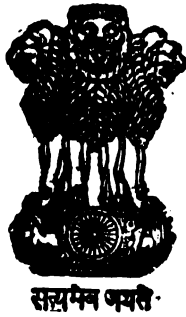


Tuesday, 19th February, 1952



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1952

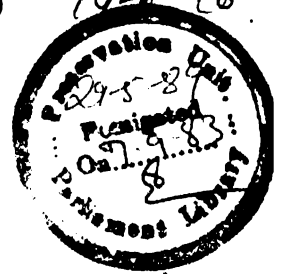
(6th February to 5th March, 1952)

Fifth Session

of

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952



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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 19th February, 1952.

*The House met at Half Past Nine
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

RUBBER

***106. Shri Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber that is used for the manufacture of rubber goods such as motor tyres, cycle tyres etc. in India during the period from 1st April to 31st December 1951;

(b) the number of factories in India which manufacture rubber goods on a large scale;

(c) whether there is any substantial difference in the prices of rubber goods produced in India and outside; and

(d) what is the prevailing market price of raw rubber in India and outside?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 16,844 tons.

(b) About fifty.

(c) So far as tyres are concerned the Indian market prices are higher than the c. i. f. prices of corresponding tyres of U. K. and U. S. A. origin.

Information in regard to other rubber goods is not readily available.

(d) So far as the prices of Indian raw rubber are concerned, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 90 S. R. O. 759 in Part II Section 3 of the Gazette of

394 PSD.

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India (Extraordinary) dated the 21st May, 1951. The f. o. b. Colombo and Singapore prices of first quality sheet rubber were Rs. 216 and Rs. 218 per 100 lbs. respectively in January, 1952, while the controlled price of the corresponding variety of Indian raw rubber is Rs. 128 per 100 lbs.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know what percentage of the rubber produced in India is being utilised for the manufacture of rubber goods in India?

Shri Mahtab: All the rubber produced in India is used up for the manufacture of rubber goods.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know what percentage of the indigenous rubber is used for the manufacture of rubber goods in India?

Shri Mahtab: The entire rubber produced in India is used for the manufacture of rubber goods.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is Government aware of the fluctuations in the prices of tyres and would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House what are the reasons for such fluctuations in the prices?

Shri Mahtab: I don't think there is any such fluctuation. Although there is no control over the price of tyres, nevertheless a sort of control is being exercised and therefore I don't think there is any kind of fluctuation in these prices.

Dr. Deshmukh: Does Government fix the prices of motor-car tyres?

Shri Mahtab: Government approve of the prices which are fixed by the manufacturers themselves.

Dr. Deshmukh: Have they been revised during the last few months?

Shri Mahtab: About six months back they were revised.

Shri Amolakh Chand: What is the number of factories in Uttar Pradesh manufacturing rubber goods and what is the subsidy or protection given to this industry?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know whether there is any large scale factory in U. P. Such large scale factories lie in West Bengal and if the hon. Member will put down a separate question I shall collect and give him the information.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that due to the last revision, the prices of tyres have been raised and if so, by what per cent. have the prices gone up?

Shri Mahtab: I am not able to give the percentage off-hand; but the prices were raised to a certain extent on account of the rise of the price of raw rubber which we allowed some-time ago on the representation of the rubber growers in South India.

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know the amount of protection or subsidy granted to these factories that produce rubber goods?

Shri Mahtab: There is no protection to the rubber industry. The price of raw rubber is controlled and on account of this control the manufacturers approached Government to approve of their prices and this is a sort of mutual understanding. Although there is no law to control the prices of manufactured rubber goods, Government still takes an interest in it to see that the rubber growers are given proper prices for their produce, and I don't think there is any protection for rubber manufacture here.

Shri Amolakh Chand: Do Government give any subsidy to these factories?

Shri Mahtab: No subsidy is given to them.

Shri Iyyunni: May I know whether there is any other country in the world where there is this control of the price of rubber?

Shri Mahtab: Sir, this has been discussed many a time in this House. As soon as the control over the price of raw rubber is removed, there is no doubt our rubber will go down. As I have already said our rubber prices are higher than the prices elsewhere and we have maintained, that price since the war in order to encourage the growth of rubber here. If the control over the prices is removed, Indian rubber will be swamped by rubber from other places.

OIL REFINERIES

*110. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have entered into agreements with foreign firms for the installation of oil refineries in India;

(b) what are the main features of the terms of the agreements;

(c) in what proportion the capital will be contributed in each case; and

(d) when the Refineries are expected to start work?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) Yes. The Government of India have accepted the proposals put forward by Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, and Burmah-Shell for the establishment of Oil refineries at Trombay Island, Bombay.

(b) The main features of the proposal are:

(i) Both the Oil Companies will form Indian Companies, which will own and operate the refineries.

(ii) The Companies will be exempted from compulsory acquisition for a period of 25 years.

(iii) They will be exempted from certain provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(iv) They will be free to make their own arrangements for the import of Crude Oil and for the distribution of the refined products in India.

(v) They will train an adequate number of Indian personnel in refinery operations for employment in the refineries.

(vi) They will make available by-products of the refineries to subsidiary Indian industries.

(c) **Standard-Vacuum:** Cumulative preference shares of the refinery Company, amounting to 25 per cent. of the issued capital of approximately Rs. 15 crores will be offered to Indian investors, while ordinary shares of the Company will be owned by Standard-Vacuum of New York.

Burmah-Shell: Out of the total capital employed in the business, which will be about Rs. 22 crores, Rs. 20 crores will be made available by the Burmah-Shell Organisation and Rs. 2 crores will be offered to Indian investors in the shape of cumulative preference shares.

(d) Standard Vacuum Oil Company hope to bring their refinery into actual production by the end of 1955, whereas Burmah-Shell expect that their refinery will commence operation by January 1956 and reach full production by July 1956.

Shri Alexander: May I know whether Government has any supervision or control over these concerns?

Shri Gadgil: There is no control so far as the management is concerned; and whatever control is there is what is usually exercised over other concerns in this country, but as I said in reply to part (b) (iii) they will be exempted from certain provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, namely, sections 9, 10 and 11 which deal with interference for mal-administration and mis-management.

Shri Alexander: In view of the large population and the existing unemployment in Travancore-Cochin and Malabar, do Government propose to ask any one of these companies to have their refineries situated in the South, near Cochin harbour or any such place?

Mr. Speaker: This question hardly arises out of the main question.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know what is meant by "adequate number of Indian personnel" occurring in part (v) of the reply? Who will determine this adequate number?

Shri Gadgil: Sir, "adequate" means adequate and the exact magnitude of the number will depend on the circumstances of each case.

Shri Alexander : What is the target of production expected to be achieved and within what time?

Shri Gadgil: The Standard-Vacuum expect one million long tons per annum and the Burmah Refinery will reach 1½ million long tons.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know whether any restriction has been placed on the employment of personnel, especially of foreigners by these two companies?

Shri Gadgil: The general understanding is wherever trained Indian personnel is available that will be employed.

Dr. Deshmukh: And of course, there is no such trained Indian personnel at present.

Shri Gadgil: Then foreign personnel will be employed, obviously.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know whether the terms of the agreement which the hon. Minister read out provide for the use of Indian crude oil and the utilisation of Indian tankers?

Shri Gadgil: Yes, the position is like this. An understanding has been arrived at between the companies concerned and the Government of India that whenever Indian crude oil is available it will be used, and secondly, if Indian-owned tankers are available, they will also be used. And not only that, the companies have agreed to the non-use of tankers from countries which discriminate against India.

Shri A. C. Guha: What are the reasons which induced the Government to exempt the companies from certain of the provisions of the Industries Development Board?

Shri Gadgil: The reason is that we presume that these companies will be well managed and hence the exemption.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the assumption correct that Government has given ample powers to the companies to go on with their work without reserving any powers to themselves to interfere in the event of mal-administration?

Shri Gadgil: I do not share that view.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the proper interpretation of the Minister's reply.

Shri Kamath: Did India have any talks, formal or informal, with the Governments of other countries before entering into an agreement with these two companies?

Shri Gadgil: There are no other companies worth negotiating with. These were the companies which were already operating in the field of distribution.

Mr. Speaker: The Member was referring to other Governments.

Shri Gadgil: No.

Shri A. C. Guha: From what countries crude oil would be imported by these two companies?

Shri Gadgil: These companies import crude oil from the area in which they have been carrying on their operations in the Persian Gulf, Abadan and other places.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: How does the operation of the Burmah-Shell refinery compare with the refinery of the Assam Oil Company in respect of costs and how does it affect the consumer?

Shri Gadgil: For such a long question I require notice!

Shri Amolakh Chand: May I know whether CALTEX, IBP and SOCONY also approached the Government of India to enter into negotiations for the establishment of their refineries in Bombay?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is hypothetical.

PEPPER

*111. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the price of and demand for pepper in foreign markets and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what steps, if any, are taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Yes, international prices have tended to show a decline since September 1951, and this has been generally reflected in the Indian prices. The demand has been inelastic.

(b) There is obviously nothing that Government can do in this matter.

Shri Alexander: May I know whether the high duty had anything to do with the fall in price?

Shri Mahtab: There was a question on the subject before and I explained then that the duty had nothing to do with the prices but that the prices have gone down in the international market. Our duty has been existing since March 1951 and it has nothing to do with the prices.

Shri Alexander: May I know whether the high prices have induced consuming countries like America to find out substitutes for pepper?

Shri Mahtab: No substitute has been found, though sometime ago we did here of synthetic pepper. The fact of the matter is that Indonesia has come into the market and also the consumption in U. S. A. has gone down.

Dr. Deshmukh: Does not the Government think that lowering the duty

on pepper in the same way as was done in regard to the jute duty will help the producers of pepper?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the answer was in regard to red pepper or black pepper?

An Hon. Member: There is no red pepper, only white and black.

Mr. Speaker: The answer referred to black pepper.

FREE SALE QUOTA OF CLOTH

*112. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what were the allotments of the free sale quota of cloth allowed to mills in different States during the year 1951;

(b) what was the basis of such allotments; and

(c) whether the States were allowed choice in the selection of varieties?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Upto the 31st May, 1951, mills were permitted to sell 1/3rd of their total production to buyers of their own choice; since 1st June, 1951, the proportion was reduced to 1/5th.

(b) The free sale concession was allowed with a view to avoiding accumulation of stocks with the mills and at the same time allowing normal trade channels to function.

(c) Under the free sale concession the mills are permitted to sell cloth to buyers of their own choice. The selection of varieties is, therefore, a matter for settlement between the mills and the buyers.

Shri B. K. Das: Under part (a) I wanted to know the allotments made to different States but that has not been answered.

Shri Mahtab: Since the inception of the system of free sale allotments are not made. Mills are allowed to sell wherever they like and through whatever agency 1/5th of their production. Sometime ago the proportion was one-third and now it is 1/5th and that has helped the States. There are States where free sale cloth goes in abundance and somewhere they do not go. The same amount of control is exercised by regulating the transport. That is being done since September last.

Shri B. K. Das: Is it proposed that the system of free sale will be discontinued?

Shri Mahtab: We are going to review the whole position with regard to free sale in March as soon as the new Governments in the States are formed.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the considerations that are leading the Government to review the position?

Shri Mahtab: It is a periodical review. I think in August last we had a conference of all the State Ministers on this subject.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Since when this free sale of cloth has been given effect to?

Shri Mahtab: Since July 1951.

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : کیا حکومت
یہ بتلائیگی کہ یہ $\frac{1}{5}$ th ماس کے
پروڈکشن کے ہر قسم کے کپڑے میں ہے
یا کوئی خاص قسم کے کپڑے میں
- $\frac{1}{5}$ th

[**Khawaja Inait Ullah:** Will the Government make it clear whether the free sale quota is one-fifth of the total production of mills or one-fifth of any special variety of cloth?]

Shri Mahtab: कपड़े का टोटल प्राड-
कशन का $\frac{1}{5}$ है और उस पर गवर्नमेंट पूरा
कंट्रोल रखती है ।

[**Shri Mahtab:** It is one-fifth of the total production of cloth which is fully under Government control.]

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : ہر ایک قسم
کے کپڑے میں یہ $\frac{1}{5}$ th ہے ؟

[**Khawaja Inait Ullah:** Is it one-fifth of all varieties of cloth?]

Shri Mahtab: हरएक किस्म के
कपड़े का $\frac{1}{5}$ th है, रा कलाय का भी
और यूज्ड कलाय का भी ।

[**Shri Mahtab:** Yes, one-fifth of every variety of cloth, raw and used both.]

Shri M. Nalk: How much of the free sale cloth is being exported by the mills?

Shri Mahtab: The export comes out of the $\frac{1}{5}$ th production. I gave the other day the export figure, namely that last year we exported about 844 million yards. Whatever be the quantity of export, it comes out of the $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the total production.

COOPER'S CAMP

*113. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced persons in the Cooper's Camp (District Nadia—West Bengal) and the number staying there for over a year, for over six months and for over three months;

(b) the relief or dole that is being given to them and the total monthly expenses incurred thereon;

(c) the monthly pay bill of staff;

(d) whether any scheme for rehabilitation of these displaced persons is operating and if so, the monthly rate of displaced persons rehabilitated; and

(e) whether work or subsidiary source of income is available to the displaced persons in the camp?

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

(a) Total camp population. 24,862

Displaced persons who have been in the camp for over one year. 6,000

Displaced persons who have been in the camp for less than one year but over 6 months. 15,062

Displaced persons who have been in the camp for less than 6 months but over 3 months. 2,100

(b) Apart from free housing and clothing and medical and hospital facilities, displaced persons are given monthly doles at Rs. 12 per adult and Rs. 8 per child, one-third of which is given as dry ration. The total monthly expenditure is Rs. 3,83,000.

(c) Rs. 42,000.

