

Thursday  
31st March, 1949

# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

## Official Report

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OF THE  
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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

Thursday, 31st 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

#### ORAL ANSWERS

##### REORGANISATION OF C. P. W. D.

\*1521. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken to reorganize the Central Public Works Department?

(b) Has the Economy Committee examined the strength of the staff in the Public Works Department?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes. The steps taken to reorganize the C.P.W.D. include the following:

- (i) a planning circle has been formed to secure standardization and more efficient control over designs, estimates, specifications and rates;
- (ii) the Chief Architect's Branch has been reorganised by the augmentation of the architectural staff to obtain better work;
- (iii) A Class II Engineering Service (Civil and Electrical) has been constituted in place of the cadre of non-gazetted Sub-Divisional Officers, Temporary Engineers and Temporary Subordinates;
- (iv) With a view to improving the efficiency of the Department, departmental examinations were conducted for the Section Officers, who had no recognised engineering qualifications, to assess their suitability for permanent retention in the Department;
- (v) A Central Works Advisory Board has been set up to advise the Central P.W.D. in regard to the registration of contractors of classes I-A and I-B categories and award of contracts for large works.
- (vi) It has been proposed to set up a Chief Technical Examiner's and a Chief Surveyor of Works Organization but the proposals have been held in abeyance for the time being on account of the Economy Drive.

(b) Yes, but its report has not yet been received.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** Besides these measures which the Honourable Minister has stated, may I know in view of the large number of prosecutions of officials, high and low, in his Ministry whether he has also taken steps to make improvements in that direction, and if so of what nature?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** As regards this question if you permit me to answer it I will answer.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil: The fact is that all steps—that were possible have been taken to root out corruption. Prosecutions have been launched, disciplinary actions have been taken against several people. But that is all *post facto*. In order to prevent chances of corruption some methods have been devised. Some of them are maintenance of a list of approved contractors, insistence on the contracting firm to have qualified engineers; for the officers who are expected to sanction contracts a maximum limit has been fixed; a committee of three persons has been constituted to revise the whole matter and then make recommendations; and finally any contract for more than Rs. 5 lakhs must come to the Minister before it is finally sanctioned.

#### EXPENDITURE ON EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICES

\*1522. Dr. Mono Mohan Das: Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by Government on each of our Embassies and High Commissioner's offices in foreign countries during the year ending March, 1949?

Dr. B. V. Keshkar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): A statement showing the expenditure incurred on our Embassies and High Commissioner's offices in foreign countries inclusive of that incurred on foreign publicity during the year ending March, 1949 is placed on the table.

#### STATEMENT

*Showing the approximate expenditure on the Embassies, Legations, Offices of the High Commissioners and Deputy High Commissioners and the Liaison Mission at Tokyo during the year 1948-49.*

	Rs.
Indian Embassy, Washington . . . . .	22,86,800
Indian Embassy, Moscow . . . . .	8,41,300
Indian Embassy, Paris . . . . .	4,16,600
Indian Embassy, China . . . . .	6,80,900
Indian Embassy, Brussels . . . . .	2,98,900
Indian Embassy, Egypt . . . . .	7,23,000
Indian Embassy, Iran . . . . .	6,52,100
Indian Embassy, Nepal . . . . .	2,13,200
Indian Embassy, Afghanistan . . . . .	4,54,400
Indian Embassy, Brazil . . . . .	4,37,900
Indian Embassy Turkey . . . . .	6,74,100
Indian Embassy, Prague . . . . .	1,95,100
Indian Embassy, Italy . . . . .	1,20,600
Indian Embassy, Rangoon . . . . .	4,38,900
Legation Berne . . . . .	4,93,700
Legation, Bangkok . . . . .	2,47,000
Legation, Stockholm . . . . .	1,31,400
High Commissioner, London . . . . .	45,40,000
High Commissioner, Ottawa (Canada) . . . . .	4,12,100
High Commissioner, Canberra (Australia) . . . . .	2,12,600
High Commissioner, Colombo . . . . .	2,08,500
High Commissioner, Karachi . . . . .	5,38,100
High Commissioner, Johannesburg (S. Africa) . . . . .	1,34,200
Deputy High Commissioner, Lahore . . . . .	2,93,300
Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca . . . . .	1,42,800
Liaison Mission, Tokyo . . . . .	3,26,600

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know whether there is any possibility in the near future of our High Commissioners being replaced by Ambassadors?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** That depends entirely on the future constitutional set-up and the relationship existing between India and England and various Dominion Governments. This matter was discussed at the last Dominion Conference. There is no bar to their being called Ambassadors even now. But after some discussion so far as we were concerned we said that we were perfectly agreeable to either term—we attach as much importance to each. Finally we decided to retain the present designation. But the status of the High Commissioners was raised to that of Ambassadors. So they are Ambassadors in everything except that their name is High Commissioner.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** Regarding the Cultural Attaches of the Embassies may I know what are the subjects in which they are expected to have a special knowledge?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am afraid the honourable member is arguing.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that the expenditure of our Embassies is much less than the expenditure of the Embassies of other important countries of the world like U.S.A., Russia and Great Britain?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** That is a fact.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that certain of our Embassies are in great difficulties on account of the high cost of living in the countries they are because we are not able to provide them with sufficient funds?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a fact that many of our Ambassadors and our staff in the Embassies in countries, especially those suffering on account of inflation, find themselves in great difficulty on account of the high cost of living.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Deputy Minister will kindly state in which of the Embassies the expenditure is highest compared with the others?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Amongst Embassies Washington is the highest.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** What was the total amount of expenditure?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** A little more than Rs. 22 lakhs.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** In England what is the expenditure?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** A little more than Rs. 45 lakhs.

**Shri H. E. Guruv Reddy:** Is any sumptuary allowance allowed to any of the Embassies?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** There is a sumptuary or entertainment allowance not to the Embassy but to the Ambassador; it is a normal thing in all Embassies all over the world.

**Shri H. E. Guruv Reddy:** Is it subject to audit?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** All the expenditure of the Embassy—and not merely sumptuary allowance—is subject to audit.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** I understood the Deputy Minister as saying that the highest figure was America which is Rs. 22 lakhs whereas he gave the figure of Rs. 45 lakhs for England.

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** My honourable friend asked the highest figure for Embassies and that is why I said Washington. The High Commissioner's office in London is not considered an Embassy.

**Beth Govind Das:** May I know whether Government propose to do something with respect to the difficulties of our Embassies abroad as far as their expenses are concerned?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** It is a difficult problem. In view of the present economic condition we are not able to provide, as we would like, our Embassies with all the facilities that are necessary. But within our means and as far as possible we will try to improve the conditions and facilities for them.

**Shri Elswanath Das:** If that is the picture of the difficulties of our Embassies in some of the countries as has been stated by the Deputy Minister may I know why subsequently so many Embassies have been started without ensuring necessary finance?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The opening of an Embassy is not always dependent on a question of finance. In certain places we have to open an Embassy or a Legation because we have to keep up our relations with different countries of the world. Whatever our difficulties there are circumstances in which we are forced to open a mission.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOUR

\*1523. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the investigations on the employment of child labour in India is complete and if so, what are the findings?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** The honourable member is referred to my answer to his question No. 600, dated the 30th August, 1948. Reference was made to the Provincial Governments and Local Administrations to ascertain the incidence of child labour below the prescribed age limit in the various industries. From replies so far received, it is observed that children below the prescribed age are still being employed in the following industrial occupations:

(1) Carpet Weaving, (2) Soap industry, (3) Leather tanning industry, (4) Bidi Making, (5) Mica cutting and splitting, (6) Carpet Weaving, (7) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving, (8) Manufacture of Matches, explosives and fire works, (9) Wool-cleaning, (10) Printing Press and book binding work, (11) Thread Ball industry, (12) Metal button industry, (13) Ceramic industry, (14) Rubber industry, (15) Mineral Oil industry, (16) Cement industry and (17) Silk industry.

Further information will be laid on the table of the House when all replies are received.

#### FINDINGS OF INDIAN MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS COMMITTEE

\*1524. **Shri V. C. Kesava Rao:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state what are the findings of the Indian Merchant Marine Officers Committee?

(b) What steps have been taken to implement these recommendations?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) and (b). I have already made available to the House copies of the five Interim Reports of the Merchant Navy Training Committee which they have submitted so far. I also place on the table of the House a statement summarising the recommendations made by the Committee in these reports and the action which Government have taken on them. The main recommendations of the Committee are as follows:

(1) Establishment of a post-sea Nautical and Engineering College to provide advanced technical instruction to candidates preparing for the Merchant Navy professional examinations. Government have already set up this College and it started functioning from the 1st October, 1948.

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

(2) Revision of the system of training on the *Dufferin* by the adoption of a new curriculum prescribing higher standard of training, raising the pre-admission qualification to Matriculation and age limits to 15 to 17 years and the reservation of the *Dufferin* only for the training of executive cadets, when the existing batch of engineer cadets, leave the ship. All these recommendations have been accepted and implemented.

(3) Adoption of a new system of training for marine engineers under which boys possessing the Intermediate Science qualification and between 16 and 19 years of age are to be placed in approved Marine Engineering Workshops for three years training and then trained for one year in a residential Marine Engineering College to be built in Calcutta. These recommendations have also been fully accepted and are in the process of implementation. The first batch of boys under the revised scheme will be placed in workshops in July 1949 for three years' training. Preliminary steps for the establishment of the College in Calcutta have also been taken in hand. The college will commence functioning in July 1952.

(4) Placing of some suitable young men between 16 and 18 years of age and possessing at least the Matriculation qualification on board ships without pre-sea training on the *Dufferin* with a view to meeting the immediate shortage. Government have accepted this but have as an improvement decided to give even these boys intensive pre-sea training for three months at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay. The first batch of thirty-one boys completes its training to-day and arrangements have been made to have them placed on board ships for further training. Selections are being made for the second batch, which will commence its training on the 18th April, 1949.

## STATEMENT

*Recommendations of the Merchant Navy Training Committee and Action taken by Government.*

Recommendations 1	Action taken 2
<i>First Interim Report submitted on the 20th December 1947.</i>	
1. Government should establish a post-sea Nautical and Engineering College, to impart advanced pre-examination technical instruction to candidates preparing for the Merchant Navy Professional Examinations	Government have fully implemented this recommendation and have set up such a college with effect from the 1st October 1948.
2. A large number of boys should be apprenticed on foreign-going ships directly i.e., without pre-sea training on the <i>Dufferin</i> or in any other establishment.	Ninety boys will be placed on ships for such training, but as a measure of improvement Government have decided to give even these boys intensive pre-sea training for three months at the Nautical and Engineering College.
<i>Second Interim Report submitted on the 6th February 1948.</i>	
1. Furnished details regarding the requirements of the engineering section of the Nautical and Engineering College and urged its establishment at an early date.	As mentioned above, the college has already been established by Government.
2. Recommended that about 300 boys should be placed directly on ships.	Number 300 was found on examination to be on the high side having regard to the actual need of the merchant navy and also to the accommodation available on boardships for the apprentices. Hence it was decided to place only 90 boys.

5. Recommended as a short term measure, the establishment of a pre-sea training establishment in addition to the *Dufferin* in one of the old R. I. N. training establishments.

*Third Interim Report submitted in April, 1948.*

Recommended the establishment of a Merchant Navy Training Board in India to co-ordinate the activities of the various training institutions and to review their work from time to time.

Every endeavour was made to obtain an establishment from the R. I. N. and in fact the matter was taken up even at the Ministerial level. It was however, found that the R. I. N. were themselves in urgent need of more establishments and they could not lend us any.

The Merchant Navy Training Committee is considering this matter further and their final recommendation is awaited. It is understood that the Committee will examine in this behalf Capt. Hamilton, the Captain Superintendent of the Nautical and Engineering College who was formerly a member of the United Kingdom Merchant Navy Training Board.

*Fourth Interim Report submitted on the 22nd June 1948.*

1. The *Dufferin* should in future train only executive Officers.

Accepted by Government and implemented.

2. Academic qualifications for entry to the *Dufferin* should be raised to the Matriculation Examination.

Accepted and implemented.

3. Age limits should be raised from 18 years 6 months—16 years to 16—17 years.

Accepted and implemented.

4. The *Dufferin* should concentrate on vocational training and only such academic subjects should be taught as have a direct bearing on the Merchant Navy Profession.

Accepted. A revised curriculum has accordingly been drawn up.

5. Period of training should be reduced from three years to two.

Accepted and implemented.

6. Number of boys for training in the Executive branch should be raised from 25 to 80 after the existing engineering boys have gone out of the *Dufferin*.

Accepted.

7. For engineering training boys between the ages of 16 and 19 years and possessing the Intermediate Science qualification should be accepted in future.

Accepted.

8. 80 such boys should be trained in approved marine engineering workshops in Calcutta and Bombay for three years in the first instance.

Accepted. The first batch of boys under this scheme will join the workshops in June this year.

9. While the boys are in workshops their practical training should follow a common curriculum and should be thoroughly supervised by qualified technical officers. They should also be given theoretical instruction in the evenings at appropriate institutions.

Accepted. A common curriculum is being drawn up. For theoretical instruction in the evenings arrangements have been made with the Victoria Jubilee Institute in Bombay and Bengal Engineering College at Sibpore in Calcutta. After the Marine Engineering College has been established in Calcutta, it will impart theoretical instruction in the evenings and arrangements with the Sibpore College will come to an end.

*Fifth Interim Report submitted on the 18th August 1948.*

1. Gave full details about the requirements of a Marine Engineering College.

Accepted in principle by Commerce and Finance Ministers.

2. Recommended the appointment of a Director of Marine Engineering training to improve and supervise arrangements for the practical training of boys in workshops and to undertake the work in connection with the establishment of the Marine Engineering College.

Accepted. The Director of Marine Engineering Training College has already been appointed.

## HOUSES BUILT FOR REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

\*1295. **Sri Jai Kuldhar Chhabra:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state the number of houses built in the Province of Delhi, East Punjab, Bengal and other parts of the Indian Union for displaced persons?

(b) Is the number of houses sufficient for those displaced persons from Pakistan and if not, what steps are Government going to take to accommodate them permanently?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) It is hoped that the existing houses, the houses already constructed, those under construction and proposed to be constructed by Government and allottees of plots, together with the houses vacated by Muslim evacuees will meet the requirements of displaced persons from Pakistan.

## STATEMENT

*Showing number of Houses built or likely to be built for Displaced Persons.*

<i>Provinces.</i>	
Assam.	Nil.
United Provinces	5,000 houses are likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year. This is a part of the scheme of constructing 33,000 houses in all. This plan will provide housing accommodation for 2 lakhs displaced persons. 51 houses have been built. 297 houses are more to be built.
Bihar.	Nil.
Orissa.	Nil.
West Bengal.	Nil.
Madras.	Nil.
Bombay.	It has been decided to build a township for displaced persons at the site of the existing Kalyan Camp. All preliminary details regarding acquisition of lands, preparation of master plan and layouts etc., have been taken in hand. The township will provide housing accommodation to about one lakh of displaced persons. Government has decided to develop colonies of refugees at the existing Chembur and Mulund Camps by reconditioning the barracks into family tenements and constructing new houses. These colonies will accommodate 20,000 displaced persons. It is proposed to build a refugee colony at Dapodi near Poona. The colony will provide accommodation to 6,000 to 7,000 refugees. It is proposed to convert the existing South Deolali and Jawahar Camps into a township for displaced persons with a view to accommodate about 80,000 displaced persons. A scheme to construct a model village at Wadej near Ahmedabad to house 6,000 Harijan refugees is also under consideration.
C. P. and Berar.	Nil.
East Punjab.	4,000 houses have been built, 3,000 houses sites out of 6,600 close to existing towns have already been sold to displaced persons. Further proposals to set up new towns of 40,000 each near Faridabad, Bahadurgarh and Sonapat and a refugee township of 1,50,000 at the site of new Capital of East Punjab are under consideration 15 smaller colonies suitable for lower middle and labour classes in the neighbourhood of important commercial and industrial centres are proposed to be built.
Delhi.	3,000 houses have already been constructed and 1,000 more houses are being built for allotment to displaced persons. Apart from these 5,500 plots are being allotted to those who can construct their own houses.
Ajmer.	Information is being collected.
Madhyachharet	No houses built as yet. Scheme formulated for 2 townships near Indore and Gwalior.
Gwalior.	1 near Gwalior for 6,000 houses.
Saurashtra.	10,000 new houses are proposed to be constructed.
Rajkot.	Construction already started at Rajkot.
Jaipur.	No houses have been built as yet. 2,000 pucca houses are being built. Two new townships to accommodate 30,000 persons each are proposed to be built at Banganer, and Sewai Madhupur.
Bikaner.	No houses have been built so far.
Mateya.	300 houses have been built. It is proposed to construct 850 houses at Bhanpur and 450 in Awar.
Vindhya Pradesh.	Nil.
Uttar Pradesh.	Nil.
Baroda.	Kutha blocks containing about 405 rooms with G. C. I. sheets and tiles roofing have been constructed in Haeri and near Outram line camps in the Baroda city 100 rooms at Navsari and equal number at Rillimoda and SA



Jodhpur.	Nil.
Jaisalmer.	Nil.
Bilaspur.	Nil.
Kutch.	Nil.
Udaipur	120 houses have been built, 300 houses are under construction.
Himachal Pra- deah, Simla.	Nil.
Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	Nil.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the number of houses built in West Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** The number for West Bengal is nil.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Has any house been built in Bengal or Assam for East Bengal refugees?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has said it is nil.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** What is the number of houses that have been built and completed in Delhi Province?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** It is 3,000.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Do I understand from the Honourable Minister that all these houses have been completed, or are they under construction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** They have been completed and others are under construction.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** May I ask why no house has been built in Bengal for rehabilitating the refugees who have come from East Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Because the schemes for building houses had not been received earlier now they have been received and approved and loans have been sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 5 crores.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that only those people got the houses which were constructed who could give the highest bid and had the ready cash money with them?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Where, in Delhi?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** All over East Punjab.

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In regard to East Punjab it is not the highest bid. It is the highest bid in regard to the first instalment. For instance, if the price was Rs. 10,000 whoever paid the first instalment was allotted the house.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that the first instalment was in almost every case Rs. 10,000?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I would require notice.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** In view of the fact that the Honourable Minister, on a previous occasion, gave figures of East Bengal refugees who have gone to Assam, Bihar and other Provinces, has the Government any scheme to take up with those Governments the question of arranging housing for those refugees?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** In fact in Bihar some houses have already been built and others are proposed to be built. In regard to Assam we have not yet received any schemes but I hope they will be coming shortly.

**Shri Ram Chandra Upadhyaya:** What is the reason for not building a single house in the Matsya Union?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Because many of the houses left by the evacuees were available for lodging the displaced persons.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaliha:** What is the number of houses going to be built under the scheme in Bengal?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I could not give you the number.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Have the Government any scheme for Assam and the adjacent States of Tripura, Coeh-Bihar and Mayurbhanj?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** I have already informed the House that so far as Assam is concerned, we have not received any schemes—I hope they will be coming shortly.

**Sardar Bhoopinder Singh Man:** Has the Government any proposal with it to provide housing for those poor people who could not bid at the auction?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri G. S. Guha:** Has any scheme been received from the Tripura State regarding refugees who have gone from Eastern Pakistan to that State?

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saksena:** So far no scheme has been received.

#### APPEALS PENDING BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

\*1526. **Shri B. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state the total number of civil and criminal cases pending before the Privy Council as on 15th August, 1947?

(b) How many have been disposed of since that date and how many are still pending disposal?

(c) Have any new civil or criminal appeals been filed in the Privy Council after 15th August, 1947 and if so, how many?

**The Honourable Dr. B. E. Ambedkar:** (a) The total number of civil and criminal appeals pending before the Privy Council on the 15th August, 1947 was 153.

(b) Sixty-seven appeals have been disposed of since that date. The number of appeals awaiting disposal is 140.

(c) Yes; 52 appeals were filed before the Privy Council after the 15th August, 1947.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether it is the intention of the Privy Council to send two Lords from London to India to dispose of all these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. E. Ambedkar:** I have no such communication of the intentions of the Privy Council.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** Is it a fact that the Registrar of the Privy Council has commissioned an Indian advocate, under instructions from the Lord Chancellor, to explore the possibility of disposing of these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. E. Ambedkar:** I have no such knowledge.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister make inquiries about this matter?

**The Honourable Dr. B. E. Ambedkar:** I think it is quite unnecessary to make an inquiry.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are there any Privy Councillors in India today?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I believe there are one or two.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** How many will form a Bench if the cases are to be disposed of?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is going into details.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know whether these 52 new appeals that were filed after 15th August 1947 were filed before or after an Act was passed here?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** They must have been filed before the Act was passed.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Because they were filed only a short time before the Act was passed, are any attempts made to get them transferred to the Federal Court?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I do not think it is possible to get them transferred.

**Pandit Thakar Das Bhargava:** With reference to part (c) of the answer, may I know how many of them were criminal appeals?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I am afraid I have no information. If my honourable friend is particular about it he will have to give notice.

**Srimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether there is any classification made in regard to pending appeals? That is, appeals which are quite ready for disposal and those which are just admitted.

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I am afraid I have no information.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I know from the Honourable Minister how long, in the ordinary course, these appeals will take to be disposed of by the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** It is quite impossible for me to say. It depends on each appeal. Some appeals may take a very short time, some, as my honourable friend knows, have taken years together.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any Civil Court in India at present from which appeal lies exclusively to the Privy Council?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I do not think there is any.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is not the Judicial Commissioner's Court Ajmer, one such?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Yes.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is the Government prepared to end this anomaly?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** I think this anomaly will be ended very soon.

**Srimati G. Durgabai:** May I know whether Government is taking any steps to invest the Federal Court with criminal jurisdiction also?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** That is a matter which will be considered in another place.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know what time will the Government take to withdraw the vesting of final jurisdiction in the Privy Council of a foreign Country?

**The Honourable Dr. B. B. Ambedkar:** That depends upon the decisions in another place.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Mr. V. R. Bengali an Indian Solicitor practising in London, has been entrusted by the Privy Council to dispose of these cases?

**The Honourable Dr. B. B. Ambedkar:** I have no information on the point at all

#### INDIA'S REPRESENTATION ON INTERNATIONAL COURT

\*1527. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state whether there is any case on behalf of India pending before the International Court and whether any one represents India in that court?

**The Honourable Dr. B. B. Ambedkar:** No case on behalf of India is pending before the International Court of Justice. There is no Indian in the Court nor is India represented therein by any non-Indian. A Judge of the Court does not represent the country to which he belongs.

#### RESULT OF POSTAL AND RAILWAY EMPLOYEES STRIKE BALLOT

\*1528. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Labour be pleased to state the result of the strike ballots taken by the Postal and Railway employees in January, 1949?

(b) What arrangements are made by the respective Unions to see that free and independent ballot is taken?

(c) Do Government take any steps to verify that ballot is held in secret and without any force or pressure?

(d) Have Government received any representation anonymous or otherwise from some union employees that during the recent ballot free voting was not permitted?

(e) If so, what action have Government taken in this connection?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** (a) I lay on the table a statement giving such information about the strike ballots by the Postal and Railway employees as is available. Government cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the figures in this statement.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No. Government are not concerned with ballot arrangements.

(d) Two representations have been received.—one from the E. I. Railway and the other from the O.T. Railway unions.

(e) No action has been taken since the Railway Administrations are not associated with any form of voting nor are they expected to provide facilities for free voting.

