I find that that person is the Government. When I look about to discover who is behind all this, I come to the certain conclusion that my Government pursued this matter and brought about this deterioration.

The report that has just come out says that there has been a fifteen per cent. increase in production yet. What kind of production is this? Until we are told more about it we are not inclined to believe this. I perceive that this labour movement in India has rather gone into decay. Where is Mr. Joshi now, who was a kind of Bhisma Pitamah of the labour movement? It appears as if he has been expelled from the labour field all at once.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras: General): Whose fault was it that Mr. Joshi was out of it? It is his own fault.

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri (U.P.: General): It was the S.I.S. who first expelled Mr. Joshi.

Shri Lakshminarayana Bahu: Nobody expelled him from the S.I.S. He resigned from the S.I.S.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: He resigned from the A.I.T.U.C. also.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram (Minister of Labour): He is in the Mazdoor Sabha.

Shri Lakshminarayana Bahu: I find that four trade unions have now come to be formed in India and that the greatest dissensions prevail among them. One of them is in the hands of the Congress, one is in the hands of the Socialists, one is in the hands of the Communists and one is quite unattached. It is up to the Government to see how the conflict that exists among these four might be reduced and resolved and all these four organisations united. But, I find that the Government assigns the representatives of the Indian National Trade Union Congress a place on every committee whereas the other three labour organisations have no such place. That is why our condition has grown so deplorable.

I do not wish to say more. I say, however, that these four Committees, viz. (1) the Central Advisory Committee, (2) the Profit Share Committee, (3) the Employees State Insurance Corporation and (4) the Standing Labour Committee, consist exclusively of members of the Congress. We have been proclaiming all this time that we are trying to evolve democratic institutions and that we are trying to give their share to those whom it is due but we are not doing so. We strangle them all and seek our own good alone. Just as a man holds a horse by the bridle and turns it in whichever direction he likes in the same way we have blindfolded the public and are turning them about. We turn them as and where we like. Not in this manner can we form democratic institutions to the formation of which we are bending our efforts.

[At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Anantha-sayanam Ayyangar).]

There is also a good deal of discontent in the field of labour. I find that factory legislation has been framed for the benefit of the labour but I wish to enquire why it is not being put into operation at the earliest. What would be the good of enacting these laws if they are not to be enforced? I do not wish to say more on that subject at this juncture.

Only the other day the Honourable Sardar Patel stated that the R.S.S., the Communists and the Sikhs had all been suppressed and that there was no longer any fear of disorder of any kind. But, I say our country is at this hour in such a state that an explosion might occur at any time which might blow up everything. Hence, we should even now make an endeavour; the Government should make an endeavour that these four factions that have been formed, these four divisions that have been created might all unite into one. Our Labour Minister our friend Harihar Nath Shastriji and the others sitting there should all combine and think it out. It will not do to think that we will suppress all,—that we will suppress all but keep our position. That way this object will not be achieved. I do not wish to say more and, having said this much, move my cut motion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Labour' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, within the few minutes that you have been gracious enough to allow me, all that is possible for me is to offer my hurried comments on a few important subjects in regard to the labour policy. Before doing that, I wish first of all refer to the speech that has just been made by my honourable friend, Mr. Lakshminarayan Sahu. I mean no disrespect to him when I say that the views or the ideas that he has expressed betrays a colossal ignorance of the situation in the trade union movement in this country. It is a mistake to think that the Indian National Trade Union Congress was sprung up by any individual or set of individuals overnight. The real fact is with the advent of freedom and realization on the part of the working class of this country of their duty to the community, a realization came amongst them that the time has come when they must get rid of the anti-social, disruptive and opportunist elements in the trade union movement in this country, which have so far hampered their progress and it was due to this realization that we find that in the course of the last 18 months, the Indian National Trade Union Congress was set up. It has become by far the most representative organization in this country and my honourable friend says that the Government should take steps to see that only one organization should exist in this country. I may assure my honourable friend that it will be due to any efforts on the part of the Government, but it will be due to increasing realization on the part of the working class of this country that in a very short time only one organization and one alone will exist in this country and that will be the Indian National Trade Union Congress.

[Shri Harihar Nath Shastri]

Now, Sir, I come to a very important question and that is the question of industrial relations. As the House may be aware the Indian National Trade Union Congress ever since its inception has been continuously working for the maintenance of industrial peace in this country as a condition precedent to industrial progress and economic prosperity of our nation, and to realize that object, it accepted the lead of the honourable the Prime Minister when it accepted the three years Industrial Truce and it was in order to implement that resolution and that policy that the Indian National Trade Union Congress accepted and has been persistently following a policy of responsive co-operation in regard to the employers. I have no hesitation to admit that there is a class of employers in this country who are conscious of the objective situation in this country and who have been doing their best to explore all possibilities for amicable settlement with the labour and it has been our pleasure, and it has been our best efforts to work to the best of our capacity for the good of labour in co-operation with such employers, but on the other hand, Sir, I regret to say that there are elements amongst the employers, who by their narrow, selfish and short-sighted policy, have hampered industrial peace in this country. (Maulana Hasrat Mohani: "Have any of them been prosecuted or imprisoned as yet?") That is for the honourable the Labour Minister to answer. Now, Sir, so far as these set of employers are concerned, we have fought against them under the framework of the Industrial Disputes Act and while doing so, we have been faced with certain difficulties. We found that the Industrial Disputes Act is inadequate; it is dilatory and it is ineffective and it was, therefore, that 14 months back when the Industrial Conference took place, we insisted that a clause should be inserted in the resolution in regard to the Industrial Truce and that the Industrial Disputes Act should be amended and that proposal was accepted. I again raised that issue from the platform of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The matter has already been unduly delayed, but I am glad to hear that a Bill is in the making and I hope it will be coming very soon and when it does, many of the defects in regard to the working of the Industrial Disputes machinery will be rectified.

Now, Sir, the other point that I desire to refer to is in regard to social legislation. So far besides many measures, three main important measures namely, the Factories Act, the Minimum Wages Act, and the Workmen's State Insurance Act, these three acts have been passed in the course of the last 12 months and I must say that at least the last legislative measure is a great landmark in the history of the working class movement in this country. But I might submit that there are two more measures that call for immediate attention. One of these is the provision for old age pension and the other is the unemployment insurance. Unemployment insurance has already come into existence in most of the countries of the world and I am sure that with a net-work of employment exchanges spread throughout the country, it will not be difficult to take in hand this most important measure.

Lastly I come to the question of housing. I raised the question of housing at the Industrialists Conference last year. I raised it at the time of the last Budget also when the Finance Minister assured the House that adequate funds will be found to start the construction of workmen's houses. I am grateful to the honourable the labour Minister who spoke at some public meeting in Bombay and said that the Government was planning to construct one million houses for the working classes of this country. Sir, these classes will be grateful if the honourable Minister would today give us an idea as to what concrete steps are proposed to be taken to implement this promise.

Shri A. V. Thakur (Saurashtra): In how many years will these one million houses will be constructed?

Shri Harihar Nath Shastri: There are many other points to which I wanted to refer. There is the question of the working class employment insurance, the question of re-settlements; the question of the Labour Conferences, Ratification of International Conventions and agricultural labour. Owing to shortness of time I am unable to speak on them.

But before I sit down I must express my gratitude to the Honourable Sri Jagjivan Ramji. I hope that any criticism I have offered will not be taken as want of confidence in him. On the contrary I feel that in a critical situation like the one our country is passing through he has handled the labour affairs of this country with admirable skill and efficiency. My congratulations, the congratulations of the country and of the working classes are due to him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I would like to remind the House of the time table we started with. We started this Demand at 3-45 p.m. The Honourable the Minister for transport is waiting. One hour was allotted for Labour and one hour for Transport. We have just started the debate on Labour. If we can conclude this Demand by 4-30 p.m. and then take up the Demand for Transport, we can conclude by 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena (U.P. General): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Demand. I have given notice of several other motions, but I am not moving them. I will refer to the substance of those motions for the consideration of the honourable Minister.