(d) Monthly rate of dispersal is about 7,000. These displaced persons are sent to various places in West Bengal where the rehabilitation schemes are in operation.

(e) About fifty displaced women are doing tailoring in a work centre and some displaced persons are engaged in shop-keeping.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that this camp was originally destined to be only a transit camp, where refugees were to be detained only for six weeks?

Shri A. P. Jain: It was meant to be a dispersal camp. The refugees stay there immediately on arrival and as soon as possible they are sent to the rehabilitation centres.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the reason why so many refugees have been kept there for more than a year?

Shri A. P. Jain: The reason is obvious. There was a large number of refugees. The camp population at one time went to about 2 lakhs and 10 thousand in Bengal. Bengali refugees show a great disinclination for going outside Bengal. There is limitation of space in Bengal and so it is not possible to rehabilitate everybody within a short time.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that the arrangements and facilities available there for the refugees were only suitable for a transit camp where people can stay for about six weeks, and now that these people are being kept there for over a year is it not necessary for Government to revise those conditions?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not agree with the hon. Member that conditions in a transit camp are different from conditions in a permanent camp. The buildings there are all pucca buildings and all arrangements are the same whether a refugee has to stay there for six weeks or six months or even two years.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the number of agricultural refugees who have been staying there for over a year?

Shri A. P. Jain: I want notice for that.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the average death rate in the camp?

Shri A. P. Jain: I want notice for that too.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the displaced persons dispersed from this camp have subsequently come back to it?

Shri A. P. Jain: We do not allow persons who have been dispersed to come back to the same camp.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that there have been many cases of T. B. in this camp?

Shri A. P. Jain: Not many. There may have been some cases.

INDIAN FILMS IN PAKISTAN (IMPORT)

*114. **Shri Joachim Alva:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how many Indian films have been held up from being exhibited in Pakistan?

(b) What restrictions have the Government of Pakistan imposed on the import of Indian films there?

(c) What penalties have been imposed on the import of Indian films into Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). Under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of February 1951, import of Indian films into East Pakistan is allowed free of licensing restrictions. Import into West Pakistan is, as provided under the same Agreement, subject to such restrictions in Pakistan as are applicable to imports of films from other countries in the sterling/soft currency area. It is also understood that apart from the usual customs duty of six pice per linear foot, the Pakistan Government have imposed a penalty of Re. 1 per foot on unauthorised imports of Indian films and are also charging a sales tax at the rate of 20 per cent. of their imported value.

Shri Joachim Alva: Have any representations been made by these various exporters of films to the Government of India that they may represent their case to the Government of Pakistan?

Shri Mahtab: The answer is in the affirmative.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government aware how many of these films were produced before 1947 and how many have been produced since partition?

Shri Mahtab: I cannot give off-hand information, but so far as our unofficial report goes, the Pakistan Board of Film Censors is not passing Films featuring Prithviraj and Raj Kapoor and our High Commissioner there has taken up this matter with the Pakistan Government.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are Government affording any facilities to the exporters of Indian films to go to Pakistan and represent their case to that Government?

Shri Mahtab: The plain fact is that so far as East Pakistan is concerned,

the Pakistan Government are not placing any restriction whatsoever on the import of Indian films into East Pakistan. So far as West Pakistan is concerned, there are some film industries there and in order to help them, the Pakistan Government are discouraging the import of Indian films there. This is the plain fact.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Minister mentioned that all films featuring Prithviraj and Raj Kapoor are banned by Pakistan Government. Does that mean that all films featuring these two actors are banned? What exactly did he mean?

Shri Mahtab: Our report is that films featuring Prithviraj and Raj Kapoor are not allowed there. I do not understand what it means. I cannot also say how many films there are featuring these two heroes.

MENACE OF WILD ANIMALS IN COOPER'S CAMP

*115. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some children of the displaced families in the Cooper's Camp (West Bengal) have been killed by wild beasts;

(b) if so, the number of children killed or attacked;

(c) the variety of wild animals which made the attacks and if any of these has been killed by the camp authorities;

(d) since when and up to what date these depredations took place; and

(e) whether any preventive measures have been suggested by the camp authorities and/or taken by Government?

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

(b) Ten children were killed.

(c) No one saw the wild animal, but it is believed to be a hyena. No animal has been killed by the camp authorities.

(d) From 3rd September, 1951 to 30th December, 1951.

(e) Preventive measures adopted by the camp authorities are:

(1) Openings in Nissen huts were barricaded at vulnerable points in the camp;

(2) Fires were lit at strategic points to scare away wild beasts;

(3) *Shikaris* were deputed to kill the animal and a reward was announced for killing it.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that the camp authorities have asked for fencing of certain portions of the camp bordering on jungle area, and if so, may I know what action has been taken on that request?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no information about this particular suggestion, but all possible precautions were taken and I have already enumerated them.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was not able to follow the answer to part (d). Since when and up to what date did these depredations take place?

Shri A. P. Jain: From 30th September 1951 to 30th December 1951.

Shri Kamath: How much money has been disbursed by way of reward to these *shikaris* who have succeeded in killing these hyenas?

Shri A. P. Jain: Unfortunately, no *shikari* has succeeded in killing the hyenas.

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): Send Mr. Kamath there!

INDIAN JUTE GOODS IN U.S.A.

*116. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the price at which Indian jute goods are available in the U.S.A. market after paying the export duty and other incidental charges;

(b) whether it is a fact that continental jute goods are available in the U.S.A. market at a price cheaper by Rs. 10 per 100 yards;

(c) whether it is a fact that the U.S.A. merchants are making increasingly larger purchases of jute goods from continental markets; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have so far taken in the interest of the Indian jute industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) The landed price of 100 yds. of Indian Hessian, 40"×10oz. construction, in New York is about Rs. 108-10-0 based on Calcutta quotations for 13th February 1952.

(b) and (c) Reports have been received that Continental goods are being sold at prices cheaper than Indian prices. These reports are under investigation.

(d) The question of modernisation of mills with a view to improving efficiency and introducing economy in production is receiving attention.

In addition to this reply, I would draw the hon. Member's attention to the Government's Press Note which has been issued to the Press this morning.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know since what date the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the continental hessian goods are selling cheaper than the Indian goods?

Shri Mahtab: As a matter of fact, the jute industry is very much under supervision and we have been carefully examining the position from time to time and whenever necessity arose to take some steps we have taken them.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it true that for nearly two months the U. S. A. has not practically sent any order to India but has been purchasing jute goods from the continental markets?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know the exact period, but as soon as it was found out that Government had to take some steps in order that our industry may compete with the continental markets, we took steps immediately and in time.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Government has made any enquiries about the volume of business transacted in hessian goods by the U. S. A. during the last two or three months and compared it with the previous orders from U. S. A.?

Shri Mahtab: All these facts have been taken into consideration and they are always under watch. I can assure the hon. Member that Government will not lag behind in taking steps whenever steps are necessary to be taken.

Shri Kamath: Have any complaints been received from U. S. A. to the effect that shoddy jute goods have been exported by our merchants here?

Shri Mahtab: No such complaint with regard to jute manufactures has been received.

REVISED CLOTH PRICES

*117. **Shri M. Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state how the prices of cloth as last revised compare with those ruling in the month of January, 1951?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): The percentage increase in prices ruling from 1st January, 1952, compared to the prices fixed in January, 1951, is as follows:

Coarse	8.3 per cent
Medium	11.3 per cent
Fine	4.3 per cent
Super fine	23.1 per cent

Dr. Deshmukh: Do the figures represent an increase or decrease?

Shri Mahtab: His question itself is about the rise, and the figures are about the rise.

Shri M. Naik: May I know how often these revisions have been made during the last year?

Shri Mahtab: According to the Tariff Board formula, the price revision takes place in every quarter and we invariably adopt the formula prescribed by the Tariff Board.

Shri M. Naik: In revising these prices, may I know whether any representative from the consumers' side is taken?

Shri Mahtab: As I have already said, the Tariff Board has prescribed a formula and we strictly adhere to it. That formula takes into consideration the prevailing price of cotton, the labour charges and other factors. We simply fill up those columns and therefore no representative of the consumers is necessary to point out how these columns should be filled up.

Shri M. Naik: Is the hon. Minister in a position to state whether there may be any fall in prices in the near future?

Shri Mahtab: As soon as there is a fall in cotton prices or there is a reduction in the wages of labour, necessarily the prices will come down.

Shri S. N. Das: To what extent is the rise due to increased cotton prices and to what extent to other factors?

Shri Mahtab: The only reason for the rise is the increased cotton prices.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is the Government contemplating reduction in prices of cloth in view of the fact that cotton prices are going down?

Shri Mahtab: I cannot say anything in this matter but as I have already stated any hon. Member can have a copy of that Tariff Board report and know the formula of price fixation. As to what will be the likelihood of prices of cotton affecting cloth prices, I cannot make a forecast at this stage.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether quality control of cotton production has in any way affected prices of manufactured cloth?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister just replied to that question.

Shri M. Naik: I want to know whether quality control of cotton production has in any way affected the price level.

Shri Mahtab: If there is any defect in quality control the quality of cloth will deteriorate. With regard to prices, so far as Indian cotton is concerned its price is controlled; so far as foreign cotton is concerned its prices are not under our control. All the prices, both with regard to Indian and foreign cotton, are taken into account when the prices of cloth are fixed.

خواجہ عفايت الله : کیا حکومت
کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ کورس نلتھ مین
۸۰۳ اور میڈیم مین ۳۰۳ انگریز ہ : ہے
اس کی کیا وجہ ہے حالانکہ کورس کی
قیمت مہڈیم سے کم ہے -

[**Khwaja Inait Ullah:** What is the reason that there has been an increase of 8.3 in the prices of coarse cloth, whereas an increase of 3.3 only has taken place in the price of medium cloth though prices of coarse are less than those of medium?]

Shri Mahtab: I cannot discuss that Tariff Board formula here, but if the hon. Member wants to know the details he can see me at any time, or we have got the price structure copy of which I can lay on the Table, which will show how these prices are fixed.

Pandit Kunzru: How has the hon. Member made sure that the rise in prices of textiles is entirely due to the rise in the price of cotton?

Shri Mahtab: Because the prices are controlled by the Government and it is the Government who fix up the prices; therefore, Government know definitely how the prices are fixed.

CLOTH (EXPORT AND IMPORT)

*118. **Shri M. Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the up-to-date figures, both in value and quantity, of exports and imports of cloth made during the current financial year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 17.]

Shri M. Naik: May I know what are the normal requirements of cloth in India?

Shri Mahtab: India's internal requirements of cloth amount to 4,400 million yards per year.

Shri M. Naik: May I know how much of it is met from our own production?

Shri Mahtab: At present there is no import of foreign cloth to meet our requirements. The imports shown here represent umbrella cloth, typewriter ribbons and other similar kinds of textiles which are imported and not the ordinary usable cloth.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether in view of the shortage which still exists in the country Government do not contemplate any import from outside?

Shri Mahtab: Government do not contemplate import of any kind of foreign cloth.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: The Minister just now mentioned that there is no import of cloth in India. How can the Government explain the large quantities of foreign cloth that can be had in any market in India today?

Shri Mahtab: The reason is this. About three or four years ago there was one O. G. L. under which foreign cloth used to be imported from foreign countries. The term of that O. G. L. is now over but even then those who had their previous contracts with those foreign firms are bringing the cloth into India. Recently it has been found out that some of these firms are extending the period of that contract indefinitely and steps are being taken to terminate the periods of those contracts which were made under the O. G. L. of 1947 and there is no likelihood of those contracts being extended further.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know how much of the exports shown here is due to our trade agreements with other countries?

Shri Mahtab: 161 million yards on account of trade agreements and the rest as ordinary exports.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is it a fact that our merchants have been more clever than our Government in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether there are other importing countries who do not require any commitment from our side and at the same time are willing to export their goods to India?

Shri Mahtab: I do not know.

CLOTH FOR BIHAR

*119. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of cloth supplied to the State of Bihar during the year 1951 giving monthly figures?

(b) What was the monthly quota fixed for the same period?

(c) What proportion of the total quantity of cloth was unpopular cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 18.]

(c) All intended cloth releases to Bihar in each month are invariably scrutinised in the first instance by the Commission Agents acting on behalf of the State's nominees, before actual releases are effected. There is thus no question of any 'unpopular' cloth being released to the State.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know to what extent cloth supplied during this period met the requirements of the Government of Bihar as regards "popular" cloth like *dhoties* and *sarees*?

Shri Mahtab: I have made it plain. I have got the full figures with me to show that the Bihar nominees themselves rejected large number of bales of cloth and they selected bales from the rejected bales of other States. That shows they used their discrimination there, and that it is not that they were compelled to purchase something from this stock. The hon. Member, if he is very curious to know these tricks of trade, may find out if there is something wrong with those Bihar nominees.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state what were the requirements stated by the Bihar Government regarding *dhoties* and *sarees*?

Shri Mahtab: I cannot give that information offhand but so far as the Bihar Government are concerned it seems they have been satisfied with the supply made to them.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether Government has received any protest from anywhere, either from the Government or from the consumers, that even now the purchasers are compelled to purchase "unpopular" cloth together with *sarees* and *dhoties* which they require?

Shri Mahtab: The Bihar Government has not made any protest to us and I do not think the consumers can be compelled to purchase any kind of cloth. If the hon. Member gives me specific instances I shall certainly draw the attention of the Bihar Government to these illegal activities of the dealers.

Shri Kamath: The statement, Sir, laid on the Table shows that so far as the months of May, June, July and October, November, December were concerned, the quota released exceeded the quota allotted to Bihar. What is the reason for this special release and was the quota allotted to other States adversely affected thereby, especially of Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Mahtab: No, the other States were not adversely affected but special representations were made by the Bihar Government that in view of the deteriorating economic conditions there additional quotas should be given to Bihar to improve the conditions there. Accordingly additional quotas were given without adversely affecting the conditions of other States. Some amount of cloth is always kept in reserve in order to meet this kind of a situation.