**STATEMENT**  
*Result of strike ballots taken by the Railway and Postal Employees in January 1949.*

Name of Railways (1)	Number of Employees (2)	Name of Union (3)	Strength of Union (4)	Total votes cast. (5)	Total votes in favour of strike. (6)
<b>I. Railway Employees—</b>					
1. Assam Railways . . . . .	31,164	(1) Assam Railway Labour Association.	12,364	9,550	9,459
		(2) Assam Rail-Road Workers Union.	15,769	(No information). Do.	12,556
2. Bengal Nagpur Railway . . . . .	96,871	(3) Assam Railway Employees Association.	3,000		..
		Information not available.	26,200	24,316	23,732
3. B. B. & C. I. Railways . . . . .	76,957	(1) B. B. & C. I. Railwayman's Union Association.	15,027	12,312	12,185
		(2) B. B. & C. I. Railways Employees Association.	12,068	9,556	9,209
4. East Indian Railways . . . . .	2,07,000	(1) E. I. R. Employees Union, (No information). Lucknow.		7,725	7,672
		(2) E. I. R. Workmen, Kanpur.	Do.	1,842	1,320
		(3) E. I. R. Employees Union . . . . .	Do.	2,355	2,331
		(4) E. I. Rail-Road Workers Union . . . . .	Do.	39,101	39,085
		(5) (Employees not attached to Unions.)	Do.	6,253	5,231
		(6) E. I. Rail-Road Workers Union.	Do.	116,073	15,943
		(7) Railway Press Workers Union H. O. Press . . . . .	Do.	321	318
		Howrah Press . . . . .	Do.	603	602
		Lucknow Press . . . . .	Do.	..	..
5. East Punjab Railways . . . . .	48,800	E. P. R. Workers Union, Delhi . . . . .	Do.	8,317	8,221

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6. G. I. P. Railways . . . . .	1,57,594	No information	..	..	..
7. M. & S. M. Railways . . . . .	59,712	(Information not available)	..	27,242	38,331
8. O. T. Railways . . . . .	71,520	I. O. T. Railwaymen's Union . . . . .	8,617	(Figures not available).	20,322
9. S. I. Railways . . . . .	31,534	(1) S. I. R. Labour Union, Golden Rock.	22,618	20,369	8,365
		(2) S. I. R. Workers Union, Golden Rock.	10,283	8,697	147
		(3) S. I. R. Employees Association.	610	341	(No information).
		(4) S. I. R. Loco. Transportation Association.	1,306	(No information).	646
10. Railway Clearing Accounts Office . . . . .	11,933	..	795	761	971
		(Employees not attached to union)	(No information).	1,213	
II—Postal Employees—					
	152,217	Union of P. & T. Workers	(Latest membership figures not available).	33,156	28,577
	(on 31.3.49).		Do.		95 per cent of the members (27,457)
	68,420	All India Postman and Lower Grade Staff Union.			
	(on 31.3.49).				

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated in reply to (c) that Government are not interested. When Government are interested in the sense that these ballots are taken against Government industrial concerns, may I know whether they intend to verify if these votings were correct or not?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No, Sir.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know the reasons?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** No useful purpose is going to be served by that.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** But will Government be satisfied that these ballots were genuine?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is an argument.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** I want to know why, when the ballot is taken against the Government itself, Government do not propose to take any action to see whether the ballot was a free voting?

**The Honourable Shri Jagjivan Ram:** Sir, May I explain? Whether the result of the ballot is in favour of a strike or against a strike is the real point, and if the ballot is in favour of strike Government will be prepared to face the strike or meet the situation in any possible way. So, it is not necessary to bother about the ballot.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** Sir, it is not question of facing or not facing the result of the ballot. What I wanted to know is this, Sir, whether the Government will take at that stage any steps to see that there is free voting.

**Mr. Speaker:** At present, it is all problematical. Next question.

#### INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD

\*1529. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) when Government propose to terminate the contracts of the European officers of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board; and

(b) why the Secretariat of the board is attached to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** (a) I would invite the attention of the honourable member to what I stated in this behalf during the debate on the Bill for the setting up of a Central Tea Board. The question is being examined in the light of those considerations.

(b) under the statute governing its constitution, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board is free to make such arrangements for handling its secretarial work as it considers appropriate, and this arrangement presumably was considered by it to be most suitable.

#### TELEPHONIC CONNECTION BETWEEN DELHI AND KATHMANDU

\*1530. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether there is any telephonic connection between Delhi and Kathmandu?

(b) Is there any proposal to establish such communication?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** (a) There is no telephonic connection between Delhi and Kathmandu.

(b) No.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Is there any proposal to have any telephonic connection between Delhi and Kathmandu?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Not for the moment.

## SOIL CONSERVATION EXPEDITION TO NEPAL

\*1531. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether any soil conservation expedition, organized by the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Government of India, went to Nepal in the year 1948 to study the land utilization methods in the Kosi catchment area in connection with the proposed dam across the Kosi at Barababshetra?

(b) Who were the members of the above-mentioned expedition?

(c) How much cost had the Government of India to incur over this expedition?

(d) Has any report been submitted by it?

(e) Do Government propose to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Shri J. Banerji, I.F.S., Project Officer, Soil Conservation and Afforestation.

(ii) Shri Gajai Singh, Surveyor.

(iii) Shri S. K. Choudhri, Meteorologist.

(iv) Shri M. L. Banerji, Botanist.

(v) Shri C. L. Puri, Medical Officer.

(vi) Shri K. C. Vora, Supervisor.

(c) Rs. 19,210.

(d) Yes.

(e) Since the report relates to a foreign State it cannot be made public without the consent of that State.

## LEGISLATION TO STOP APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

\*1532. **Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Law be pleased to state whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news dated Ottawa, January, 28, published in the *Statesman*, dated 30th January, 1949 that a Bill has been introduced, by Mr. Stuart Garson, Canadian Minister of Justice, in the Canadian Parliament to abolish preferring of appeals to the Privy Council in London?

(b) Is similar legislation also contemplated by the Government of India?

(c) If the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, when is such legislation likely to be brought before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative)?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** (a) The Government have seen the report.

(b) and (c): The Government have no intention of bringing forward similar legislation before the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), but the honourable member is doubtless aware of the provision suggested in para. (3) of Article 308 of the Draft Constitution which will be considered in due course by this Assembly in its constitution-making capacity.

## CLOSING OF PAKISTAN BURMA BORDER

\*1533. **Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Pakistan have closed the Pakistan-Burma border and if so, the reasons therefor;

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



(b) whether Government have considered the need for closing the Indo-Burma border;

(c) whether Government are in constant touch with the border tribal peoples; and

(d) whether their relations with these peoples are quite satisfactory?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): (a) Yes, the frontier is said to have been closed in order to stop Communist infiltration into East Pakistan.

(b) No, because there have been no developments necessitating the consideration of this question.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

\*1534. **Shri H. V. Kamath**: (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state whether it is the policy of Government to construct clerks' quarters away from the Secretariat in such places as Timarpur, Factory and Lodi Roads?

(b) What is the difficulty in constructing new houses in the vacant space nearabout Rouse Avenue, Hardinge Avenue and Talkatora road?

(c) Are Government aware that poor-paid subordinates should be given quarters as near to the offices as possible considering their economic condition, and the conveyance problem in Delhi?

(d) What has happened to the proposal to construct multi-storied buildings in New Delhi for Government servants?

(e) When will the work be taken up and how long will it take to complete it?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: (a) For want of suitable open land near the Secretariat, clerks' quarters have necessarily to be constructed in those places, where land is available.

(b) There are no vacant spaces in Rouse Avenue, Hardinge Avenue or Talkatora Road, which are either allotted for some purpose or occupied already by temporary hutments.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Two storeyed flats for officers and two-storeyed quarters for clerks and peons are already under construction. The attention of the honourable member, is in this connection, invited to the statement placed on the table of the House in answer to part (b) of starred question No. 112 answered on the 3rd February 1949.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: May I know whether any transport facilities are given to these clerks while attending duty in view of the distance of the residence?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: If the honourable member means some cycle allowance or merely provision of bus allowance.....

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: I mean the provision of a bus allowance.

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: I would require notice for that question.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Is there any cycle allowance or conveyance allowance given for these clerks who come to office?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil**: As I said, Sir, I cannot answer this question off-hand, but generally speaking when the clerk or the employee

has to live at a distance of more than 5 miles from the place where he has to work; some sort of allowance is granted.

**Mr. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that when subordinate officials are transferred to Delhi, they find it absolutely impossible to find any accommodation and it takes more than two years for the Government to provide them with any kind of accommodation?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** Government is quite conscious of that.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether Government have recently stopped the allowances of a wife because the husband is also employed in the Service? Is it correct, Sir?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** I require notice for that question.

#### INDIAN MILITARY MISSION IN BERLIN

\*1535. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state for how long Government propose to continue the Indian Military Mission in Berlin?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** The Indian Military Mission will continue to look after Indian interests in Germany as long as Military occupation lasts during which period normal diplomatic relations are not possible.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Indian Military Mission in Berlin was originally appointed more or less as a liaison between the Allied Military Governments and the Indian Prisoners-of-War?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Are there any Indian Prisoners-of-War left in Berlin today, Sir?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I do not think so.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does this Indian Military Mission, Sir, have direct access to all the four zones of Germany?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Our Military Mission is in contact with all the four zones, that means, the powers that control the four zones.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** During the last few months, Sir, of the cold war between the East and the West over Berlin, did the Indian Military Mission have access to the Russian zone as well directly, and not through the British zone?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I have no information in regard to that.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Could the information be supplied by the Honourable the Prime Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** There is no information on the point he says.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** What are our interests in Germany which the Mission is looking after?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** The interests are various. First of all, it is the duty of the Mission to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals and at the beginning the Mission's main work was to try to liberate the Indian Prisoners-of-war and other Indians who were held as prisoners during wartime and there are various commercial interests involved. India had a fairly good trade with Germany before the war.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** What is the number of Indians among the Civil population in Germany?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I would require notice.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What is the strength of this Military Mission in Germany? How many people are engaged in it?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am sorry I have not got the exact figure before me. If the honourable member means by "strength" the number of persons employed in the office of the Mission, I would find out, if the honourable member is interested.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Till the break-up of the Four-Power Commandatura in Berlin, did the Indian Military Mission have cordial relations with all the four zones?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, Sir.

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** What is the expenditure incurred by this Indian Military Mission?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I would require notice. I think it is given in the other statement which I have laid on the table of the House.

**COMMISSIONER GENERAL FOR COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN EUROPE**

\*1636. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the emoluments, functions and powers of the Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** The emoluments of the Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic affairs, which have been fixed on the basis of those admissible to a Class I Ambassador, are as follows:

(a) Pay. Rs. 3,500/- p.m.

(b) Free furnished accommodation.

(c) Free heating of residence in winter. He also receives a representation allowance of Rs. 3,500/- p.m.

2. His functions and powers are:

(a) Participation in trade negotiations on behalf of the Government of India.

(b) Direction, inspection and co-ordination of the work of Commercial Establishments of Indian Missions and preparation of annual and periodical reports on commercial, trade and economic activities.

(c) Organising Trade representatives' offices in territories where such offices have not yet been set up and training officers selected to man these posts.

(d) Scrutiny of annual reports submitted by Commercial Officers.

(e) Reparation work.

(f) Such other matters relating to trade, commerce and industry as might be entrusted to him by the Government of India.

3. Whereas, the Head of the Mission remains in administrative charge of all commercial Officers under him, the Commissioner General exercises general powers of direction and superintendence over such officers with respect to matters pertaining to commerce and trade. The Commissioner General's sphere of activities extends to the whole of Europe excluding the United Kingdom and Eire.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are there any Commissioner Generals for Commercial and Economic Affairs in India?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Not that I know of.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know how many such commissioners have we sent to foreign countries?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** This is the only appointment of its kind.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** How many foreign Commissioners have we sent outside?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** There is only one.

**Shri B. Das:** Has any interim report been received from the Commissioner General, and will it be available to this House?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Reports are now and again being received by the Ministry of Commerce, but I do not know whether they will be of such general interest as to deserve to be placed on the table of the House. I am prepared to allow my honourable friend an opportunity of looking into any reports, in which he may be interested.

**Shri K. Hanumanthalya:** Is this a temporary office or a permanent one?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** It is an entirely temporary arrangement.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Does the Purchasing Mission stationed in London work under this gentleman or under the High Commissioner?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** No; it has nothing to do with the Commissioner General.

**Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao:** What is the number of officers whose work this officer co-ordinates in Europe?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** I am afraid I am not in a position to give the number straightaway. But, I can give my honourable friend the names of the countries where there is no trade representative on behalf of the Government of India, and the affairs of which countries will be directly looked after by this officer: Soviet Russia, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Italy and Belgium. In other countries on the Continent we have our representatives.

**Shri R. K. Sidhya:** The Honourable Minister stated that the report will be available to Mr. B. Das if he so desires. May I know whether it would be available to him alone or to any honourable member who wants?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** To any member that is interested.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Which is the headquarters of this officer?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** At present, Paris.

**Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** Is there any planned coordination or work between this Commissioner and the various delegations that are sent from India from time to time?

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy:** Yes, with the delegations that go to those countries with which he is concerned.

PREVENTION OF DETERIORATION OF RIVER BED ON ACCOUNT OF THE IRRIGATION PLAN OF DAMODAR VALLEY PROJECT

\*1537. **Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of Works, Mines and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan of work regarding the five main purposes of the Damodar Valley Projects has been finally decided upon or admits of modifications in course of progress of the work;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism that the plan of irrigation by utilising the river water would be a serious detriment to the natural scouring of the lower portion of the river and that recourse to other methods of irrigation such as tube-well irrigation would avert the above contingency and save a few crores of rupees by the avoidance of many constructions;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to safeguard the deterioration of the river bed as indicated in the above criticism and due consideration has been given to the factors stated above; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, whether Government propose to have the position examined?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** (a) The general plan of the project has been adopted. It, however, admits of adjustments and modifications as may be found necessary.

(b) Yes.

(c) No deterioration of the river is expected but adequate safeguards will be devised if necessary.

(d) Does not arise.

**Shri Basanta Kumar Das:** Is the D.V.C. the final authority in this matter or has any power been reserved to the Government?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** The D.V.C. is an autonomous body except in the matter of policy in which the Government has reserved a sphere for itself.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** What are the safeguards proposed to be adopted to prevent the filling up of the river bed?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as this aspect is concerned, it is believed that no such thing will happen. For the present, a considerable part of the river bed is dry. When the scheme is completed, there will be a perennial flow and instead of the river getting silted as suggested, it will definitely improve.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** The Damodar River carries a large quantity of sand. Where will that sand come to rest?

**The Honourable Shri N. V. Gadgil:** So far as that aspect is concerned experts have devised means and those means will be put into execution.

#### INDIANS MAROONED IN TOUNGOO DISTRICT, BURMA

**1536. Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on or about the second week of March, 1949, 500 Indians were marooned in Toungoo District, Central-Burma?

(b) If so, what is their condition and what arrangements have been made for their safe evacuation from the danger zone?

(c) What is the total number affected and are there any more Indians in the fighting area in Burma?

(d) What is the Indian population in Rangoon?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar (Deputy Minister of External Affairs):** (a) Toungoo is reported to have fallen to Karens and Communists soon after the commencement of the present insurrection in Burma. The Indian population of about 500 in Toungoo consists mainly of persons who have settled down there more or less permanently.

(b) No demand for evacuation was made to our Embassy in Rangoon by these Indians. As there is serious trouble in most of the areas outside Rangoon, there is little possibility of evacuating people from Toungoo or elsewhere as the journey is likely to be extremely hazardous. The railways are not working and the roads are infested by dacoits.

(c) Accurate figures are not available. Over a lakh of Indians are believed to be living in areas where the insurrection has spread.

(d) The Indian population in Rangoon is estimated to be about two lakhs.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that no information has been received from these Indians for evacuation. May I know whether it is a fact that recently one contractor of the Burma Government, Mr. Panna Lal saw his way to Calcutta and stated that these people had been marooned in Toungoo and wanted arrangements for evacuation? Has the attention of the Government been drawn to this?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the statement of the contractor about whom my honourable friend has mentioned. But, the Embassy in Rangoon has received up till now no request for help from the Indians in Toungoo.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** What is the distance between Toungoo and Rangoon? What communications are there, railways or buses?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I am not aware of the present state of communications in any part of Burma. I think the communications in all areas outside Rangoon are at present completely at a standstill.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister stated that the Embassy has not received any communication from Toungoo. Is it not due to the break-down of the communications? May I know whether this is a fact? What is the reason?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of inference both for the honourable member and the Minister.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether the Honourable Minister is satisfied that the communications are there and these Indians do not desire to come out?

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether some undesirables from Burma have infiltrated into the Manipur State and Lushai Hills in India and what steps the Government have taken in this direction?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** As far as the Government is aware, no undesirables have been infiltrating. Stray persons, very few in number have come over to Manipur. The Government is keeping a strict watch on all persons who enter the frontier of India.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** Has not the Assam Government informed the Government of India that such infiltration is taking place in the Lushai Hills from Burma?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** I just stated that stray persons from Burma have come over. But infiltration, if my honourable friend means on a large scale, it has not taken place, and it is not taking place.

**Srijut Kuladhar Ghosh:** Is it a fact that two persons were arrested on the Stilwell Road leading to Margherita?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Yes.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** May we know the latest position in Rangoon with regard to the revolt that is going on?

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** It is a matter of public interest, Sir. Part (d) of the question is, what is the Indian population in Rangoon. With regard to this, it arises.

**Mr. Speaker:** It does not arise.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** May I know what is the total number of Indians who have left the shores of Burma and come to India after the mutiny broke out?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** About 4,000 Indians have come back to India up till now.

**Dr. Mado Mohan Das:** Have they been rehabilitated?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Every effort is made to help them; there is no question of rehabilitation.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** In view of the situation that is developing in Burma, will the Government take sufficient steps so that there may not be a repetition of 1942, trekking of millions of Indians by the overland route?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** Government is aware of the situation and every step is being taken so that a mass exodus and infiltration may not take place.

**Mr. K. T. M. Ahmed Ibrahim:** May I know whether any adequate steps have been taken for the protection of the lives and property of the Indians stranded in Burma in the fighting area?

**Dr. B. V. Keskar:** My honourable friend is aware that it is extremely difficult for the Embassy in Rangoon to take steps to defend the lives of Indians in various parts of Burma, when the Burmese Government is fighting. There are many areas which are completely cut off, about which not only we, but the Burmese Government itself has no definite information.

#### FUEL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

\*1539. **Shri B. L. Malviya:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution and scope of the Fuel Research Institute;

(b) the result of researches carried on so far there;

(c) the industries which are likely to be benefited, and how;

(d) the costs incurred in the establishment of the Institute and the annual recurring expenditure; and

(e) how many such institutes Government propose to establish in the country and how long it will take?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** (a) to (e): A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

*Constitution, Scope etc. of the Fuel Research Institute under the Council of Scientific Research*

1. The Fuel Research Institute has been established under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is in charge of a Director who is under the administrative control of the Principal Executive Officer of the Council, viz., the Director, Scientific and Industrial Research.

2. The Fuel Research Institute will cover all aspects of research both fundamental and applied on solid liquid and gaseous fuels. For the present, until the Institute is fully equipped, this work will be confined to a large extent to solid fuels and coal in particular. The Institute will have an intelligence information service and will advise the Railways and industry regarding the economical use of coal in all its aspects. Work under way includes the physical and chemical survey of Indian coals, pilot plant work on the desulphurisation of Indian coals, low temperature carbonisation of coal, coal blending and coking research, spectroscopic investigation of combustion, X-ray study of coal and investigations on producer gas. Plans are ready to instal a Simon Carves pilot scale experimental oven and enquiries are being made for the installation of an experimental scale coal washing plant at the Institute.

3. The result of research carried out so far apply to the blending of coals for coking and the washability of Indian coals. If the processes worked out by the Fuel Research Institute on the washing of Indian coals and the blending of coals for coking purposes are adopted, the coking coal resources of India will be expanded considerably. The universal adoption of the washing and blending of coals on a large scale and the use of coking coal only for carbonisation and not for steam raising will expand the metallurgical resources of the country tremendously.

4. The industries which will benefit by the working of the Fuel Research Institute are the coal mining industry, metallurgical industries especially the iron and steel industry, the Railways and in general all industries which use coal as fuel. The benefits which will accrue will be economy in the use of coal. The mining industry will be benefited because wasteful methods of mining will be replaced by scientific ones. The physical and chemical survey of coal which has been undertaken will result in the utilisation of a particular type of coal for the purpose in which it will give the best result.

5. The estimated cost of the Institute for the construction of the Laboratory building and ancillary services as well as equipment for the Institute will be Rs. 29.25 lakhs and the recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs per annum. The Raja of Jharia has gifted 100 acres of land at Dhanbad for the Institute.

6. It is not proposed to establish further fuel research institutes in the country. On the recommendation of the Coal Fields Committee the Government of India have however agreed to set up regional coal survey stations in Jharia, Central Provinces, Bokharo-Ramgarh Karanpura (B.K.R.), Raniganj and Assam. The Jharia Station will be located in the Fuel Research Institute building and has already commenced work. The Rewa State have promised a gift of the Sagra Estate in Rewa for a coal survey station. For the Central Provinces coal field station, the C. P. Government are willing to provide a building and land. It is anticipated that the Assam Government will provide building and land for the coal survey station to be located in Assam. It is expected that the regional coal survey stations will all be completed within the next two years.

#### COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS' CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN LONDON

\*1539-A. **Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a P.T.I.—Reuter report, dated 9th March, 1949 from London to the effect that a Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is likely to be held in London next month;

(b) if so, whether India has been invited to participate in the Conference; and

(c) what the objects of the proposed conference are.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I have already given an answer to this question in the Statement I made in Parliament on the 29th March afternoon. The honourable member as well as other members also asked some supplementary questions in regard to another connected matter a few days ago to which I gave appropriate answers. I have nothing further to add at present to the replies I have already given, and would draw the honourable member's attention to that statement and the answers to the supplementaries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** The British Prime Minister stated in the House of Commons the other day that some confidential proposals have been sent to the various Dominion Governments concerned. Without trespassing the bounds of confidence or secrecy could the Honourable the Prime Minister give us an indication as to whether those proposals refer to any issue outside purely constitutional matters?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** No. I can assure the honourable member that they do not refer to any other matter. Secondly it is hardly correct to call them proposals. They are just talks—in the nature of exploratory talks. Anyhow there is no reference to any other matter than the one to which I referred in my statement day before yesterday.



**Shri H. V. Kamath:** By the term 'Constitutional matters' which the Prime Minister has told us, will be the agenda for this Conference, am I to understand that those matters will embrace not merely the name and the facade but also the pattern and structure and the content of this at present politically, economically and racially heterogeneous body miscalled the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Sir, I do not know if that eloquent question requires an answer.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the Prime Minister propose to insist at this Conference that the future Constitutional set-up of this Commonwealth shall and must fit into the ideas and ideals of democratic liberty and racial equality which have animated us during all these years?

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member is making suggestions.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** May I know if it is only the relationship of various Dominions with U.K. that will be the subject of discussions there or the mutual relations between the Dominions e.g. between Africa and ourselves?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** To some extent, both.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the discussion of Constitutional matters envisage the discussion also of the ways and means of maintaining and defending the constitutional structure of the Commonwealth?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I think that in brief what the honourable member means is whether there will be any kind of military commitment or not?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Yes, that among other ways and means.

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot say exactly what or whether a particular suggestion might or might not be made but so far as I am aware, this question does not arise.

**Sriamathy Annie Mascarene:** I want to know whether it was a speech (Mr. Kamath's) or question?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is for you to decide, Sir.

Is the Prime Minister in a position to assure the House that under the guise of defending the Commonwealth or in the name of preserving the stability and security of the Commonwealth India will not be committed in any manner to maintenance of the *status quo* in Malaya for instance and in other parts of the Commonwealth either in the Atlantic or in the Pacific?

**The Honourable Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The policy of India in these matters as I have repeatedly declared in this House is that there is no question of our changing our policy or our committing ourselves to any kind of military adventure or to helping in the retention of the state of affairs which is against that policy.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, may I know . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** No more questions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, the question hour is not yet over.

**Mr. Speaker:** In that way, he will say there are 15 minutes more. No more questions.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In that case, Sir, may I request you to arrange with the Leader of the House if possible for a debate on this matter before the Session comes to a close. I would have wished a debate to take place after the Conference is over but we will not be in session then. Therefore I would request you to arrange if possible for at least a two-hour debate to take place.

**Mr. Speaker:** As I have already stated, more than once, all such suggestions should have been discussed before instead of being raised directly in the House. If the honourable member wishes to raise the point, he may see me later. Then we will consider and decide.

## UNSTARRED QUESTION AND ANSWER

## EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND HOUSES CONSTRUCTED FOR THEM

**125. Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Will the Honourable Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

- (i) the total amount of money spent over the displaced persons up-till now;
- (ii) the number of houses constructed for them;
- (iii) the cost of their construction;
- (iv) the places where they have been constructed;
- (v) the total number of displaced persons living in the Indian Union; and
- (vi) the total amount of money likely to be spent over the refugees in the year 1949-50

**The Honourable Shri Mohan Lal Saxena:** (i) to (vi). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

## STATEMENT

(i) The total amount of money spent on Relief and Rehabilitation of displaced persons so far reported is Re. 25 crores, 97 lakhs and 85 thousand.