I have just now heard the speech of my honourable friend Mr. Sahu as well as the speech delivered by Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri. I could not appreciate the manner in which my friend Mr. Shastri dismissed the earnest request made by Mr. Sahu that all the four Central labour organisations in this country should be merged into one Central organisation. Instead, he said that soon there would be only one organisation and that will be the I.N.T.U.C. So he is out to wage a war for the extermination of the other organisations. He feels that the Government and the employers' recognition and support to his organisation will ensure his victory in this war. As a Congressman, I wish the I.N.T.U.C. prosperity and success; but Mr. Shastri's present policies if persisted in by the organisation will certainly spell its doom. A labour organisation cannot prosper for long on the support of the Government and the employers. The history of the Indian Federation of labour is there to warn everyone. The I.N.T.U.C. has today a great opportunity. It can sponsor a movement for the unity of at least all the non-Communist labour organisations in the country into one single Central Trade Union Organisation in the country like the British Trades Union Congress. Such an independent non-Communist Trade Union Organisation will have a vitality of its own and it will not depend upon the support of the Government or the employers. Congressmen can predominate this organisation and keep it under their influence if they dedicate themselves to serve labour disinterestedly in their thousands. This was just what the honourable Mr. Ayyangar had in mind when he advised all the Railway Labour Unions in the country to unite under one single organisation. This would strengthen labour, and for the Government also there would be then one single organisation to negotiate with. Today the Congress Governments are accused of being partial to the I.N.T.U.C. I feel there is some truth in the accusation. That lowers Congress prestige, and damns Congress in eyes of labour.

Then, with regard to the appointment of representatives of labour on various Governmental and international committees and conference, I would like to suggest that some definite principles should be observed. The other day I read of a gentleman being sent from our country to Italy to represent India on

[Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena]

the Roadways Committee of the I.L.O. He has never worked in any organisation connected with the roadways. He has no knowledge of the problems of labour working on roadways (*Interruption*). I know the gentleman very well. I am President of the U.P. Roadways Federation. The gentleman sent is a textile worker and not of roadways. What I suggest is that in nominating people to such Committees or other International bodies, the Government should not lay itself open to the charge of favouritism or nepotism. It would add to the prestige of the Government if it asks those labour organisations in the country which are the most representative of that particular branch of labour in the country to elect representatives for such committees. That is the best way in which you can promote the welfare of each branch of labour. The real purpose behind those conferences will also be then fulfilled. I have to make a complaint against the delay in enforcing legislation passed by this House. Sir, the Dock Workers' Regulation Act of 1948 has not yet been enforced in Calcutta and Madras. Rules under the Trade Union Amendment Act for compulsory recognition of trade unions have not yet been framed. I hope they will be framed soon.

In the end, I wish the I.N.T.U.C. people to change the spirit in which they work. Then alone it will become a great force; then alone it will become the one single labour organisation in the country.

Prof. N. G. Ranga: Sir, I wish to congratulate the Labour Department upon the excellent work that they have done during the last year in bringing forward quite a considerable amount of labour legislation and getting it passed through this House and also trying to give effect to as much of it as possible. I should also like to congratulate our Government as well as the Labour Ministry on the fact that its distinguished Secretary, Mr. Lall, has come to be elected the Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. This is indeed a great honour done to an Indian and to India and I certainly take pleasure in congratulating him also personally.

Secondly, Sir, I am not able to agree with my two honourable friends, Messrs. Sahu and Shibbanlal Saksena in regard to the remarks that they have made about the I.N.T.U.C. Let me assure them and the House that in truth not only the I.N.T.U.C. but also the Socialist Labour Organisation and the Communist Labour Organisation have come to be represented on a number of Committees which Government has appointed. Only recently, there was the Profit Sharing Committee, also the Fair Wages Committee, on which you will find representatives of the Socialist Mazdoor Sabha. What is the good of our closing our eyes to these facts and saying that the Government is favouring only the I.N.T.U.C.? My honourable friend Mr. Shibbanlal Saksena says that he also has great love for the I.N.T.U.C., but most unfortunately for me, I am not able to find any evidence of it at all in practice.

Maulana Hamid Mohani (U.P.: Muslims): Is the I.N.T.U.C. an officially sponsored organisation?

Prof. N. G. Ranga: It is true that he has recently fasted for the rights of our workers. I certainly congratulate him on that, for having put to the test, for having shown to the people how strongly he feels in regard to some of these matters, but I have felt for some time that he has not been taking a correct attitude at all in so far as the I.N.T.U.C. is concerned. On the other hand, he has been allowing some of his personal prejudices against some of the leaders of the I.N.T.U.C. to get the better of his judgment and there is where I feel very sorry indeed in regard to my own friend.

Thirdly, my honourable friend Mr. Sahu has said certain things in regard to our good old friend Mr. N. M. Joshi, which to my mind are not quite correct. Mr. N. M. Joshi has not been dropped by the Labour Department at all, nor has he been dropped by the Indian National Congress. Indeed, it was the Indian National Congress which was responsible for getting him into this House after the British Government had neglected to nominate him on the last occasion, and while he was here, every time he was free to criticise the National Government and he did criticise it. Nevertheless, none of us had resented, because of our own great respect for him, and I claim to be one of the disciples of Mr. N. M. Joshi in so far as the labour front is concerned, but at the same time I could not agree with him in the policies that he was pursuing in the latter days of his career in this House as well as outside. It was he who fought tooth and nail the I.N.T.U.C. while it was being brought into existence. It was he who tried his best to see that the I.L.O. would not recognise the I.N.T.U.C. at the San Francisco Conference, it was he who sent not one but many more representations to the Governing Body of the I.L.O. in order to throw dust in their eyes. In spite of all these things the I.L.O. continued to recognise the I.N.T.U.C. and upheld the judgment that the Government of India had come to that the I.N.T.U.C. represented the majority of the members of the organised trade unions in this country. And why has he left the trade union field, or rather the trade union that he had himself established? He at one time was faced with the threat of the Communists and therefore formed a rival organisation. My friend wants to have only one organisation in this country. The veteran trade union leader in this country has himself found through his own practical experience that so long as politics is allowed to come into play in the trade union world, there cannot be one organisation but there would be many and he was himself instrumental in forming a rival organisation known as National Labour Federation, if I mistake not. Recently he himself resigned from the A.I.T.U.C. which he thought was the best and the most representative in the country and I am afraid that he is joining the third organisation—Is that it or he has joined the third organisation. If this is the experience, if this is the view of the veteran labour leader in this country, then I can only say it is not going to be possible to bring into existence only one labour organisation. My honourable friend Mr. Shastri was saying that he was happy that the I.N.T.U.C. would come to be the only organisation in this country. I am afraid the facts are not going to be like that as long as you have a communist party in the country. As long as there is a communist party, it will see to it that there is a rival organisation. As long as you have got another party like the Socialist Party which is out to exploit trade unionism and trade unions in order to subvert the Government that there is and establish its own political regime there is bound to be a rival organisation. Therefore, let us not be afraid of the existence of any of these rival organisations at all. My friend was complaining that this Government was showing partiality to the I.N.T.U.C. On the other hand, for the last two years, I have quarrelled with the Railway Ministry for having shown too much partiality to this All-India Railwaymen's Federation and not recognising a number of other labour organisations that have come into existence in rivalry to the communist controlled organisations. There are the Unions organised by the Running Staff and also those organised by the Clerical Staff of the Railways, to mention only two, and these have not been recognised by my honourable friends—first Dr. John Matthai, now Mr. Santhanam. Mr. Santhanam was good enough to simply say that they would be given the privilege of corresponding with their high officials. Is that the kind of partiality which my friend is having in his mind when he says that this Government is showing partiality to the I.N.T.U.C.? My complaint is that this Government is too much afraid of these communist controlled trade unions which through threats of strikes are bent upon subverting this Government and are creating destructive and disruptive strikes for the purpose. Therefore, it is wrong for my honourable friends and it is rather late in the day for them to come forward and

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

give this sermon to our Government that it should not show any sort of partiality at all to the I.N.T.U.C.