Shri Kamath: During the last year did any other State or States make similar special representations and was any special release made for those States also?

Shri Mahtab: Yes, I think so. West Bengal, for instance. During the time of the *Pujas* they made a special request for additional quotas and that was accepted. I can readily remember that. If the hon. Member wants to know how many States made such special requests, if he kindly gives notice I can give that information.

خواجہ عنایت اللہ : کیا حکومت کو یہ علم ہے کہ باننگ ایجنٹس (Buying Agents) دوسرے اسٹیٹس کا رجکٹڈ (Rejected) مال وہاں کی جلتا کے فائدہ کے لئے نہیں بلکہ اپنے فائدہ کے لئے لے کر وہاں انڈیا پولر (unpopular) کلتھ لینے کے لئے بہار کی جلتا کو مجبور کرتے ہیں -

[Khwaja Inait Ullah: Are the Government aware that the buying agents purchase cloth rejected by other States, not for the benefit of the people of that State but for their own profit and compel the people of Bihar to purchase unpopular cloth?]

Shri Mahtab: The problem is now understood and we are taking all steps to see how these malpractices can be stopped.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि जो लोगों को कपड़ा मिलता है वह राशन कार्ड से मिलता है और जब राशन कार्ड लेकर लोग दूकानों पर जाते हैं तो उनको अगर मारकीन इतने गज मिलेगी तो छीट ी इतनी ही लेनी पड़ेगी । इस तरह का नियम वहां जारी है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है या नहीं । इस बात में वह साफ साफ बतलायें ।

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that when a person goes to a cloth dealer to draw his cloth ration he is told that if he wants a certain number of yard of 'markin' cloth, he shall have also to purchase the same number of yards of chintz? I request the hon. Minister to state clearly whether such a rule is in force there]

[Shri Mahtab: इस तरह का नियम तो जारी नहीं है । यह उस क्लिप की इल्लूगल प्रैक्टिस है जिस तरह कि जमींदारी एरिया में अबबाब की

प्रैक्टिस है । (There is no such rule. This is an illegal practice like the Abwab practice in Zamindari areas.) Sometimes the Zamindars, as the hon. Member knows very well, collect illegal taxes. The remedy for this kind of practice is the same here also.

Shri S. N. Das: Does the hon. Minister know what is the total quantity of cloth supplied to Bihar out of the free sale quota allowed to the mills?

Shri Mahtab: If the hon. Member gives me notice I shall supply it, or if I can get half an hour's time I can find it out. But the free sale quota has gone freely to Bihar while it has not to many other Provinces.

KOSI PROJECT

*120. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered the report of the Expert Committee on Kosi Project; and

(b) if so, whether the Kosi Project has been included in the Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) Yes

(b) The Project is likely to be included in the Second Part of the five-Year Plan.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the Government of Bihar has been consulted by the Planning Commission with regard to the recommendations made by the Expert Committee?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I cannot say whether they have been consulted or not.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what are the recommendations made by the Expert Committee regarding this project?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The original proposal was to build a dam at a place called Barakshtra five miles above Chatra, and the dam was to be 783 feet above rock foundation, and the power potential was 1.8 million kilo watts, and the dam would have taken twelve years for construction. That scheme was found to be unsuitable by the Committee and they have evolved a scheme of constructing a storage dam of medium height called the Palka dam further down-stream some nine miles from Chatra, and this dam will have a hydraulic height

of 85 feet and a storage capacity of 1.8 million acre feet. It will irrigate 400,000 acres in Nepal and 2.27 million acres in Bihar, and it would be possible to generate 91,000 kilo watts. but for the present it is proposed to provide for the production of only 40,000 kilo watts in the first stage.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know what is the estimated expenditure?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Rs. 66 crores.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know how this expenditure will be shared by the Governments of Nepal and Bihar and the Central Government?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Nothing has been decided in the matter of sharing the expenditure. I do not know if the hon. Member referred to the Central Government—there is no reason why the Central Government should share the expenditure. As for the sharing between Nepal and Bihar, it has not yet been settled.

Shri Kamath: The Finance Minister stated that this Kosi Project is likely to be included in the second part of the Five Year Plan. Is the House to understand that no final decision has been taken by Government as regards the inclusion of this Kosi Project in the Plan—is it a tentative decision or a final decision?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, the first part of the hon. Member's question, I think, was referring to the Planning Commission and the second part to Government. The Planning Commission has to finalise its recommendations not only in regard to this scheme but in regard to the whole of the plan, and it is only after that that Government will take a decision.

Shri Kamath: But has the Planning Commission not finalised its recommendations in regard to the Kosi Project at all.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, it will be part of the finalising of the Report. The finalisation of the decision in regard to the Kosi Project will of course precede the publication of the final version of the Plan, but they have not yet finally decided.

Shri B. K. Das: Is the investigation regarding the new scheme over and is the plan ready for execution, or is it still under investigation?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The report of the Committee has been received, and what I said is based on the report of the Committee.

Shri Shiva Rao: May I know whether any project estimate has been drawn up and whether this figure of Rs. 66 crores which the Finance Minister stated is on the basis of that estimate?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The Advisory Committee's business was not to give a project estimate. Their business was to give an estimate and a rough outline. When finally the work is sanctioned or before the work is sanctioned it will be necessary to have a proper project estimate.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to question No. 104, first in the list.

SETTLEMENT AND CONCILIATION OF DEBTS

*104. **Shri S. N. Das** (on behalf of **Shri Jnani Ram**): Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed up till December, 1951 by displaced persons for settlement and conciliation of debts under the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951; and

(b) the amount involved in such cases?

The Minister of State for Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The Act came into force only in December, 1951. Tribunals thereunder were appointed in some States in December, but in most of them in January, 1952. In the circumstances, it is too early to call for the information.

RIVER ISLANDS (DISPUTE WITH PAKISTAN).

*105. **Shri S. N. Das** (on behalf of **Shri Jnani Ram**): Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute with Pakistan regarding the two islands, Daikhowachar and Salapara, in the Brahmaputra has been finally settled; and

(b) if not, by what time the final settlement is expected?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): (a) No.

(b) By the end of April, 1952, when the joint demarcation now in progress is expected to be completed.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the nature of the proposals that the Central Government has made to the Pakistan Government for the settlement of this dispute?

Dr. Keskar: There is no question of proposals. A theodolite survey is being carried out of the area on the basis of the general boundary lines that had been fixed, and it is this for which the Government is waiting now to give a final decision on the subject.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether these islands were under the occupation of the Pakistan police sometime back and whether they are still under their occupation?

Dr. Keskar: An agreement has been arrived at between the two Governments that the Pakistan police which had illegally occupied these two islands should be withdrawn; at the same time the Pakistan Government insisted that from a certain island which they disputed as belonging to them the Indian police forces should also be withdrawn, pending a final settlement.

Shri A. C. Guha: Are there any other islands of the *Brahamaputra* which are under dispute with the Pakistan Government and, if so, what is their number?

Dr. Keskar: I do not think there are any islands, but two places—I am not able to say whether they are islands—were occupied by the Pakistan police and a dispute is going on with regard to these two places also.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the total area and the population of these two islands?

Dr. Keskar: I would require notice for that, but I might inform my hon. friend that these islands are continuously changing their area because they are in the middle of the *Brahmaputra* and after every flood the area changes and sometimes they are practically wiped out, sometimes they become very big.

Shri Kamath: What stage has the dispute with regard to those other places reached?

Dr. Keskar: The boundary line is being investigated in detail. I mean the same procedure was followed as was followed with regard to these two islands, that we protested to the Pakistan Government and the Pakistan authorities on the one side on the spot and the Indian authorities on the other side came together, discussed this question and detailed survey maps and revenue maps have been called for to settle the dispute.

Shri Bharati: Is there any name for the two places mentioned by the Deputy Minister?

Dr. Keskar: I can give the names if my hon. friend is interested. One

is called *Barai Bhata* and the other is called *Rajya Chara*.

Shri Kamath: Has the investigating body been constituted at district level or at governmental level?

Dr. Keskar: The ordinary procedure is that with regard to all these disputes, the district authorities on both sides come together and if they are not able to settle it, then, it is sent to higher authorities.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated that there was an agreement that the Pakistan forces would be withdrawn. May I know whether the Pakistan forces have actually been withdrawn or not?

Dr. Keskar: No

Shri A. C. Guha: How does that agreement stand now, Sir?

Dr. Keskar: The agreement is that as long as the Pakistan police have not been withdrawn, we will not also withdraw from the other island about which dispute is going on and in any case settlement cannot be arrived at until the Pakistan Police is withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question list is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS WOOL (IMPORT)

*107. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from which wool has been imported during the period from 1st April, 1951 to 31st January, 1952;

(b) the quantity imported from each country during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government of India to make the country self-sufficient in wool?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the requisite information for the period from 1st April, 1951 to 31st December, 1951 is laid on the table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 19] Information for the month of January, 1952 is not yet available.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established a chain of sheep breeding research stations in different parts of the country where selective breeding and cross breeding of indigenous breeds with imported and local rams is being carried out with a view to making India self-sufficient in all types of raw wool by proper breeding, feeding and management of sheep.

SALT (DISTRIBUTION)

*108. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of salt distributed to each State in Sambhar Zone under Zonal Scheme during the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and up to 31st January, 1952;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to each State for transport of salt during the years 1949 and 1950; and

(c) how far the Zonal Scheme has helped to relieve the shortage of salt in those States?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): (a) A statement showing the quantity of salt distributed to each State in Sambhar Zone during the 4 years in question is placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 20].

(b) A statement showing the wagons allotted to each State in Sambhar Zone is also placed on the Table [See Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

(c) The Scheme has helped to make possible the even distribution of salt to all States and areas, by making best use of the available transport, and has stabilised prices at a reasonable level and prevented the creation of artificial shortages.

COAL (EXPORT)

*109. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal exported from India to Pakistan from 1st April 1951 to 31st January 1952; and

(b) the price of the coal so exported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) 9,19,095 tons of coal including coke were despatched to Pakistan during the period 1st April 1951 to 26th January 1952. Figures for the period 27th to 31st January 1952 are not, I regret, yet available.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 22.]

CLOTH PRODUCTION

14. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the production of cloth from mills in India in the years from 1947 to 1951 (year by year);

(b) the *per capita* requirement of cloth in India and *per capita* cloth supplied in the above-mentioned years; and

(c) the varieties of cloth manufactured in those years especially the amount and yardage of *Dhoties* and *Sarees*?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) to (c). I lay on the Table of the House a statement giving the required information. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 23.]

The varieties of cloth manufactured are broadly coarse, medium, fine and superfine.

COTTON (IMPORT)

15. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount and quality of cotton imported into India from different countries in the years from 1947 to 1951 (separately year by year);

(b) how much cotton is expected to be imported in the year 1952 and from which countries; and

(c) how much of the imported cotton has been used for manufacturing *Dhoties* and *Sarees* in the years from 1947 to 1951 (year by year)?

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 24.]

(b) 12 lakh bales approximately, from the United States of America, Egypt, East Africa and Sudan.

(c) The information is not available as no separate statistics are kept of imported cotton used for manufacture of *Dhoties* and *Sarees*.

HINDUSTAN SHIP-YARD LTD.

16. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Works, Production and Supply be pleased to make a statement on the financial aspect and functions of the Hindustan Ship-yard Ltd., with special reference to (i) the management of the Company;

(ii) whether any foreign interest or capital is to be associated; and

(iii) whether the Scindias would have any share in the management of the Company and if so, what share?

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 25.]



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

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(5th February, 1952 to 29th February, 1952)

Fifth Session

of the

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1952

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CORRIGENDA

to

the Parliamentary Debates (Part II—Other than Questions and Answers), Fifth Session, 1952

In Volume I,—

1. No. 2, dated the 6th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 23, line 33 for "to provide for" read "further to amend", and in line 2 from bottom for "further to amend" read "to provide for".

2. No. 5, dated the 12th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 309, for existing last line read "chancellories or in government, but"

(ii) Col. 362, line 31 for "Kamth" read "Kamath".

3. No. 6, dated the 13th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ३९१, पंक्ति १५ में "एम जुनही" के स्थान पर "जुल्म नहीं" पढ़ें ।

(ii) भाग ३९२, पंक्ति २५ में "बतक" के स्थान पर "बक्त" पढ़ें ।

(iii) Col. 443, line 8 for "ony" read "only".

(iv) کالم ۳۷۲ آخری لائن کے شروع میں وہ ملی ہیں ان کے متعلق یہ ہمیں

(v) Col. 529, for existing last line read "excess of such moisture as may reasonably be expected, by watering the".

(vi) Col. 530, insert "both parties are protected. They pro-" as last line.

4. No. 8, dated the 15th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 648, after line 7, insert "this demand has come before the House today, that".

(ii) Col. 658, line 32 for "OUTLAY" read "OUTSIDE".

(iii) Col. 659, line 6 from bottom for "Jagivan Ram" read "Jagjivan Ram"

(iv) Col. 676, last line for "liament" read "Parliament".

(v) Col. 686, line 16 from bottom for "Gapalaswami" read "Gopalaswami".

5. No. 9, dated the 18th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग ८०३, नीचे से पंक्ति ४ में "जचित राम" के स्थान पर "अचित राम" पढ़ें ।

6. No. 11, dated the 20th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १००७, पंक्ति ९ को "की जरूरत है" पढ़ें ।

7. No. 14, dated the 23rd February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 1184, line 8 for "Jagivan Ram" read "Jagjivan Ram".

(ii) Col. 1191, for existing line 4 read "Clause 6 —Contributions and matters".