(ii) to (iv)	Refugee Quota		Number of houses or plots	Amount Sanctioned
	Delhi—	2.5 Lakhs		
				Re. in lakhs.
1. New Delhi Northern Extn.			2,351 houses constructed	124.27
2. Shadipur			3,349 plots	130.63
3. Nizamuddin jn.			230 plots	7.98
4. Nizamuddin Extension			351 plots	...
5. Malkaganj			249 plots	5.56
6. Jangpura			665 plots	...
7. Kingsway camp			293 houses constructed	...
8. Harijau Quarters			500 houses (268 constructed and 232 under construction)	4.72
9. Houses in Shadipur (Double storeyed)			101 houses (Under construction)	16.72
10. Kalkaji Township for 50,000 refugees.			....	124.60
11. Sheikh Serai. for 10,000 refugees			....	102.94

Provincial Schemes—		Houses.	Rs.
1. Ajmer	20,000	2,000	50,00,000
2. C. P.	3,00,000	9,836	2,02,00,000
3. Jaipur	1,00,000	2,500	1,00,00,000
4. Jodhpur	20,000	1,000	26,00,000
5. Madhyabharat	2,00,000	4,000	5,00,000
6. Matsya	1,00,000	1,400	45,00,000
7. Rajasthan	1,00,000	3,650	30,00,000
8. United Provinces	4,00,000	21,050	3,00,00,000
9. Bombay	5,00,000	4,000	45,00,000
10. East Punjab States Union	13,00,000	10,000	4,00,000
11. East Punjab		10,600	7,00,00,000

## Schemes not Received

	Rs.
1. Bikazer	0.05 Lakhs.
2. Assam	2.5 Lakhs.
3. Orissa	0.25 Lakhs.
4. Saurashtra	1.00 Lakhs.
5. Vindhya Pradesh.	0.5 Lakhs.
6. Bihar	0.85 Lakhs.

(v) The honourable member is referred to the reply given by me to Starred Question No. 40 by Shri Bishwanath Das on the 3rd February, 1949.

(vi) Rs. 33 Crores 18 Lakhs and 17 thousands.

Thursday  
31st March, 1949

# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART II—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

## Official Report

Volume III, 1949

(19th March, 1949 to 5th April, 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)**

*Thursday, 31st 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.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

*(See Part I)*

**11-30 A. M.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**AUTHENTICATED SCHEDULE OF AUTHORISED EXPENDITURE FOR 1949-50—  
OTHER THAN RAILWAYS**

The Honourable Dr. John Matthai (Minister of Finance): Sir, I lay on the table in pursuance of section 35 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted, an authenticated schedule of authorised expenditure for the year 1949-50 in respect of expenditure other than Railways.

In pursuance of the provisions of subsection (1) of Section 35 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947, I, Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, do hereby authenticate by my signature the following schedule of expenditure from the revenues of the Dominion for the year 1949-50:

**SCHEDULE**

<i>Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates</i>	<i>Amount (in thousands of rupees)</i>		
	<i>Voted</i>	<i>Charged</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>A.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE.</b>			
1. Customs	1,46,74	..	1,46,74
2. Central Excise Duties	3,45,78	..	3,45,78
3. Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax	1,87,06	..	1,87,06
4. Opium	1,04,77	..	1,04,77
5. Provincial Excise.	3,30	..	3,30
6. Stamps	1,06,21	2,86	1,00,07
7. Forest	35,10	..	35,10
8. Irrigation (including Working Expenses), Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works met from Revenue	12,15	91	13,06
9. Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expence)	27,66,49	96,08	28,62,57
10. Cabinet	12,55	7,87	20,42
11. Constituent Assembly	8,00	..	8,00
12. Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative)	20,53	..	20,53
13. Ministry of Home Affairs	54,97	..	54,97
14. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	98,67	..	98,67
15. Ministry of Law	8,24	..	8,24
16. Ministry of Education	33,76	..	33,76
17. Ministry of Agriculture	24,91	..	24,91
18. Ministry of Health	7,62	..	7,62

(2135)

Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	Amount (in thousands of rupees)		
	Voted	Charged	Total
A.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE.— <i>contd.</i>			
19. Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations . . . . .	51,17	..	51,17
20. Ministry of Finance . . . . .	94,50	..	94,50
21. Ministry of Commerce . . . . .	60,72	..	60,72
22. Ministry of Labour . . . . .	23,97	..	23,97
23. Ministry of Works, Mines and Power . . . . .	12,05	..	12,05
24. Ministry of Communications. . . . .	6,09	..	6,09
25. Ministry of Transport . . . . .	36,91	..	36,91
26. Ministry of Food . . . . .	46,29	..	46,29
27. Ministry of States . . . . .	10,39	..	10,39
28. Ministry of Defence . . . . .	35,82	..	35,82
29. Ministry of Industry and Supply . . . . .	23,57	..	23,57
30. Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation . . . . .	10,00	..	10,00
31. Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc., on account of the administration of Agency Subjects and management of Treasuries . . . . .	18,73	..	18,73
32. Audit . . . . .	2,33,95	81	2,34,76
33. Administration of Justice . . . . .	3,83	6,88	10,71
34. Jails and Convict Settlements . . . . .	2	..	2
35. Police . . . . .	30,64	..	30,64
36. Ports and Pilotage . . . . .	42,73	..	42,73
37. Lighthouses and Lightships . . . . .	9,32	..	9,32
38. Ecclesiastical . . . . .	18	..	18
39. Tribal Areas . . . . .	1,04,00	..	1,04,00
40. External Affairs . . . . .	2,59,40	..	2,59,40
41. Survey of India . . . . .	69,86	..	69,86
42. Botanical Survey. . . . .	1,63	..	1,63
43. Zoological Survey . . . . .	3,56	..	3,56
44. Geological Survey . . . . .	36,65	..	36,65
45. Mines . . . . .	15,38	..	15,38
46. Archaeology . . . . .	28,71	..	28,71
47. Meteorology . . . . .	64,97	..	64,97
48. Department of Scientific Research . . . . .	85,92	..	85,92
49. Other Scientific Departments . . . . .	1,81,40	..	1,81,40
50. Education . . . . .	93,41	..	93,41
51. Medical Services . . . . .	29,59	..	29,59
52. Public Health . . . . .	69,05	..	69,05
53. Agriculture . . . . .	88,83	..	88,83
54. Civil Veterinary Services . . . . .	26,66	..	26,66
55. Industries and Supplies . . . . .	3,91,95	..	3,91,95
56. Salt. . . . .	1,29,50	2,40	1,31,90
57. Overseas Communication Service . . . . .	76,42	2,50	78,92
58. Delhi Transport Service . . . . .	63,08	1,52	64,60
59. Telephone Factory . . . . .	6,60	1,91	8,51
60. Aviation . . . . .	2,53,00	..	2,53,00
61. Broadcasting . . . . .	1,82,32	..	1,82,32
62. Commercial Intelligence and Statistics . . . . .	59,65	..	59,65
63. Census . . . . .	7,00	..	7,00

Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	Amount (in thousands of rupees)		
	Voted	Charged	Total
<b>A.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE—contd.</b>			
64. Joint-Stock Companies	4,57	..	4,57
65. Indian Dairy Department	8,17	..	8,17
66. Miscellaneous Departments	1,69,37	..	1,69,37
67. Currency	92,22	2,20	94,42
68. Mint	1,28,47	..	1,28,47
69. Civil Works	4,95,30	16,16	5,11,46
70. Central Road Fund	2,20,00	..	2,20,00
71. Territorial and Political Pensions	22,72	..	22,72
72. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,40,46	4,88	2,45,34
73. Stationery and Printing	1,88,84	..	1,88,84
74. Miscellaneous	35,71,23	18	36,71,38
75. Expenditure on Refugees	9,85,17	..	9,85,17
76. Defence Services-Effective-Army	1,32,64,38	..	1,32,64,38
77. Defence Services-Effective-Royal Indian Navy	8,64,17	..	8,64,17
78. Defence Services-Effective-Royal Indian Air Force	13,69,41	..	13,69,41
79. Defence Services Non-Effective charges	13,41,31	2	13,41,33
80. Grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments	2,25,00	70,00	2,95,00
81. Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments	62	..	62
82. Resettlement and Development	3,55,95	..	3,55,95
83. Civil Defence	1,74	..	1,74
84. Pre-Partition Payments	10,00,00	..	10,00,00
85. Delhi	1,85,73	43	1,86,16
86. Ajmer-Merwara	65,71	34	66,05
87. Panth Piploda	30	..	30
88. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,08,21	40	1,08,61
89. Relations with Indian States	51,29	..	51,29
Charged—Interest on Debt and other obligations and Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	..	39,29,34	39,29,34
Staff, Household and Allowances of the Governor General	..	17,85	17,85
Federal Public Service Commission	..	15,94	15,94
<b>B.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL</b>			
90. Capital Outlay on Forests	34,95	..	34,95
91. Capital Outlay on the India Security Press	28,82	..	28,82
92. Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Tele- graphs (Not met from Revenue)	4,13,41	..	4,13,41
93. Indian Posts and Telegraphs—Stores Suspense (Not met from Revenue)	1	..	1
94. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	13,14,62	..	13,14,62
95. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	2,92,00	..	2,92,00
96. Capital Outlay on Broadcasting	96,00	..	96,00
97. Capital Outlay on Currency	4,16	..	4,16
98. Capital Outlay on Mints	87,95	..	87,95
99. Delhi Capital Outlay	1,50,50	29	1,50,79
100. Capital Outlay on Civil works	4,06,18	..	4,06,18

Service, Administration or Area to which Demand relates	Amount (in thousands of rupees)		
	Voted	Charged	Total
<b>B.—EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL—contd.</b>			
101. Commuted Value of Pensions	28	..	28
102. Payments to Retrenched Personnel	1	..	1
103. Defence Capital Outlay	3,20,00	..	3,20,00
104. Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading	7,89,60	..	7,89,60
105. Capital Outlay on Development	33,41,56	..	33,41,56
106. Payments to Government of Pakistan for unique Institutions	92,02	..	92,02
<b>C.—DISBURSEMENTS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES</b>			
107. Interest-free and Interest-bearing Advances	20,09,83	58,25,00	78,34,83

NEW DELHI;  
The 24th March, 1949.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI,  
Governor General of India.

### ELECTION TO NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram (Minister of Food and Agriculture): Sir, I beg leave to withdraw the following motion moved by me on the 7th February 1949:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct five members to serve for a period of three years on the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee constituted under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture, No. P. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November 1948".

In asking leave to withdraw this motion I wish to explain the position briefly. Last time when this motion was moved a number of suggestions were made by the House with regard to changing the composition of the Liaison Committee. In view of those suggestions the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture met and considered the suggestions and the proposals which emerged as a result of discussions in the Standing Committee have been incorporated in the new constitution of the Committee. Under the new Constitution the Secretary will not be the Chairman of the Committee but the Minister of Agriculture will be the Chairman of the Committee. The number of members who will be elected has been increased from five to seven and when important matters have to be dealt with the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and the Ministers of Agriculture of the Indian States will also be invited to the meetings.

(At this stage the Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Deputy Prime Minister entered the House.)

Mr. Speaker: It gives me great pleasure to accord hearty welcome to-day in this House to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The excruciating anxiety and the intense suspense for his safety felt throughout the length and breadth of the country, for those two fateful hours on Tuesday night, have demonstrated what place he holds in the heart of everyone in the land. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of all, not only in this House, but the whole country when I say, we are all thankful to Providence for having saved his life, and we pray that he may be spared for us all, for long years and with robust health.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I was explaining that the changes which were suggested by the House have been incorporated in the new Constitution of the Committee. Therefore I will beg leave to withdraw this motion and then later on make a motion in terms of the recommendations made by the House and accepted by the Standing Committee and incorporated in the New Constitution for the Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think I need read the motion. Has the Honourable Minister leave of the House to withdraw the motion?

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

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, seven members to serve for a period of three years on the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee constituted under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948 as amended by the Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 10th March 1949".

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, seven members to serve for a period of three years on the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee constituted under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, as amended by the Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 10th March, 1949".

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, I have to say a word or two on this motion. I have regretfully to bring to your notice that a copy of the amended Government Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, referred to by the honourable Minister, has not been circulated. It has not reached me anyway.

**Shri B. L. Sondhi** (East Punjab: General): We have not got it either.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On the last occasion when the first motion, which has been withdrawn today, was moved, the Resolution was circulated to members. In this case, we have not been supplied with the Government Resolution and without it, how can we proceed with the discussion on this motion? I do not know why the departure has occurred in this instance.

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers once circulated are not re-circulated over and over again.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** That was a different Resolution. This is a new Resolution.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The changes have also been circulated.

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

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, seven members to serve for a period of three years on the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee constituted under the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948 as amended by the Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 10th March, 1949".

*The motion was adopted.*

ELECTION TO STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ROADS

The Honourable Shri K. Sathyanam (Minister of State for Railways and Transport): Sir, I move:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, twelve members to serve, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Transport on the Standing Committee for Roads for the year commencing 1st April, 1949. The Minister of State for Transport and the Government Chief Whip shall, in addition, be ex-officio members of the Committee".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this Assembly do proceed to elect in such manner as the Honourable the Speaker may direct, twelve members to serve, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Transport, on the Standing Committee for Roads for the year commencing 1st April, 1949. The Minister of State for Transport and the Government Chief Whip shall, in addition, be ex-officio members of the Committee".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform honourable Members that the following dates have been fixed for receiving nominations and holding elections, if necessary, in connection with the following Committees, namely,—

	Date for nomination.	Date for election.
National Food and Agriculture Organisation ) Liaison Committee.	} 1-4-49	4-4-49
Standing Committee for Roads.		

The nominations for these Committees will be received in the Notice Office upto 12 Noon on the date mentioned for the purpose. The elections, which will be conducted by means of the single transferable vote, will be held in the Assistant Secretary's room (No. 21) in the Council House between the hours 10-30 A.M. and 1 P.M.

ELECTIONS TO STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR RAILWAYS, CENTRAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR RAILWAYS AND CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: I have also to inform the Assembly that upto the time fixed for receiving nominations for the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Central Advisory Council for Railways and the Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India, eleven nominations in the case of the first, eight nominations in the case of the second and two nominations in the case of third were received. As the number of candidates is equal to the number of vacancies in each of these committees, I declare the following members to be duly elected:

I. *Standing Finance Committee for Railways.*—Shri Khandubhai K. Desai, Shri L. S. Bhatkar, Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, Mr. Frank Anthony, Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad, Shri Jaspal Roy Kapoor, Shri R. K. Sidhva, Shri M. Tirumala Rao, Shri Arun Chandra Guha and Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.

II. *Central Advisory Council for Railways.*—Shri Sitish Chandra, Shri O. V. Alagesan, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksent, Shrimati Ammu Swaminandan, Shri B. N. Biyani, Shri Gokulbhai Daulatram Bhatt, Shri Moturi Satyanarayana and Shri Nandkishore Das.

III. *Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India.*—Shri T. A. Ramalingam Cbettiar, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

## DISPLACED PERSONS (LEGAL PROCEEDINGS) BILL

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (Minister of Law): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make special provision for the relief of displaced persons in respect of certain legal proceedings.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make special provision for the relief of displaced persons in respect of certain legal proceedings."

*The motion was adopted.*

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## ESTATE DUTY BILL

### PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai** (Minister of Finance): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India.

### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1948-49

**Mr. Speaker:** We will now proceed with the Demands for Supplementary Grants.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva** (C. P. and Berar, General): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Section 86 of the Government of India Act, 1935, as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order, 1947 reads thus:

"If in respect of any financial year further expenditure from the revenues of the Dominion becomes necessary over and above the expenditure theretofore authorised for that year the Governor General shall cause to be laid before the Dominion Legislature a supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure, and the provisions of the preceding sections shall have effect in relation to that statement and that expenditure as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein."

Now, as regards the last portion if you refer to Section 33 which has a bearing on Section 36, it reads thus:

*Procedure in Financial matters.*—(1) The Governor General shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the Dominion Legislature a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Dominion for that year, in this Part of this Act referred to as the annual financial statement."

Now, my relative objection is clause 88(2) (b) which says: "the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Dominion."

Now, Sir, the procedure that has to be followed in the Supplementary Grants should be identical to that followed in the Annual Budget, that is to say, before the money is spent in the Supplementary Budget, the decision of the House has to be taken. As is clear from clause (b) "proposed to be made", no amount can be spent without the sanction of the Legislature. It may be argued that this has been the practice all along. But two wrongs do not make one right, Sir. I contend that the privilege of the House has been denied to express an opinion on this expenditure of Rs. 118 crores, which the House is now asked to endorse. I, therefore, seek your ruling on this important matter. No matter whether today is the last day, no matter what may happen if it is not passed today, it is a matter of privilege of the House and also a highly important legal matter. I expect that you will uphold the privilege and the right of the House, by giving your ruling that this expenditure before it has been incurred—which I do feel has been spent, because today is the last day, the 31st of March—before this money was spent, the House should have had an opportunity to scrutinise it and therefore the House has been denied the privilege that it is entitled to. I therefore desire your ruling on this matter.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras: General): I have heard both the points raised by my honourable friend, Mr. Sidhva. As regards Section 36 and Section 33 that he referred to from the Government of India Act, I would only submit that they relate to procedure and nothing else. That is as a budget estimate is placed before the House as recommended by the Governor-General, these Demands for Grants have also been recommended by him. The procedure for granting these Demands by the House, voting on Demands, etc., will follow the same procedure as is adopted for the procedure as laid down so far as the original Demands are concerned. They do not touch the other point as to whether the money should be spent.

The other point is that there are rules which have been framed under the Government of India Act which provide for supplementary or excess amounts. No economist or financier, or even a Finance Minister, however capable, can anticipate to the last pie what exactly will be the amount of expenditure that he will have to incur before the year is out and completed. Under these circumstances, some amounts will have to be spent in excess of and some below the estimated expenditure. Whenever amounts are spent in excess there is a provision that subsequently sanction has to be obtained for the excess expenditure necessitated under unforeseen circumstances and as such they have to come to this House, so far as there are new needs to be met, such as matters of policy which may arise in the course of the year—all these matters will be placed before the Standing Finance Committee, their approval obtained, the money spent, and a motion for formal sanction will be placed before this House.

Therefore, provision has been made for supplementary Demands under the rules. The rules have been framed under the Government of India Act and they have the same validity as sections of the Government of India Act.

Therefore, on neither of these grounds is this objection valid.

**Shri B. Das** (Orissa: General): These Demands are not excess Demands. Demands are excess when the year is over and the Public Accounts Committee draws attention of the House to them.

Regarding the supplementary Demands, we are following the old tradition of the former bureaucratic rulers who spent as they liked and they did not take the sanction of the House during the year in which the money was spent. Sir, we have no alternative but to sanction the Demands that are going to be placed, demand after demand today.

From next year, the salutary procedure that the Finance Minister should follow is that each Ministry should be made to follow up its expenditure. As soon as a Demand is going to be exceeded, he should in the Autumn Session of the House bring forward his supplementary budget estimates so that the House grants them before the money can be spent thereon. This practice is followed in the United Kingdom where the Treasury follows the course of expenditure and controls it. Although we have got a National Government and various national Ministries, still the Ministries have no tradition to follow up regarding the expenditure on each Demand. As a matter of fact, neither has our Treasury nor our Finance Ministry got any system of close financial control over expenditure. I do hope that from next year that practice will be introduced.

**Mr. Speaker:** I do not think I need be very long in giving the reason for over-ruling the point of order that has been raised by Mr. Sidhva. The answer has, in part, been supplied by what the Deputy-Speaker has stated. What Section 36 means is that the procedural part shall be as in the previous



sections. If the honourable Member were to refer to the language of sections 33 and 36, he will himself be able to find the difference and will be able to appreciate that the point of order really cannot arise. Section 33 speaks of a "statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure". There, of course, no expenditure is incurred. But they are estimates of expenditure and they are required to be placed before the House for its sanction.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** But see clause (b).

**Mr. Speaker:** I am coming to clause (b), namely "the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Dominion". But these are estimates. Clause (b) is part of sub-section (2) which says "The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately..." So they are to be shown separately.

When we come to section 36, the section clearly says:

"If in respect of any financial year, further expenditure from the revenues of the Dominion becomes necessary over and above the expenditure theretofore authorised for that year, . . . ."

If any expenditure becomes necessary over and above what has been authorised then "the Governor-General shall cause to be laid before the Dominion Legislature a supplementary statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure..." such statement is laid before the House.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** And the provisions of the preceding sections will apply?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. The further part is with regard to procedure.

The matter is further covered by the rules as pointed out by the Deputy Speaker. As regards the point of propriety which Mr. Das has raised it is a different matter. It is a matter of merits, into which I do not think I need go.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** But can the rule over-rule the Act?

**Mr. Speaker:** I have not studied the question as to whether the rules go contrary to the Act. I am not going to consider it. But here, we have estimates of expenditure that are found necessary to be incurred and they are coming before the House. I do not think there is any substance in that point of order.

So what I propose to do is to put in those Demands in respect of which there are out motions.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai (Madras General):** I do not intend to move the out motion of which I have given notice but I wish to speak on it generally.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** So shall all these Demands be discussed or only those for which notice of out motions has been given?

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall follow the procedure of placing before the House those Demands in respect of which cut motions have been put. Every Demand, of course, can be discussed if the House so likes. There is no question about it. But we have as many as 65 Demands and, if I were to put each Demand separately, we would hardly have the time to do it. Therefore, the procedure will be to have those Demands in respect of which motions will be moved.

In case the honourable Member does not wish to have any cut motions moved, then, of course I shall select the Demands, that the House may like to discuss, instead of discussing all the demands at the same time. I shall

[Mr. Speaker]

take those Demands one by one and at 5 o'clock I shall proceed to place the Demands before the House, without any further discussion. If I were to allow a general discussion, it would mean a general discussion of the same subjects which were discussed for fifteen days.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi** (U. P.: General): Could you permit a question or two to be put to clarify points arising from speeches?

**Mr. Speaker:** The procedure will be this: let a particular Demand be selected. Then the honourable Member can raise questions in respect of that Demand. The honourable Minister could then reply and the Demand will then be put to the vote.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru** (U. P.: General): I want to have the position clarified with regard to the rights of the Members in the discussion of this important matter. You have told us that in case the Members who have given notice of cut motions decide not to move them, you will select the items that in your opinion the House might discuss profitably and that as regards the rest they will be put to the vote without any discussion. Is it permissible under the rules for the Speaker to prevent any member of this House from speaking on any of the Demands for Grants included in the list before us? The House may, generally speaking, be interested in certain matters only but there may be one or two other members who are interested in certain other items and I should like to know under which provision of the Government of India Act or of the Rules and Regulations made under it the Speaker can prevent any member of this House from expressing his opinion on the items in which he is interested. We are not discussing an ordinary Bill the amendments to which can be selected for discussion by the Speaker.

**Mr. Speaker:** There seems to be some misapprehension on the part of the honourable Member. I did not say that I am going to select any Demands for discussion. I clearly stated that such Demands in respect of which honourable Members wish to say anything will be selected by them and I shall place them before the House and in regard to the other Demands, I shall simply place them for the vote of the House. I was only making a suggestion. Possibly the honourable Member missed the first part of what I said.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** If that is the position it is clear that the thing depends on the wishes of the House and not of the Chair.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already said so and I do not know how the honourable Member carried the misapprehension. However, it is good that he raised the question, so that the position is now clarified. I said members may select any particular Demand. After all, these Demands have to be put through within a certain time. I may make that position also very clear. Today is the last day of the financial year and in view of the necessity of finishing this business by today, it is desirable that we select certain Demands which the House would like to discuss and as regards others I may simply put them to the vote.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** With regard to the last point mentioned by you, Sir, I should like to say that if Government have to bring forward supplementary Demands to be met from revenue to the tune of 115 crores, it was their duty to place these Demands before us much earlier. They cannot come before us on the last day of the year and then involve your assistance in order to complete the discussion that very day. I think this

is a procedure which we have every right to protest against. We are going to deal with supplementary Demands to the tune of 115 crores. Is there any justification whatever for putting these Demands on the last day of the year before the House? Why could not the Government have placed these Demands before us earlier?

**Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra** (West Bengal: General): They had more important matters like the Hindu Code Bill!