Then, Sir, I wish to make an appeal to my honourable friend to come together and walk in line and in step with all of us in building up the I.N.T.U.C. in such a way that it will be possible for our National Government to develop our industrial structure without unnecessarily being troubled and worried by constant threats of strikes. Strikes for what purposes?—Not for industrial purposes, not for wages, allowances and various other things, but for the purpose of subverting this Government. Let them make up their mind whether they want this National Government to rule in this country or they want a Communist Government to rule in this country. If they do not want a Communist Government to rule in this country, then we must be prepared to be indifferent about our own personal interests, our group interests, our individual, local, union interests, and make common cause with all those patriotic people in this country, among the workers as well as outside,—their friends—and see that this Government and its industrial policy are strengthened in every possible manner.

Lastly, I am glad my honourable friend the Minister for Labour has placed on the Statute Book the (Agricultural) Minimum Wages Act, and I sincerely hope that he will also see to it that the provincial governments try to give effect to it and bring into existence the necessary machinery that has been envisaged in the Act in order to prescribe minimum wages for agricultural workers. Once he is able to achieve it, it will certainly redound to the credit of this Government, because for the first time in the history of this country, more than 60 million workers will come to be protected in the most essential manner.

श्री० बलवन्त सिंह मेहता : माननीय स्पीकर महोदय : मैं देशी राज्यों की ओर से श्रम-मंत्री जी को इस वर्ष के सुन्दर कार्य के लिये मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ जिससे देशमें प्रोडक्सन बढ़ा और श्रमिकों को राहत । लेकिन साथ ही मैं आपका ध्यान देशी राज्यों में मजदूरों की हालत की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ । देशी राज्यों में यहां से पूंजीपति इनकम-टैक्स और-सुपर-टैक्स आदि कई टैक्सों से बचने के इरादे से देशी राज्यों में चले जाते हैं जहां वह इन टैक्सों से बच सकें । इसके साथ ही उनको वहां कई तरह की रियायतें मिल जाती हैं लेकिन इसके बाद आप देखेंगे कि वहां मजदूरों की हालत इतनी खराब है कि कही नहीं जा सकती । अगर माननीय मंत्री साहब या इस भवन के सदस्य वहां आय, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि उनकी आंखों में आंसू आये बिना नहीं रह सकते ।

अजकल वहां के मजदूर कई तरह की मजदूती करते हैं । वहां पर कई तरह की खानें हैं जैसे जिल्क, माइका, इत्यादि और कई तरह की वहां कल-कारखाने हैं । जैसे सूगर मिल, टैक्सटाइल मिल और सब तरह की वहां मिलें चल रही हैं । लेकिन प्रायः सब जगह वहां के मजदूरों की हालत बहुत खराब है । वहां पर मजदूरों को चार आना, छः आना और आठ आना तक भी मजदूरी मिलती है । उन लोगों के लिये पानी पीने का भी वहां पर कोई खास इन्तजाम नहीं रहता है । वहां पर गन्दी इमारतें हैं और न वहां हवा जाने का ही ठीक तरह से प्रबन्ध है । साथ ही उनके लिए वहां पर रहने की ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि शायद ही जातकर भी इस तरह से रह सकते हैं । छोटी छोटी कोठरियां हैं और

उन में दस दस और बीस बीस आदमी रहते हैं। उनके रहने के लिए कोई भी उचित प्रबन्ध अभी तक नहीं किया गया है अब कि सारे देश में मजदूरों के रहने के लिए अच्छे प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं।

जब मजदूर लोग अपना संगठन करते हैं तो ये पूँजीपति लोग उनको संगठित नहीं होने देते। उनके संगठन को तोड़ने की कोशिश करते हैं और नये आदमी उन संगठनों में अपने फायदे को चलाने के लिए रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। ऐसी हालत में वहाँ पर मजदूर लोग अपना संगठन नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस तरह की दयनीय हालत इस समय देशी राज्यों में मजदूरों की है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक दश्री राज्यों में कम्युनिस्टों का होल्ड नहीं है मगर हाल में ही उनका प्रवेश होना शुरू हो गया है। अगर हम लोगों ने इस तरफ मजदूरों की दशा की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो कम्युनिस्ट वहाँ पर सब अपना होल्ड कर लेंगे। तो मैं श्रम-मन्त्री जी का ध्यान देशी राज्यों के मजदूरों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी से उनकी दयनीय हालत की तरफ ध्यान देकर सुधार करें।

दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि वहाँ पर मजदूरों के लिये कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था नहीं है। तो यह भी लेजिस्लेशन के द्वारा ठीक हो जाना चाहिये और जो भी लेजिस्लेशन हम लोग वहाँ पास करे वह सब वहाँ लागू होना चाहिये। वहाँ पर बाज वक्त कोई ट्रिब्यूनल का अवार्ड होता है तो उसकी भी कोई पूर्ति नहीं होती। साथ ही उनको बोनस के लिये बराबर झंझट रहता है। उनको कोई बोनस नहीं दिया जाता और वहाँ की मजदूरी भी बहुत कम है। इस प्रकार वहाँ कोई भी इस प्रकार के कानून लागू नहीं किये जा रहे हैं।

साथ ही एक और बात की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ खेतिहर मजदूरों की जो दशा है वह बहुत ही खराब है। वैसे उनके लिये कम से कम कोई न्यूनतम वेजेज, जिनको मिनिमम वेजेज कहते हैं, होनी चाहिये। उसके लिये भी लेजिस्लेशन हो जाना चाहिये जिससे उनको राहत मिले।

दूसरे वहाँ पर बहुत सी ऐसी जमीनें हैं कि जो रिबलेम की गयी हैं। वहाँ पर उन लोगों को प्रेफ़ेरेन्स दिया जाना चाहिये और उनको ऐसी जमीनों के लम्बे पट्टे दे दिये जाय जो बहुत असें से पड़त भूमी है। इसके साथ ही वहाँ स्त्री लेबर की दशा बहुत खराब है। इसके लिये मैं आपको एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कोई स्त्री डाइरेक्टर मुकरर कर दी जाय। सेक्स रेखा भी ऐसी प्राबलेम है कि जिसकी तरफ ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

[श्री बलवंत सिंह मेहता]

इससे कई प्रकार की खराबियां पैदा हो जाती हैं। सोसियल इन्श्योरेंस का जो फायदा है वह वहां पर नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके साथ ही वहां शिक्षा का भी प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। वहां छोटे छोटे बच्चों को काम पर लगाया जाता है। उन्हें कतई बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

(English translation of the above speech.)

Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta (United State of Rajasthan): Sir, on behalf of the States I wish to congratulate the honourable the Minister for Labour for the splendid work done during this year, resulting in increased production in the country and more comforts to the labour-class. But besides this I wish to draw your attention towards the condition of the labour-class in native states. Many capitalists migrate to the States from here in order to evade the Income-tax, Super-tax and other taxes. They migrate to the States so that they may escape these taxes. Besides this there they get certain types of concessions and then you would see that the condition of labour there is indescribably bad. If the honourable the Minister or the honourable Members of this House choose to come there I can say with confidence that they cannot help weeping.