(iii) भाग १२२७, पंक्ति १० में "यस्य" के स्थान पर "सत्तम" पढ़ें ।

8. No. 15, dated the 25th February, 1952,—

(i) भाग १२५४, पंक्ति २४ में "रती" के स्थान पर "तीर" पढ़ें ।

9. No. 19, dated the 29th February, 1952,—

(i) Col. 1564, in the beginning of line 17 from bottom insert "voted".

(ii) Col. 1612, line 3 from bottom for "purpose" read "propose".

(iii) भाग १६२४, पंक्ति ५ में "सउन" के स्थान पर "उस ने" पढ़ें ।

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

848

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Tuesday, 19th February, 1952

The House met at Half Past Nine of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

10-20 A.M.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the hon. Members that the following Members have resigned their seats in Parliament with effect from the dates mentioned against their names:

Names of Members	Date of resignation
1. Shri T. Channiah	14-2-52
2. Shri M. S. Kannamwar	16-2-52
3. Shri G. A. Thimmappa Gowda	18-2-52
4. Shri H. S. Rudrappa	18-2-52

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Mahtab): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mahtab: I introduce the Bill.

403 P. S. D.

844

REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY BILL

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Buragohain): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property for the purposes of the Union.

THE PUNJAB BUDGET, 1952-53

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT

Mr. Speaker: I find that there are cut motions tabled in respect of only some of the Demands. I think I had better first dispose of those Demands in respect of which cut motions have been tabled. In respect of others, unless there is any request for special discussion on any one of them, I propose to put all of them together at the end. I will first take up Demand No. 9 in respect of which there is a cut motion.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I was wondering whether the Demands would be disposed of one by one or whether all the criticisms will be made and some time allowed to elicit information in the peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Speaker: What I proposed just now was that I would first take up the Demands in respect of which there are cut motions.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Individually?

Mr. Speaker: Yes; individually; the others may be taken collectively. I have no objection to put them to vote together, after the Members have spoken.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That would give me a little time to get information.

Mr. Speaker: I agree. The Demands are before the House and they are under discussion. We shall also take up the particular cut motions. Hon. Members are entitled to make all the observations that they wish to make on the entire Demand, including the cut motions. That would not only save time, but would enable the hon. Minister to get information in respect of the points which hon. Members may make in particular.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): Are all the cut motions taken to have been moved together?

Mr. Speaker: Whosoever has moved may speak in favour of the cut motion also.

Lala Achint Ram (Punjab): If one has to speak on all the Demands and the cut motions, it will take a long time.

Mr. Speaker: We will see as to what time he takes. I am not going to place any time limit of 15 minutes on each hon. Member.

DEMAND NO. 9—CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES AND CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE)

Mr. Speaker: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,18,92,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of ‘Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenues and Construction of Irrigation Works (Capital Expenditure)’.”

Corruption in the Irrigation Department

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenues and Construction of Irrigation Works (Capital Expenditure)’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion moved:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘Construction of Irrigation Works financed from Ordinary Revenues and

Construction of Irrigation Works (Capital Expenditure)’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

लाला अचिंत राम: माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने डिमांड नम्बर ९ पर कट मोशन दिया था। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं चन्द बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

सिंचाई के मुतालिक गवर्नमेंट ने पंजाब में काफ़ी काम किया है। मैं उस की तारीफ़ किये बिना नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन कुछ एक ज़रूरी बातें मैं आप की ख़िदमत में अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट ने जगाधरी, रादौर और इन्दरी इलाक़ों में ट्यूब वेल की स्कीम जारी की है। और जगाधरी में ट्यूब वेलस के लिए एक बाहरी फ़र्म को ठेका दिया गया है। गवर्नमेंट का ख़याल था कि दिसम्बर १९५१ तक वहाँ पर ५० ट्यूब वेलस बन जायेंगे। लेकिन आप को मालूम होगा कि अभी तक वह ट्यूब वेल नहीं बन सके हैं। खास तौर पर उन ट्यूब वेलस की अहमियत इसलिए ज़्यादा है कि उन का असर उस इलाक़े पर पड़ता है जहाँ पर कि क़हत पड़ रहा है। इस वास्ते अगर यह काम बक्त पर नहीं बनता है तो इस से उस इलाक़े को नुक़सान होता है। फ़र्म से यह पूछा जाय कि वह क्यों अपने कांटेक्ट के मताबिक़ बक्त पर काम पूरा नहीं कर सकी। अगर वह फ़र्म काम नहीं कर सकती है तो उस का ठेका बदला जाय क्योंकि इस में देर होने से क़हत के इलाक़े को नुक़सान पहुँचेगा।

इसके अलावा भोजराज माइनर के बारे में गवर्नमेंट का ख़याल था कि वह १९५१-५२ में मुक़मल हो जायगा लेकिन वह अभी मुक़मल नहीं हुआ है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि लोगों को यह यक़ीन दिलाया गया है कि भाख़रा डाम के बनने से जहाँ पानी नहीं है वहाँ पानी आ जायगा

और लोगों की हालत अच्छी हो जायगी । लेकिन मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ इलाकों में, जैसे भिवानी में, भाखरा डाम बनने पर भी पानी नहीं पहुँचेगा क्योंकि यह इलाके ऊँचे हैं । इस वास्ते वहाँ की दिक्कत हल नहीं हो सकेगी । मैं अर्ज करूँगा गवर्नमेंट से कि उन इलाकों के लिए कोई इन्तिजाम करे । वहाँ न पीने का पानी है और न सिंचाई का पानी है । इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि गवर्नमेंट अभी से उन इलाकों के पानी के इन्तिजाम पर ध्यान दे । मेरे पास लुहारू से चिट्ठी आई है कि वहाँ जहाँ हरिजनों की बस्ती है वहाँ पानी नहीं मिलता है । कुंवों से पानी निकालने के लिए एक रस्सी बनाने में १२ रुपया खर्च आता है । तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि एक गरीब आदमी के लिए यह कितना मुश्किल है । वहाँ के वास्ते कोई इन्तिजाम होना चाहिये । उन लोगों ने पूछा है कि वहाँ के वास्ते क्या इन्तिजाम हो रहा है । मैं इस का क्या जवाब दे सकता हूँ सिवाय इस के कि गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में दरखास्त करूँ कि वह कोई इन्तिजाम करे । इस वास्ते जहाँ आप और काम कर रहे हैं वहाँ यह भी सोच लीजियेगा कि जहाँ भाखरा डाम का पानी नहीं पहुँचेगा वहाँ के लोगों के लिए क्या इन्तिजाम किया जाय ।

भाखरा डाम के मुकम्मिल होने में देरी हो रही है क्योंकि आदमी बाहर से नहीं आ सके । पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन (Public Service Commission) के चैयरमैन विलायत ऐक्सपर्ट्स (experts) को लेने गये थे मगर वह नहीं ला सके और इसलिये अब डिपार्टमेंट (department) ने ही उस काम को लिया है । लेकिन अगर डिपार्टमेंट इस काम को नहीं कर सकता तो इस में कोई बुरी बात नहीं है कि बाहर के

आदमियों को बुलाया जाय । लेकिन कमीशन के आदमियों के विलायत जाने पर भी ऐक्सपर्ट्स नहीं आ सके । इसलिये जो पानी सन् १९५४-५५ में मिलने वाला था अब वह नहीं मिल सकेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट को जनता को विश्वास में लेना चाहिये कि यह जो देर हो रही है इस में गवर्नमेंट की कोई गलती नहीं है । बल्कि इस के रास्ते में बाकई मुश्किलता है ।

इस के अलावा एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । आप को यह मालूम है कि पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारा नहरी झगड़ा चल रहा है । मेरा इस झगड़े के मुताल्लिक अर्ज करने का यह मतलब नहीं है कि मुझे गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी पर ऐतराज है । हकीकत यह है कि आई एम बैरी हैपी ओवर इट (I am very happy over it) जिस तरह से हमारी गवर्नमेंट पाकिस्तान के साथ मामलात चला रही है उस पर बहुत लोग ऐतराज करते हैं लेकिन मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो इस मामले पर ऐतराज करते हैं । मैं तो समझता हूँ कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ से जो पालिसी हमारे पंडित जवाहरलाल जी पाकिस्तान के साथ चला रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छी है और उस से मुल्क को बहुत फायदा पहुँचा है ।

लेकिन इस मामले के अन्दर जो एपीमेंट हुआ सन् १९४८ में, उस के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान को कुछ रुपया देना चाहिये था । उस को चाहिये था कि वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर आफ इण्डिया के नाम कुछ रकम जमा कर देता । वह रुपया उस ने जमा नहीं कराया उस ने वह सैस मनी (Cess money) नहीं दिया । अगर मुआहिदा पूरा हो तो मुझे खुशी की बात है । मैं इस बात से नाराज नहीं हूँ कि पाकिस्तान को पानी मिले । आखिर वह भी हमारे भाई हैं । अगर उन

[लाला अचिंत राम]

के पास पानी नहीं है तो हम उन को दें । लेकिन साथ ही यह भी जरूरी है कि वह भी इस पानी के मुताल्लिक अपना इन्तज़ाम करते । इसलिये मैं अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इन मामलों का ख्याल करे तो बहुत अच्छा हो ।

इस कटौती के मुताल्लिक मैं यही अर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ । अब दूसरा कट डिमांड नम्बर १० के मुताल्लिक है । उस के ऊपर मैं वाद में बोलूंगा ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Lala Achint Ram: Sir, my cut motion is in respect of Demand No. 9. I intend to make a few remarks regarding the same.

The Punjab Government have to their credit consideration achievements in the sphere of irrigation. I must praise them for that. There are however, a certain number of important issues which I have to bring to your notice. The Government have initiated a tube-well scheme in Jagadhri, Radore and Indri areas of that State. They had placed the contract for Jagadhri with a foreign firm and had expected that the construction of 50 tube-wells would be completed by December, 1951. You are, however, aware that the tube-wells in question have not been constructed there so far. Their construction assumes an increased importance because of the fact that they are intended for an area which is being ravaged by famine these days. Any delay in their construction, therefore, means that the people of that area stand to suffer much. The firm should be asked to explain why they have failed to execute their contract in time. If they are unable to do the work, the contract should be cancelled and should be placed with some other firm, otherwise the people of the famine-stricken area stand to suffer.

In addition, the Government had expected the completion of Bhojraj Minor Project by 1951-52, but it still remains incomplete.

Again the people were assured that with the completion of the Bhakra Dam, water will become available to the areas where there is a scarcity at present and that thereafter the condi-

tion of the people inhabiting those areas will improve. I may, however, submit that even after its completion certain areas, such as Bhiwani, will not get water because they are situated at a higher altitude. The problem of these places will, therefore, remain unsolved. I request the Government to make some arrangements in respect of these areas also. Water is not available there either for drinking or for irrigation purposes. What is required, therefore, is that Government should pay attention to the arrangements for the supply of water to these areas immediately. I have received a communication from Loharu stating that the Harijan Colony there is faced with the difficulty of getting water. It requires an expenditure of twelve rupees to have a rope to pull water out of the wells. You can well realize how difficult it is for a poor man to afford that much. Some arrangements should be made in this behalf. The people of that area want to know as to what is being done for them. I have no answer to give. I can only request the Government to make some arrangements. Now that you are making arrangements for other areas, you should also give some thought to those areas which will not get water even after the completion of the Bhakra Dam.

Even the completion of the Bhakra Dam is being delayed because of the non-availability of necessary personnel from abroad. The Chairman of the Public Service Commission visited some foreign countries to enlist the services of some foreign experts, but with little success. As a result the Ministry itself is now handling the Project. Should the Ministry, however, feel unable to implement it, there is nothing wrong in seeking the assistance of foreign experts to that end. The real difficulty is that the Commission authorities have not been able to obtain the services of those experts even after visiting a number of foreign countries. The result is that we will not get water even in 1954-55 as was expected originally. I feel the Government should take the public into their confidence in the matter of this delay and they should explain to them that the fault for the same does not lie with them in anyway. They should try to impress upon the public the difficulties that lie in the way of its implementation.

I want to refer to another matter. You are well aware that a dispute regarding the canal water is going on between India and Pakistan. In referring to that dispute, I do not mean

to voice my dissent with the Government policy on the subject. The truth is that I am very happy over it. Many people are critical of the way the Government are dealing with Pakistan. I am not, however, one of those who criticize the Government on this score. I believe the policy pursued by Pandit Jawaharlal ever since 15th August, 1947 is a very sound one and that the country has gained much thereby. It may, however, be pointed out that in accordance with the Agreement of 1948, Pakistan owed us some money. That country should have deposited some amount in the name of the Prime Minister of India. But they have failed to do so. They have not paid us the cess money in question. I will feel happy if the Agreement is implemented. I am not against the supply of water to Pakistan. I regard the nationals of that country as our brethren. We should supply them this water in case they feel a scarcity. It is also desirable that they make their own arrangements. I wish the Government would pay more attention to these issues.

Sir, this is all that I had to say with regard to this particular cut motion. I have another cut motion in my name in respect of Demand No. 10 about which I reserve my remarks for a future occasion.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Punjab): I want to say something in respect of cut motion on Demand No. 9, to discuss corruption in the Irrigation Department and Irrigation Department in particular.

In regard to this, I must submit that the whole problem before the country is one of water. God has endowed us with very great amount of water but we are using only six per cent. of the water which we have got in India and the main problem of "grow-more-food" consists in providing water to the land. If that is solved, I think, all the problems of India would be nearer solution and situated as the Punjab is, the prosperity of the Punjab cannot improve in any manner unless the question of irrigation is solved. In the pre-partition days there was so much irrigation in the Punjab and I should think that other provinces did not have the like arrangements for irrigation. The Punjab was the pre-eminent province in which irrigation was so abundant, but now the difficulty is that all the good rivers have been taken away from us and in the Punjab we have got only two rivers, namely, Bias and Sutlej. When the partition took place people wrote frantically to the Government of India and insisted that the

Bhakra Dam should be taken up. This project was lying buried in the shelves of the Government for the last thirty-five years or more. Then the Government agreed to take it up and assured the people that in four years' time the Bhakra Dam project would be completed. Now, what do we find? It was started in 1947 but even now it is as far away as it was before. Now we are being told that it would not be finished before 1959. Previously it was said that in 1951 we should get the water from this Bhakra Dam. It appears that it was delayed for two or three years and then we were told that in 1954 the thing would be ready but now we are being told that the project will not be ready till 1959.