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru**: I do not care what other measures there were before the House. It is for the Government to regulate their own business and they cannot get rid of their responsibility in regard to so important an item by saying that they had other important matters to deal with. If they find that the present procedure does not give them sufficient time for the discussion on financial matters let the procedure be changed both in connection with the Budget and in connection with the supplementary Grants. But we have every right to demand that we should be given the fullest time for the discussion both of the Finance Bill and the supplementary Grants. I hope that you, Sir, as the guardian of the rights and privileges of this House will see that both the present procedure and practice are so modified as to give this House every opportunity of controlling the financial policy of the Government and the expenditure incurred by it.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam** (Minister of State for Railways and Transport): There is one thing, Sir, which I should like to say. All these figures are shown in the Demands for Grants in the revised estimates. This is only a formality of coming for sanction. The budget estimate, the revised estimates and the estimates for 1949-50 are all shown in the 12 NOON Demands for Grants. It was open to every member to refuse to give any grant for 1949-50 on the ground that the Demands for 1948-49 have been exceeded. Therefore this is only a constitutional formality to come up for sanction. It is not intended as if.....

**Honourable Members**: No, no, no.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru**: May I ask you, Sir, whether, in connection with the discussion of the Budget or the Finance Bill for 1949-50, we would have been within our rights in considering the revised estimates for 1948-49 and saying that we refused to allow certain additional expenditure?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva**: Sir, I submit that the procedure followed by the Ministries is rather peculiar. We were supplied only day before yesterday at 9 P.M. with this book. This gives very meagre information, only two or three lines, under each Ministry and the expenditure under each Ministry is in lakhs of rupees and the total is 116 crores which we are asked to give them today and endorse the expenditure.

My honourable friend Mr. Santhanam said that this is only brought here as a formal thing. I cannot understand it. If that is so then why do you bring it before the House. We have passed the new expenditure for the coming year. This is for the current year. They have incurred the expenditure without our sanction and they want now our endorsement within a few minutes or a whole hour or a day. It would be unfair on our part to express our opinion on 116 crores of expenditure. It is not a small amount.

Again, I was trying to study this book as much as possible during the time at my disposal. I would have given the whole night to it but I find that there is no information. There are only three or four lines under each Ministry. If you go through it you will find that it relates to the salary of the staff, establishment allowances and other charges, and these come to lakhs of rupees.

[Shri R. K. Sidhva]

We seek your protection, Sir. You are the protector of this House. I do respectfully suggest to you, Sir, that you must tell the Ministry straight and frankly that it is not the procedure to come to the House and ask for its vote on 116 crores with so little time and information. My friend Mr. Suthanam if he had been in my place, I am sure he would have expressed himself in stronger terms. I do not want to quote his speeches but if you will allow me I am prepared to quote from his speeches as to what his line of action all along has been. Let the Ministry take the responsibility. To come to the House on the 31st of March and ask for the vote of the House for 116 crores is not fair.

My friend Mr. Tyagi wanted to put some questions but how many questions is he going to ask. Every item requires questions to be put and information sought. Therefore I submit, Sir, that you must be a little frank with the Ministers in this matter. We have to come to you, Sir, to place our grievances.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Instead of taking time in this discussion, let us utilise the time we have in going into the merits of the case. I should like to hear the Finance Minister about this point under discussion.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai** (Minister of Finance): Sir, I think the point that my honourable friend Mr. Kunzru raised is a valid one and I personally think that we ought to have been in a position to place these Demands before the House in sufficient time for the House to examine the basis on which the Demands are made. But the practical difficulties that stood in the way of the Ministry are briefly these.

All these supplementary Demands represent the excess of the revised estimates over the budget estimates. These revised estimates are not finalised until a little past the middle of February, so that the earliest date on which I can consider these Demands is the middle of February. But when it comes to the middle of February the Ministry is entirely occupied with the budget work. My time and the time of the Ministry are almost fully occupied with that work. It ought to be possible for us, in view of the importance of the matters involved in this, to arrange the time in such a way that the House would have more time than we are able to give them under the present procedure relating to supplementary Demands.

To some extent, therefore, I am prepared to accept the responsibility personally, because when the work in connection with the Budget for 1949-50 arose I was occupied for nearly nine days on end in this House with the Banking Bill, and having been my first Budget it became necessary for me to give more than the time which a more experienced Minister might have given to the Budget work of 1949-50.

I had another difficulty. There was a great deal of work that I had to place before the Standing Finance Committee. I managed to get as many meetings as the members of the Committee and I could find time for. All these matters had to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee. That of course meant a little more delay. But I quite admit the validity of the contention put forward by Pandit Kunzru and by Mr. Sidhva, and all that I can say is that when it comes to placing supplementary Demands again before the House I will see to it that the House is given sufficient time for examining them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C. P. and Berar: General): In this connection, Sir, may I suggest that for the future at any rate we should not adhere to the

schedule that prevailed for the old Central Assembly in the days of the British regime, and that in Free India we should meet more frequently as in England and America and sit longer than we do today?

**Mr. Speaker:** In view of what has fallen from the honourable the Finance Minister, we may cut short this discussion. I can only state that we have, under consideration, the Rules of Procedure. The House knows that a Committee has been appointed and I had invited suggestions. There are suggestions in respect of financial matters which I myself have forwarded to Government and they are under their consideration. I think if we could come to some conclusions about the revision of Rules in respect of financial matters, very probably the points raised by honourable Members will be met by the revised Rules. I can assure honourable Members that I am myself very keen on this point and my proposals have followed the lines, some of which are indicated by honourable Members here.

So, without discussing this any further let us now go over and see what procedure we follow. I would like to ask whether any honourable Member wishes to move any cut motion. I find Shrimati Durgabai does not wish to move her cut motion.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** I do not intend to move my cut motion but I wish to speak on that particular Demand, that is Demand No. 84.

**Shri E. K. Sidha:** I want to speak only on 57-A and not on 88.

**Mr. Speaker:** Are there any other Demands on which honourable Members would like to speak, so that I may put these Demands one after the other?

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** I cannot find out the number of the Demand exactly.

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall first place Demand No. 84 and discussion on that Demand may go on. In the meanwhile, honourable Members may consider and let me know.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** I shall let you know later.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anyway, I take it that we are finishing this at 5 o'clock. I shall now place Demand No. 84.

#### DEMAND No. 84—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Sir, I realise that the scope of the subject for my discussion today is very much limited and the supplementary Grant is asked by the Ministry on two or three items, that is Federal Court and also expenditure connected with the trial of offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1943. I assure you that as far as possible I wish to confine myself to the limited scope I have already mentioned of this subject.

The House is aware that equality in the eye of the law and equal protection of laws are two cardinal principles of democracy. It is but right that they have formed a part of the Fundamental Rights Chapter of our new Constitution. Fundamental rights are justiciable rights and therefore they are enforced by courts of law. Any person on a breach or violation of his rights can go to the courts and move the courts for the redress of his grievances.

[Shrimati G. Durgabai]

Even the right to move the Supreme Court is a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution. If these rights are to be real and effective and administration of justice is to be adequately done we have got to afford equal opportunities to all, rich and poor, high and low—to all equally. If these opportunities are not there then these rights have absolutely no meaning. If we judge it with this background the administration of justice today—how we have it in India—we have to say that justice as at present administered is very expensive and also very slow and uncertain. It is only a man with a long purse that could have recourse to the law courts today.

In the short time at my disposal I wish to state the reasons for this very expensive and very slow administration of justice. These are some of the reasons: the exorbitant court fee that is charged today is the first thing. Even for a special leave application to come to this Federal Court which is very soon becoming a Supreme Court we have been charged Rs. 250. And for the civil appeals a scale of *ad valorem* fee is being charged. Secondly there are the high expenses incurred in connection with securing legal assistance. Thirdly there is the dual system existing at some places like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Fourthly all the judgments, all the law reports and law text books are written in English which is not quite intelligible to the litigant public. Lastly there is a lot of delay in the disposal of these cases. Not only in the law courts but even in the Federal Court we have found that several appeals are pending and they require to be quickly disposed of. I suggest that the remedies could be found in two or three ways. One is that a simple system of laws could be found which can be handled with a robust commonsense. I understand that only seven per cent of the cases involve intricate questions of law; the others are either money suits or cases on facts. These cases could be handled by the local people with commonsense who are acquainted with the facts of the case.

I would also suggest that the State should sponsor a national legal service to assist persons of limited means. This service should assist people of limited means not only in the lower courts but also in the Federal and Supreme Courts. Britain has made remarkable progress in this direction. Their Legal Aid and Advice Act passed recently is a remarkable achievement of the Labour Government. I wish that our Provincial Governments do something similar, of course with such modifications as local conditions may require, to make this kind of facility available for all people.

The delay and high expenses involve are, in my opinion, due to this reason. There is so much confusion today in the existing laws. So much time of the Courts as also of the litigant public is taken up on account of their not being able to understand the Statute Law clearly. Our Evidence Act is a wonderful enactment but still certain modifications have got to be made. Even the Criminal Procedure Code has got to be modified in several ways. Sir Hari Singh Gour, when speaking here last, appealed and urged on the Law Minister for immediately appointing a Statutory Law Revision Committee. Periodical revision of Statute Law is recommended by the Committee of Macaulay. I understand a Committee was appointed and it did some good work, but later on, as Sir Hari Singh Gour put it, it died a natural death, but while answering a question of Sir Hari Singh I have heard the honourable Minister expressing full sympathy with the idea. He said he would certainly recommend that kind of a Committee to come into existence again to rectify and also clarify the Statute Law existing today. Therefore, Sir, I repeat and reiterate and remind him of this promise of Dr. Ambedkar to see that the Committee comes into existence. Sir, today serious anomalies and inconsistencies exist. The Indian Independence Act has also created a very curious position. A scrutiny of existing laws has got to be made. Various subsidiary

laws have got to be made. Adoption of laws has to be made in conformity with the re-distribution of powers executive and legislative. All this requires handling by an expert body, therefore there is all the more reason and justification for appointing this Law Revision Committee.

I have already stated that the administration of justice has become very costly. The common man must know that it is within his means to go to the law Courts with the knowledge that justice will be done within his means. I have already referred to the delay in disposals and the exorbitant court fees that are being charged. But there is another reason also for this, the absence of Resident Bar in the City where the Supreme Court or Federal Court is existing. The Honourable Mr. Gadgil is not here, but I would have urged upon him that in order to have a Resident Bar he should see that accommodation is made available to these people. Appeals have to be adjourned because lawyers have to come from mofussil stations. There is another reason also for the high costs, namely printing of records. This should be done away with. Sometimes nearly one or two years time is involved before the appeals could be printed and got ready. I would suggest that the papers printed in the lower courts should be made available or the typed copies could be made available.

I have to mention one point. I understand that here in the Federal Court there are nearly 52 appeals pending today because there is not adequate personnel. I would urge this upon the Government. There is only one sitting at present. There may be a second Bench also constituted immediately to have quicker disposal of these cases. I have also to bring to the notice of this House that there is no library worth the name attached to the Federal Court. We cannot really get any book that is useful to us.

**Mr. Speaker:** I might make the position clear to the honourable Member. I thought she will curtail her remarks but I find she is generally discussing the policy of the whole Administration. What is relevant to the supplementary Demand is not the policy—she had an opportunity of discussing the policy during the General Budget. The scope of discussion here is restricted to the particular expenditure for which sanction is sought. Therefore, honourable Members might restrict their remarks only to the additional expenditure incurred under the Demand and not go through the general policy of the Administration.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** With due respect, Sir, I submit that the Federal Court is one of the subjects for which a supplementary Grant is demanded. I am confining my remarks only to the working of the Federal Court. I stated that it is not quite adequate in view of the growing responsibility and the volume of work of this Court. I have practically finished my remarks on that.

There is one more subject, that is regarding the expenditure connected with the tribunals established under the Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance of 1948. I would have protested against incurring this expenditure any further but for the fact that I have noted from the report supplied to us that these tribunals are going to be wound up very soon. I am glad to hear that no further cases are allotted to these tribunals. These are war time tribunals. When the report gives us an idea that soon they are going to be wound up, that cases of bribery and corruption entrusted to these tribunals are perhaps fast decreasing, there is no further necessity for enlarging the scope of their work, or increasing their number. But I am very glad to hear that they are going to wind up very soon and that no further expenditure is going to be incurred on these tribunals. If there are any such cases left they can easily go to the common law Courts functioning for such cases.

[Shrimati G. Durgabai]

Sir, in conclusion I would urge upon the Minister to see that a national legal service on the lines suggested by me is established to give assistance to people of limited means. Something should be immediately done in that direction.

✓ **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (C. P. and Berar: General), Sir, I wholeheartedly endorse the remarks made by my honourable friend Mrs. Durgabai so far as this Ministry is concerned. Of course, I bow to your ruling that the remarks should be confined only to the extra expenditure with which the demand is concerned. But since this Demand did not come up before this House for discussion, you will probably allow a certain latitude in indicating as briefly as possible what this Ministry would be expected to do for independent India.

The subject of revision of the procedure that obtains in India was one which was discussed previously namely last year and it was impressed upon the Ministry that it is time that we make efforts to evolve a more expeditious procedure by which the law's delays, if not eliminated, at least would be considerably diminished. Under the hope that this Demand would come up for discussion, I had given notice of a cut motion for discussion of the pre-trial system. The system, as has been pointed out by Mrs. Durgabai, has made tremendous progress in England and is producing excellent results in the U.S.A. It is not a revolutionary system inasmuch as it conforms fully with the existing laws or procedure and does not dislodge them. It only brings the parties to the real issue in the case most expeditiously without wasting time on adjournment and long and somewhat irrelevant statements and counter-statements of parties. I think, Sir, the people of India do desire and deserve a more expeditious system of law-giving and I am sure, Sir, that if the honourable Minister will pay attention to this fact, there will be considerable amount of good that could be achieved, because, we know, Sir, as a fact that there is considerable harassment of the litigant public under the present circumstances. I have two cases at present pending in the Nagpur High Court. They were started over ten years ago and yet it will probably take another four years before they are ripe for hearing and disposed of by the High Court. Both are cases of adoption and the plaintiffs are getting tired as they are getting old and cannot enjoy the property. One of them has no son and supposing he dies, the whole process of his adoption and the idea of saving the ancestors from damnation by performing the Sbraddha and other things for them would remain entirely unfulfilled. This is the situation not only so far as the Nagpur High Court is concerned, but everywhere, Sir, and this delay also brings about many other evil results.

Then, Sir, I would also like to point out that very soon we must put our shoulders to translating all these laws into the various Indian languages as well as one common Indian language. We have not decided the Indian language, but we will have to start making preparations, so that English is substituted in the law courts by that language at an early date. In my opinion law courts are and will be one of the principal means of giving real impetus to the study of Hindi and the other Indian languages. Otherwise, the medium of instruction that we want to change from English to the Indian languages will be indefinitely delayed. Unless we change the language of evidence the judgment at least in the Sessions Judges' Courts all over India and make it Hindi or Hindustani or whatever it is, it will take a long time before we adapt our languages to the needs of the Law Courts.

Then, I would like to point out that the procedure and the laws in force, not so much the laws, as the procedure, would probably bear a thorough examination in the light of our independence. I have a strong feeling that much of



the present procedure was very well suited to the needs of the British Governors of India. But so far as Free India is concerned, I am sure, Sir, that by amending the procedural law considerably, it would be possible to eliminate the delays the wide-spread evil of perjury and also to reduce the cost to the litigant public.

So far as the Federal Court is concerned, I hope the Government would not be slow to enlarge it. It is going soon to take the place of the Supreme Court of India. From that point of view also, it is necessary that we should enlarge the Federal Court, and we should also try and give every opportunity to the legal talent in the country to prepare itself for this important task of doing justice and upholding the Constitution of India.

**Shri B. Das:** Sir, I wish to inform the Treasury Benches that I wish to take up Demands Nos. 74 and 62-A.

**Srijut Kuladhar Chaitra** (Assam: General): I want to speak on Demand No. 74.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is a different matter, but the Demand is No. 74. I might inform honourable Members that I have got requests for taking up Demands Nos. 19 and 40, from Mr. Lakshminaryan Sahu and for Demand No. 41 from Thakkar Bapa.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I would propose No. 89.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am taking the proposals in the order in which they have come to me.

**Shri E. K. Sidhva:** Sir, I want to discuss Demand No. 57-A—Delhi Transport Service.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think then, I should first call upon the honourable Law Minister to reply to Demand No. 84. I have to put it to vote. I thought the honourable Member wanted to speak on that.

**Shri E. K. Sidhva:** No, Sir.

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** (Minister of Law): Sir, this item 'Administration of Justice' really belongs to the Home Ministry, because they are in charge of the subject, but I am sure, we must today at least spare the Sardar of the trouble that would be involved in replying to this debate. I am, therefore, taking the responsibility on my shoulders. I must also say that I have had no previous consultation with him and so, I do not know, whether I would be exactly representing the views of the Home Ministry on the subject that I am speaking.

Sir, this question of the law's delay is a long cry that we have been hearing in this country and the Government of India, if I remember correctly, at one time appointed a Committee—the Civil Justice Committee—and some of the recommendations made by that Committee were incorporated both in the Civil Procedure Code as well as in the Criminal Procedure Code with the object of avoiding delay in the matter of coming to conclusions so far as litigation was concerned. At the same time that unfortunately has not in any way softened the complaint which we are now hearing about the law's delay. In my judgment and I think both my honourable friends, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh and Shrimati Durgabai, who have had considerable experience of practice in the Courts will agree that much of the delay that takes place in litigation is really due to the clients themselves. So far as my experience goes, in law courts every client on an appointed day instead of coming prepared either with the witnesses or with the documents or some other *subpoena* that has been issued by the court, comes with nothing except a petition asking for a postponement. If the postponement is not granted, he either abandons his pleading thinking that he has no influence with the judge, because he has not been able to get the adjournment or postponement or he becomes thoroughly dissatisfied

[Dr. B. R. Ambedkar]

and the court has to consider whether in the interests of avoiding delay his application should be rejected. It may be that in view of the ignorance of our general mass of population they cannot be expected to be prepared with everything at the appointed time, and if they are not given time, even though their cause may be very just, it may be lost.

Secondly, so far as the procedural law is concerned; there is all the method and all the rules necessary for avoiding delay. If our people who want to litigate about matters of dispute were more expeditious, more efficient and more alert in collecting their evidence, they themselves would avoid a great deal of delay that takes place in the matter of litigation.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** What about the delays in the High Courts?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Well, the delays in the High Courts also to a large extent are due to this fact. My honourable friend probably does not know, as I happen to know, that many of our people believe in astrology. When they are told that their case is fixed on a particular date, they first go to the astrologer to find out whether that is an auspicious day, and if they find that it is not an auspicious day, they run up to Bombay and get in touch with the Office of the Registrar of the High Court, sometimes bribe the clerks heavily in order to take the case off the board on that particular day. I know many such cases. Therefore, we have done so far as procedural law is concerned to avoid delay.

**Shrimati G. Durgabai:** Is not delay due to the printing of the records which takes a very long time?

**The Honourable Dr. B. R. Ambedkar:** Well, I suppose, in view of the fact that the Privy Council has laid down that all cases which come to them must have the records printed, the High Court has to follow that rule. Probably the Supreme Court hereafter may follow a different rule, we cannot say.

With regard to the lower judiciary, there is certainly much room for improvement. I quite agree that our judicial stations so to say, the towns where the Sub-Judges sit are sometimes very far away from the villages, and the villagers have to incur large expenses for travelling from their villages to the places where they are situated. I have sometimes thought whether it would not be desirable for our Sub Judges or some others subordinate to the Sub Judges to go on what we may call circuit. You can have a circuit of six or seven villages which this man can visit from week to week, and hear the cases right in the villages. That, I think, is a feasible thing. I must say that that is a matter which is entirely within the power of the Provincial Governments. It is they who can re-organise the judiciary in terms of my suggestion if they think that that is a suggestion worth accepting.

With regard to the question of court fees, that again is a matter which is entirely within the purview of the Provincial Governments. If the Provincial Governments think that court fees are so fixed that they are beyond the capacity of the litigants, it is for them to lower the court fees and give relief to the litigant public in that manner. With regard to the question of legal aid, there is no doubt that there is a necessity for doing something in that behalf. As every one knows, the British Parliament has recently passed an Act making it a national responsibility to provide aid to a litigant who is unable to find money for his litigation. However valuable that step might be, it seems to me that having regard to the economic capacity of the people of our country, it would be perhaps impossible to place such a burden upon the

national revenues of the country. There is no doubt that some other method might be found whereby some amount of partial relief may be given to people who are indigenous and who have important questions of law to be settled.

Something was said with regard to the Law Revision Committee. It seems to me that there is a certain amount of misunderstanding about that matter. There is no doubt in England there is a Statute Law Revision Committee; but its function is a very limited one. I have with me the Statute Law Revision Committee Act passed in 1927. It is an Act which is passed from time to time by the Parliament. The object of the Statute Law Revision Act is to delete from the Statute book laws which have become spent, whose purposes have been served and which are not in force, and things of that sort. It is only to clear the dead wood, so to say, from the Statute book of laws which have become unnecessary. Here, I find that the Statute Law Revision Committee was appointed in 1921. Although the intention of the Government of India when they appointed that Committee was very much the same as embodied in the British Statute, it somehow took upon itself quite a different species of work namely to suggest to the Government certain laws which they themselves drafted. I do not know whether that sort of a thing is necessary. Because, the drafting of laws is entirely a matter for the Government and the drafting is entirely left to the draftsmen who are engaged in the Law Department. From that point of view, therefore, the Law Revision Committee does not appear to me very necessary unless it is found that the Law Department, by reason of the shortness of its personnel is not able to depute somebody whose duty would be to see what laws have been spent, what are unnecessary and what laws have gone out of force. However, I shall keep the suggestion in my mind when the Government has the time to deal with this question.

With regard to the Federal Court, the question has been raised that the number of Judges is small for the work that is now pending before the court. The question was also raised that the Federal Court is not equipped with a library such as a Federal Court should have. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Government of India will never be callous to the requirements of the Federal Court and of its library equipment. I have no doubt that this matter will be discussed when the Federal Court will be converted into the Supreme Court. There is not a very long time between the transference of the Federal Court into the Supreme Court. Consequently, these reforms which have been suggested with regard to the personnel of the Federal Court and its library equipment can well be delayed until the formation of the Supreme Court. I have no doubt about it that the Government of India will bear in mind the requirements of the library, as well as the number of Judges that may be necessary to dispose of this work.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am putting the Demands to the House.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,46,000 be granted to the Governor General to defray the charge, which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1949, in respect of 'administration of justice'."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri M. Thumala Rao** (Madras: General): I request you, Sir, to add Demand No. 11 also. I want to offer some remarks about the Constituent Assembly.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I submit, Sir, that Demands 74, 77, and 78 may be taken together and Demand No. 82-A separately.

**Mr. Speaker:** I doubt whether all this could be taken up. However, I am marking them in the order in which they have been proposed.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** I suggest that Demands Nos. 57-A and 88 may be taken together.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall I place both of them together? Is Mr. Sidhva agreeable to this?

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I have no objection.

DEMAND NO. 57-A—DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Delhi Transport Service'."

DEMAND NO. 88.—DELHI

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,11,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Delhi'."

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzra:** Did you say, Sir, that Demands Nos. 74, 77 and 78 be discussed together? I did not hear it.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes; Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar made a request that Demands 74, 77 and 78 be discussed together and Demand No. 82-A separately.

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

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Sir, I am discussing Demand No. 57-A which is for Delhi Transport Service. This subject was not discussed at all either during the budget discussion or during the Demands for Grants. This Demand relates to an amount of Rs. 45,58,000 being the recurring expenditure on the Delhi Transport Service, which has been taken over on the 14th of May, last year from the G.N.I.T. I congratulate the Government for taking over this concern which was mismanaged and ill-administered by the private concern without any control. By the Government taking over the concern they have served two useful purposes, one is it has become the property of the State and it has come under State control and the second is the State has benefitted financially to a very great extent. I cannot tell exactly what the net profit would be. The honourable Minister would enlighten us but I am sure from the report and the figures that I read somewhere this concern is going to bring to our coffers a fairly good sum every year. So far therefore, Government's action in this direction to run this transport service is most welcome. I however warn the Ministry that after taking over this concern they should be very vigilant as regards its maintenance. In the days of G.N.I.T. the whole of the bus fleet came to a collapse for the main reason that there was no proper supervision or maintenance of the buses. These were ramshackle buses which are even now running as compared with our buses. Their bodies were constructed like an animal's cage and no consideration was given to the comfort of the passenger nor was any consideration paid regarding the heavy fares charged nor to the overcrowding of passengers which was everyday increasing and the administration gave deaf ears to the constant complaint of the public of the city. The subject matter was receiving, I am glad, the attention of the Government and at one stage I was apprehending that Government was giving it to some other concern with some nominal share of the State but ultimately I am glad that that scheme did not prevail and Government took the entire concern. Now I find Government have immediately ordered for new buses and some have actually been put on the roads and some bodies are under construction and some are still on the way. So far so good.