These days the labourers there do different kinds of labour work. There are many kinds of mines like zinc, mica, etc. and many kinds of mills and factories are there like sugar mills, textile mills, and all kinds of mills are running there. But generally everywhere the condition of the labour-class is very bad. There the labourers get as. 8, as. 6 and as. 4 also as wages. There no special arrangements are even made for providing drinking water to them. The buildings there are dirty and no proper arrangements are made there for ventilation and ingress of fresh air. Moreover the housing condition of these labourers there is such that perhaps animals even could not live under those conditions. Small cells are given to these labourers and 10-20 people live in each cell. No proper arrangements for their housing have so far been made, although good arrangements are being made in other parts of the country for the housing of the labourers.

When the labourers organise themselves then these capitalists do not allow them to organise themselves. They try to break up their organisations and try to inject new persons in those organisations in order to meet their own ends. Under these circumstances the labourers there cannot organise themselves. Such a pitiable condition is of the labourers in the States today. I wish to submit that as yet the communists do not have any hold in the States but since quite recently their infiltration in the States has begun. If we did not pay attention towards this and the condition of the labourers there then the communists will have a complete hold there. So I wish to draw the attention of the honourable the Labour Minister towards the labourers in the native states so that paying due attention towards their pitiable condition their lot may be improved at the earliest.

The second thing towards which I wish to draw your attention is that for these labourers there are no rules and regulations. This also should be set right through legislation and whatever legislations we pass here should be enforced there. There if at any time a tribunal gives an award then the conditions thereof are not fulfilled. Moreover they always have a tussel for the bonus. They are not given any bonus and there the wages also are very scanty. In this way no rules and regulations are being applied there.

Besides this I wish to draw your attention towards one more thing. There the condition of the agricultural labourers is very bad. So some minimum wages should be fixed for them. A legislation for this also should be passed so that they may get some relief.

The second thing is that there are many such lands that have been re-claimed. There they should be given preference and they may be given long term leases of such lands that have been lying fallow since long. The condition of female labour is still bad. For that I wish to submit a suggestion namely that some lady director may be appointed. The sex ratio also is such a problem that demands necessary consideration. This creates many kinds of difficulties. The labourers there are not getting the benefits of Social Insurance. Along with this arrangements should also be made for education. There small children are employed. This should definitely be stopped.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I am sorry there is no time for other speakers. I will now request the Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram to reply. I believe he will take fifteen minutes.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: No Sir. More than that.

A brief note enumerating the current activities of my Ministry has been circulated among the Members and most of the points that have been raised by the various speakers have been covered in those notes, and I do not propose to repeat them.

The Labour policy of the Government has at various times come in for criticism from both employers and labour—sometimes as being pro-capitalist and sometimes as too prone to placate labour. I consider the existence of criticism from both sides on the balance equal in intensity, as proof of the impartial and progressive labour policy which Government have been trying to follow, namely, a policy based not on the exigencies of the moment but on a long-term consideration of the economy of the country.

Our industrialists, nurtured in the atmosphere of *laissez-faire* of the pre-war period and protected, though undoubtedly controlled and regulated during the war years, have, I am afraid, been somewhat slow to realize the prodigious strength of the mass labour movements witnessed in practically every country in the post-war world. Whatever the political label of a country, labour movements throughout the world have asserted themselves in a manner they have never done before. It is, therefore, up to all who seek to understand and influence society—and I say this particularly to industrialists who have so much to do with labour—to realize the implications of the new consciousness aroused in labour as a result of the sufferings of two world wars. Sheer necessity, if nothing else, should, and I am sure will, convert our hitherto critical employers into willing partners in a game that can hereafter be carried on only through co-operation and not coercion. I am glad to say that some employers have already adapted themselves to the changing circumstances of the times but that is not true of many. These "no-changers" are still on the defensive in the hope that they will eventually be able to meet what they consider the new menace in their own way. To them I say that they will live and learn but only at the cost of much harm to themselves.

To my anxious labour friends I would counsel patience. The present Government stands committed to the unalterable course of improving the lot of the common man by steady, but by no means too slow, methods. We propose to proceed as fast as circumstances permit. Those who criticize Government for not doing enough to labour forget what Government have been able to do during the last two years. The one measure that has done the largest good to labour is the Industrial Disputes Act which, with all its admitted defects, has not merely settled disputes but increased wages and improved the working conditions of labour. Government propose to bring a Bill before the House to amend that Act comprehensively so that it may serve the purpose better. The

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Employees' State Insurance Act has yet to be implemented, but when its full effects are felt, it will be found to be a measure of fundamental importance to the working class. That Act is limited in scope for the present, but it provides a firm foundation on which any powerful edifice can eventually be built. The Bonus and Provident Fund Schemes Act applicable to collieries extend legislative protection to two important benefits which hitherto had been held to be mere *ex-gratia* payments liable to be terminated at the will of the employer.

With experience, we should be able to extend these benefits to other industries. I do not wish to take up the time of the House with a narration of the provisions of the various other enactments passed during the last two years, but certain current developments deserve more than a passing mention. As honourable Members are aware, Government approved of a resolution last year accepting in principle the payment of fair wages to labour and the evolution of an equitable scheme of profit sharing. A scheme of profit sharing has been drawn up by a Committee set up for the purpose and will soon be finally examined by the Central Advisory Council of Labour. The question of fair wages is now receiving the attention of another Committee which is expected to submit its report within a month.

There have been criticisms that in spite of all that has been done for labour, labour has not implemented the Industrial Truce Resolution or responded to the call for greater production. I do not share this view. The total number of man-days lost in 1948 was 8 millions compared to 16.5 millions in 1947 and 12.7 millions in 1946. Out of the 8 millions, 1.6 millions were due to lockouts particularly in Bengal. If allowance is made for a further 1.9 millions caused by the continuance of the strike in the textile mills of Coimbatore in the early part of the year, i.e., before the Industrial Truce Resolution has had time to convince waverers, the statistics show a magnificent earnestness on the part of labour to respond to the call for greater production. I have tried to obtain corresponding figures for the U.K. and the U.S.A. While the number of man-days lost decreased in India by as much as 52 per cent since 1947, there was only a small decrease by 18 per cent in the U.K. and in the U.S.A. there was an increase by 8 per cent. Again, while the average duration of a strike was six days in India the corresponding figures for the U.K., U.S.A. and Canada were 4.6 days, 16.8 days and 22.8 days respectively. This shows that though we have had a number of lightning strikes, most of the strikes were settled promptly and only a few dragged on with any determined doggedness.

The return of better relations between employers and labour is reflected in the greatly increased production in 1948. The production of cotton yarn showed an increase of 9.7 per cent. over the 1947 figures and that of cotton cloth an increase of 18.6 per cent. Coal showed a slight decrease of less than one per cent. due wholly to transport difficulties. This is clear from the fact that the stocks at collieries mounted up to 2.2 million tons against a normal stock of 0.7 million tons. Steel production declined by 4.2 per cent. due to the breakdown of the machinery in the Steel Corporation of Bengal, but iron castings increased by 61.9 per cent. Salt production showed a welcome increase of 19.6 per cent. while sugar went up 8.1 per cent. It is in the electrical goods and chemical industries that the increases have been substantial, if not spectacular. The production of electric lamps increased by 20 per cent. and that of dry cells by 40 per cent. Electric motors and transformers showed increase of 58 per cent. and 248 per cent. Bicycles, however showed only a small increase of 8 per cent. The quantity of superphosphates manufactured increased from 5,000 tons to 21,400 tons. Sulphuric acid, caustic soda and plywood registered increase by 30 to 83 per cent. Those of us who look forward to the rapid development of the country cannot but feel greatly heartened by this

upward trend in the production and I must sincerely congratulate labour on the magnificent way they have responded to the call of the nation. I take this opportunity to congratulate employers as well. The real significance of this decrease in strikes and loss of man-days and of the increase in production can be appreciated only if we take into consideration the condition of the working class in this country, and the restrictions that were placed on them during the war time, along with the fact that there are political parties in the country which try to stir labour unrest in order to advance their own purposes. In spite of all these the working class has not wavered from its path as has been demonstrated by the employees of the Railways and Posts and Telegraphs and hence it deserves all the more to be congratulated.