What is this delay due to? I am not in a position to submit before the House all the reasons that led to this delay. What I know, not from authentic sources, but from hearsay sources, I will submit for the consideration of the House. I may be wrong, for, after all, hearsay information is not good information but I will submit it for the consideration of the House for what it is worth. Some time back there was some dispute between the engineers of the Centre and the provinces in regard to the method of constructing the Dam. Some engineers in the Centre were of the opinion that contract for constructing the Dam should be given to a company and that the company would expedite it, whereas some members of the Provincial Engineering Service were of the opinion that it should be done departmentally. Ultimately when things were not improving a Board was constituted with His Excellency Shri Chandulal Trivedi as the head of that Board. Now practically it is in charge of that Board. At one time we made good efforts in Parliament to see that money was provided by the Central Government when it was needed. The Central Government offered the money and I think money to the tune of rupees nine crores was assured to the Punjab Government. But then some officers were sent to America to find experts and to find the machinery. This is also a case in which there was some carelessness on the part of the engineers; they did not foresee that this machinery would be needed. Afterwards when it was decided that this Dam was not to be constructed by any company, then they wanted this machinery, they could foresee this. I understand that the reply America has given is that the machinery is not readily available because they want to utilize their resources for some other purposes, with the result that there has been a delay of several years.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

It is not for me to stress very much on this fact because it is quite clear that unless and until this Dam is constructed in the Punjab, it is idle to expect any very great improvement in the condition of the State. On this project alone, we have built our hopes; the rehabilitation of refugees cannot be completed without this Dam being fully constructed and similarly the prosperity of the Punjab depends upon this Dam. After all in the Punjab we subsist on agriculture mainly; there are no industries and it cannot improve unless irrigation improves and so our entire economy depends upon this Dam and efforts made to accelerate its progress are likely to help the Punjabees in the only way in which they can be helped. I would therefore submit for the consideration of the Government that they should put all possible efforts to see that the construction of this Dam is accelerated.

There is one complaint which we, the members of Parliament as well as the Members of the Estimates Committee have found to be well-founded in respect of this Department. It happened in the Damodar Valley Scheme and it also happened in the Bhakra scheme and that is that more attention has been paid to electricity rather than to irrigation. When the D. V. C. scheme was dealt with by the Estimates Committee, it was found that those in charge of D. V. C. spent more money on electricity than on irrigation and similarly in Bhakra also I find that some of the allied measures which were taken were meant more for providing electricity than for the construction of such parts of the Dam as would have added to our irrigation. The Hissar people were promised that in 1951-52 they would have some water in the non-perennial canals but even that promise has not been fulfilled. Now some water has been supplied but it is a very insignificant quantity. We were then promised water in 1952-53 and I do not know how far that promise will be fulfilled.

So far as the Punjab is concerned, the Punjabees are really complaining too much. Everywhere you go in those tracts which were promised water, we find these complaints that the Government did not fulfil its promises towards them. Now when the question of betterment fee comes, though there is no good scheme before us and there is no good prospect before us and yet on the 18th of January the Betterment Fee Act has been enacted by the President. I wish they could realise the betterment fees and give us

water, but the water is far away. I would respectfully ask the hon. Minister kindly to tell us what the prospects are now and when we will get the water in non-perennial as well as in perennial canals.

Moreover even this Bhakra Dam will not give us the amount of water we really require and in regard to other schemes also the story is the same. In Jagadhri the tube wells had to be built. Government did its part well but so far as the Government of India is concerned it gave the contract to some company to build about 225 wells, but we do not know what has been the result. When the Government of India had given contracts, we should have expected that they would see that the work was done expeditiously but it is not so. Similarly in regard to Indri, Radore etc. the story is the same.

As regards Bhojraj Minor, I have to submit a word. This place Bhojraj is in a *tehsil* which is an arid and sandy *tehsil* where people suffer from famine and if at this moment this Bhojraj Minor was constructed it would be of great help to the people in both ways. I say in both ways, because they will get the water and also this will provide them with work. Yesterday the hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that in their scheme they wanted the people of Hissar to make sacrifices and accept lower wages. This they have already done. They already get lower wages and they are quite content with that, provided you do your part of the job. Yesterday we were told that an officer has been sent out to find out how the people are bearing the famine conditions. But it may, I submit, be too late. If you make any delay now, then I submit you will be denying us whatever you should have given us long before. I would therefore most humbly beg of the hon. Minister kindly to do what he can as quickly as possible. For if you make any delay and the rains come, then we would have suffered all the trouble that you wanted to relieve. If you order that the Bhojraj Minor be constructed now, then it will be beneficial to the people in both ways, as I have already submitted. This scheme is already in your plan and it has already been passed; it only remains for you to give the order to start the work and it will be started tomorrow.

Yesterday we were told that the work of constructing the roads from Hissar to Ambala and between Bhiwani and Loharu was proceeding and the hon. Minister was not in a position to say whether there was any

trouble to the people because a sub-overseer did not do his job. But what I want to submit now is this: These two roads are not enough. You have to construct the canals. We are taking lower wages from you than what you ordinarily pay; but we are content with these wages and we do not complain, provided we get these canals as quickly as possible. These two roads alone are not sufficient for the people. Some 500 villages are affected. Here I may inform the hon. Minister that the whole of Hissar is not affected. And conditions in Rohtak are also different. Rohtak is not affected. As I said, not the whole of Hissar is affected, for some cattle have come to certain parts of Hissar from Rajasthan; but in these 500 villages there is great difficulty experienced. There the people feel these difficulties very acutely. You have, therefore, to look to these 500 villages and not to those villages on either side of these roads alone. You have to see that the help is extended to all the affected parts equally.

And then with regard to the question of the distribution of water between India and Pakistan, I would like to submit that though water-rate is being paid by Pakistan to the Punjab Government, the seigniorage charges are not yet being paid by them. Even at the time of partition fair treatment was not given to the Punjab in the matter of water distribution, though even previously Punjab Government was very partial and denied all irrigation benefits to the south-eastern and other parts of East Punjab. And also, when Pakistan took the water, Pakistan agreed that they will take it only for a short time, in the meantime making other arrangements for meeting their water requirements. They have plenty of water, as all the rivers are with them. We were under the impression that they would take the water for a short time and we would get it back later on. We are ourselves short of water and only the Sutlej is with us now, and it is not capable of irrigating all parts of the Punjab. Therefore, a long-range view should be taken and Pakistan should have taken no more than what they wanted and made other arrangements, as they have got plenty of water with them.

In conclusion, I would submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister that, as I have already explained, all the districts of East Punjab depend on irrigation and what is more, if you delay the Bhakra Dam project, you will be denying the benefits of irrigation not only to the Punjab but you will be denying the benefit going

out to the whole of India because the entire food problem of India could be solved by the Punjab alone, provided they get the water that they require. Yesterday to a remark of my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh, the hon. Minister replied that though the Punjab claimed to be the granary of India other provinces also wanted to be its rival. I have no dispute with other provinces. Let them become the granaries of India. It is all for the best. But after all, the natural benefits that a province enjoys should be utilised to the maximum extent; and if this sum of Rs. 70 crores is given to the Punjab for irrigation purposes, then the Punjab can supply the entire grain demand of India. This may seem a tall claim, but I would submit that the Punjab has been the granary and it can again become the granary of India because of its natural advantages and facilities. There is no question of rivalry with other parts of India. The point is our problem is impossible of solution unless and until you take care of our irrigation. Therefore, I submit with all the force at my command that whatever money you spend on these "grow-more-food" schemes will only be fruitful if you give attention to this subject of irrigation. After all, what is the solution which the Food Department holds up before us? They say, have recourse to intensive cultivation. Give more water to places where there is water so that you may produce more. But here in the Punjab you have land waiting for water and you do not get the water that they so badly need. You have enhanced the water-rate; but they will not complain, they will pay up these rates, but let them have water. You cannot force the Heavens to pour down rain from above. I know they have tried the production of artificial rain near Bombay, but that was found to be very costly and you cannot, therefore, bring down rain. But certainly you can bring water from the rivers that are flowing. We should utilise this available water to the best advantage. And that has not been done yet. We should utilise our natural resources for the benefit of the people. This we have not yet done. We have wasted 4 years in mutual recriminations, rivalry and dissensions between various people and members of the services also. Let us now address ourselves to the speedy solution of our problem. The people are willing to work as much as you ask them to work. They are prepared to make sacrifices, but Government must do its part of the job. If Government does not care as much as they should for the construction of these dams as soon as possible and...

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: On a point of information, do I understand the hon. Member to say that the Punjab should have the Bhakra Dam and in addition to that about Rs. 65 or Rs. 66 crores should be used for irrigation purposes as well as Rs. 70 crores so that the Punjab could grow both the cotton and all the grain required for the rest of India?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not seen the official records of what you are spending on the Bhakra Dam. But so far as I have understood the position, if you make available Rs. 70 crores, then the Punjab will be able to solve all your problems, cotton as well as grain. But I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement as I have not got access to the Government records and.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It must be grossly inaccurate. India's need is about five million tons and it means bringing under irrigation or cultivation about 15 million acres. Three million acres to be irrigated costs Rs. 68 crores. Therefore, the hon. Member can calculate for himself what it will cost to irrigate 15 million acres.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have always contended that so far as these Government calculations are concerned and so far as the general question of figures is concerned, with regard to the amount of food-grain produced by us, that these figures have been grossly inaccurate. Sometime back I submitted a report to the Congress party on this point and I took care to find out how much grain we produce and I was of the opinion that we do not need to import any foodgrain. So far as I am concerned I am convinced that if you lift these controls and do the right thing, you will find that in course of time you need not import so much grain at all. That is my contention. I do not for a moment seek to dispute the accuracy of the hon. the Finance Minister's figures. I am only speaking from hearsay information. I do not have any access to the records. If however I am supplied the relevant records, I may be of some help to the hon. Minister in finding whether the claim made by the Punjab Government is correct or not.

All the same, whether the claim is right or wrong, you have given an assurance to the people of the Punjab and of India that the Bhakra Dam would be completed as soon as possible. The promise was that by 1951 we would get water from the Bhakra;

now it is 1952 and the Dam is nowhere near completion. We do not as yet know whether the Dam would be completed at all, or only the tunnels will be constructed. At this rate of progress I do not know whether the Dam would be completed even by 1958 or 1959.

I am a person interested in the early completion of this project; I am a person who will be benefited by it. I am not making these observations by way of recrimination. I only want Government to look into this question rather closely and carefully and see to it that the beneficiaries of the scheme get the full advantage of it as early as possible.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: If hon. Members moderate their demands they will increase the chances of completion of these projects. But every time they speak, they refer to Bhakra as well as dozens of other schemes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Bhakra is not expected to benefit the whole of the Punjab, or even Punjab alone. Bhakra will benefit PEPSU, and Rajasthan and the only areas of the Punjab that will be benefited will be Hissar district and Ferozepore. At the same time there are other parts of the Punjab which will not be benefited by Bhakra. So far as those parts are concerned which are not likely to be benefited by the Bhakra Dam, I am bound to submit their cases also. Those areas will be benefited, only if you resort to other methods of irrigation. For instance places like Jagadhri can be benefited only by tube-well system of irrigation. I do not know, how I can ignore the claims of those areas?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): What about the incidence of expenditure: will Punjab bear it?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the Bhakra Dam is concerned, it is a very good investment; you will get better return from it than from any other investment. Even in regard to the other areas which I mentioned just now, the return is bound to be more than in the cost of other investments. You are now importing five million tons of grain every year at a cost of Rs. 200 crores. Does my hon. friend mean to suggest that if they spend a sum of Rs. 70 crores there will be a loss? My submission is that you will not only be solving the problem of the Punjab, but of the whole country. So far as we are

concerned we are ready to give you betterment fees; we are willing to contribute cheap labour. Even now labour in our part is paid only 25 per cent. less; they are only getting fifteen annas per day. The people are the sheep; the Government are the shepherd. It is now for the shepherd to do his duty.

Shri Barman (West Bengal): In the White Paper issued by Government certain difficulties are mentioned which have come in the way of the early completion of the Bhakra Dam. It is not very clear what those difficulties are. They are presumably of two kinds: first the import of machinery required for the Dam and secondly availability of technical assistance from abroad. It is mentioned in the White Paper that Government is trying its utmost to overcome these difficulties so that they may not stand in the way of the early completion of the Dam.

As has been indicated by the previous speaker, Pandit Bhargava, the impression prevalent is that the Dam may not be completed before 1959 or 1960. We would therefore like to be plainly told by Government at what stage the progress of the construction of this important dam stands. The project will no doubt primarily benefit the Punjab, but ultimately the whole of India stands to benefit by the Dam. A large area of land in the Punjab can be brought under medium and coarse cotton. We are told that the Bhakra Dam will be able to irrigate about four to five million acres of land in the Punjab, PEPSU and Rajasthan. This it is said will make India self-sufficient in medium staple cotton and only in the case of certain long staple cotton, need we depend upon foreign imports. If India is self-sufficient in cotton, capable of feeding all our cotton mills, not only will she be able to clothe her teeming millions, but also earn foreign exchange. This is one important factor.