But I have to state that from the manner in which I see the maintenance of these buses, if proper attention is not paid, the deterioration will come very soon and the entire capital will be wiped out. As far as I know there is no supervision and there is no responsible person to look after the fleet of transport services which is being run. Crores of rupees are invested and will be invested hereafter and unless we have an up to date workshop and garage together with efficient staff to look after its upkeep, its deterioration will come very soon. As it is I find that it is nobody's business to see that in what condition these buses go after an evening's work into the workshop or garage—if there is any—and in what condition they are brought out in the following morning. I therefore suggest to the honourable Minister that an efficient and responsible man should be sent immediately to Bombay. The Bombay State Bus Service is one of the most wonderful services that runs in the whole of India and I do not mind any expenditure that that officer might have to incur in this connection. If he is asked to stay there for a month, if he is really a responsible man and if he understands something of the transport services of Bombay, let him learn and let him see how the bus service runs there. There is, in other parts of India, nothing to compare with the body of the Bombay Buses. I do feel—I have seen in Calcutta—that some of the modern type of buses that have been introduced recently in Bombay are of the finest type like that in Switzerland. Unless a man is deputed he will not be able to understand what the service requires. He will be able to see how this service is done, what type of garage is kept, how maintenance is done and how conductors and Inspectors are asked to check and treat the passengers with courtesy and also to see that there is no leakage in the traffic of the passengers. What I find to-day is there is a great deal of leakage in our passenger fares. Although some improvements may have been made and what is the improvement? At certain stations the passengers are asked to pay for the tickets on the roadside before alighting thinking that that would remove any kind of leakage. Actually it leads to delay. The passengers go to bus to minimise the time and they want rapid service. Some time is taken in giving them tickets on the roadside. I do not know whether the Minister has travelled by these buses. If he had done, he would have seen that much time is lost. It is not that the passengers alone lose time, it means waste of petrol and mileage and ultimately it will be a loss to the State. I therefore feel that there are no proper types of conductors. They have no uniforms, no bags to put in the amounts, there is no system of checking the ticket which is most important. Somebody turns his finger to indicate from what place to what place. Get punching machinery for tickets. Give them proper uniforms. Now nobody knows whether he is a conductor or an inspector or one of the passengers. There is no supervision. I should say and the stopping stations are not indicative and the buses are kept badly. Nobody knows here as to how to keep the buses. This is a necessity otherwise it will be a loss to State. It is no use merely purchasing new buses and placing orders and putting them on the road without seeing how they are being maintained and how its efficiency has been kept.

The second thing is now they have placed orders for petrol-run buses. I would request them to place future orders with the diesel oil. All Bombay buses are run with diesel oil as swiftly, most economically as petrol-run buses. The other day I put a question to the Minister whether our buses are run with diesel oil. Probably he did not know what it is and he was surprised. Whenever there is shortage of petrol, this trouble has never arisen in Bombay. They have run most efficiently. They have self-starters with diesel oil and therefore it would be economical and more profitable with diesel oil. I do not know whether the present engines could be converted into diesel oil engines. That experiment may be made because I am told hundreds of new types that

[Shri R. K. Sidhva]

are already ordered are of the petrol type and we should see whether they could not be converted into diesel oil. Otherwise the orders may be cancelled and new orders placed for diesel oil engines. I am sure if anybody is sent to Bombay, he will surely recommend that that type of bus will be more economical, the best for the convenience of passengers and for the revenue.

Then, Sir, I do not know whether it is advisable, I have not gone through it, but I think a small Board is also very necessary.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** They have constituted a Board.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Have they? If so, I have nothing to say. I suggest a small Board of three members, who may be officials, so that they may look after this thing. They should be men with some knowledge about transport service. The Minister has a lot of things to do, and although the ultimate responsibility is on him, in a matter like this where crores of rupees are invested, he should be assisted by a Board who would look after the day to day affairs. Who is looking after it at present, I want to know? Where is the office? I am told it is somewhere in Connaught Circus; some Traffic Manager is sitting there or some such thing. Nobody knows about it. The public must know about it. Where is your garage? Where is your workshop? All these things must be properly known. It is a public service and public must be well acquainted. Therefore, while I congratulate the Government, I submit that they should see that this service runs still more efficiently and brings in larger revenue than was the case during the G.N.I.T. days, when the G.N.I.T. squeezed the public without giving any return to the passengers.

As regards fares, I do submit that this matter requires consideration. Fares were fixed by the G.N.I.T. without any consideration. In Bombay where the best service is available, the fares are most reasonable and cheaper than here. Sometime ago a Press report said that the Ministry was considering this question. I do not know what stage this consideration has reached. Delhi is a place of distances. For a certain distance where one anna would be quite sufficient, they are charging something like two annas. The maximum is somewhere round about ten annas. From Lodi Road to Sabzi Mandi, if you take the fares together, it comes to eleven and a half annas which is certainly heavy. I have never seen cycle traffic of such magnitude as obtains in Delhi in any other city. Take even the largest populated city of Calcutta, or Bombay. There is not so much cyclist traffic there. Why is there so much cyclist traffic in Delhi? Because there is no transport facility. The clerks in the Secretariat have to come from miles and there is no facility; so they have to keep cycles and maintaining a cycle also costs something. There is no good bus service; there is bad service. Therefore, I do maintain that the fares should be reasonable; they should not be exorbitant. After all, buses are meant for the poor, small, middle class people, who work in office and who have to come from a far distance. From that point of view, of course keeping the margin of profit reasonable, the fares must be brought down. Has the honourable Minister given any consideration on this matter? If he has, I would like him to enlighten the House on the matter. This matter is agitating the passengers very much. They have given a little improved service. I do not say greatly improved service, but a little improved service. Some more buses have been introduced. But much remains to be done and this year they have to give very much more attention to this matter.

I repeat once again before I conclude my remarks that somebody must be sent to Bombay for this purpose or let him be sent anywhere else the Minister likes, but Bombay is the best place. Unless somebody is sent there, nobody will be able to put this matter right. With these words, I conclude, Sir.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao rose—**

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** I have finished only Demand No. 57-A. The Honourable Speaker said that after this Demand No. 83 is also to be discussed. So I have to speak on Demand No. 83. I would not take much time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The honourable Member may rise again after Lunch when the Speaker is in the Chair, and if he calls, he may speak.

*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.*

**Shri B. Das:** May I enquire if the debates on these supplementary Demands will be closed today? If so you will have to allow us to move all the demands we want to discuss. Please set a time limit because Mr. Sidhva has only spoken on the first motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** I thought the honourable Members are aware by now that, in all such debates they should have consideration for other Members and limit their speeches to fifteen minutes at the maximum. Dr. Deshmukh took five to seven minutes. I now propose to put further Demands because a request has been received for Demands Nos. 19, 40, 41, 74, 74, 82-A, 83, 11, 74, 77 and 82; and taken by groups they are I believe six. So I do not think I should allow speeches longer than fifteen minutes. Mr. Sidhva's idea is to have a second speech. I cannot allow it. Both the Demands were taken up together to give him the chance of making a common speech.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** I did not get up.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is all right. So the question does not arise. I do not know whether Members wish to speak on the Demands on which Mr. Sidhva spoke.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** With regard to Demand No. 57A I want a few minutes. With regard to the Delhi Transport Service, the time has come now when greater attention has to be bestowed because Government has taken over the service. Surely, Delhi's transport service is the worst in the whole of India. Compared with Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, Delhi is the fourth largest city, and I may say that Delhi's transport service charges are the highest and it provides the least amount of conveniences to the public. Probably in the days of stage coaches, there used to be three classes of travellers but there was no division for the classes. But at certain stages they used to ask first class people "sit tight in the coach"; second class people "get down and walk" and third class people "get down and push". Most of buses of the Delhi Transport Service are in such a rotten condition that they provide only amenities for third-class variety of people, where you have to get down and push. Corruption is rampant so much that the bus conductor will not issue a ticket till the last minute and at the time when you get out he stands at the door, collects the money from you without issuing you a ticket. I have observed this for some time and I have myself been a victim of such a system.

With regard to the expenses here: pay of officers, Rs. 19,300; pay of establishment rupees one lakh; allowances and honoraria—I may say that the word "honoraria" is an affliction which you find in regard to every department and most of the items covered by the supplementary Grants are for extra officers. It is strange how in spite of the rigid control which the Finance

[Shri M. Tirumala Rao]

Department is supposed to exercise over the rest of the departments, every department has managed to practise more or less civil disobedience against the Finance Department and incur large items of expenditure which are brought forward here as supplementary Demands.

Then again, the words "Miscellaneous and other charges" is a chronic thing. In the mofussil there used to be contingencies or charges of collectorate officers. There was an item for the cost of milk for the cat. Why is the cat reared up? It was in order to catch the mice that are destroying the records in the offices. That is one of the contingent items for maintaining a cat in the offices.

Shri E. K. Siddha: What is the amount?

Shri M. Tirumala Rao: I have no idea of the amount. It depends on the cat! But there seems to be more active and more vociferous bipeds that creep into the expenditure columns of the Government by way of "Miscellaneous" expenses and in regard to which it is very difficult to get at the details.

I therefore request my honourable friend, Mr. Santhanam, to see how the present bus transport service is operating in the Madras City. I can say that it is one of the most comfortable and cheap services that has been organised by the Government. I have also seen the latest new buses now purchased by the Central Government for Delhi. A man of low height or of lesser height than myself cannot stand erect in the bus. (Interruption). Yes, you come and I will show you. When you stand the roof touches the head. In all the buses about 35 seats are provided and standing room for about 10 or 15 people in the corridors. There should be sufficient space between seat and seat in the corridor to enable there to be sufficient standing space for passengers during the peak hours. The model company run buses in Madras has one entrance and an exit at either end of the bus, with a comparatively broad corridor and with comfortable seats. I have seen the Bombay buses of which my friend Mr. Siddha has spoken, though of course the number of buses plying in Bombay City is not sufficient for the volume of traffic demand for bus services. In Madras also they are improving a lot. They have built up a huge workshop. I have seen the workshop here at Rajghat where all the buses are sent. There is a huge amount of scrap and dustbins side by side with the buses, and once the buses are sent there, it is difficult to distinguish which is the dustbin, which is the bus and which is the scrap!

I submit, Sir, that Delhi with its growing needs and its population of nearly eleven lakhs, and with an influx of 4—5 lakhs of population and its long distance, is ill-served with transport. There is no poor man's transport except the terribly crowded dangerous tram which runs through Chandni Chowk and other overcrowded places. If trams also come under your control, the first thing you have to do is to abolish the trams in the Chandni Chowk, at least for hygienic purposes, because the tram is the worst carrier of disease because of their overcrowded and dirty condition. With regard to public safety, there is bound to be some accident or other for every tram that passes through Chandni Chowk, and the honourable Minister must have been there recently, at least before he became a Minister. But he must now go there and see the horrible conditions of the trams there.



There should be a comprehensive scheme. The distance between the Lodi colony at one end and the Kingsway colony at the other end of the city is a matter of 12 to 14 miles. The circular electrical railway that my friend Mr. Gadgil has in mind is still in the dreamland. For practical purposes you should connect the whole of Delhi by a fleet of 300 or 400 buses, well served by efficient conductors, good mechanics and engineers and above all an efficient managerial staff. For this you should invite some experts from Madras and ask them to draw up a scheme and you can see how it works. The famous G.N.I.T. bus service was known as the "Goes Never In Time" service and not as Gwalior Northern India Transport. People had to wait for hours together to go to their offices or return. They tell us that they had to spend at least two hours to catch a bus before they reached their homes in the evenings.

As regards other amenities I need not tell my honourable friend, for he has practical knowledge of these things. This is a Demand which was not included in the general budget before and as the expenditure is incurred I hope my honourable friend will bestow his best attention to see that the Delhi Transport Service is cheap and within reach of the middle and lower class people.

✓ **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Sir, there has been a sufficiently long discussion so far as the transport in Delhi is concerned. One is really staggered to see the condition of transport in the capital of India and it is but natural that we should draw the pointed attention of the Government and the honourable Minister in charge to the desirability and the necessity to alter the situation as early as possible. My friend Mr. Sidhva has suggested that some officer should be chosen and sent to Bombay to study the system of transport there. I think it would be far less costly if a Bombay officer is brought here and asked within three months to put the whole thing in proper order. I do not know what Madras has specialised in but so far as trams are concerned I think Calcutta has probably the best tram system. They are also sufficiently frequent and well managed. *(Interruptions):*

I have seen buses both in Calcutta and Bombay. I prefer the Bombay service. The staff is efficient and the fares are very reasonable. The fares in Delhi are absolutely exorbitant and should be reduced by half almost immediately. I do not know the exact figures of the working of the Delhi Transport system by Government. I am anxiously awaiting to see the results, economic and financial, during the time the Government has been working the service. I hope it shows a substantial profit and it is worthwhile making this a state organisation.

The next thing I would like to draw attention to is the lighting system in Delhi as well as its sanitation. So far as taxis are concerned the complaint I am sure is universal. I do not know why taxis in Bombay are so good. It is also the case in Calcutta and I do not see why in Delhi alone they should have lagged behind, I hope not merely for want of meters. There are innumerable cars available nowadays but the mere paucity of meters should not have held up the progress. Also it should be possible to manufacture this wretched little thing in India. I do not see any reason why it is not possible to do so. The taxis are in a hopeless condition. Whenever one approaches a taxi one has to prepare oneself to pay Rs. 12 to 15. Without that sum you can hardly stop in a taxi. *(Interruptions):* Then in many places the lighting system is very bad, as though the lights are put up to show the lamp posts only and not for lighting the road for the public. I think the whole system will have to be altered. The pillars will have to be replaced by those of some other kind so that the lights will hang down and shed their light on the road instead of looking upwards and lighting the sky without any benefit to any human being. As regards sanitation there is much that is to be desired.

I would like to make a suggestion so far as the transport of the whole country is concerned. There are innumerable vehicles with the Defence

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Ministry still lying uncared for in so many places and some of them are probably with the Minister for Industry and Supply. I do not think there is anything wrong or impractical in my suggestion, if I say that all these vehicles should be utilised for increasing the transport all over India. As we know the transport difficulties give rise to so many other evils, I think this suggestion ought to appeal to the honourable Minister. So long as the vehicles are in working condition they can always be available to anybody who wants them. What is the fun in keeping them under the sun, rain and wind for such a long time and allowing them to deteriorate. If we have a huge fleet of these transport vehicles throughout the country it will be of considerable assistance to the railways and to the nation. All the complaints that we make now regarding overcrowding and goods not being transported in time, etc., will disappear and we will also be utilising the wealth of the nation that is going to waste to a very considerable extent all over the country. The ugly and intolerable sight of these vehicles standing for years and years, absolutely uncared for, with their tyres on and with mud besmeared all over, makes me feel that the nation's wealth is being unnecessarily wasted. I would like the Government to make an investigation into this sorry state of affairs and see who is to be really blamed for wasting so much of good and useful material. It would be a very useful means of increasing our transport facilities and the whole nation would be grateful to the person who would tackle this question.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santbanam:** Sir, I do not think you would like me to take much time of the House. I propose merely to mention certain points which have been raised by my honourable friends so far as this Demand is concerned. This Demand arose simply because the decision to take over the G.N.I.T. was reached after the last Budget and could not be included in it. Therefore it is merely a normal expenditure. It is not an extra expenditure incurred beyond the budget. When the G.N.I.T. was taken over the Standing Finance Committee made a condition that as soon as possible a Statutory Corporation should be constituted. Steps have been taken to that effect and a Bill has been drafted and will be introduced. We would like to have the corporation going as early as possible. Meanwhile an Advisory Committee has been constituted to advise the transport authorities with reference to the working of the Delhi Transport Service. This committee consists of a student's representative, a representative of the press, a representative of the accreturist staff and also representatives of the merchants and it has been given wide functions to advise on all matters relating to the Delhi Transport Service.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Are there any ladies on that committee? In Madras they have taken one or two ladies for consultation and giving advice with regard to accommodation for ladies in the buses.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santbanam:** So far as ladies are concerned we have not given special representation, though they are entitled to come in as one of the representatives either as a student or as a journalist or in any other capacity.

The fares are being considered but in this connection I may inform the House that Delhi ought not to be compared either with Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, where the traffic is continuous. Here our buses have to carry traffic only for two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. All the rest of the day they have to run without full load or empty. Therefore if we charge the same rates as Bombay the Central Government will have to subsidise heavily and if honourable Members of this Assembly are willing to sanction an amount of the order of 80 or 40 lakhs we can bring down the fares.

to the Bombay level. Therefore we propose to keep the fares to the lowest possible level consistent with the commercial running of the Delhi Transport Service.

I shall give a few facts regarding the working of the buses. 169 buses were taken over from the G.N.I.T. out of which 55 had to be scrapped. Since May last 108 buses have been added and there are 98 more to be added in order to complete our programme during the coming year. Therefore when our programme is completed over 300 buses will be running in the City of Delhi which we consider to be adequate for the present needs. Last year there was a profit of Rs. 5.42 lakhs and in the coming year it is expected that there would be a profit of Rs. 12.2 lakhs. The capital invested so far is Rs. 51 lakhs. My honourable friend Mr. Sidhva will be interested to know there is already one diesel bus working in the Delhi Transport Service and 75 more diesel buses are to be ordered. We wanted to get more but they were not available in the country and we could not get them quickly from foreign countries. There will be 75 diesel buses put on the roads during the coming year. We have got four workshops, three for running repairs and one for heavy repairs. Since taking over, five new routes have been added and it is proposed to add two more routes in Delhi and twelve suburban routes. Thirteen lady conductors have been appointed and I hope as a result, courtesy towards passengers has greatly increased. If we find that the remaining male conductors do not take a lesson we will replace them all with ladies. My honourable friend Mr. Sidhva may be interested to know that punching machines have been ordered but there is delay in getting the machines. We shall introduce all the latest devices. I may inform him that our Manager has been to Bombay thrice. He has already acquainted himself with the working of the Bombay buses and we are trying to adopt all the improvements adopted in Bombay. I shall have no objection to sending him to Madras as advised by my honourable friend Mr. Tirumala Rao to see the working of the bus service there also.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** He will greatly benefit by that.

**The Honourable Shri K. Saathanam:** I think many of the criticisms, especially of my honourable friend Mr. Tirumala Rao, must have been born of his experience of the G.N.I.T. which happily has come to an end. But I do not think that at present, except those sections of the population who have to come to the Secretariat between 10 and 11 and who have to return probably between 5 and 6, others have much complaint. The students have got very good service and they have no complaints whatsoever. The students get concession tickets for Rs. 10 a month. The ordinary public also have got concession tickets which comes to the whole fare less 25 per cent. We have also got special services—one service to Rajghat on Fridays and one bus has been put at the service of the Assembly Members to come from the Constitution House to the Assembly Chamber.

I hope the record which I have given will be considered reasonably satisfactory for the working of seven or eight months and I wish to invite those Members who are interested in it to go over and see things for themselves. I have instructed the General Manager of the D.T.S. to call on those Members, take them and show them the workshop and every other arrangement so that their criticism may not be wholly antedated.

About the other transport namely taxi, it is not really my concern but that of the Home Ministry which is responsible for the Delhi Administration. But I may inform honourable Members that meters are being fitted to all taxis. I think by now probably this fitting may be completed, or probably it will be.

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completed very soon. Steps have been taken and more meters have been secured. Recently I had a talk with the Delhi Transport Officer and now he is introducing also a motor rikshaw which will be much cheaper than buses and all the fares will be regulated.

**An Honourable Member:** What about tramways?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** As for tramways, we have not taken them over for the simple reason that they are not worth taking over. Either we must be prepared to reorganise the entire tramways or to scrap them. For scrapping them it is not necessary for us to take them over. It is to be done by a decision of the Delhi Administration—by the Chief Commissioner or by the Home Ministry—and therefore it will be a policy decision before we can take them over and offer a greater target for the criticism of the honourable Members.

I do not want to take more time of the House and I hope the House will pass this supplementary Demand.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam (Madras: General):** What steps are being taken for providing waiting sheds for passengers?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am sorry I forgot to mention that. A Calcutta firm has come forward to construct free of charge and maintain waiting sheds in many of our bus routes in lieu of certain advertisements. They have done it for the Calcutta bus service. We have tentatively agreed to give them a trial. It will not cost us anything and the passengers will get shelter.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 45,58,000 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 1949, in respect of 'Delhi Transport Service'."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,11,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Delhi'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** I am now taking up Demands Nos. 74, 77 and 78. They are all to be taken together.

DEMAND NO. 74.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,91,45,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 77.—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—SUPPLIES AND STORES

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,65,36,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Supplies and Stores'."

## DEMAND No. 78.—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,52,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

**Shri M. Ananthaswamy Ayyangar:** Sir, Demand No. 74 relates to Defence Services, Effective—Army and the amount is Rs. 17,61,45,000; Demand No. 77 relates to Defence Services, Effective—Supplies and Stores and the amount is Rs. 20,65,36,000; and Demand No. 78 relates to Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges and the amount is Rs. 1,14,52,000. The total comes to nearly Rs. 39 crores. This is the supplementary Grant for which the vote of the House is wanted. If we turn to the note that has been circulated regarding these Demands at page 51 you find:

"This increase is due mainly to the employment of larger number of troops during the year than was provided for due to the Kashmir operations and the police action in Hyderabad. No provision was made in the Budget for this expenditure as it was not possible to foresee the duration of the Kashmir operations and the events that led to the police action in Hyderabad."

Likewise, Demand No. 77 relates to Kashmir and Demand No. 78 to the "large number of pensions sanctioned during the year, pertaining to the casualties of the last war."

Sir, I do not mean to say that whatever one could not reasonably anticipate during the previous year ought not to be brought up by way of supplementary Demands. What I say is that whatever could reasonably have been anticipated must have been provided for as far as possible. On this question, we in the Standing Finance Committee passed this resolution:

The Committee viewed with concern the very large disparity between the original and the revised estimates and considered that even after making full allowance for the various special factors accounting for increased expenditure there was considerable room for improvement in preparing the Budget estimates. They desired to impress on all the Ministries the need for ensuring that all foreseeable expenditure is included in the Budget estimates so that large variations may not occur in the future".

I hope that this will be strictly followed by the honourable Minister especially after he gave an assurance to that effect this morning. Now, under the unusual circumstances, having regard to the unforeseeable expenditure regarding the Kashmir operations and the police action in Hyderabad, this additional expenditure might have been necessitated. Under ordinary circumstances we would not allow such an expenditure of Rs. 116 crores—it comes to nearly 50 or 40 per cent. of the original estimates. This percentage has exceeded all the estimates till now made. Normally the supplementary estimate will be only ten per cent. of the original, and that is reasonable. That much may be expected by way of excess expenditure or new services during the course of the year. Now, under abnormal conditions, no doubt 40 per cent. or more will have to be granted, but for the future I hope that the honourable the Finance Minister will certainly take this point into consideration and implement the decision of the Standing Finance Committee.

So far as Defence expenditure is concerned, having regard to the fact that 50 per cent. of the expenditure in any year is Defence expenditure, we found that the Finance Committee as it is constituted may not have time to go through the Defence expenditure item by item. On this question, the Standing Finance Committee resolution observed: "A sub-committee of the Standing Finance Committee to be elected for the next year should examine in detail the Defence Estimates for 1949-50". I would place this suggestion before the House. A sub-committee of the Standing Finance Committee should be appointed called the Defence Sub-Committee, which must sit long enough, from day to day, as long as it is necessary, assisted by a senior officer

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of the Military Accounts Department—an Accountant-General preferably—who must assist and prepare the estimates and then place them with technical knowledge and skill so that we are able to scrutinise the various estimates. This House has no time for scrutiny; even the Standing Finance Committee constituted of twenty members or so, which meets more often than any other Standing Committee of the House, even that Committee is not able to spare sufficient time. Therefore we recommended in the Standing Finance Committee that a sub-committee must be appointed to go into this question. I hope that the honourable the Finance Minister will see that before we disperse at the end of the Session, a sub-committee of the Standing Finance Committee is appointed for the purpose of scrutinising Defence Estimates. We will start off straightaway with the assistance of an officer of his Department and another who knows military expenditure and also a high official of the Defence Department.

**Shri Mohan Lal Gautam (U. P. General):** Why not have a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee for Defence?