There is a complaint which I have heard from time to time that the efficiency of labour has markedly deteriorated and that though production in terms of the total quantity might have gone up, the labour force employed and the wages bill paid have not been commensurate but disproportionately large. If this is true, it is indeed a very disquieting feature of recent labour developments, for it will then show that in the struggle for better terms and conditions of work, labour has forgotten its duty, *viz.*, the maintenance and improvement of its efficiency wherever possible. Where payment is by piece, the point to be examined is not whether the labour force has increased disproportionately but whether the wages bill has also risen disproportionately, for I know that in some industries at least, employees have generally been willing to share their work with others to reduce unemployment. The data available at present is not sufficient to lead to any definite conclusions and I propose to pursue the matter further.

With the growing deficit in our food requirements public opinion is focusing itself on the condition of the agricultural labour. It is being realised more and more that in order to make the country self-sufficient in food requirements it is necessary to improve the condition of the workers in the field. Complaints are made that so far Government has concentrated its attention on industrial labour and completely ignored the agricultural labour. This is largely correct. All our legislations and even administrative measure have been directed up till now towards the industrial workers.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides *inter alia* for the fixation, before the expiry of three years from the commencement of the Act, of minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in agriculture. Although a large majority of people depend upon agriculture, it is a highly unorganised industry. The factual data available is inadequate to enable provincial governments to fix minimum wages. It is therefore proposed to hold an enquiry into agricultural labour conditions, particularly as regards earnings, employment, consumption budget and indebtedness of agricultural labourers. Besides enabling the various Governments to fix minimum wages, the enquiry will provide the foundation on which future labour legislation in respect of agricultural labour will be built.

In the Directorate General of the Resettlement and Employment, the foundation of a national employment service has been laid. Though this organisation was established with the sole purpose of resettling the demobilised war personnel, its scope is being gradually widened to cover civilian population also. The training wing is producing thousands of technicians and skilled artisans who are so badly required for the industrial development of the country. We are gradually building up this organisation with our eye on planned economy so that we may be in a position to take up the work of man-power budgeting for the country.

Several points have been raised by my friends Mr. Nahu and Saksena and they have been effectively replied to by two other friends from this side. I want to make one thing clear, that the Government's attitude towards the representation of organisations of the workers in this country to various committees has been one of impartiality. We have been giving representation to those

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who are more representative or those who command majority of the workers in a particular industry and I challenge anybody to show that on any occasion we have been partial to any organisation in giving representation in any of our committee here or in the international organisation. If anybody says that we have given preference to any particular organisation I must say that he betrays colossal ignorance on his part. A specific mention has been made that on the Committee on Profit Sharing and Fair Wages no representation have been given to the All-India Trade Union Congress. I admit that there is no representation of the All-India Trade Union Congress on those Committees. The reason is this. In December 1947 we passed a Resolution here in Delhi on Industrial Truce. The representatives of employers and workers were parties to it. The representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress were a party to that Resolution. But when their representatives went away from the Conference they brazen-facedly refused to accept that Resolution. Do you wish Government to nominate a person who does not believe in that Resolution to work out the details for the implementation of that Resolution? That will be a foolish Government which will nominate such a person on that Committee. And that is why the All-India Trade Union Congress has not been given representation on those Committees. Any person who will bestow any thought to this question will agree with me that Mr. Sahu is committing a mistake in raising these questions or that he has been badly briefed by those who brought these things to his notice.

As regards representation to the International Labour Organisation or to the Committees of the I.L.O. it has been our persistent policy to give representation to those Central organisations which are the most representatives of the working class in this country. So long as the All-India Trade Union Congress was the most representative organisation we used to give representation to it. When the Indian National Trade Union Congress came into being and by its wise policy was able to command the confidence of the majority of the workers in this country Government has no alternative but to recognize this Central organisation and give representation to it.

The question has been raised that there has been a multiplicity of Central labour organisations in this country and my friend Mr. Sahu has been kind enough to blame the Government for it. I must say that he has not cared to read the working class movement in this country. The Indian National Trade Union Congress is not the first rival organisation that was formed, and one fine morning Mr. Sahu woke up and found it has been formed. Had he cared to read the working class movement in the country, he would have found that the Indian Federation of Labour was formed long before the Indian National Trade Union Congress came into existence and that too was a rival organisation to the All-India Trade Union Congress of which Mr. N. M. Joshi, the friend of Mr. Sahu, happened to be the life-blood or the father of trade union movement. Time there was when Mr. Joshi claimed that the All-India Trade Union Congress was a genuine trade union movement and when I told Mr. Joshi that he was mistaken he challenged my view and my opinion. But Mr. Joshi has come to realise that what he was trying to ignore was a hard reality, and today Mr. Joshi has had to resign from the All-India Trade Union Congress because he found that it was dominated by Communist elements and it was impossible for others to work with the Communists in the All-India Trade Union Congress. Today what has happened? That veteran trade unionist has been instrumental in forming the third Central organisation - the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. Afterwards he may find, as he found, though too late, in the case of the All-India Trade Union Congress, that this Hind Mazdoor Sabha is also dominated by a political party with which it may be impossible for any genuine trade unionist

to work. Time will show him that. But so far as Government is concerned our work becomes complicated no doubt when there is a multiplicity of Central organisations. But our attitude or policy in giving representations to these Central organisations is that we give representation to that organisation which is the most representative of the workers in the industry concerned. And we will pursue this policy.

The same accusation has been levelled by my friend Mr. Saksena that the Government encourages the Indian National Trade Union Congress. I have enunciated my policy or the attitude of the Government as regards the various Central organisations. But he is very sore about the U.P. Government. That is their local quarrel and the Provincial Assembly would have been the better forum for giving vent to his feelings or the grouse that he has against the U.P. Government. I do not hold any brief for the U.P. Government. But I may inform the House that anybody who has to deal with the difficult labour situation in the country at present will certainly see to it as to what organisation commands the confidence of the majority of the workers in a particular industry. If one organisation commands the confidence of the overwhelming majority of the workers and there is one rival Union in a small unit in that industry the question is whether it will be desirable or practical to give recognition to a small unit in that industry whereas the overwhelming majority of the workers in that industry are with another organisation. That is for the person on the spot to decide and the U.P. Government must have decided on these lines. I find nothing wrong in it.

Similarly as regards representation on the Works Committees that policy may be followed. If on a regional basis or an industry-wise basis one finds that 90 per cent of the workers are with one organisation and 10 per cent of the workers are in another organisation confined to one or two units of the industry, the question is whether in the interests of maintaining peace in that industry it is necessary to give recognition to the 10 per cent of workers or to the 90 per cent.

My honourable friend has drawn my attention to the delay in the scheme of decasualisation of dock workers. I am afraid my friend was too preoccupied in the U.P. affairs that he could not follow the trend in this House. Otherwise he would have found that I have already introduced an Amending Bill to give effect to the decasualisation schemes.

The condition of the workers in the Indian States has been worse than what it is in the Provinces. With the accession of a large number of States to our Union and with the integration of very many States in the Provinces I think we will try as soon as we can to bring the Labour Acts in those areas on par with those in the Provinces.

In regard to forced labour, as has been indicated in the notes that we have circulated, we have already appointed a special officer to study the various pieces of legislation regarding forced labour so that we may be in a position to undertake legislation if necessary or take such administrative action as may be called for to eliminate forced labour from the country.