But the most important matter which concerns us at present is the production of sufficient food. The Five Year Plan envisages a target production of seven million tons of food grains and of all the river valley projects which will contribute to this, Bhakra is estimated to go to make up 50 per cent. of it. It is, therefore, very important that the Bhakra Dam should be completed within the scheduled time. In the Five Year Plan it is estimated that Bhakra Dam will irrigate about six million acres of land. If the completion of the Dam were to be deferred to 1959 or 1960, then the whole Plan would be upset.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not officially deferred; but for all practical purposes it is deferred.

11 A.M.

Shri Barman: We are concerned about this project, not because the Government of India is advancing a loan of Rs. 130 crores but because it promises to yield a large quantity of food by the end of 1955-56. If some changes have been made in the plan due to unavoidable circumstances, we want Government to tell us the exact position. At the time we visited the Bhakra Dam a few months ago we were told two things. It was indicated to us that some change is going to be made because of strategic reasons as regards the placing of the hydro-electric plant at the foot of the Dam. We were told that that was to be altered and for that purpose the opinion of a foreign expert was necessary. We understood that it was contemplated that either an Indian expert will go to America or an American expert will be brought over here. We shall be glad to know whether that situation still remains unsolved or has been solved.

Another point about all the dams that are going to be constructed all over India at enormous cost is with regard to the silting up of the reservoir in the future. We asked the engineers working there and we were told that that problem has not yet been solved. We shall have to depend on future engineers or technicians for the solution of the problem. I would be glad to be told whether Government is seriously considering that problem also, so that the big dams which we are going to construct throughout India may be kept alive and in working order as far as possible by scientific and technical methods.

My main submission is that Government have to tell the country about the food position and while doing so we want to know whether they have taken into consideration the Bhakra Dam and the time factor connected with it. We would like to know the exact position from Government with regard to the Bhakra Dam in particular.

Shri B. K. Das (West Bengal): It has rightly been pointed out that the Bhakra Dam is important in the economy of the Punjab and for that matter it is so for the economy of the whole of India. Before the hon. Minister replies I would submit some points for his consideration.

[Shri B. K. Das]

I want to know whether the work on the Dam is suffering for want of funds. I understand that in 1951-52, 13.5 crores were allotted for this Dam, and for 1952-53, 17 crores are to be allotted for the construction of this Dam. I am not sure whether this was done according to the Control Board that is working under the chairmanship of the Governor of the Punjab. If the demands of the Control Board and the authorities in charge of construction have been properly met, I do not know for what reasons the work of the Dam is suffering.

Another point to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that the Nangal weir when completed can work without the Bhakra Dam being completely constructed. When the Nangal weir is complete, water will be available through the Nangal channels at least in some areas. If the supply is not perennial at least during the rainy season water will flow from the Nangal weir through all the canals, which can be utilised for irrigation purposes.

[SHRIMATI DURGABAI in the Chair]

Two power houses are to be constructed below the Nangal weir and I am not sure whether their construction has been completed. If their construction is delayed the Nangal canal system cannot work properly. It was contemplated that power would be available in Delhi in 1951 but that has been changed and it is now expected that power will be available in Delhi in 1952. I do not know whether the construction will be completed before the present year is out so that power may be available in Delhi at the end of 1952.

If the power houses and the Nangal weir are complete I want to know whether water through the Nangal canal system will be available for irrigation in several areas. I want to know whether even if the construction of the Bhakra Dam is delayed for some time the Nangal weir and the canal system will be properly working and if so, what portion of the Punjab will be under irrigation and what portion of the total project for irrigation will be complete.

As regards the other difficulties pointed out by my hon. friend Mr. Barman, I want to know whether Government are taking proper steps for removing them, so that the work on the Bhakra Dam can go on smoothly. Sometime ago before the Control Board was constituted there were

some difficulties regarding the construction work of the Dam and I want to know whether they have been removed after the Control Board has been constituted and proper control is being exercised as regards the expenditure of this Board. I want also to know whether there are any other difficulties in the way of the completion of the Dam and I hope the hon. Minister will be good enough to reply to these points.

Shri Kamath: Is it only this Demand or the Demands as a whole that are under discussion.....

An Hon. Member: Only the Irrigation Demand.

Shri Kamath: Is it open to Members to speak on the entire subject as a whole?

Mr. Chairman: Demand No. 9 is under discussion.

Shri B. Das (Orissa): Speeches are made as if we are discussing the subject in all its aspects and in general comprehensive terms. I want to know whether that is to be permitted by the Chair. In view of the mention of latest controversies, some of us who have been reluctant feel inclined to join in the debate. Statements are made of an all-India character, which are not matters open for discussion, that we are forced to participate in the discussion.

Shri Kamath: I believe the Speaker said at the very outset that the Demands may be discussed as a whole, besides moving cut motions on particular Demands.

Mr. Chairman: I was following the discussion and it was confined to the construction of irrigation works, which is the subject matter of this Demand. It related to the Bhakra Nangal project and other similar projects and is therefore quite in order.

Shri Kamath: If you will permit me, Madam, I wish to raise a constitutional point with regard to the entire estimates submitted for the vote on account. If you will permit me at this stage, I will raise it now, or I shall do it later, just as you deem proper.

Mr. Chairman: You can raise the point now. But I would like to ask him whether he wishes to raise it just now or after some more Demands have been discussed.

Shri Kamath: I leave it to your discretion and judgment.

Mr. Chairman: I said so, because some other cut motions also are going to be moved. With regard to the cut motions to Demand No. 10, I would like to ask Lala Achint Ram whether he is going to move both the cut motions.

Lala Achint Ram: Yes, Madam. I shall move both.

Shri B. Das: I wish to speak on Demand No. 9 relating to irrigation.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri B. Das: Madam, I had no desire to show my intelligence about Punjab finance or about Punjab administration nor did I wish to wash the dirty linen of the Punjab affairs of the past. But I was extremely sorry to see that my very esteemed friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava unburdened his soul about the grievances of Punjab and about the maladministration of Punjab in connection with the Bhakra-Nangal project and brought it into this all-India forum and talked in a strain as though the Finance Minister of the Government of India is responsible for all the inequities of the Punjab administration. I have refrained so far from criticising the Punjab administration in detail at any time. The Bhakra-Nangal project is not planned by the Planning Commission; nor was the Government of India a party to it in 1944 and 1945 when the Punjab engineers devised that scheme. We got *Swaraj* and the policy of the Government of India changed.

Shri R. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): We have got no *Swaraj*.

Shri B. Das: I can bring *Swaraj* to my hon. friend Mr. Velayudhan but his present attitude of life is such that that *Swaraj* will have to be dictated to him by Russia.

Shri R. Velayudhan: That was the position before.

Shri Kamath: *Suraj*—good government is needed now.

Shri B. Das: My point is that the Government of India in this all-India forum cannot be accused of the mistakes of the Punjab administration from 1944 onwards. In view of the "grow-more-food" campaign and in view of the want of food in India due to the partition, the Government of India, in agreement with this House, decided that irrigation projects should be encouraged all over India so that India would be self-sufficient in food. But with all my regard and affection for Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, I

never knew that the Bhakra-Nangal project would feed all India and I know two years ago how horses in Delhi were starving because the Punjab Government would not supply gram.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: On a point of personal explanation, Madam. It is entirely wrong to suggest that the Punjab Government withheld gram from Delhi. As a matter of fact, I approached the Punjab Government several times and the Government of India also when crores of rupees were being lost to Hissar district on account of the restrictions on the export of gram. We produce too much gram and when we wanted to sell it to the rest of India, the Government of India ordered that the gram should not be sent to Delhi and other places. All these restrictions and controls were imposed by the orders of the Government of India and not on the orders of the Provincial Governments. It is therefore wrong to suggest that the Punjab Government is responsible for these restrictions.

Shri B. Das: I knew at that time what great human sympathy my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava brought to bear on the matter, but it is news to me that the Government of India restricted the export of gram from Punjab to Delhi. Then, may I ask why the Punjab Government raised the price at a time when the Delhi horses were starving and the *tongawalas* had to close down their profession and vanish from the city? Our present Finance Minister was not there then to verify the matter and say whether it was the mistake of the Government of India or the mistaken policy of the Government of India in regard to controlling gram that raised the price of gram to a high level. That is not the thing. The impression which I carry is something different.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We supplied 60,000 maunds or more of gram to starving Bihar.

Shri B. Das: We do not want your charity or generosity. We do not want the generosity of one province towards another province.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Are we discussing water or gram?

Shri B. Das: I did not catch the hon. Minister.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We have deviated from water to gram.

Shri B. Das: I am referring to the "grow-more-food" campaign and Punjab wants to grow more food to supply

[Shri B. Das]

to India and we know that the treatment of the Punjab towards other provinces in India has not been generous or equitable in the past. Whether it will be equitable in future or not God alone knows and Punjab is a province which is governed by the President's orders and not by the Punjabis themselves. Punjabis have shown little sympathy towards other provinces in India. (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava*: Question.) I do not wish to quarrel with my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava and I are great friends, but the thing is that the milk of human sympathy does not flow from Punjab to other States in India and therefore it is my duty to question whether any Punjab representative here or even in the Punjab State Assembly when it is formed a couple of months hence has a right to claim any financial aid for the irrigation projects from the Government of India. They treat the benefits as commercial products and as the commercial benefits of the Punjabis and not as benefits for the whole of India.

When talking of these dams and irrigation projects, we, the old Members of this House, are very much agitated at the failure and mistakes of Punjab engineers engaged in the irrigation projects all over India. I know the Finance Minister is very much agitated and worried over the Hirakud project. I know that an enquiry committee is going into the affairs of the Hirakud project, its mismanagement and the wastage of public money as well as the omnipotency of a batch of engineers who think that Punjab is omniscient and Punjab can do anything and yet it was a revelation to me to find my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava saying that the Bhakra-Nangal project was going to fail. I am an engineer who takes a considerable interest in these dams and projects. I should say that it was a revelation to me to hear that the Bhakra-Nangal project is going to defer its promised hopes. There is something wrong, something very, very wrong. My hon. friend the Finance Minister who is a member of the Planning Commission must have devoted anxious hours to the examination of the capital investment in all these irrigation projects. But unfortunately the finance will come from the Government of India. The money will be spent by the Punjab Governor at present and in future by the Punjab Ministry, and the grains-trust will be provided by the Punjab engineers as, unfortunately, it is provided throughout Northern India and in my own hapless State of Orissa.

So it is no use for us or for anybody to blame the Government of India at present in this matter where the State administration failed and was found inefficient and the President had to take it over. I can talk for hours on these matters but are we going to establish a precedent in this House that when the Government of a State is taken over by the President and the Cabinet of the Government of India administers the State we have to discuss every little bit of those Budget proposals in the House and have to apply our mind to it and approach the problem from an All-India angle and not from the angle of a tiny provincial State? My friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has never been a member of the Punjab Assembly. He and I are veterans of Parliament and of the Central Government. If we apply our comprehensive knowledge and examine the problem of tiny States like Punjab.....

Pandit M. B. Bhargava (Ajmer): Is it a tiny State?

Shri B. Das: Yes, it is a tiny State compared to the mighty Government of India.

Shri Kamath: Ajmer-Merwara?

Shri B. Das: That will come up within a couple of months.

I appeal to the House to apply a sense of proportion to this question. If we are to examine all problems from our all-India comprehensive knowledge and apply the yardstick which we apply to the Budgets of the Government of India amounting to Rs. 500 crores, then we introduce a precedent. And my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava will find two months hence when his comrades of Punjab, the Punjab M.L.As. discuss this subject they will approach it in a very parochial way, from a very small angle of vision. I do not want my friends of Punjab here to be prevented from exercising the privilege and the right which they have got of bringing up all the problems of Punjab, but please do not rouse provincial jealousies. We are not here to discuss the prosperity of Punjab and the non-prosperity of other States. If you bring in that there will be controversy. I do not like, in this last session of Parliament, to take part in many of the discussions. We have been told it will be a non-controversial session. The token money is needed for the Punjab Government the Government must be carried on. But if we bring in controversial matters of an all-India nature where the economic prosperity

of all the States is involved, people like me will be forced to participate in such debates. Also, I do hope my hon. friend, the Finance Minister will make it clear whether it is proper for this House to go on discussing subjects which a couple of months hence the M.L.As. in the Punjab will discuss. We are here to grant the money—we are not here to think of the prosperity of Punjab or of whether Pakistan can again merge in Punjab and of such other controversial subjects.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Then why has Parliament taken over the administration of Punjab?

Shri B. Das: You have to understand a little bit more of why we have taken it over. We have taken it over temporarily, but we are not going to discuss the details of the administration of Punjab or of any other State here. With these observations I will appeal that we rather confine our debate to the financial grants that are necessary and not raise all-India controversies.

Shri Kamath: Non-controversial does not mean non-discussional or non-critical.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I just want to put a question in continuation of what the hon. Member has said. It is bound to be considered whether on a vote on account for four months or three months, whatever it may be, one goes into details as in the case of a full Budget. That is one issue even apart from the other issue that the Punjab Budget happens to be before us. But it happens to be before us only for the purpose of getting a vote on account. Last year, when we had a vote on account because we knew that there was going to be a full discussion we gave a vote on account, I believe, without discussion. Here the situation is slightly different in that the full debate is going to take place but in the Punjab Legislature—otherwise there is no difference between what happened here last year and what is going to happen this year.