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Yes, I accept the suggestion of the honourable Member, but what I suggested was not a sub-committee of the Standing Committee for Defence alone—it is a sub-committee of the Standing Finance Committee assisted by one member from the Standing Committee for Defence. If one member of the Standing Defence Committee goes as an expert he may also be co-opted and become a member of the Sub-Committee.

As regards the delay in placing these matters before us, the honourable Minister gave us an assurance. But it is not as if all these matters came up for consideration at the same time. This Rs. 116 crores was not placed before him for consideration at one time. From time to time various Departments found the necessity to spend something more and they came up for consideration from time to time. When this Session commenced, why should not the Finance Minister have placed these matters before the Standing Finance Committee? As and when these supplementary Grants come to him, let them be placed piecemeal before the Standing Finance Committee. The Committee made the following suggestion:

"Supplementary Demands for Grants should be placed before the Committee as soon as possible after the presentation of the Budget to the Legislature so as to give the Committee greater time to examine the proposals; such Demands may be placed before the Committee piecemeal if all of them are not ready at the same time."

I will add that after placing those Demands which come up for consideration, piecemeal before the Standing Finance Committee, as and when the Standing Finance Committee dispose of these Demands, they may be placed piecemeal before this House. We met in February or towards the end of January and we go on till the first week of April. Before the 31st March let there be sufficient time for us to consider these Demands also.

Sir, in conclusion, I cannot say that these items for which Demands are made are not necessary. Apart from denying the grant of these Demands, we congratulate the honourable Minister for the successful way in which the police action in Hyderabad has been done. We also expect we will succeed finally and fully in Kashmir, that Kashmir will completely be with us, that the plebiscite will turn completely in our favour. I am whole-heartedly supporting these Demands, though with the observation that in future we must have an opportunity to scrutinise these Demands early enough and that they must be placed before us early in the Budget Session.

**Shri B. Das:** Sir, I am glad that the Standing Finance Committee had been able to discover the lacuna of irregularity in expenditure by the various

Ministries. Although we have got a national Government, it has not yet settled down to the principle that there should be parliamentary control and parliamentary sanction over expenditure. If our national Government was a democratic Government it would have been ashamed to bring before this House for sanction at the fag end of the Session an expenditure which they had illegally incurred, an expenditure of nearly Rs. 116 crores.

Sir, I rose to speak on this Demand because I wish to analyse Demand No. 74 amounting to Rs. 17,61,45,000 where the expenditure took a period of eight or ten months. Such expenditure was not anticipated even in January or February or March 1949. The Kashmir issue arose long ago. In August 1948 this House met, but the Defence Minister never thought it his duty to bring forward supplementary estimates before the House. Sir, the French Parliament has got a very salutary rule. It passed an Act whereby by the law of 10th August 1922, a Minister who incurs expenditure without the endorsement of a Controller is held civilly and criminally responsible. I may add no prosecution of a minister ever took place. Sir, I do hold the Treasury Benches responsible for spending money without the sanction of Parliament. Unfortunately as my honourable friend, Dr. John Matthai has already said that such practice was never observed in India under the former Government, but that happens to be the practice followed by the United Kingdom Government. The money is voted and the Controller of Accounts or whatever the particular designation of the Treasury officer is. I forget at the moment, he sees that the money is spent within the amount of sanction. When more money is required, the Treasury again brings it before the House of Commons and the House of Commons sanctions more expenditure. But this procedure has never been adopted here. Sir, in this way, we are making the institution of Audit a mere farce. The Auditor General has to see that money has been sanctioned by Parliament and money has been spent under the sanction of this House. A sum of Rs. 116 crores has been spent and this House is giving a general approval, and I will also give my sanction to this expenditure, but that creates a state of irregularity due to revolt of the various Ministries against the control of the Finance Ministry and against the treasury control. Let us hope that will be ended from today. Today is the 31st March; we are ending the old year. Let us hope from the next year, whenever any Ministry is going to exceed the amount sanctioned by this Legislature in time, it will go to the Finance Ministry and get their sanction, go to the Standing Finance Committee, get their sanction and get it ratified by this House. I would not like my friends in the Treasury Benches to follow the old, old traditions and make us feel that we are living in an age of bureaucracy and not of democracy. I am grateful to you, Sir, for certain observations that you made that the Committee which is examining the rules of procedure will examine under your chairmanship the whole question of financial control and rules will be so amended that there will be no laxity of treasury control over the various Ministries. Sir, rules as far as they go are all right, but what about practice? I had the opportunity of examining the finances of every Ministry. On going through the statements we find there is extravagance of expenditure in every Ministry, even though the Ministers themselves are supposed to control their respective Ministries.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. In view of the shortness of time, may I suggest to the honourable Member that he need not dilate on that point. Enough has been said and even acknowledged by the Treasury Benches.

**Sri B. Das:** Sir, I do hope that the honourable Finance Minister will take us into his confidence and see whether the Government is functioning in

[Shri B. Das]

a democratic spirit without arrogating to themselves executive powers over expenditure and will accept the control of this House over financial sanction of our expenditure.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunru:** Sir, the three Demands relating to the Defence Services amount to about 39½ crores, which is nearly one third of the expenditure voted by the House last year. I may go further and say that the total amount that we are asked to vote now by way of supplementary Grants is also about one third of the total expenditure voted by us. This shows that the position requires careful consideration both of the Defence Ministry and of the House. We know the reasons that have led to the increased expenditure on Defence. But I want to know whether the Defence Ministry and the Finance Ministry could not have foreseen many months ago that the expenditure would exceed the amount sanctioned by the House. The total amount of money would be spent on the Defence Services would be 100 crores. This would mean that roughly speaking about 13½ crores was spent every month and the whole of the money voted by the House must, therefore, have been very nearly exhausted by the end of December. Why was it then that we were not informed of the matter earlier?

In England the procedure is that every department reviews its expenditure in autumn and if it finds that the expenditure for the whole year is likely to exceed the amount sanctioned by Parliament, it informs the Treasury of the fact. The Treasury then scrutinises the request made for additional funds by the department concerned, and sends up the matter to the Supply Committee of the House of Commons in February and March. I should like to know what is the procedure followed here in regard to the control of expenditure. Does the Finance Ministry satisfy itself and keep itself informed of the trend of the expenditure periodically? If so, what steps does it take to control it and at the same time to keep this House informed of the fact that the expenditure is likely to exceed the budget estimates? I am prepared to grant that however carefully the estimates may be prepared, there will be some difference between the actual expenditure and the Budget Demand but when there is likely to be a large variation between the budget figures of expenditure and the estimated actual expenditure, then I think the matter ought to be placed before us much earlier than is usually done.

Lastly, I should like to know under what authority the Auditor General pays money in excess of that sanctioned by the House? My honourable friend, Mr. B. Das has said that in England the Controller and the Auditor General will not allow any expenditure without the vote of the House of Commons. I myself do not know what the position in England is, but I take it that what my honourable friend Mr. Das has stated is correct. If that is so, are we to conclude that the executive here can by its own authority compel the Auditor General to pay money, not voted by the House or does the Auditor General in order to accommodate the Government himself act in a manner not warranted by the law? If the executive possess the power to authorise expenditure over and above that sanctioned by the House, then it might as well sanction the whole expenditure itself. It appears from what has happened that the control of the House over the expenditure is illusory. If the executive can by its own fiat compel the Auditor General to pay and if it can by its own decision add 83 per cent. to the expenditure voted by the House, the popular representatives cannot be supposed to have any real control over the finances of the country. If, however, the executive possesses no such control and the Auditor General advanced the money in an accommodating spirit, without the sanction of the law, he is obviously acting illegally. In either case, the matter is a serious



one, and I hope that the Finance Minister will explain the position to us so that we may be able to see whether any steps could be taken in order to tighten the control of this House over expenditure and to ensure that as far as possible, that is barring emergencies, no money is spent without the vote of this House.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, although the issue involved in this Demand is the question of expenditure with reference to the Defence Services, the problem that has been raised is a general problem of wider import. In the first place, I should like to say that I am entirely in agreement with the suggestions put forward by the Deputy-Speaker. The position is, frankly, unsatisfactory. There are two ways in which, I think, we can meet the requirements of the case. In the first place, I think, as soon as the Finance Ministry realises that the actual expenditure is going to exceed the expenditure for which the Legislature has given authority, the Finance Minister ought to inform the Standing Finance Committee. That, I regret to say, was not done; but it is my intention that it ought hereafter to be done. I agree also with the Deputy-Speaker that one way in which the control of the Standing Finance Committee over these matters could be made more effective is by constituting sub-committees which could specialise in the expenditure relating at any rate to the more important spending services. That, as far as the procedure which I propose to follow hereafter is concerned. But, I want to say, what I said earlier today, that for the rather embarrassing situation in which the House has been placed by these formidable Demands being placed on them on the last day of the Financial year, to a large extent the responsibility is mine. Considering the difficulties in which I was placed when I took charge of the Ministry of Finance, at the end of September or early October, when the Government and the country were faced with the very urgent and difficult problems relating to inflation, practically all my time was taken up with the issues arising from those problems. It was only towards the end of the year that I was in a position to apply my mind to these other problems. Therefore, I say to a large extent, the responsibility for the present position, is mine.

As regards the general question which has been raised, there are really two aspects to it. There is, first of all, the question of estimating expenditure for budget purposes. There is, secondly, the question of keeping the Legislature and the Committees of the Legislature informed of the progress of expenditure. With regard to the first question, the year has been a very difficult and exceptional year. If the House will examine the figures relating to the various Supplementary Demands, the House will find that out of a total revenue expenditure of 88 crores, very nearly 75 to 80 crores is accounted for by expenditure of a very special and almost unforeseeable character. The defence services, the question of food subsidies, the question of refugees' relief and rehabilitation and pre-partition liabilities, these between them account for very nearly 75 to 80 crores. I am going to deal with these items later in order to explain to the House what precisely is the difficulty that arose. Now, if you leave these items out, what is left you will find bears a ratio to the estimated budget expenditure of somewhere about five per cent. The Deputy-Speaker was prepared to admit that ten per cent. would be a permissible ratio for discrepancies. If you make allowances for these unforeseeable factors, the margin left is only five per cent. I took the trouble to find out the corresponding discrepancy in the previous years and I found, making allowances for these unforeseeable factors, the estimate has not been too hard.

Of course, the House might ask even with regard to what one calls unforeseeable items of expenditure, "were they really so unforeseeable?" I would like to explain the position with regard to these items of expenditure.

[Dr. John Matthai]

Take, for example, defence. At the time the budget estimates for 1948-49 were framed, I think it is correct to say that the developments which actually occurred in relation to Kashmir, and the developments which occurred in regard to Hyderabad, the greater part of it, could not have been foreseen.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Kashmir could have been foreseen.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Not to the fullest extent; that is my point.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** You were too optimistic; that is clear.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** If you take the question of relief and rehabilitation, the question was in a state of flux at the time the budget estimates were framed.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** May I raise a point, Sir? I think this justification of unforeseeable character is not of so much consequence. The real question which my honourable friend has asked to which we would like to hear the answer is, how, without the sanction of this House, did the Accountant General or the Auditor General make payments to this extent. That is the crux of the problem. What procedure is there by which the supervision of this House can be more effective? Otherwise, if you can spend 80 crores, you can as well spend 330 crores. That is the question on which we are more interested.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** My honourable friend has not correctly sized up the question. There are two sides to the problem. If the budget estimates were fairly correct, the question of unauthorised expenditure would not arise. If the question of unauthorised expenditure actually arose, then the question of procedure also becomes important. First, there is the question of estimating and secondly there is the question of procedure. I am now on the question of estimating. I would ask my honourable friend to be a little more patient.

If you take the question of relief and rehabilitation, at the time of budgeting, in February 1948, I do not think the Government had sufficient data for appreciating the extent to which the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation was likely to develop. A certain amount was foreseeable; but to the fullest extent it was not really possible on the data then available. Take the question of food subsidies; there is an excess of about thirteen crores.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** For the expansion of the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, there is an expenditure of 1,45,000. What has come in by way of expansion?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am explaining the overall position, which my honourable friend has not been following. The overall position is that under Relief and Rehabilitation, we are asking for a supplementary Demand for nine crores in excess of the authorised expenditure.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Mr. Sidhva has not noticed Demand No. 73 for rupees nine crores and odd.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** We may leave Mr. Sidhva alone for the time being.

Now on food subsidies what has happened is this. We are asking authority for extra expenditure of very nearly 12½ crores. What was done in the budget of 1948-49 was to provide food subsidies for the whole of the calendar year. Therefore into the estimate for 1948-49 the expenditure for nine months only was entered. Why they estimated the expenditure for

a calendar year is a little more than I can explain at present. But that is not the main point. The main point is that it was some time last October when the question of resuming control on food came up it was decided that the amount of subsidy that we gave to provinces should be raised from 2/8rd of the margin between import prices and indigenous prices to 3/4ths. It was also then that we decided that the States also should be given assistance to the extent of 50 per cent. That meant a considerable increase in expenditure which could not be foreseen at the time the budget was estimated.

With regard to pre-partition liabilities that was a matter which was under constant discussion between us and Pakistan Government. The original understanding was that these liabilities would be met currently by the two Governments but that somehow could not be achieved and ultimately a position was reached when we found in respect of most of the services that were rendered to the undivided Government they had to be met by us. It was really the obligation of Pakistan to meet their share of it but since most of these services were rendered to the undivided Government by our people, we felt it would be inflicting hardship on them if we delayed payments. Therefore in their interest we decided to accept the liability ourselves. A certain portion of it will ultimately go to Pakistan. Not that I am suggesting for a moment that the whole of the expenditure was unforeseeable but there was a very large part of it which was unforeseeable.

Now I come to the second question. As soon as the Government realised that expenditure was exceeding the sanctioned amount I admit straightaway it was the business of Government to have brought this to the notice of at least the Standing Finance Committee. That was not done and that was an omission.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** They should have got the sanction. Mere information will not do.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It was impossible for us to bring definite proposals before the House because as I explained earlier the precise revised estimates could not be prepared till the beginning of the current financial year. You cannot bring a proposal before the House based on rough approximations.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** When are they usually prepared every year? Was it an exceptional case this year or every time the difficulty arises?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As a matter of fact the procedure followed this year is exactly the same as has been followed in the past. The reason why the House has been so excited over this matter and quite rightly is because of the scale of Supplementary Demands. That is really what has brought the thing to this pitch but the procedure that has been followed is precisely the procedure that has been followed in previous years. We do not get a clear picture of the revised estimates until somewhere about the middle of February. So I cannot bring definite proposals before February. By February we are right in the thick of the budget. That is really the problem. What is necessary is that the House and the Government and may I say, you, Mr. Speaker, should devise among ourselves some procedure which would make it possible for us to prevent unauthorised expenditure. I am not in a position at present to say what exactly is the procedure that we can follow but some procedure should be adopted which would prevent expenditure of this kind incurred by Executive without authority of the Legislature. That is absolutely essential and I will see to it that some procedure is devised which will make it impossible for a situation of this kind to recur. That is as far as I can carry the matter.

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** How does the Auditor General sanction the amount?

**Shri B. K. Siddha:** Has he the authority to sanction the expenditure without sanction of this House more than the amount passed in the budgeted items?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Am I to understand that I am asked, to speak for the Auditor General?

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** I want to know whether there is any law authorising the Executive to instruct the Auditor General to make when necessary payments over and above the amounts sanctioned by this House or whether there is any law authorising the Auditor General to sanction the payment of excess expenditure in his discretion?

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** May I offer a suggestion?

**Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru:** I want a reply from the Finance Minister.

**The Honourable Shri K. Santhanam:** I am not speaking as the Minister for Transport but I am speaking as a member of this House. I wish only to draw the attention of Pandit Kunzru that making a supplementary Demand does not mean the amounts have been paid. Large amounts are to be paid yet. They are due but not actually paid and the Auditor General comes in only at the time of payment.

**Mr. Speaker:** The position as I have understood it is this. It is not so much the question as to what amount is yet to be paid. Assuming the amount so paid is one rupee, still the question is how was it paid without the sanction of the House or was it paid in spite of the Auditor General. That is also a position which is not made clear in the questions put. The alternatives are: Either the Auditor General has some authority to pay; if so, what is that authority? Or he has no authority and therefore he has not sanctioned it.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The position is that Government have incurred this expenditure in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislature.

**Mr. Speaker:** I think the position is quite clear. The subject may be one for comments but not for any further information. So I am placing these Demand before the House. As I have said in the morning, the question of the revision of the rules of procedure is under consideration and some sort of financial procedure will have to be settled and I have already made a reference to this aspect in the suggestions which I have sent to Government. I need not repeat again the same thing.

The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,61,45,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,65,36,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Supplies and Stores'."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,52,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Shall I now take up Demand No. 41? It relates to External Affairs. I am asking Thakkar Bapa. He wishes to discuss the tribal areas affairs, perhaps.

**Shri A. V. Thakkar (Saurashtra):** No, Sir, it refers to a different subject altogether.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then I will take 19 and 40.

**Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** May I request you to take up Demand No. 82-A—Pre-Partition Payments?

**Mr. Speaker:** If I were to do it, it will be for my own convenience.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Your convenience is the convenience of the House.

#### DEMAND NO. 82-A—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well. I shall put 82-A.

Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,61,27,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I am trying to take only items which cover large amounts. Just now we have disposed of Defence Services amounting to Rs. 89 crores. These pre-partition payments come to twenty odd crores. On page 55 of the blue book that has been circulated to us, it is said: "This sum is required to meet expenditure during the current year on pre-partition liabilities initially met by India. Pakistan's share will be added to its partition debt to India." Now, I understand that this will be add to the Rs. 800 odd crores of debt which Pakistan owes to India. The arrangement seems to be that this debt will be paid to India over a period of fifty years in instalments. The property of refugees who have left Pakistan comes to Rs. 100 crores. When is Pakistan going to pay all this debt to us? Why should we add to this liability? Why should we not negotiate with them that at least Pakistan's share of these Rs. 20 crores should be paid to us immediately without adding to the partition debt which is really unfathomable. We paid some time ago Rs. 15½ crores towards their share of the salary that is to be paid to various officers here. We have undertaken to pay all that and hereafter recover the debt in instalments, in dribblets, from Pakistan. When we have undertaken so much liability ourselves, why should we not insist upon Pakistan somehow paying this money in cash? It may not be that all the Rs. 20 odd crores has to be paid by Pakistan. Their share is only 17 or 18 per cent. and will come to rupees five or six crores. Having regard to our deficit Budget, owing to which we have agreed to tax even some of our necessities such as cloth etc., why should we not insist upon cash payment of this rupees five or six crores? That is one aspect.

Secondly, I do not know if final arrangements have been made between ourselves and Pakistan regarding financial matters. If there are still outstanding matters to be settled, this House must be associated with such negotiations. Even with regard to such matters as Sterling Balances, International Monetary Fund, International Bank etc. Members of this Assembly have been associated in the talks. But so far as Pakistan is concerned, although this House has been very greatly agitated over the matter

[Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar]

and half or even three-quarters of the Question Hour is spent on it, still not one Member of this House has been associated with any of these talks with Pakistan. If any more conversations or talks are to take place between this Government and Pakistan regarding financial matters which are outstanding, I want this Government to give an assurance today that Members of this House from among the Standing Committees associated with each Ministry will be included in the talks. If they relate to Commerce Ministry, members of the Standing Committee attached to Commerce Ministry may be included. If they relate to Finance, members of the Standing Finance Committee may be associated. Otherwise, it will be doing injustice to this House, which alone is competent to put this Government in office and also to vote Grants for expenditure incurred by it. We are rather touchy about the way in which Pakistan is walking away with our dues. So far as these Rs. 20 crores are concerned, it must have been insisted that Pakistan must pay its share of rupees five or six crores in cash. They are not coming to reasonable terms. It is rather unfortunate that our sister Government is adopting such an attitude. Hereafter at least, I want the Finance Minister to give us an assurance, that if there are any further talks carried on on financial matters, he will associate members of the Standing Committees in those talks.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Has it been agreed that this part of the Pakistan's liability will be added on to the debt of Rs. 300 crores?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** May I explain? Out of this total of Rs. 20 and odd crores, it is only with regard to the payment of the services to the undivided Government that Pakistan has got to bear a share. This Rs. 20 crores is made up of Rs. 15 crores in payment of services and so on rendered to the old undivided Government. About rupees five crores is really the share of income-tax which we have got to pay to the parts of Bengal and Punjab which are now in India. That rupees five crores cannot be passed on to Pakistan. Therefore, it is only the first item, namely, services rendered to the undivided Government constituting Rs. 15 crores, in respect of which Pakistan has to share. There, their share would be 17½ per cent. Therefore, out of this Rs. 20 crores, it is only rupees three crores or so that the Pakistan Government has to pay. Originally the idea was that this expenditure would be incurred currently by the two governments, but the negotiations were prolonged and we found that the people who were going to suffer by the delay in payments were people in the Dominion of India to whom the payments were due. These rupees three crores are still under discussion but it looks as if it would go into the general debt settlement. What the total of that debt settlement would be we are not yet in a position to determine, but when a question was put to me during question hour a few weeks ago, I gave a rough estimate that it may be of the order of Rs. 300 crores and the payment of it would be spread over a period of 50 years beginning with 1952. That is the position.

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

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** However, as it appears that these rupees three crores have not been tacked on to Pakistan's debt to us, it may be just as well to ask the Pakistan Government to pay it in cash.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As a matter of fact, we are making every effort to see that as much of this debt is paid in cash as possible, but if agreement on it is not reached at present, it is difficult for us to proceed. That is why we have come for this sanction.

I think you, Sir, raised another point with regard to the association of non-officials. I do not like to give any categorical assurance on this matter on behalf of the Government. I have no authority for doing so, because Government have not considered it but in view of the statement of the Prime Minister made the other day that the distinction between 'official' and 'non-official' has lost a good deal of its significance under the present set-up, I would like to have a little time for considering this matter.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Does that mean that when officials are taken into confidence we may be satisfied that they are as good as non-official members of this House and be content?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In these Inter-Dominion Conferences which have been held so far, India has been represented by Ministers, and the whole question is whether the House is going to make a distinction between them and non-official members of the House.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** No; but then after the Ministers went there and after they came back after negotiations, they did not take the Members of this House into confidence and tell them what actually happened. That is the complaint.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as these Ministries are concerned, whether the matters have been placed before the Standing Committees attached to the various Ministries I am not aware, but I am prepared to look into this question and I will have the matter brought to the notice of the Honourable the Prime Minister.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,61,27,000 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, 1949, in respect of pro-partition payments."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The next two Demands are Nos. 19 and 40.

**Dr. B. V. Keekar:** Could we take up demand 41 also with these?

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The Minister wants that Demand No. 41 be taken up with Demands Nos. 19 and 40.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu (Orissa: General):** I have no objection.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I shall then take up Demands Nos. 19, 40 and 41.

DEMAND NO. 19.—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH  
RELATIONS

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,82,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations'."