Shri R. K. Sidhva (C.P. and Berar: General): What about the Committee that was promised to be appointed in this House?

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: After we receive the report of the special officer we will be in a position to decide whether the appointment of a Committee to go further into the question of forced labour is necessary or whether we have sufficient data furnished by the special officer to proceed straightaway to take legislative or administrative measures as the case may be.

Shri R. K. Sidha: The honourable Minister was not present then but the honourable the Minister of State made a statement that a Committee will be appointed, and not an officer.

The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have already stated that we have appointed a special officer who is studying the various things. On getting his report, if we find that a Committee is necessary, we will appoint it, but if we find that we have sufficient data before us to proceed straightaway there is no necessity to waste further time by appointing a Committee or a roving Commission.

Sir, I must say one word about strikes. I am myself a firm believer in the efficacy of negotiation, conciliation and adjudication. It is only when all these avenues of a peaceful settlement of a dispute have been exhausted that the last weapon in the armoury of the labour may be wielded—and that also only for economic reasons. A strike as a political weapon is doomed to failure and will be resisted with all the energy and resources at the disposal of the Government. The large majority of labour realises this and is prepared to be guided by saner counsels but there are groups here and there whose object is not betterment of labour's rights and privileges but exploitation of labour's difficulties and weaknesses for purely political purposes. To them, Government's declared policy of protection and encouragement of labour will bring no succour. No Government can tolerate activities calculated to challenge and overthrow its authority, even if they be advanced in the name of labour. Let labour be on its guard against the machinations of such unsocial elements whether within or without its ranks. It has always been my earnest endeavour to make the worker responsible and stand on his own. So long as he is not conscious of his rights and obligations, unscrupulous outsiders will try to exploit him for their own purposes and there would be no end to the exploitation of the working classes. Therefore, it is my policy to encourage workers to run their own organisations without any outsiders interfering in their affairs. As for some time to come they will require help from outsiders, genuine trade unions may be permitted to assist them and they may be members of the trade unions, but in as small a number as may be possible. I hope labour leaders, if they have the real interests of the working class at heart, would not only welcome the policy but will help in making it a success so that we may achieve our cherished objective, the co-operative commonwealth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: May I ask Mr. Sahu if he intends that I should put his cut motion to vote?

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण साह : जो प्रस्ताव मैं ने दिया है अगर अनुमति मिल जाय तो मैं उस को withdraw करना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

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

The cut motion was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,97,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1950, in respect of ‘Ministry of Labour’.”

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 25.—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Now we will proceed to the Demands relating to Transport.

I hope the House is agreeable to sit until we pass these Demands on Transport.

Honourable Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,91,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of the 'Ministry of Transport'."

DEMAND No. 58.—DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,68,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Delhi Transport Service'."

DEMAND No. 70.—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana (Madras: General): I have no intention to inflict any speech on a subject like this just at the fag end of the day. There are two points on which I would like to stress. It is said that we have freedom from foreign domination. We have got political freedom, we have got cultural freedom, but we are also trying to get commercial freedom. But when I look back to the history of the railways, I find these Railways are still being run on commercial lines. I am fully conscious that today we are discussing subjects other than Railways, but my intention in mentioning the Railways is that these Railways, when they were introduced, were introduced exclusively for the benefit of the commercial people of the British and therefore they had given certain special advantages to them. When we discuss all these matters, my mind goes back to the old age when the transport system of this country was being solved by our people. We had our own rickshas, we had our own bullock carts, we had our own boats. Those two things, the bullock carts and the roads, which were responsible for building up a very great civilisation, which were responsible for building up great empires and liquidating great empires, now they are completely being forgotten by the modern Government, by the *Swaraj* Government. In my young days, we used to travel by boats from place to place. In my own Province, the Madras Presidency, people used to go from one end to the other for education, for commercial purposes or for any enterprise that they wanted to undertake, in countryboats. The Railways have completely smashed the possibility of the countryboat industry and the waterways.

Sir, I was just trying to look into the pamphlet and literature that was given to us for study, to see whether there is any mention there of one of our transport industries, namely the countryboats, but I see there is absolutely no mention, no encouragement given to it. Sir, if we go to the Malabar, countryboats play a very great role in transport and if we go to Bengal they have got a very important part to play in transport. But now I see that in Malabar in South India as well as in many other parts of our country the countryboats are being completely neglected. Therefore, I want specially to draw the attention of the

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Transport Ministry to see that there is a proper co-ordination for all the transport facilities, namely the boat industry, the bullock-cart, the railways and the motor cars. There are interests who take charge of the Railways because the coal industry is there and coal is supplied to run the Railways. There are people who take a good deal of interest in the motor cars because there is a good deal of foreign capital and foreign petrol and other things to support the motor industry and therefore it is being taken care of. But there are no people to take care of this boat industry on account of which thousands and lakhs of people get their maintenance. This industry was used not only for transport but for many other purposes. Therefore, it should be taken care of by this Government after getting *Swaraj*. It may be argued that this boat industry or transport by village roads are completely provincial subjects. But I see that the Centre is taking interest in Provincial subjects also. Recently it was said that in the matter of roads, the Central Government are taking part by subscribing a certain amount to the roadways. They have also subscribed to many of the enterprises the Provincial Governments have started, from railway funds. In the same way certain moneys from the railway funds, either from the Reserve Fund or from the Depreciation Fund or from any other Fund which the Railways have got, may be set apart for the purpose of encouraging these boats. Even today we find that wherever possible the Railways are blocking the canal traffic. Just to mention one case, in Madras near about the Basin Bridge, there is a bridge which is used by the Railways and it was mentioned that the Provincial Government as well as the Central Government were anxious that this bridge should be so re-built that boats could also pass under it. But the Railway has been putting all kinds of obstacles in the way and nothing has been done so far. In the same way, there may be several bridges like that where previously the Railway Companies deliberately blocked the bridges and therefore it is up to the present Government to see that wherever possible the inland navigation system is encouraged and the boat industry of this country is encouraged.

Generally it is said that in democracy, numbers always count, but in this country numbers do not at all count as far as the rural population and the rural interests are concerned. It is said that in our country we have got nearly 87,15,500 bullock-carts and we are spending for the roads on which these bullock-carts go only Rs. 20 crores. It is said that we have got 1,44,634 motor-vehicles and for them we spend nearly Rs. 320 crores. It may be said that these motor cars and motor-vehicles are being used for the rapid transport of produce. But if we take into consideration the total tonnage that is covered by the bullock-carts, that will certainly be much larger. Therefore their number should be taken into consideration and whatever support and help that is possible ought to be given to the villager for the purpose of using his bullock-carts. Generally, it is said that we have absolutely no funds at our disposal, and that all the funds are being used for our national highways and our provincial highways and for other roads, and for the big bridges. That may be quite true. But it is quite possible for Government to have a bias for the village roads also, and pay sufficient attention to see that the villager also gets his roads to transport his village produce to the market places, and that the necessary finances and facilities are provided for that purpose. The other day it was said that there is a huge quantity of gram lying idle in Punjab whereas Punjab gram is not getting any kind of facility to go either to the market or to other provinces. Therefore it is rotting. Therefore, in that way inflation of the price of foodstuffs goes on and the foodstuff rot. If we encourage village people to form co-operative societies and give them all the facilities, it is quite possible that with the aid and subsidy that Government

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gives, they will be able to form own co-operative societies for starting their own small transport industries, whether through bullock-carts or any kind of improved vehicles. In this way they can also do a good deal.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (East Punjab: General): The difficulty about the gram in the Punjab was due to the provincial prohibition against moving the foodstuff.