Pandit M. B. Bhargava: But is this question not late?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We first allowed discussion on the Budget and so now it is too late to raise this issue. Secondly, if we see the categories into which this Budget is divided we will find that so much money is allocated and out of that for four or three months you allocate so much money. You have demarcated the parental allocation for the full year and then you have divided it into three

or four. So far as the question of three or four months' grant is concerned I can understand it—you can divide it by three or four and do whatever you will—but so far as the parental allocation is concerned you have given that too and that must come under discussion.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think that is decided, but the token sum is decided. You might question the arithmetical operation as to whether it is exactly for four months. Last year I believe it was different—it was not for four months. There is an extreme case here in the Budget where we are asking for rupees five crores for four months and for Rs. 35 lakhs for twelve months. The reason is that there are recoveries which are taken for reduction of expenditure. The total expenditure on food purchase is Rs. 17 crores but there is a deduction which leaves at the end of the year the net expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs, whereas in the Demands now we are asking for rupees five crores.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I do not question the arithmetical division, but if you specify the amount which is to be spent for a particular purpose then you certainly determine one thing, that so much amount is to be spent. It may be spread over twelve or four months—that is a different question.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: We are not deciding how much we are going to spend in twelve months, and I gave an extreme case where we have not even given, at least not in this statement, the total that is going to be spent. It is no doubt in the Budget, but that is an indication of what it is likely to be subject to such decision as may be taken. The expectation is that generally that framework will not be departed from and therefore what we are asking for four months is reasonable. That is all the inference that is sought to be drawn by the submission of the entire twelve months figure here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The reasonable expectation is given there as it was given in the Budget last year and as it was given in every year's Budget. If the reasonable expectation is given, that is if the provisional demarcation of the amount is given, then it is budgeting and nothing else. If you omit that and say it is still open for discussion then it is all right. But if you put that in it is bound to give rise to discussion here as to whether that is reasonable or not. If you do not give that amount there I can understand, but if you give that:

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

amount then you are budgeting as you have budgeted every year.

Shri Kamath: May I submit that the Finance Minister in the course of his profound observations has, either inadvertently or deliberately, raised an issue of constitutional importance? So far as the point raised by my hon. friend Mr. B. Das is concerned, as regards the debate in this House, the provisions of article 113 and article 116 of the Constitution are quite clear on this subject—that the procedure in Parliament with regard to any demand on account is the same as or identical with the procedure with regard to the whole Budget (the annual financial statement) and therefore whether it raises any controversy or discussion or criticism we have got to go through it. But as regards the point raised by my hon. friend the Finance Minister, that, I submit to you and to the House assumes some importance. He has in passing referred to one of the Demands on Account, 85-A on page 3—that is what I believe, he referred to—of the book on Vote On Account supplied to Members, where the total demand is about Rs. 34,94,000.

Shri Tyagi: See the foot-note given underneath.

Shri Kamath: I will come to that. I hope my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi will have as much patience as he used to have on this side. And the amount required on account is about rupees five crores and odd or nearly rupees six crores. Now, you will see, Madam, from the relevant article of the Constitution namely article 116 which regulates this particular procedure of demand on account that sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of this article lays down that the House of the People—the Provisional Parliament here—shall have power to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relation to that expenditure. It is an astounding position here that the actual amount required on account far exceeds the total demand under that head for the entire financial year. Rs. 34 lakhs and odd is the total demand under the head 85-A "Capital Outlay on Provincial schemes of State Trading", while the amount required for the next four months from April to July is in the neighbourhood of rupees six crores. There is a foot-note of course to this demand and that is that the amount required on account

is considerably higher than the total demand under this head and the reason for this is that while the bulk of the rabi crops has to be purchased and paid for during the first quarter of the financial year, realizations are not restricted to this period but spread over the whole year.

This matter raises an issue which has a vital bearing, to my mind at any rate, on the principles of the financial system that we are following and as it has been laid down in our Constitution, by which this House is bound and by whose provisions procedure is regulated in this House. The House will see that article 113, which has to be read with article 116, lays down that the House of the People—that is the Provisional Parliament now—shall have power—clause (2) of the article—"to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand"—that is one thing, and the second alternative—is—"or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein". And this governs the procedure as is envisaged by article 116 also, because article 116 which relates to the Demand on Account says—clause (2)—that the provisions of articles 113 and 114 shall apply to this Demand on account also.

That means to say, the position is this, that Parliament today has no power under the Constitution to assent to any increase in demand. The Demand on Account is there, but the Demand on Account is more than the total Demand for the whole of the financial year and this is a serious anomaly which the Finance Minister and the House will have to earnestly consider before agreeing to vote this Demand on Account. It is open to this House to reduce the Demand by whatever amount it likes and sanction as much as is required for the four months from April. But I submit that the amount demanded namely rupees six crores while the total demand is only Rs. 34 lakhs and odd—the very act of demanding from this House the six crores—is unconstitutional and the House will commit, in my humble judgment, a constitutional mistake—I will not say crime (*Interruption*) blunder if my hon. friend Mr. Chaudhuri likes that word—in assenting to this amount required on account namely rupees six crores.

There are one or two aspects of this matter. The House will see that so far as the Demand on Account is concerned, it is about rupees five crores and odd or nearly rupees six crores while the total demand is only Rs. 34

and odd or 35 lakhs. It was open to the Finance Minister, if that did not conflict with his conscience or the financial canons that we have been following, to inflate the demand at the present stage and later on, when the year was in progress, a further demand or reduction in the Demand could have been submitted either to this House or to the Punjab Assembly with regard to the expenditure under this particular head. But that has not been done and the House has been asked to vote an amount for four months which is over sixteen times the total demand for the financial year. I therefore submit that this matter which raises this constitutional issue should be decided by the House before it proceeds to consider all these demands as a whole. Otherwise, we will be committing a breach of article 113 of the Constitution read with article 116. I would therefore request the Finance Minister to throw more light, not on the foot-note to this page 3, but on the constitutional position of this particular demand and the issue which I have sought to raise thereon just now.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I referred to this without referring to the page. The hon. Member will refer to page 632 of the Budget for the Punjab Government for the year 1952-53 with detailed estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, as recommended by the President. There, he will see that under the head Budget Estimate, 1952-53, the total expenditure is stated as Rs. 18,08,63,950. Then, there is a 'Deduct' entry of Rs. 17,73,18,000. Virtually, although the net expenditure is shown when we ask the House to vote a demand of 35,45,950, we are in essence asking the House to vote a total expenditure of 18 crores and odd, as reduced by the 'Deduct' entry the dimensions of which are given. It is permissible, I think, to construe the actual voting as covering the expenditure. If that is done, then, it will be seen that five crores is less than 18 crores and that satisfies the provisions of articles 113 and 116. It really raises the issue of what is the meaning of this vote when it refers to net expenditure in respect of which both the figures are given: that is to say, both the total expenditure figure and the 'Deduct' figure. I myself do not think that it would be doing any violence to the Constitution when all the figures are before the House and you vote a smaller figure knowing that it represents the difference between the real expenditure and the 'Deduct' entry.

Shri Kamath: The Finance Minister has thrown further light, I admit; but still it leaves the matter some-

what obscure, because of the explicit provisions of article 116 of the Constitution. Sub-clause (1) of that article lays down that the House of the People shall have power to make any grants in advance in respect of estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year. Now that the Finance Minister has submitted the total demand as Rs. 34 lakhs and odd, what power has the House to make an enhanced grant in advance in respect of this expenditure?

Shri B. Das: The total net demand.

Shri Tyagi: Eighteen crores.

Shri Kamath: Not 18 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The expenditure is stated in the Budget to be 18 crores.

Mr. Chairman: That is what he also stated.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Not the net expenditure; but the expenditure.

Shri Kamath: As it has come before us, the total demand is this.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That has to be read with reference to the figures here. It is similar to the Order Paper which gives the gist only. The real authoritative statement is contained in this book. This is the annual statement placed before the House. That gives the expenditure, for the purpose of that article, as Rs. 18 crores and odd.

Shri Kamath: I do not know how far this is proper or whether it would have been better if the Finance Minister had moved under sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 116 of the Constitution for an exceptional grant. If that were more proper than this procedure which he has followed.....

Shri Tyagi: If it were an independent demand, how could you adjust it at the end of the year?

Shri Kamath : Adjustments can always be made. That is not difficult. Adjustments can be made from time to time. Government always adjusts so many things. This is only an Explanatory Memorandum.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This is not an Explanatory Memorandum. It is the Statement of Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

Mr. Chairman: I just want to ask one question of the hon. Finance Minister. Today, are we not exactly asking for the vote of the House with regard to this specific demand for five crores?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes; we are.

Mr. Chairman: Then, I think, the question which Mr. Kamath has raised regarding the constitutional position is relevant. We are not asking for the vote of the House for the entire sum of Rs. 18 crores.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That is right. The Annual Statement does indicate Rs. 18 crores as the figure for expenditure. That is the point I have made. Had we been discussing that, then, we would have asked for 18 crores minus the 'Deduct' entry and therefore a net expenditure of Rs. 35,45,950. Therefore, the point is, for the purpose of construing that article, the expenditure is the figure shown as 'Expenditure' and not 'Deduct Receipts'. Receipts cannot be expenditure.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If we are passing the entire Budget, we may take it that incidentally we are adopting all these figures. My submission is that if the entire Budget is relevant, and if this allocation is also relevant and the mathematical calculations are also relevant, then, out of a total demand, a demand for a smaller amount is made. That, I think, satisfies the requirements of the article in the Constitution. If we take it that we are not passing the entire Budget and that we are not practically adopting all these figures, then the question may arise. Otherwise, when this is the entire demand, and out of that a smaller demand is made, I think it is perfectly in order. I do not see any difficulty.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I may add—I have just received a note—this procedure has been in force in the Punjab and has been devised in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Law Ministry. That does not mean, of course, that that takes the place of a ruling of this House. We can only say that we have followed this procedure in preference to any other alternative. Frankly, we did not think of any other alternative because we thought we were well covered by competent advice.

Mr. Chairman: I think we should take some time to consider these questions because it has to be seen whether the procedure followed by the Punjab Government is to be made applicable here and there is the matter of the constitutional issue. Of course, if we read articles 113 and 116, there seems to be some constitutional impropriety. Therefore, I think we should further consider this question and then come to a decision.

Shri Tyagi: May I know exactly what is the problem? What is the question which requires consideration? I want to get the question posed in precise words, so that we can very clearly put our case.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister of State has understood the point raised by Mr. Kamath, namely when the amount required on account is higher than the total demand under this head, whether the procedure laid down in the articles of the Constitution is complied with.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The only point is that the article does not refer to a demand but it refers to the expenditure. The words are "the expenditure for the year". My contention is that expenditure for the year is as shown on page 632, which is Rs. 18 crores and that the rest is only an adjustment of receipts against that expenditure.

Shri Kamath: The hon. Finance Minister stated that it has been followed in the Punjab and that we may follow the same procedure here. I think this is open to question.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no question of following it here.

Mr. Chairman: There comes the difficulty whether we should on this occasion adopt the procedure followed by the Punjab people, or follow the procedure laid down in the Constitution. I think the Chair will take some time to consider this point of order.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have no objection to this procedure. What we have to construe is the word 'expenditure' in that particular article. Then it will be referred rightly. The article does not say 'demand' or 'the actual figure of demand'; it says 'the expenditure for the year'.

Mr. Chairman: This point will also be considered.

Shri Kamath: No other article refers to 'demand' as such. The words used everywhere are "estimates of expenditure". The House has before it the demands for some of the expenditure to be incurred...

Dr. Pattabhi (Madras): The estimate of expenditure is the demand.

Mr. Chairman: The various interpretations given by hon. Members will also be taken into consideration and a decision given on this point. Subject to that, may we proceed with the discussion? I think that discussion on Demand No. 9 has ended, subject of course, to the reply of the hon.

Finance Minister and we can proceed with the other cut motions on various other demands.

लाला अचिंत राम : मैं जनरल ऐड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन (general administration) के बारे में इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो पंजाब के अन्दर स्टेट आफ़ अफ़ेयर्स (state of affairs) है या जनता की मनोवृत्ति है उसको समझ लेना चाहिए। जैसा मैं ने कुछ थोड़ा पहले अर्ज किया था, दर हकीकत इस वक्त पंजाब के अन्दर जो मामूली आदमी रहते हैं, किसान और देहात के लोग, उनके दिल के अन्दर मायूसी है। अगर वह रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट में कुछ काम कराना चाहता है तो वह समझता है कि बग़ैर पैसे दिये उस का काम नहीं हो सकता।

[**Lala Achint Ram:** Regarding General Administration, I would like to say that we should try to know the present state of affairs in Punjab and understand the psychology of the people. As I said earlier in fact the common people of Punjab—the peasantry—are a frustrated people today. If they have some work in the Revenue Department, for instance, they feel they cannot get it done without giving money.]

Mr. Chairman: May I interrupt the hon. Member for a minute? I think the hon. Finance Minister will be willing to give one consolidated reply for all the points made on all Demands. In that case I would like to know out of the cut motions which have been given notice of by Lala Achint Ram, which of the cut motions is he moving?

Lala Achint Ram: I will move cut motions on Demands Nos. 10, 13 and 15.

Mr. Chairman: If hon. Members speak on all the cut motions given notice of, then there will be only one reply and, therefore, I would just like to know at this stage whether the hon. Member is moving the various cut motions on other Demands also.

Lala Achint Ram: I shall be moving cut motions on Demands Nos. 10, 13, 15, 20, 29 and 38.

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Mr. Chairman: Except on Demand No. 12, the hon. Member is moving all the cut motions.

Shri Tyagi: Will he make a speech on each occasion and have the Government to reply to each?

Mr. Chairman: He will make only one speech and there will be one consolidated reply.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I doubt very much whether it will be regular. If all the Demands have to be taken at one time, then it will be a general discussion on the Budget. Each Demand should be taken up separately and voted upon. It can be like the general discussion on the General Budget but here the subjects are specified.

Mr. Chairman: Not all the Demands but the Demands on which cut motions are given and therefore the subjects are specified here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I doubt very much if they can be consolidated together in this manner.

Mr. Chairman: Instead of allowing an hon. Member to speak on each of the subjects separately there can be one speech covering all the points raised in the cut motions and that procedure had been followed by this House on more than one occasion.

DEMAND NO. 10—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,15,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of ‘General Administration’.”