DEMAND NO. 40.—TRIBAL AREAS.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,10,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

DEMAND NO. 41.—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,85,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण साहू : माननीय उप-वाचस्पति जी, मैं पहिले एक्स-टर्नल एफेअर्स और कामनवैलथ रिलेशन्स के विषय में कहूंगा और फिर पीछे ट्राइबल एरियाज़ के बारे में कहूंगा ।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारा खर्चा एक्सटर्नल एफेअर्स और कामनवैलथ रिलेशन्स पर बहुत बढ़ जाता है । हम लोग कहते हैं कि हम को आज़ादी मिल गई है इसलिए हम को सब देशों के साथ परिचय और सम्बन्ध होना चाहिये । इस लिए हम सब जगह जल्दी जल्दी एम्बेसेडर और दूसरे आदमियों को भेजते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जितने बड़े बड़े देश हैं जैसे अमरीका और इंग्लैण्ड वहां से उन देशों के इतने एम्बेसेडर हम लोगों के यहां आये हैं या नहीं जिन के साथ हमारा ताल्लुक है । मैं देखता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने बहुत से देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बना लिया है, उन देशों के साथ भी जिन के साथ सम्बन्ध न रखने से भी काम चल सकता है और हम लोग सुनते थे कि हम लोग जो खर्च करते हैं वह उस स्टैंडर्ड तक नहीं आता है, इसलिये शायद हम लोगों के एम्बेसेडर को तकलीफ होती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहिले तो यह करना चाहिये कि इतनी जल्दी जल्दी सब जगह में एम्बेसेडर नहीं भेजना चाहिये । जहां नितान्त जरूरी हो वहां भेजना चाहिये, और जो एम्बेसेडर बन कर जाते हैं उन का ख्याल कैसा है यह भी देखना चाहिये । पहिले तो मैं एक किताब की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । यूरोप लुक्स एट इंडिया । उस में से दो तीन बातें आप को सुना देना चाहता हूँ । उस से मालूम होगा कि उन को हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में और आप लोगों के बारे में क्या धारणा चली आती है । कुछ बदली होगी पर फिर भी कुछ कुछ वही भावना चली आती है । यह तो हम बार बार सुना करते थे कि ब्रिटिश एम्पायर में सूरज कभी नहीं डूबता । अभी तो ब्रिटिश एम्पायर सैट हो गया है । हम देखते हैं कि यूरोप के बड़े बड़े आदमियों का ख्याल हम लोगों की तरफ कैसा था । एवोडुबाऐस लिखता है "Caste Hindu is a thief and a casteless Hindu is a rogue" और हैगल जो कि इतने बड़े दार्शनिक थे वह लिखते हैं "Instead of morality and rational thinking, India is a prey to superstitious beliefs and magic practices", मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों के जो एम्बेसेडर होकर जाते हैं उन को भी ऐसा ख्याल है कि जो हमारा देश है वह बहुत नीचे गिरा हुआ है । मैं इसीलिए चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों का जो एम्बेसेडर होकर जाय उस का ख्याल इस तरह का होना चाहिए कि जो इस देश का दर्शन है उसी के अनुसार वह



वहाँ व्यवहार करें। उन को ऐसा बरताव करना चाहिए कि दूसरे देश वालों को इंडिया की चीजें समझ में आवें। हम तो अभी देखते हैं कि जितने आदमी जाते हैं वह यह देखते हैं कि किस तरह हमारा स्टैंडर्ड यूरोपियनों के माफ़िक होगा और कहते हैं कि हम स्टैंडर्ड पर नहीं आ पाये हैं। इसलिये हमारा खर्च बढ़ जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि हमने जितने एम्बेसेडर भेजे हैं उन पर ख़या बहुत खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन हम नहीं जानते कि उन्होंने क्या काम किया है। जो रिपोर्ट एक्सटर्नल एफेअर्स और कामनवैलथ रिलेशन्स विभाग की तरफ से मिली है उस संपत्ता नहीं चलता कि उनका क्या अचीवमेंट है। हम यह सुनते हैं कि फेंशनेबिल रहने के लिये पैसा ज्यादा नहीं होता है और शायद बहुत फेंशनेबिल होने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा मांगते हैं। वह हवाई जहाजों में उड़ते हैं और उड़डीयमान् जीव बन गये हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि हम को स्वराज्य मिल गया है और हम इंडिपेंडेंट हो गये हैं, लेकिन मैंने एक दफ़ा पहिले भी कहा था और फिर भी कहता हूँ कि अभी हमारे टाक्स चल रहे हैं कि हम ब्रिटिश कामन वैलथ में रहें या न रहें। हम देखते हैं कि साउथ अफ्रीका हमारे साथ क्या बरताव कर रहा है। आस्ट्रेलिया, यू० एस० ए०, कनाडा में हम लोगों के साथ वह बरताव नहीं किया जाता जो कि आदमी को आदमी के साथ करना चाहिये। यह जो एम्बेसेडर जाते हैं वह कैसे काम करते हैं यह हम लोगों को जानना चाहिये। हम को यह बात अच्छी नहीं लगती कि हमारे जो एम्बेसेडर वहाँ जायें वह भी इसलिये दारु पियें कि दूसरे देशों के लोगों के साथ ऐसा किये बिना ठीक काम नहीं चल सकता है। हम लोगों का दर्शन क्या है यह सब आदमियों को वहाँ बताना चाहिये। एक्सटर्नल एफेअर्स विभाग की यह पालिसी होनी चाहिये कि ब्रह्म दूसरे देशों को बताये कि इंडिया का ख़याल क्या है। हम लोगों को सैल्फडिपेंडेंस हो गया है और हम समझते हैं कि दूसरे देश कितने अच्छे हैं और हम कितने नीचे हैं। मैं टाल्सटाय से आप को यह सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने सन् १९०७ में सी० आर० दास को एक चिट्ठी में लिखा था

"It strikes me particularly in India that here is a physically and mentally highly gifted nation of 200 million inhabitants under the yoke of a small circle of complete strangers who from the point of view of morality and religion, are immeasurably inferior to those they have conquered."

तो मेरा कहना यह है कि जितना ख़या मांगा जाता है और जो भिन्न भिन्न देशों में सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने के लिये मांगा जाता है, उस के लिये हम मना नहीं करते, लेकिन हम को देखना चाहिये कि हमारे देश

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण साहू]

का जो स्टैंडर्ड आफ मारेलिटी है वह हमारे प्रतिनिधि बाहर जाकर दिखलाते हैं या नहीं। जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक हम लोगों का बड़ा अपमान होगा। अब तक लंडन हाई कमिश्नर के यहां यूरोपियन आफिसर्स हैं। उन को जल्दी से जल्दी हटा देना चाहिये। यहां जितने आदमी दूसरे देशों से आते हैं वह अपने देशों से आदमी लाते हैं। यहां के आदमी वह नहीं लेते हैं। तो हम क्यों उन को वहां रखें। उन को हटा देना चाहिये। इस के बारे में बहस भी हो गई है।

हम लोगों का इन्डियन कल्चर है, तो जो हमारे बड़े बड़े आदमी योरोप और बड़े बड़े देशों में हैं उन को यह चाहिये कि वह हमारे इन्डियन कल्चर को बढ़ायें और इस के लिये वे ठीक रास्ता दूसरों को दिखायें। जैसे हमारे गांधी बाबा ने लंगोटी पहन कर हमारे कल्चर को बढ़ाया तो उस में उन का मान नहीं घटता। इसी तरह से हमारे रामानुज और 4 P.M. परमहंस ने भी अपना दर्शन दिलाया। विदेशों में जाकर हमारे इस कल्चर को बढ़ाना चाहिये। हम लोगों ने विदेशों में जाकर वहां का कल्चर ग्रहण किया और अपने कल्चर को खो बैठे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि हमारे देश से बहुत से डेलीगेशन बाहर के मुल्कों में जाते हैं। हर मिनिस्ट्री से अलग अलग डेलीगेशन दूसरे देशों को जाते हैं तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि एक्सटर्नल डिपार्टमेंट को यह चाहिये कि वह उन के बीच में एक योग-सूत्र हो। उन लोगों को एक ही प्रकार की हिदायत मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वह दूसरे देशों में जाकर हमारे देश की भलाई करें और श्रद्धा के साथ हमारे देश के बारे में बतलायें। यहां से वह एक ही साथ जाते हैं मगर वहां उन का आपस में ही परिचय नहीं होता है। तो इस बात की तरफ जरा ख्याल रखना चाहिये।

इस के बाद मैं ट्राइबल एरिया के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जहां तक ट्राइबल एरिया का सम्बन्ध है, आसाम की ट्राइबल एरिया है आवोर, नागा और लुशाई की ट्राइबल एरिया है, नाथ ईस्ट फ्रॉन्टियर की जो ट्राइबल एरिया है उन के लिये हम कुछ पैसा रखते हैं। लेकिन उन लोगों की अच्छी तरह से सहायता करने के लिये, उन लोगों को साइकिलोजिकली यह मालूम हो जाय कि हमारे बारे में सब तरह का ख्याल करते हैं हम लोगों को वहां पर जाना चाहिये। हमारे यहां से दूसरे देशों के लिये पार्लियामेन्टरी डेलीगेशन जाते हैं और वहां की बातें सीख कर ले

जाते हैं। मगर हमारे जो ट्राइबल एरिया के लोग हैं, जो एबोरजिनलस ट्राइबल एरिया हैं वहां पर अगर हम अपने पालियामेन्टरी डेलीगेशन भेंजेंगे तो इससे हम लोगों को बहुत फायदा होगा। जो हम खर्चा करते हैं उन लोगों के लिये उसके बारे में भी हम को मालूम हो जायेगा और बहुत अच्छा सुधार हम देख कर कर सकेंगे। इस हाउस के मेंबरो को भी उनकी हालत के बारे में काफ़ी ज्ञान हो जायेगा। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर जो ट्राइबल एरिया को जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ़िसर हैं उस को वहां पर जाना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों को यह ख्याल तो हो कि हमारी खंभाल के लिये अफ़सर आते हैं।

ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के ज़माने में जनता की ओर से किसी को जाने की वहां पर इजाज़त नहीं थी। मिशनरी लोग वहां पर प्रचार के लिये जाया करते थे। जब हमारी अपनी सरकार हो गई है हमारा ख्याल वहां पर जाना लाज़िमी है। अब हमारी सरकार को चाहिये कि वहां पर प्राइमरी एजुकेशन देना चाहिये और उन लोगों के लिये मंडीकल सहायता भी पहुंचानी चाहिये।

हिल टौप्स में जहां पर एबोरजिनल ट्राइबस रहा करते हैं तो मुझे वहां के लोगों से मालूम हुआ कि योरोपियनों से मिलकर वहां के लोगों को सिफ़लिस हो गई है और यह बीमारी करीब ६० और ६५ फ़ी सदी लोगों को घायल कर चुकी है। तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनको मंडीकल सहायता देने के लिये हर प्रकार की कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ और यह यह है कि जो ईस्टर्न फ़ॉटियर के ट्राइबल के आदमी हैं, नागा, लुशाई वगैरा जो सब हैं और जो वंस्टर्न फ़ॉटियर के ट्राइबस हैं, और पहाड़ में दूसरी जगह में जो tribes हैं, उन के लिये अलग अलग Heading रखना अच्छा नहीं मालूम होता है। यह तो सब ट्राइबल हैं। जैसा कि अभी उड़ीसा में हो गया है कि वहां पर जो उड़ीसा की स्टेटस थी यह और आगे का उड़ीसा उन सब को मिला कर करीब ३५ लाख एबोरजिनल है। वहां पर जो बैंकवर्ड हरिजन हैं.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** So far as the supplementary Demands are concerned the scope for discussion is very limited. Under each demand if an expenditure has been incurred for a particular purpose, the honourable Member can only refer to the excess or abnormal expenditure relating to that item. He cannot go over the general question as to how the tribal area is to be improved, etc. That should have been done under the General Budget. No matter of policy can be raised now, unless the items relate to a new subject or service which

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

was not contemplated in the old budget. If it is a case of an old service he cannot dilate upon the policy of that old service. This is mainly the cost of 20 additional platoons of Assam Rifles raised during the year.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण साहू : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह जो अलग ट्राइबल एरिया के बारे में हेडिंग्स (headings) हैं वह नहीं होना चाहिये। सब आदिवासी tribal हैं इतना कह कर मैं सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रान्ट्स जो हैं उस को मंजूर करता हूँ।

(English translation of the above speech)

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Sir, I shall speak in the first instance about the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations and then about the Tribal Areas.

We notice that our expenditure over the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations has gone up a great deal. We say since we have got freedom we should form contacts and relations with all countries. Hence, we make haste in sending ambassadors and other persons everywhere. But I ask have such big countries as America and England, with which we have relations, sent similar number of ambassadors here? I find that we have formed connections with several countries, even with those with whom we need not have had them and might easily do without. We used to hear that the expenditure made by us did not reach up to the requisite standard and that our ambassadors felt handicapped on that account. I want to say that in the first instance we should not be so hasty in sending ambassadors everywhere. We should send them only where it is indispensable and we must also see what views are held by persons who go out as ambassadors. I should, in the first instance, like to draw your attention to the book 'Europe looks at India'. I should like to relate a few things out of it to you. That would show what impression they are carrying about India and about you people. It might have changed a bit but still it continues to be somewhat similar. We used to hear it again and again that the sun never sets in the British Empire but the British Empire itself has gone down now. We see what opinion was held about us by the big ones in Europe. Abbe Dubois writes "Caste Hindu is a thief and a casteless Hindu is a rogue". And, Hegel, who was such a great philosopher, writes, "Instead of morality and rational thinking, India is a prey to superstitious beliefs and magic practices." I want to ask whether those persons who go out as our ambassadors also have the idea that this country of ours is gone down to such low depths. That is why I want that the mental outlook of the person who goes out as our ambassador should be such that he might conduct himself there in consonance with this country's philosophy. They should behave in such a manner that people in other countries might understand India's attributes. At present we find that whatever people go out have a tendency to see by what means their standard might reach up to that of the Europeans. And, they say they have not been able to come up to that standard. That is why our expenditure mounts up. We see that we have had to spend a great deal on the ambassadors that we have sent out already, but we do not know what work they have done. The reports we have received from the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Department do not give any indication what their achievement is. We hear that they have not enough money to enable them to lead a fashionable life and that possibly they demand more money so as to be able to live more fashionably. They fly in airplanes and have become flying creatures. We say we have achieved *Swarajya* and that we have become independent, but, as I have remarked once before and would say again, we are still having talks as to whether we should or should not remain in the British Commonwealth. We see what treatment is being meted out to us by South Africa. In Australia, U.S.A. and Canada we are not ac-

corded the kind of treatment that a man should accord to man. We people should know in what manner do these ambassadors work. It does not appeal to us that our ambassadors should drink simply because they cannot pull on properly with the other people unless they do so. They all must show there what is the philosophy that we stand for. The External Affairs Department should have the policy to bring home to other countries the idea that India stands for. We people have come to suffer from a self-delusion so that we think how very superior other countries are while how low we are. I want to read out to you a passage by Tolstoy which he wrote in the course of a letter to C. R. Das in 1907:

"It strikes me particularly in India that here is a physically and mentally highly gifted nation of 200 million inhabitants under the yoke of a small circle of complete strangers who from the point of view of morality and religion, are immeasurably inferior to those they have conquered."

What I want to convey is this that we would not refuse the grants that are demanded—the grants demanded for the sake of establishing liaison agencies in the various countries—but we must see to it whether or not our representatives out there present a true picture of this country's standard of morality. Until that is done we people would be exposed to indignity. To this day there are European Officers employed in the office of our High Commissioner in London. They must be removed as early as possible. Whatever people come here from other countries bring with them men from their own countries. They do not take people from here. Why should, then, we keep them there? They should be removed. There has been a discussion too on that point.

We people have our Indian culture and hence, it is incumbent upon the eminent people we have in Europe and in other big countries to advance that culture and show the proper way in that direction to others. Our Gandhi Baba wore a loin cloth yet, with all that, he advanced our culture, without incurring any ignominy thereby. In the same way, our Ramanuja and our Parmabanas also propagated our philosophy. When we go to foreign countries we must propagate our culture there. We people went to foreign lands and imbibed their culture losing our own.

Another thing that I want to mention is this that a number of delegations proceed from our country to foreign countries. Separate delegations go to other countries from the various Ministries. I want that the External Affairs Department should serve as a link between them. All those people must receive the same kind of instructions so that on going to other countries they might be able to do good to our own and to talk about it with reverence in the presence of others. They sometimes proceed together from here but there they do not even get introduced amongst themselves. This is, therefore, a matter to be attended to.

Now, I want to speak about the tribal areas. As for the tribal areas, such as those of Assam, i.e., the Abor, Naga and Lushai tribal areas and the north-east frontier tribal area, we set apart some money for them. But, with a view to help those people properly and to bring it home to them psychologically that we have every kind of regard for them, we people should go there. Parliamentary delegations do go out from here to other countries and come back after learning their ways. We should, however, gain a lot by sending our parliamentary delegations to our people living in the tribal areas—the tribal areas inhabited by the aboriginals. We would also come to know about the expenditure which we incur over those people and having seen it we should be in a position to make good improvements. Moreover, the members of this House would also come to have good knowledge about their condition. I want that the Administration Officer for the tribal area should go there so that they might at least have a feeling that officers come to look after them.

[Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu]

During the British regime nobody from amongst the public was permitted to go there. Missionaries went there for propagation of their faith. Now that we have come to have our own Government it is essential that we turn our attention to that side. Our Government should now provide for their primary education as also for medical aid to them.

I have learnt it from people living on hill tops inhabited by aboriginal tribes that the people there have got infected with syphilis as a result of contact with Europeans and that about 60 to 65 per cent of them have fallen a prey to this disease. I would like that no efforts be spared to render them medical aid.

There is one thing more that I wish to say. It does not look proper to have separate headings for the tribal people of the eastern frontier, such as the Naga, Lushai etc., and those on the western frontier and other tribes living in other places, on the hills. They are all tribal people. This is what has been done in Orissa recently. There are about 35 lakh aboriginals altogether in the Orissa States and the former province of Orissa. The backward *Ilurijans* there.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** So far as the supplementary Demands are concerned the scope for discussion is very limited. Under each demand if an expenditure has been incurred for a particular purpose, the honourable Member can only refer to the excess or abnormal expenditure relating to that item. He cannot go over the general question as to how the tribal area is to be improved, etc. That should have been done under the General Budget. No matter of policy can be raised now, unless the items relate to a new subject or service which was not contemplated in the old budget. If it is a case of an old service he cannot dilate upon the policy of that old service. This is mainly the cost of 20 additional platoons of Assam Rifles raised during the year.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** What I want to say is that there should not be a separate heading about these tribal areas. All *Adibasis* (Aboriginals) are tribal. Having said that I concede the supplementary grants.

**Shrijiit Kuladhar Chhabra:** Sir, the main thing is that Rs. 36,15,000 is demanded mainly for the cost of the twenty additional platoons of Assam Rifles, raised during the year, special expenditure on air-lift at Agartala, grant of army scales of rations to the personnel of the Assam Rifles and the non-realisation of the lump cut for economy." The increase in Assam Rifles was known very long ago. It was not a sudden expenditure. This sum could have been provided for in the ordinary budget. You decided to increase the platoons of the Assam Rifles as far back as two years ago and it was approved. I do not understand why it should come here, all of a sudden at the far end of the year. Such expenditure could have been very easily provided for and could have been brought before the House six months ago. As such under ordinary circumstances we should have refused this expenditure. However under the extraordinary circumstances now we will have to approve of the expenditure, more so because the Finance Minister puts things in such an attractive way that you cannot oppose him. He disarms all opposition by the manner in which he puts things before us. If I want to oppose him I find it difficult for I feel that by the manner he puts them his arguments are right and mine are wrong. All the same we should be very careful in granting expenditure of this sort which was known for months before. As soon as Burma became independent it became necessary that the Assam Rifles should be increased. As such I do not see any reason why this should be brought in as a supplementary Demand for Grant. I trust that this will not be done in future so that the Finance Minister may not be put in an awkward position as he has been put during the whole of today.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Sir, I do not want to make a speech but rise only on a point of information. There seems to be a sort of sense of proportion observed by the External Affairs Department in exceeding the original Grant. They have taken 12 lakhs which is 1/3 of 36 lakhs. And for the External Affairs Department they have taken 63 lakhs from an original grant of two crores. I would like to have a little explanation regarding postage, telegrams and telephone charges, which come to Rs. 7,40,000. I am quite conscious that the External Affairs Department's activities have extended all over the globe in both the hemispheres. Still I am afraid they seem to have suspended the ordinary communication through post offices and air mail and all communications seem to have been carried on by telephone or telegraph. Otherwise this item would not have bloated to the extent of 7,40,000, unless the world is in a state of great difficulty, turmoil or war, when ordinary means of communication should be suspended and communication should be carried on through some code on the telephone or telegraph. This item needs some explanation.

With regard to "other charges". This is an invisible and inexplicable item which consumes a large portion of the budget.

Again I find under Prime Minister's Secretariat Rs. 48,700 towards pay of officers, Rs. 40,600 towards pay of establishments and Rs. 83,200 under other charges. I would like that some light is thrown on this matter also either by the Finance Minister or by the Deputy Minister.

With regard to Demand No. 41 my difficulty is enhanced there. On page 30 you find Other Charges Rs. 8,08,100. Other Expenses Rs. 6,17,500. and under item K. 3 Other Charges Rs. 7,21,500 etc. The Other Charges come nearly to Rs. 40 to 50 lakhs. We should like to see hereafter when they give these explanations at the foot of every Demand that some more light is thrown so that we need not take up the time of the House in asking these questions.

**Shri A. V. Thakkar:** Sir, when this booklet was placed in our hands I was under the impression that there has been some mistake in putting the terms "Supplementary Grants" as its title. Supplementary Grants are generally put before the House in the middle of the year whenever found necessary. But now that the matter has been fully explained by the honourable Finance Minister I do not wish to go into it.

Coming to the subject of External Affairs the excess under this one head has been over 30 per cent and not five per cent, as the Finance Minister explained, with regard to all other matters except Defence and Relief and Rehabilitation. It means that we are going rather fast in the matter of opening Embassies and Legations and High Commissioners' offices and all that. We should go slow. We are a poor country after all and we have not got enough money for self-development yet. We are not yet able to develop internally. Before we expand internationally let us expand nationally and do something towards our backward communities who number not less than 80 per cent of the total population of the country.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Sir, I am afraid I shall not be able to add much to the debate, but I want to impress upon the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs that taking account of all that we have achieved in foreign countries it looks to me quite admirable that we have won over to our side the press of foreign countries—the British press and also some of the important American press. But barring this paper sympathy—the sympathy of the press—I do not know whether we have achieved anything very concrete. In foreign relations the most important thing is security against war and making allies and friends with foreign countries; and one most important thing, with which we

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some in contact in our day to day life, is our trade and commercial relations; and the third is the question of the security of our nationals outside. As far as the last thing is concerned I hope our Deputy Minister will agree that we have not had a very fair weather last year. Wherever there were Indians, after we got freedom, they were not happy. They were happy about us but not happy about themselves. So long as the British were here perhaps they had more sanctions, and perhaps on account of the fear of the British power our nationals were more secure. Does our honourable Minister realise that either unfortunate circumstances have happened or there were circumstances beyond our control that our nationals, everywhere practically, are in grief today except perhaps in England, about which I do not know, there our students and others might be happy. But in Africa, in Malaya, in Burma, in Ceylone, in the east, west and in the centre—no good news comes from any country. It is ultimately your responsibility to see that our kith and kin who are outside are happy. I submit they are not. I therefore want to bring on record and to bear on your mind the fact that your prime responsibility is to bring security and happiness to them. Our leadership and our country being known as the leader of Asia and the world does not help us a long way. It is only the strength of arm at home that will sustain us. It is all right the press talking 'India leads'. In what matter are you leading? Are you leading the nations even in bringing about peace? We are not. I am afraid. We do not count. Even in U.N.O. and at other places, wherever there came a case for voting, most of the countries where we had emissaries, Consuls-general and others never cared for our representations and they went their own way and on many occasions—and important ones—we also got defeats. So I address myself what have we done. I can understand and appreciate the idea of our becoming a leader of the world. But how does the leadership help us? We are not a fighting country. We are not a big Power like Britain or America. We are not aspiring even to balance other Powers. We have no race prejudice and we are not an Imperialist country. We have no aims on foreign countries. What does it matter to us whether those countries fight or they do not, except so far as our security is concerned which we must at all cost, secure. Otherwise, in their matters, why should we dabble? Our policy too is not very clear. To you, it is clear all right, because your relations are "diplomatic", therefore, you express yourselves in a diplomatic language. I can understand it, but the layman in this country must also know as to what your foreign policy is. We are members of the Commonwealth. It is all right that we are. But at the same time we are claiming everyday that we are neither on this bloc nor on that,—we are in the middle. Then again there is the talk of our co-operating with the British forces to fight together the Communist menace in the East and so many other things in the Press. We do not exactly know how our foreign relations stand. We have had no military alliances with anybody—not one so far. So what is there which our representatives are doing outside except propaganda? I assure you propaganda does help us but only when there is war. In peace time propaganda does not help so much as our actual existence at home helps us. In the matter of trade we have had our adverse balances. We have to pay and export and go on exporting so that we shall have nothing left with us. We have to export and also go on importing with our adverse balance of trade. In these circumstances I should submit that we must go slow.

We had quite a lot of pleasure because we had all the Asiatic countries here. But what could they do to us; I am not yet fully appreciative of our so called leadership especially in Asia, leaving apart the world. All the Asiatic countries came here. Did they agree to stand by us in time of peril? Are they going to be with us together? Are we really a Power in India? Can



they stand by us with big forces? When time comes, they will form their own independent alliances and we shall be left to our own resources. I submit that all these Conferences and other activities are all right when we are strong. The papers give us a good name and the British and American people and others talk well of us. But actually speaking it does not help us much. I do not want to take more time of the House. I only wanted to point out that with such Conferences we are not yet in a position to have the aspired leadership. Let us not hunker for a bigger leadership than what we deserve. The leadership will come to us; it will thrust itself on us if we are just strong enough to shoulder that leadership. So I would ask you and through you our honourable Prime Minister not to go much after foreign countries but to look more about Indian affairs at home. There was a suggestion which he made once and I would ask you, Sir, to remind him about that. He once thought of giving External Affairs to some other Minister—I do not know how—but he wanted to have these two namely External Affairs portfolio and the Prime Minister's portfolio separated.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am afraid all these matters do not arise on this supplementary Demand. They are general matters of policy.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** All right, Sir.