Shri Moturi Satyanarayana: I am very glad to hear that it was only due to some barriers on a provincial basis that that gram could not be moved, and I take it that there is absolutely no bottle-neck in the transport. But there is also good deal of difficulty in moving produce from place to place, especially from villages away from the towns. If there is no such difficulty in the Punjab, I am very glad to know that. But in other provinces there is a great deal of difficulty. The village man cannot take his produce to the market place, mainly for the reason that there is no transport facility, and the Government are not in a position to give the necessary support for putting up proper roads. I am however, very glad to see that our Government is now removing the obstacles, by providing bridges over the big rivers and canals, such as the Godavari and several other big rivers. I would like to mention that there is a big river over which there is no bridge, and the absence of a bridge is causing a good deal of difficulty, I mean the Krishna river. It is one of the biggest rivers and would like very much to draw the attention of the Transport Ministry to see that the proposal to put a bridge over the Krishna also is given effect to as early as possible.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demand.

Shri Satia Chandra Samanta (West Bengal: General): Sir, the Ministry of Transport deals with Railway transport, Road transport, Inland waterways and Ports. In the short time at my disposal, I want to deal with some minor points. As regards railway transport, as a result of partition, we are seeing that Assam is disconnected from the Indian Union. Our Transport Ministry is not inactive in the matter and there is under contemplation a scheme for running a railway line from Assam to Munibari Ghat. It is under construction but it should be expedited. It is proposed to be a meter gauge line, and at the point where it reaches the Ganges—the Munihari Ghat, the wagons have to be brought to the other side. Therefore a wagon ferry should at once be constructed there to avoid unnecessary delay in transshipment. We all know that 500 million tons of Tea come to Calcutta port from Assam and a huge quantity of forest produce also reach the Indian Union. For these reasons the railway work which has been started should be expedited.

Another point in this connection which I want to mention is that wagon loads will be brought from Assam by a meter gauge line. But there is no meter gauge line from Munihari Ghat to Calcutta. So a meter gauge line should be constructed or a broad gauge line should be converted into a meter gauge for the purpose so that.....

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These remarks would be more appropriate during the Railway Debate, I think.

Shri Satia Chandra Samanta: I only draw the attention of the honourable Minister to this subject in order to expedite the matter.

As regards road transport, the Ministry is trying to nationalise bus services in the Centrally Administered Areas. In Delhi the bus-service has been nationalised. Provincial governments are also nationalising their bus services at the instance of the Centre. Recently in Bengal the bus-service in Calcutta has been taken over by the Provincial Government and the other day we read in the

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newspapers that in the half-yearly accounts, a fair amount has been earned by that business. So I hope our Ministry will encourage the nationalisation of all bus-services, especially in the cities in all the Provinces and States, and issue necessary directions on the matter.

Then, coming to inland waterways, though this is a provincial subject, when inter-provincial waterway services are considered which pass from one province to another, they come under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. If these inland waterways Services are expedited, we will be benefitted much and pressure on railway traffic will also lessen and communications as regards goods as well as passengers will be eased for the Indian Union.

Then come to ports. There are five major ports in India, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Vizagapatnam and Cochin. There are minor ports and harbours. We are hearing about the congestion at Bombay and to relieve that congestion, our Ministry is constructing a major port at Khandla. To expedite the matter, survey work from Khandla to Ahmedabad and Khandla to Delhi should be expedited. To avoid congestion at Bombay, not only Khandla port should be constructed from the Centre but also other minor ports, harbours, such as the Kathiawar ports and some harbours in South India should also be taken into consideration to convert them into major ports.

As regards the Port Trust Act, the Honourable Minister in the last Budget Session gave us a promise that the Port Trust Act will be amended to meet the necessity of our time. (Shri R. K. Sidha: "They have promised, but they have not got the amended Act.") That is not yet done. Perhaps the promise was given by the predecessor of the present Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I think honourable Members agreed to be in the House till 5-30 or 6 o'clock, but I find one member after another is leaving. As there is no quorum, I will have to close the debate.

(At this stage the bell was rung and quorum obtained.)

I do not want to make any aspersions, but I am exceedingly sorry that when an honourable member is speaking on a very important subject and when the Ministers are here, other members are going away. They should have said at 5 o'clock that they were not willing to continue, in which case, I could have adjourned the House to allow the Transport demand to take care of itself. It is not proper to the House itself. If it is the sense of the House, as soon as the honourable member who is now on his legs finishes his speech, I would call upon the Honourable Minister to reply. It does not seem to me to be right. It is an interesting debate and we are not only persons interested in it; there are persons outside and the world outside is very anxious to hear the many debates relating to this demand and I would request that honourable members will bear with patience and stay awhile.

Shri Satish Chandra Samanta: I was drawing the attention of the Honourable Minister to convert those minor ports and harbours into major ports. As regards Cochin, there is no Port Trust. I hope it will also come under the Port Trust. The Ministers entrust the work of the transport to a Central Board of Transport and its Standing Committee. As a member of the Standing Committee to the Ministry of Transport, I have come to know they are very active and they are doing their best. I hope they will try their utmost to expedite matters, to which I have referred. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras: General): I do not want to take much time of the House, but I want the creation of a non-lapsing fund for the National Highways just as the Road Fund. I request the Honourable Minister to consider the point that a National Highway fund be created, like the Central Road Fund, so that the construction of National Highways may go on without interruption.

The other point that I wish to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to is regarding the sales tax on Petrol. The Central Government is taxing petrol once and the different provinces are taxing petrol again from 2 to 4 annas. To avoid different taxes on petrol, I think an agreement must be negotiated between the Provinces and the Centre for an overall tax limit to Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon and each province will get 6 annas and the Centre will get 15 annas and the basis of the negotiations would be as in America the tax will be spent on roads except for Central share for the general revenue. The expenditure for National Highways is now made from general revenue every year. Now the grant for the maintenance of the National Highways is sanctioned under Civil Works and we have sanctioned two crores and eight lakhs nearly, but we do not know what amount will be sanctioned next year. So, unless we have a definite income for the National Highways system, the maintenance and progress of these highways will not be satisfactory. These are the two points that I wanted to bring to the notice of the Honourable Minister.

लाला अचिन्त राम: मैं एक दो बातें संक्षेप में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि पंजाब से कुछ भाई आये हैं, वह कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने जो यह रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट नेवनालाईज करने की बात की है, वह अच्छी है, लेकिन उनको मुसोबत में न डाला जाय, और उनको वक्त दिया जाय दो चार पांच साल का ताकि वह जबतक अपना कुछ इन्तजाम कर सकें। यह बात ठीक है कि जब आप ऐसी स्कीमों को लायें, तो पहले यह देख लेना जरूरी है कि आया इससे गवर्नमेन्ट को फायदा है या नहीं, और लोगों को फायदा पहुंचता है कि नहीं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने पांच बरस के लिये रोड डेवलपमेन्ट प्रोग्राम का फ़ैसला किया है और इसमें तीस करोड़ रुपया खर्च का भी फ़ैसला किया है। पंजाब से जो National Highways हैं उनमें से पहली देहली से लेकर अमृतसर तक है और दूसरी जालन्धर से काश्मीर तक। पारटीशन के बाद फ़ीरोजपुर और जालन्धर की हालत में बहुत अन्तर पड़ गया है। तिजारत के लिये आपस में सड़क की बहुत जरूरत है। दूसरी Highway देहली से फ़ाजिल्का तक है वह सड़क बहुत खराब रहती है, उसका ज़रा ख्याल रखें। देहली अम्बाला, कालका और शिमला सड़क पर बहुत से भाई गये होंगे, घबर पर बरसात के अन्दर बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है, वहां मेहरबानी करके सड़क ऊंची बनवाईये और पुल बनवायें। बिना बनवाये दिक्कत रफ़ा नहीं हो सकती।