So, I submit that more staff has been added in the External Affairs Ministry. It would have been better if this portfolio were separated so that this staff.....

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The staff will increase if the portfolios are separated.

✓ **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** He is complaining that though the staff has increased the portfolios are not separated.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** With regard to this Demand No. 41, there was nothing extraordinary which had happened. I could understand the Finance Minister if there were unforeseen circumstances and needs had cropped up, but in foreign countries no extraordinary needs cropped up. Why did we not envisage the expenditure of Rs. 68 lakhs at the beginning of the year? Enough care has not been taken at the time of annual budget, even in this Department which belongs to the honourable the Prime Minister. Even his secretariat has not been quite accurate in giving him approximate estimates. It would have been better if we did just as they do in England. They prepare their supplementary estimates in the month of July and envisage the extra expenditure to be incurred in each Department. In my Province of U.P. the supplementary Demands are passed first; they are prepared, circulated and discussed before the budget is introduced. The Provinces are doing much better that way. So, I would suggest that the honourable the Finance Minister may really look into the question of changing the present rules whereby the extra expenditure comes up for sanction after the Budget has been passed.

I went to the Library to find out what the rules and regulations were about the framing of the Budget. I was given a pamphlet of three or four pages, but I could not get any Budget Manual. In the Provincial Assembly libraries, for instance in U.P., there is a big Budget Manual wherein it is mentioned on which dates the Secretaries are required to submit their extra demands, when it will reach the Finance Ministry, how the budget is to be prepared etc. There are clear regulations. I do not know if there are any here—if there are any, at least they were not available in the Library. If there are any, I would like to look into them and suggest what best can, in my opinion, be done. But from all the sides the House has supported the Demand made by my friend Mr. Das that these supplementary Demands must come in advance and nothing should be spent without the sanction of the House.

One more point, Sir, and I have finished. In Pakistan they have made a rule with regard to all those Government servants who get lifts from lower to higher grades because of foreigners going out and Hindus coming this way.

{Shri Mahavir Tyagi}

The rule is that one will get either his original basic pay which he was getting before freedom, plus 88 per cent, or the pay of the higher grade, whichever is less. This is the rule applied there. If Pakistan can apply that rule, we, being equally sovereign, can also apply it here. We have instances here where people, within these two years or so, have got double the pay. One getting Rs. 800 before is now getting Rs. 2,000. There is no limit to this. I must submit that if the public is to be satisfied on the question of expenditure in the Secretariat, there must be some such rules formulated whereby we can regulate as to how much a man can get extra within two years. A man's pay should not be suddenly doubled or made 300 or 400 per cent more. After all, there should be a limit to a man's rise, and if the man rises within two years to his highest limit, he will have no incentive to work for a better future. Therefore, I submit some such rules should be formulated and according to them our expenditure in service and in the Secretariat must be controlled. The same rule should apply to the services in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

**Shri Biswanath Das (Orissa, General):** Sir, I do not agree with my honourable friend who has just spoken that ours is a small country. I do feel that ours is a great country. Our reputation is great and internationally we have achieved today in its short span of 1½ years what other countries have not been able to achieve in course of decades. But even a great country has its limitations and I agree with Thakkar Bapa in believing that we do need more bread than international reputation. It is in this view of the question that I would survey as briefly as possible the external policy with regard to these grants. Of course, in the course of our discussions today we very much miss the honourable the Prime Minister; we could have given impressions to him as to the feelings of the honourable Members of this House. But I have no hesitation to say that the Deputy Minister will please convey the feelings of this House.

Sir, in the course of an interpellation this morning, my honourable friend the Deputy Minister, on behalf of Government, admitted that even Ambassadors and Consuls have not been getting the necessary money needed by them. In the note that was circulated by the Defence Ministry a point has been made that they have not been able to supply the necessary military attaches to our Embassies. A new country like ours, if it has to get international reputation, will have to depend for that reputation more on the way in which we are able to defend ourselves. However philosophically big or great India may be, in the ways of modern warfare she is a pygmy before the giants. That being the position, military attaches should be posted in important countries like America and England. Of course, I certainly do not contemplate countries which have got iron curtains around them. But those countries in which we could have a peep as to the organisation or the resources or developments effected in the country, to those countries it will certainly be useful if we attach a military attache to our Embassies. But the note circulated by the Defence Department goes to show that even in important embassies, they have not been able to appoint trade attaches. My honourable friend the Commerce Minister seems to have a rival organization of his own in having a Trades General or a Trade Commissioner? The whole external policy looked from the point of finance—I am leaving diplomatic relations—seems to lay more stress on the question of quantity as against quality. Sir, I feel that that is a wrong policy and that policy needs mending. We are great and we are bound to be great. The future of the world rests with China and India. That being the position, we will have to prepare ourselves. I can see that position, but along with our preparation, we must have to proceed cautiously, keeping in view the security of the country and the needs of the country more than anything else.

Sir, having stated so far about the needs, I will go to the question of expansion of embassies. During the last one year, there has been expansion of embassies both in Europe and in America as also in countries of the Middle East and Near East. Sir, Europe is a country of small distances. I see no reason why we should have so many embassies in small countries like the Baltic States and also in small countries like Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. Cannot we apply the same principle that has been applied by the Commerce Ministry, namely, to have one man to take charge of the different small consulates? If not you may start consuls and.....

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** On a point of correction, may I say that we have no embassies in the Baltic States?

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Yes, Sir. The Scandinavian countries.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It is not a Baltic State.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** It borders the Baltic Sea. You may call it the Scandinavian countries. It matters very little. I know and no correction is needed. Sir, in this view of the question, I feel that a general embassy or in one or two places in Europe and small consulates in different and small countries ought to suffice. The same applies equally well to America. We have opened an embassy in Argentina. How are we benefited? In the United Nations Committees every time the Argentine delegates speak and vote against us. Then look at the Middle East countries. We have got embassies in about two or three places. Why should you have in a small country like Persia consuls or agents in three different places besides an embassy? These are expensive matters; and I think a country which is struggling for its own existence and which has to stabilize its own independence has to go slow. I would, therefore cry, not halt, I would not say, but I would certainly called to go "slow" and in this view of the question, I would appeal to my honourable friend the Finance Minister to exercise his good offices to prevail with the honourable the Prime Minister.

Having stated so far about general embassies and small attaches, I come to the question of the sort of co-ordination between the Department of Commerce and the Department of External Relations. What is the sort of co-ordination you are having? Are you going to have layer upon layers? The Commerce Department will have a layer of its own with its Trade Agents and the External Affairs Department have another layer, sometimes having co-ordination with the other and sometimes "not". These are bound to be costly experiments and I think it will end in dissipation of much of our money and energy.

I would therefore beg of the honourable the Prime Minister to keep in his view the need not only of slow going, but also insisting upon a thorough co-ordination wherever possible. Let us train up a set of diplomats and along with it also a set of commercial attaches to work in the very embassy which we start in a State, so that.....

**The Honourable Shri K. C. Neogy (Minister of Commerce):** That is exactly what the present position is.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Well, if that is exactly the present position, why then are you having a separate establishment for yourself, as the Trades General or Trades Commissioner in Europe? That does not explain the matter but creates enough puzzle for us.

We say that we have got our freedom from England, but are we really having our freedom? What is your expense in Britain? The annual bill that

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the High Commissioner has placed before you is about 50 or 55 lakhs. You are today having the whole Purchase Organization in Great Britain. I would reason with the External Relations Department to have the office shifted from England to India. Let this Purchase Organization's work be done here.

**Shri M. Trumala Rao:** Do you mean that the High Commissioner's office should be abolished? What do you mean by shifting the office from England to India?

**Shri Biswanath Das:** If my honourable friend had followed me in full or had patience to hear me, he would not have come to this puzzle. I have never stated that the High Commissioner's office should be shifted from England to India. What I did say and continue to say is that the Purchase Mission that is located in England should be shifted to India. How they would benefit us? That freedom must be real and that freedom must be insisted. Why should the Purchasing Mission be located in England? If any British firm wants to supply us, let it apply; let us advertize and get so long as we want to purchase from England or any other country.

Having stated so far about the Purchasing Mission in England, I come to our embassy in Russia. Sir, we have given the best possible house. We have placed the Travancore House at the disposal of the Russian Embassy, but are we getting a part of the conveniences that we afford to the Russian Embassy? What is the great State of U.S.S.R. doing for us? Sir, our Embassy is put to the greatest and gravest inconvenience of having merely a few flats till recently but nothing compared with the accommodation that we have given to U.S.S.R. I think if diplomatic relations have to be kept up, each State should give corresponding conveniences to the State that gives them all the necessary conveniences. Sir, on the death of Mahatma Gandhi the feelings that were exhibited in U.S.S.R. have not been very happy. Referring to trade relations, I must say that ammonium sulphate that we purchased from Russia was at the maximum price paid to any country compared with the purchase prices that we paid to England. Under these circumstances, I see very little reason in having an embassy opened so soon after our gaining of independence in the U.S.S.R. Sir, I learn that the other countries that are connected with the U.S.S.R. are also anxious to open embassies. They may be anxious and we may agree to invite them, but there is a time. I would plead with the External Relations Department to consider our financial aspect and the benefits that accrue to the country on the opening of an embassy before an embassy itself is opened. Sir, having stated so much,.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am sure the honourable Member would like to hear the honourable Minister say a few words in reply.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Certainly. I shall finish, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Other members also may like to speak.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** I have a lot to say, Sir, because we did not get a chance during Budget debates to give vent to our feelings in matters relating to the External Affairs Department. The time allotted was hardly one day, and as such, it was not possible for honourable Members to express themselves on the questions relating to the External Affairs Ministry. We are anxious to hear the Government point of view. Therefore, I take my seat.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Sir, I would not take more than two or three minutes.

I am sorry I cannot agree with my honourable friend Mr. Biswanath Das in his view that we need not have opened an embassy in the U.S.S.R. I do not know from what considerations he has made this statement. Because, after having opened an embassy in Washington, we would have laid ourselves open to a lot of misunderstanding if we had spurned any approach from the U.S.S.R. We have already declared our policy as an independent if not a neutral policy

so far as foreign affairs go and if we had opened an embassy in Washington and refused to open an embassy in the U.S.S.R., certainly it would have given rise to misunderstanding that we were somehow or other aligning ourselves with a particular power bloc.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** May I suggest, Sir, that I never stated that we should have refused to open an embassy in the U.S.S.R. All that I said is that there was no need for us to seek to open an embassy in the U.S.S.R.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** It comes to the same thing.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I understood the honourable Member to say that such a big house as the Travancore House ought not to have been given to the Soviet Embassy.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** Equally so.

**Sri H. V. Kamath:** In effect, it comes to the same thing. I do not propose to refer to that again.

While I agree with my honourable friend Thakkar Bapa that we must pay more attention to prosperity at home than prestige abroad, yet, considering that distances and frontiers have now been annihilated and we are moving fast towards one world, I think we cannot afford to sit with folded hands, almost cutting ourselves off from the rest of the world. There are important centres, political, economic and otherwise in the world outside with whom we have got to establish contacts. The only point that we have to consider is with whom we should establish contacts and where priority must be given. I believe here to a certain extent our External Affairs Ministry is going to be guided by the recommendations of the Economy Committee, submitted to the Ministry recently. So far as the opening of new embassies is concerned, we are going at a rather slow pace. That is a welcome feature and I think next year when the budget is presented for the External Affairs Ministry, we shall not be confronted with such an increase as 80 per cent. of which my honourable and esteemed friend Thakkar Bapa complained.

I have only one point to make and that is this. Out of the amount which has been asked as supplementary Demand, it would be interesting to find out how much was applied to payments in connection with the various delegations and missions that we have sent abroad—naturally, that was not foreseen at the time when the last budget was presented—how many such missions and delegations were sent and how many might have been, if not avoided, at least cut short in their personnel. There were complaints early last year that certain delegations included all sorts of miscellaneous *personalia*, members, alternate members, delegates, advisers and various other categories.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What is the meaning of alternate members?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** He may very well refer to the Minister himself for enlightenment on this point.

There is one other point. It is a truism to say that foreign policy is a projection abroad of the policy at home and also that we must maintain a continuity in our foreign policy. At the same time, I may also say that we must also maintain as far as possible continuity in the tenure of our ambassadors abroad. So far as Washington is concerned, the tenure of our Ambassadors has been hardly continuous. Within the last 18 months or so, we have had frequent changes. The first ambassador came back perhaps in less than a year—or just over a year's time. Then we had no ambassador at all. We had only a Charge d' Affaires, which was hardly fair to a great power like the U.S.A. to represent our country through a Charge d' Affaires. After him, an ambassador

(Shri H. V. Kamath)

was posted who is now coming back to our country. This, to my mind, appears rather a bad precedent to set up, so far as our foreign appointments are concerned. I hope at least the new ambassador or rather ambassadress that is going to Washington now will stick to her post for a fairly good length of time and thereby save the expenditure on frequent postings, transfers and changes.

While I am on that subject, I may be permitted to state that I feel in my mind that a part of the—I would not say animus—hostility rather, criticism that we have incurred in the Soviet Press may be due to the fact that our ambassador has not been able to stay there continuously for the whole period. If she had stayed there continuously for a long period, I am sure by force of her personality, she would have been able to establish friendly relations with the Soviet Government.

**Shri B. Das:** Marshal Stalin never even gave her an interview.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I say precisely because she did not stay long enough in his capital. We find from the records that out of the 18 months.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I say to the honourable Member that we must confine ourselves to the Demand No. 41 or the Demands that have been moved, expansion of new embassies. In respect of Russia, it is not a new diplomatic mission. Therefore, the conduct of any ambassador or the manner in which he or she has been doing, these are not relevant to the financial proposal that is before us.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I was under the impression that we are considering the supplementary Demands in general.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I was only reminding the honourable Member that, it was not a general discussion and that the honourable Member will confine himself to the relevant issues.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I was under the impression that we were considering the supplementary grants in respect of External Affairs in general.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. We are on Demand Nos. 19, 40 and 41. It is not a general discussion.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then, Sir, as regards the opening of new embassies, I have already stated that so far as new embassies are concerned, we are going slow. As regards the old embassies,.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The honourable Member said he will take only two minutes.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** I am concluding in one minute. As regards the old embassies, the other day the Prime Minister told us something about the foreign staff employed in our embassies. I suppose this must have entailed considerable expenditure by way of supplementary Demand. He said that there was a proposal to replace them as early as possible. The employment of foreign staff in our embassies abroad is undesirable from many points of view. Soon after the statement was made, I may tell you and the House that I was inundated with a number of letters from friends in this country saying that it was astounding for them to hear the Prime Minister say that suitable candidates are not available here, and, especially persons who are willing to go abroad on the terms on which foreigners have accepted these appointments. They say that they are willing to accept the appointments on even a lesser pay than what is being paid to the foreigners who are serving abroad. I hope that the honourable Minister will bear this consideration in mind when he proceeds with the replacement of foreigners, very undesirable

and fateful foreigners in some cases, in our embassies and that this long felt change will be introduced very soon, and that all our embassies will be staffed by our nationals from top to bottom,—all our embassies, consulates and missions abroad.

**Dr. B. V. Kestor** (Deputy Minister of External Affairs): Sir, at the very outset I regret that the items of extra expenditure that we have put before the House are not more detailed so that many criticisms levelled by many friends here would have been satisfied. I hope that in the future we would be able to present more detailed and more thorough items so that they will be satisfied on what particular items the amounts have been spent. There have been criticisms of many types. I do not propose to reply to points of general policy as it would take too much time and the time at my disposal is short.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The honourable Minister will so adjust that at 5 o'clock we finish.

**Dr. B. V. Kestor:** What I find in all these discussions is there is a running vein of criticism which is common to most of the speeches and it is this. Their first point is we have opened unnecessary Embassies and secondly, there has been unnecessary expenditure in these Embassies. I take the first. It is hardly two years that this country is free. I do not think that any Member of this House would dispute that in a free country it is absolutely essential to have Embassies and Missions abroad. Without such Missions it is not possible for a free Nation to function in the International World anywhere. It is not a question of prestige, it is not a question of propaganda, it is not a question of leadership of Asia or of the world. It is a question of our existence in this world. Every country whether poor or rich has to have Missions in the world. Naturally I sympathise and appreciate the advice given by my honourable and respected friend Thakkar Bapa that we must go slow and that we must not spend too much money in such things when our country is poor. I really appreciate it. I say here to-day and I said sometime before that the complaint has always been from most of our Missions that they are very inadequately staffed, that they are not able to spend on many facilities which would increase their competence and efficiency simply because we cannot provide them with that much money. We have always been issuing warnings that they must spend less and less. But keeping in view this policy of economy we have always to see that we have got Missions in the world not only for the purpose of maintaining contact with the outside world for political purposes but also for our commercial purposes. We import from other countries and we export to other countries. How do honourable Members expect us to carry on that efficiently if we had no contacts all over the world. So I am sorry if I am not able to agree with my friends that we must have less Missions abroad or that we must have no Missions abroad.

With regard to extra expenditure that we have had to incur for which we are asking sanction, I would remind the House that the cost of extra expenditure of such items are for the opening of Embassies in important places like Paris, Cairo, Kabul, Turkey, New York and such other places. Here also I may be asked whether we could not have provided for them in the budget last year. I may say that it was not possible. We were free only for a year or less and it was not possible for us to see the rate of expansion that our Foreign Missions would take. We could not say how long it would take for us to establish Embassy in a particular country. It depends not only on our approaching the particular country but also on the particular country accepting to have a Mission from us. Well, the rate has exceeded our expectations. More and more countries have been eager to have contacts with us. In fact the complaint has been that many countries which have been insisting for

[Dr. B. V. Keskar]

the last so many months and even a year or more that we should have Missions established in their midst, we have no missionary from India. There are many countries which are—I should say—not only disappointed but very angry with us. There are countries which have got their representatives here and we have got no representative there. They have been pressing us continuously but we have been unable to satisfy them. We have only been able to assure them that as soon as possible we will have a Mission established in their country. So on the whole I am quite satisfied that we have tried to spend our money as economically as possible and we have tried to establish as many Missions as are only necessary for our International existence. I would say only this that even in the Missions as they are to-day we will make every effort that the greatest possible economy is exercised in expenditure and no money is wasted, and that greatest scrutiny of expenditure is made. Auditors are being appointed to look into the expenditure that is done in all these Embassies and Legations and Missions and we hope that in the grant that is made we will be able to make savings by more economical methods and greater scrutiny.

There was a point raised with regard to Tribal areas and Assam Rifles. I have only one word with regard to this. The expenditure on Assam Rifles for the exercise of which this grant is being asked was at the great insistence of the Governor of Assam who is our Representative with regard to Tribal areas in Assam. First he made a very insistent request and we turned it down saying that this was not necessary but later on we got a more insistent request saying that he will not be able to keep peace on the Frontier if they have not sufficient armed strength. We were therefore compelled to increase the strength of the Assam Frontier Rifles. Later on towards the end of the year there came another insistent demand that the strength that has been given was not sufficient and it should be further increased. So what I mean to suggest is that we were forced to increase the strength and personally I am satisfied that the Governor of Assam who is our representative there was doing what he considers best in the circumstances and this increase was justified.

With regard to the question of Europeans in the London High Commissioner's Office to which an honourable friend referred, there is a large number of Englishmen employed in the High Commissioner's Office. The question had come up here one day with regard to a supplementary question and it was then explained and I would only repeat what I said then that—we are taking steps to replace non-nationals in our establishments as quickly as possible. I assure honourable members that within a very short time they will find that there will be no non-nationals in our establishments abroad.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demands Nos. 34, 57-A, 83, 74, 77, 78 and 82-A have been disposed of. I will now put all the other Demands to vote.

The question is:

“ That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper, except in the case of heads of Supplementary Demands Nos. 34, 57-A, 83, 74, 77, 78, 82-A 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, 1949, in respect of corresponding heads of Supplementary Demands entered in the second column thereof.”

*The motion was adopted.*



[As directed by Mr. Deputy-Speaker the motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the Assembly are reproduced below.—Ed. of D.]

#### DEMAND No. 1.—CUSTOMS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 25,27,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Customs'."

#### DEMAND No. 2.—CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Central Excise Duties'."

#### DEMAND No. 3.—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,64,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax'."

#### DEMAND No. 6.—STAMPS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,89,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Stamps'."

#### DEMAND No. 7.—FOREST

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,32,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Forest'."

#### DEMAND No. 10.—CABINET

"That a supplementary 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, 1949, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

#### DEMAND No. 11.—CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,06,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Constituent Assembly'."

#### DEMAND No. 13.—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,40,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

#### DEMAND No. 16.—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

#### DEMAND No. 19.—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,82,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations'."

#### DEMAND No. 20.—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

#### DEMAND No. 21.—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,43,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce'."

**DEMAND No. 24.—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 25.—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,79,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport'."

**DEMAND No. 26.—MINISTRY OF FOOD**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Food'."

**DEMAND No. 27.—MINISTRY OF STATES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,33,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of States'."

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND No. 29.—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,79,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 80.—MINISTRY OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 82.—PAYMENTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS, DEPARTMENTS  
ETC. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGENCY SUBJECTS  
AND MANAGEMENT OF TREASURES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,67,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Payments to other Governments, Departments etc. on account of the administration of Agency Subjects and management of Treasures'."

**DEMAND No. 88.—AUDIT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 38,75,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Audit'."

**DEMAND No. 85.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

**DEMAND No. 86.—POLICE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,88,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Police'."

**DEMAND No. 87.—PORTS AND PILOTAGE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ports and Pilotage'."

**DEMAND NO. 38.—LIGHTHOUSES AND LIGHTSHIPS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships'."

**DEMAND No. 39.—ECCLIASTICAL**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ecclesiastical'."

**DEMAND NO. 40.—TRIBAL AREAS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,16,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Tribal Areas'."

**DEMAND NO. 41.—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,85,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

**DEMAND NO. 42.—SURVEY OF INDIA**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,78,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

**DEMAND NO. 44.—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

**DEMAND NO. 48 A.—DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,57,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Department of Scientific Research'."

**DEMAND NO. 53.—AGRICULTURE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 72,35,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 54.—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 0,30,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

**DEMAND NO. 55.—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

**DEMAND NO. 57.—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,09,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

**DEMAND NO. 57.B.—TELEPHONE FACTORY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 95,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Telephone Factory'."

## DEMAND NO. 59.—BROADCASTING.

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,25,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

## DEMAND NO. 61.—CENSUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Census'."

## DEMAND NO. 63.—INDIAN DAIRY DEPARTMENT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Indian Dairy Department'."

## DEMAND NO. 64.—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 74,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments'."

## DEMAND NO. 65.—CURRENCY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,71,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Currency'."

## DEMAND NO. 66.—MINT

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,89,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Mint'."

## DEMAND NO. 67.—CIVIL WORKS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,50,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

## DEMAND NO. 71.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,16,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

## DEMAND NO. 72.—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,98,45,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

## DEMAND NO. 73.—EXPENDITURE ON REFUGEES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,11,32,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Expenditure on Refugees'."

## DEMAND NO. 82.—CIVIL DEFENCE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,08,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Civil Defence'."

## DEMAND NO. 84.—AJMER MERWARA

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 26,68,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Ajmer Merwara'."

**DEMAND NO. 85.—PANTH PIPLODA**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Panth Piplođa'."

**DEMAND NO. 86.—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,30,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

**DEMAND NO. 87.—RELATIONS WITH INDIAN STATES**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Re. 7,63,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Relations with Indian States'."

**DEMAND NO. 92.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,55,61,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

**DEMAND NO. 95.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,90,11,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency'."

**DEMAND NO. 96.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

**DEMAND NO. 99.—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,17,23,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

**DEMAND NO. 101.—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,34,08,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

**DEMAND NO. 102.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 103-A.—PAYMENTS TO GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN FOR UNIQUE INSTITUTIONS**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,98,000 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, 1949, in respect of 'Payments to Government of Pakistan for Unique Institutions'."

*The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 1st April, 1949.*