इसके अलावा आपके डिपार्टमेन्ट में पेट्रोल की बहुत जरूरत है। हर आदमी पेट्रोल के लिये महसूस करता है कि इसमें बहुत करेशन है। हालांकि पेट्रोल की बन्दी है, लेकिन पेट्रोल आठ, दस रुपया गैलन के हिसाब से चोर बाजार में मिल सकता है इसका भी आप माकूल इन्तजाम करें।

[लाला अचिन्त राम]

तीसरी बात यह है कि बक्सर जब मैं सड़कों, जैसे ग्रैंड ट्रंक रोड पर जाता हूँ तो मुझे उन सड़कों का नाम अभी भी अंग्रेजी में लिखा मिलता है, और मैं ऐसा महसूस करने लगता हूँ कि मानों मैं इंग्लैंड में घूम रहा हूँ। मेहेरबानी कुर्रफ सड़कों का नाम अब हिन्दी में या तो लोकल भाषा में चेन्ज कर दीजिये।

आखिरी बात यह है कि देश में ६८ हजार के करीब सड़कें हैं इनके दोनों तरफ दरख्त लगायें तो approximately 1½ लाख के करीब लम्बी सड़क पर दरख्त लफ जावेंगे और देश की fuel की अवलम एक हद तक हल हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज भी बहुत अहम है और आप जरूर इसका ख्याल रखेंगे। बक्त थोड़ा है, इसलिये मैं और ज्यादा न कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Lala Achint Ram (East Punjab: General): I wish to say a few things briefly. The first thing is that some people have come from the Punjab who say that the Government's proposal to nationalize road transport is good but that they should not be involved in trouble, and that they should be allowed time—two, four or five years—so that they might, in the meantime, make some arrangements for themselves. It is right that before you introduce such schemes you must see whether or not the Government stand to gain thereby and also whether or not any benefit accrues to the public.

The other thing is that you have decided upon a five years' road development programme as also upon an expenditure of thirty crores of rupees in that connection. Among the National Highways in the Punjab we have first one from Delhi to Amritsar and the second from Jullundur to Kashmir. The condition of Ferozepore and Jullundur has been greatly affected by the partition. A road connecting the two is very much needed for the purposes of trade. Another highway is from Delhi to Fazilka. That road remains in a very rotten condition and some attention should be paid to it. Many of my brothers would have travelled by the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka-Simla road. A lot of trouble is experienced at the Ghaggar during the rainy season. The road level at that point should kindly be raised and a bridge constructed. Unless this is done the difficulty will not be over.

Besides, your department needs a lot of petrol. About petrol everybody feels that there is a great deal of corruption. Although petrol is a controlled commodity, it is available in the black-market at eight or ten rupees per gallon. This should also be effectively looked into.

The third thing is this that whenever I travel along roads such as the Grand Trunk Road, as I do frequently, I still find the names of the roads written in English so that I start having a feeling as if I am roaming about in England. Kindly change the road names now into Hindi or the local language.

Lastly there are about 68 thousand miles of road in the country. If trees were to be planted on both sides of it there would be trees planted along about one and a half lakh miles and the fuel problem of the country could thereby be solved to a certain extent. I feel this is also a very important matter and that you would surely keep it in view. Time is short and accordingly I would not say anything more and close.

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam (Minister of State for Railways and Transport): It is a matter of great regret to me that the House should not have an opportunity to discuss more fully the important problems connected with this Ministry. There are no less than eight important matters, some of which may not otherwise come under discussion in one way or another in the House. For instance there is the tourist traffic which we are organising on which I hoped to get the views of the House. There are also such matters as Railway Priority Organisation and Petrol rationing on which I would have liked to get the views of the House. I do not want to test the patience of the House, but it is my duty to touch briefly on some of the important points mentioned by the Members.

Sir, the honourable Member Mr. Satyanarayana touched a most important topic on which I would have liked to speak at length. I yield to none in this House in my anxiety for the proper development of village roads and also the inland water-traffic by means of country boats. The entire system of National Highways and the Nagpur Plan on which they are based was aimed at the promotion ultimately of the village roads, because on the village roads depends ultimately the traffic not only of the National Highways but also of the Railways. The more they are opened up the better it will be for the country. But the opening up of village roads has to be a provincial responsibility. In order to provide the Provincial Governments with funds for this purpose, the Central Government have taken over the entire responsibility of the National Highways which was originally met from the Provincial revenues. Therefore I suggest that honourable Members should bring pressure on their own provinces that the money released by the Central Government taking over the National Highways should be exclusively devoted to the development of village roads. Through the Road Fund also the Central Government are continuously bringing pressure on the Provincial Governments towards this objective. I confess that the Transport Ministry has not done much for the development of the inland water traffic. It is a Provincial subject. But even there I think we should do more. We propose to take a survey during the coming year of the possibilities of development in this respect. As soon as that survey is completed, we shall devise some kind of machinery for co-ordination of measures in this respect.

Sir, Mr. Samanta as well as Mr. Satyanarayana spoke about the nationalisation of road transport. So did my honourable friend Mr. Achint Ram. This again is essentially a Provincial subject, but the Railways are taking an active part in the nationalisation of road transport. They are providing capital. In fact they have offered to provide as much capital as the Provincial Governments will take and they are co-operating with the Provincial Governments in every respect. So far as the Centrally Administered Areas are concerned, the Delhi Transport Service is being run directly by the Transport Ministry. Three months ago I thought it was going to figure in the debates of this House as much as the topic of third-class passengers. But I believe during the last three months such improvement has been effected in the Delhi Transport Service that it has ceased to be an object of interest to honourable Members. (Honourable Members: No, no.) At any rate we shall see that by the time the next Budget comes up, this subject ceases to be an object of debate.

Sir, so far as the East Punjab roads are concerned, about which my honourable friend Lala Achint Ram mentioned, if the East Punjab Government raises this point we shall be very glad to consider whether any change or diversion of those highways are needed. In this matter the Central Government wants to have the full co-operation of the Provincial Governments. In fact without their co-operation, the Central Government will be utterly powerless. Therefore, if the Provincial Governments want any kind of change in this matter, provided it does not commit us to more expenditure than that to which we

[Shri K. Santhanam]

are already committed, we shall always be very glad to consider. In these and other matters the Transport Ministry will try to satisfy the demands of the Provinces as much as possible.

Lastly about major ports. The point was raised that we have not taken up the amendment of the Port Trust Act. I may inform the House that the Secretary of our Ministry has gone to America on an International Committee and we have charged him with the task of studying the Port Commission of Canada and also of other countries so that we may be able to have a new system which will be based on the latest models. As soon as he comes back, and after considering his report, we shall try to take up this question.

So far as petrol rationing is concerned, it is said there is some black-marketing. But I feel that of all the controls, petrol rationing has been almost fool-proof against corruption. It is only when people who have been legitimately and reasonably given petrol ration sell it to others, black-market operation is possible. This is something which cannot be prevented at all. Petrol is easy of control and the accounts which are kept show completely that there is hardly any corruption. I would like to remove rationing of petrol altogether. But our supplies are not yet adequate and our capacity to move the supplies from ports to the interior parts is not also adequate.

Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra (West Bengal: General): Can you at least liberalise the supply?

The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam: The supplies have been liberalised recently and we shall go on liberalising them as much as possible. It depends upon the total supply and our tank wagons. We lost a large number of tank wagons in Partition and we have been trying to make up the deficiency by ordering new wagons. Unfortunately during the recent Calcutta troubles which affected the Jessop Workshops the building of tank wagons has been delayed. Therefore we are unable to get better supplies to the interior areas. We are trying to distribute the supplies as equitably as possible. I hope the Transport Ministry has deserved well of the House. I thank the House for the way the members have dealt with the Transport Ministry.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,91,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,68,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Delhi Transport Service'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,00,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1950, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

The motion was adopted.

The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 19th March, 1949.