Corruption in the Administration

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘General Administration’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Rehabilitation

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

“That the demand for grant on account under the head ‘General Administration’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Mr. Chairman: Cut motions moved:

(1) "That the demand for grant on account under the head 'General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

(2) "That the demand for grant on account under the head 'General Administration' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND No. 13—POLICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Police'."

Police Department

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Police' be reduced by Re. 1."

DEMAND No. 15—EDUCATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,77,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Education'."

Basic Education

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Education' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND No. 20—INDUSTRIES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Industries'."

Insufficient arrangement for cottage industries.

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND No. 29—FAMINE

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Famine'."

Insufficiency of measures

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Famine' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Famine' be reduced by Rs. 100."

DEMAND No. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PROVINCIAL SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,91,53,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading'."

Insufficient medical facilities

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the demand for grant on account under the head 'Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading' be reduced by Rs. 100."

लाला अर्चित राम : मुझे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि अब आप की यह राय है कि इस में बहुत वक़्त न लगे। मैं तो समझता था कि आप खुश होंगे। इन बारे में मुझे तो त्यागी साहब की हर बात से हमदर्दी और खुशी भी होती है। हमदर्दी इसलिये होती है कि आप हमारी मदद नहीं कर सकते।

संसद-कार्य राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा) : जल्दी ख़त्म कर दीजिये।

लाला अर्चित राम : कहिये तो मैं अभी ही बैठ जाऊं, आप को भी खुश कर देता हूँ।

श्री कामत : पंजाब को खुश करेंगे या इन को ?

लाला अर्चित राम : अगर यह मिनिस्टर साहब खुश हो जावेंगे तो पंजाब भी खुश हो जायगा।

जनरल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के मुतालिक़ तो मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप को उस की क्लीयर पिक्चर हो जानी चाहिये। पंडित जी ने फ़रमाया था कि चुनाव के पहले पूरी हालत का पता नहीं था कि मुल्क की क्या हालत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप को ठीक हालत का पता लग जाना चाहिये। क्योंकि यह पंजाब का मामला सेंटर (Centre) के सुपुर्द ही गया है। तो इस वक़्त में महसूस करता हूँ कि जनता के अन्दर हृद से ज्यादा अनंतोश है। मैं खुद अपने मुतालिक़ महसूस करता हूँ कि अगर मेरा कोई काम नहर के मुतालिक़ हो तो मुझे बिल्कुल मायूसी है कि मैं बग़ैर पैसा दिये हर काम करवा सकूँ। मैं वह काम रिश्बत

देकर नहीं कराऊं, यह बात अलग है। लेकिन मेरे दिल के अन्दर मायूसी है। अगर आप का कोई काम कचहरी में है तो यह नामुमकिन है कि कचहरी में काम हो जाय बग़ैर नाज़िर को पैसा दिये हुए इसलिये जनता के अन्दर बिल्कुल मायूसी है। अगर रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर ज़मीन को दर्ज कराना है तो बग़ैर पैसे दिये नहीं करवा सकते। इसलिये जब जनता के दिल के अन्दर यह मायूसी हो तो गवर्नमेंट के मुतालिक़ जनता क्या ख़याल करेगी। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि देखिये अभी तो कांग्रेस की वहाँ पर कामयाबी हुई। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ। लेकिन आप ज़रा और ग़ौर से देखें तो मालूम होगा कि इस वक़्त पंजाब के अन्दर ४९ लाख वोट पड़े हैं। उन में से कांग्रेस को १८ लाख मिले हैं और ३१ लाख वोट कांग्रेस को नहीं मिले हैं। आप इस से अन्दाज़ा कीजिये कि कांग्रेस को ४९ लाख में से १८ लाख वोट मिले हैं। वैसे जनता पहले से ही मायूस है, बहुत से गये ही नहीं वोट डालने के लिए, और जिन्होंने वोट डाले हैं उन में से भी ३१ लाख वोट आप के खिलाफ़ गये हैं। यह बात ज़रूर है कि कांग्रेस का कामयाबी हुई है। मैं भी कांग्रेस के टिकट पर खड़ा हुआ था और कांग्रेस का बड़ा प्रचार बहुत जोर से जितना हम कर सकते थे किया है। लेकिन आप को पता लग जायगा कि वेयर दी पीपुल स्टैंड (where the people stand)।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह : और उस १८ लाख में भी सही वोट कितने पड़े हैं ?

लाला अर्चित राम : यह बात मैं नहीं मानता, यह सब वोट ठीक हैं।

बिस्व राज्य-मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : यह तो आप को तसलीम है कि जो कांग्रेसमैन कामयाब हुए हैं वह निहायत ईमानदारी से इलैक्शन लड़े हैं और ठीक तरह से कामयाब हुए हैं।

श्री कामत : यह सवाल यहां किस तरह उठता है ?

लाला अर्जुन राम : मुझे इस बात का यकीन है कि आम तौर पर इलेक्शन फ़ेयर (fair) हुए हैं। जस्ट एंड फ़ेयर आन दी होल दैट इज माई कनविक्शन (Just and fair on the whole. That is my conviction) । आपके नुस्खे ख्याल से वह फ़ेयर न हुए हों। लेकिन यह बात भी सच्चाई से समझ लेनी चाहिये कि ३१ लाख वोटर्स ने आप को वोट नहीं दिया है। बात क्या है ? उन के अन्दर असंतोष है। जब ३१ लाख वोटर्स की यह हालत हो और आप समझें कि सब कुछ ठीक है, तो यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा, ठीक नहीं होगा। अभी आप को मालूम है कि वहां एक कन्फ़ेस हो रही है। तमाम पार्टियों ने मिल कर एक कानफ़ेन्स बुलाई है, जिस में कम्युनिस्ट हैं, सोशियलिस्ट हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं। तो ऐसा न समझिये कि आप सारे पंजाब का विश्वास कमांड (command) करते हैं, एक खासा सैक्शन (section) आप के खिलाफ़ है, इसलिए जब आप अन्दाज़ा लगाते हैं तो ठीक अन्दाज़ा लगाइये ताकि कोई शलतफ़र्हमी न हो।

दूसरी बात रिहैबिलिटेशन (rehabilitation) के बारे में है। इस वक़्त फ़ायनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हैं। मैं उन से थोड़ी अपील सी करना चाहता हूं। मुमकिन है कि आप यहां कुछ बातचीत करें और बातचीत करने के बाद हम चुप हो जायें या जो और रिप्यूबीक के काम में इंटरैस्टेड (interested) हैं वह चुप हो जायें। लेकिन आम जनता चुप नहीं होने वाली है, जब तक उस के अन्दर यह यकीन न हो जाय कि गवर्नमेंट का व्यू प्वाइंट (viewpoint) ठीक है। मसलन् जब मैं यहां पर बोलता हूं और मिनिस्टर साहब का जबाब देखता

हूं तो ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि उन के दिमाग में तीन कम्पार्टमेंट हैं। वह समझते हैं कि मुल्क को पार्टीशन (partition) करने वाली गवर्नमेंट और थी, जो मुनीबत लाने वाली थी वह गवर्नमेंट और थी। फिर जो ज़मीनें तर्कसीम करने वाली गवर्नमेंट है वह और गवर्नमेंट है। और अब कम्पनसेशन (compensation) देने वाली गवर्नमेंट और है। और वह गवर्नमेंट जिस ने बाक़ी लोगों की जायदादों को इन्टैक्ट (intact) रखा है देश भर में और उन के ऊपर कोई इकानामिक कट (economic cut) नहीं लगाया है, करोड़ का मालिक करोड़ का बना बैठा है, ५० का मालिक ५० का बैठा है, दस का मालिक दस का बैठा है, यह गवर्नमेंट और है। इस तरह यह कम्पार्टमेंट हैं। अब देखना यह है कि ज्यों ही यह बात आती है कि जिस के पहले दस एकड़ ज़मीन थी उस को अब आप ने आठ एकड़ बना दिया, यह आप की ज़िम्मेवारी है या नहीं, इस को आप महसूस करते हैं या नहीं। अगर वह आदमी और दौलतमन्द हो जाता तो मैं समझ सकता था। लेकिन एक आदमी के लिए सोचिये कि आप ने उस पर इस तरह से कट लगा दिया, उस की दौलत को कम कर दिया, यह आप की ज़िम्मेवारी है या नहीं, इस बात को आप को समझना है।

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आप समझते हैं कि यह हमारी ज़िम्मेदारी है, बड़ों की ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं है, लेकिन यह तो तय है कि आप की ज़िम्मेदारी किसी को अनएकोनामिक बनाने की नहीं है ! मैं चाहता हूं कि इतनी मेहरबानी कर के लोगों को समझा दीजिये कि हम गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया वाले ऐसा सांचते हैं। We are trying to do justice. We think in this way, और पब्लिक को इतमीनान दिला दोजिये कि आप उस के प्रति अनफ़ेय

(unfair) नहीं हैं। यहां आप कहते रहेंगे और हम सुनते रहेंगे, लेकिन यह काफी नहीं है और पब्लिक जो दुखी है, वह इस से संतुष्ट नहीं होगी। मिनिस्टर साहब का यह जवाब दे देना कि ज़मीन हमारे पास नहीं है, ज़मीन कोई रबड़ तो है नहीं जो खींच दें, वह ऐसा जवाब हमें दे सकते हैं, हमारे मंत्री हैं, उन का ऐसा जवाब सुन कर हमें खामोश रहना पड़ेगा, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर उन की खिदमत में अर्ज करूंगा कि उन का ऐसे जोर से कहना कि ज़मीन कोई रबड़ तो है नहीं जिसे हम बढ़ा दें, इस का आम जनता पर असर कोई अच्छा नहीं हुआ। इसके बरअक्स वक़्त का तकाज़ा यह है कि आप उन लोगों के अन्दर प्लेज़न्टनेस (pleasantness) पैदा करें। आप इतनी बात कह दें कि अगर देश के अन्दर और ज़मीन डेवलप (develop) होती है, एक लाख या दस लाख एकड़ ज़मीन और डेवलप होती है तो उस पर डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सनस को प्रायरीटी (priority) दी जायेगी। डिस्प्लेस्ड पर्सनस को इस से विश्वास हो जायेगा कि : you are trying to do justice. लोगों को यकीन होना चाहिये कि : you are earnest to do justice, and you are trying your best इतना विश्वास (conviction) उनके अन्दर पैदा करें। भले ही आप आज उन को ज़मीन न दे सकें yet it is something भले ही आप उन के लिये ज़मीन चार वर्ष या पांच वर्ष में पैदा करें, लेकिन उन को यकीन तो दिलाया जाय कि ज्यों ही हमें और ज़मीन मिलती है, वह आप को देंगे। वह ज़मीन बड़े बड़े जमींदारों और धनिकों को नहीं दी जायेगी बल्कि जो इकोनामिकली डिस्प्लेस्ड (economically displaced) हैं उन को देने का ऐलान कर बीजिये तो उन को तसल्ली हो जायेगी कि आज नहीं

तो कल, परसों या साल दो साल बाद उन को कुछ न कुछ मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहूँगा कि आप ने उन बेचारों को अनइकोनामिकली (uneconomically) प्लेस्ड (placed) कर दिया। हालात ने आप को इस के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था और आप ने उन को फूड लोन, तकावी के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए, बेलों के चारे के लिए और कारोबार चलाने के लिए कर्ज़ दिये। They are loans. ऊपर से उस के पास लोन का रुपया किशतों में हासिल करने के लिए आडेर जाता है और रिमाइन्डर जाता। Please pay such and such amount, अब उस की मुसीबत देखिये, एक तो वह अनइकोनामिकली प्लेस्ड है, और उस ने अपना पेट भरने के लिए लोन लिया, अपने बेलों का पेट भरने के लिए उस को रुपये की जरूरत है और अपने गिरे हुए मकान को रहने लायक बनाने के लिए भी पैसे की जरूरत रहती है। पाकिस्तान बनने से उस का मकान तो पाकिस्तान में रह गया और यहां जो उस को मकान मिला वह रहने लायक नहीं, क्योंकि पाकिस्तानियों के मकानों को यहां पर हिन्दुस्तानियों ने गिराया और तोड़ा फोड़ा। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उस की जो यह हालत हुई, उस का कौन जिम्मेदार था, उस ने आखिर क्या सुनाह किया है जो उस से लोन वापस करने के लिए कहा जाता है। मैं प्राइमैस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखवास्त करूंगा कि आप उन की मुसीबत को महसूस कीजिये और उन के साथ हमदर्दानी सलूक करिये। यहां पर तो आप मेरी बातों का जवाब दे देंगे और हम खामोश भी हो जायेंगे लेकिन दुनिया खामोश नहीं होगी। वह दुखी है और मुसीबत में गिरफ़्तार है, आप मेहरबानी कर के उन से लोन की

[लाला अचित राम]

बसूली की रांग मत कीजिये। मैं तो कहूंगा कि उन को खत्म किया जाय लेकिन अगर यह मुमकिन न हो तो उन को मुन्तवी किया जाय। यह जो हजार, हजार और डेढ़ डेढ़ हजार के लोन हैं, इन को भी अगर आप खत्म नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम इन को पांच वर्ष के लिए मुन्तवी कर दें और इन हालात में जिन में वह आज रह रहे हैं, उन से मांग मत कीजिये। आप के मांग करने से उन के दिल पर एक चोट लगती है, वह समझते हैं कि यह जालिम है, पहले हमें मार कर और इस हालात में पहुंचा कर हमारे घावों पर नमक लगाते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं कहूंगा कि आप मेहरबानी कर के कम से कम जिन के हजार हजार और डेढ़ डेढ़ हजार के लोन हैं, उन से अभी मत मांग कीजिये और उन की बसूली मुन्तवी कर दीजिये। वह क्या खायें और कहां से लोन अदा करें? हिसार के रिफ्यूजी कैम्प में मैं ने देखा और एक शख्स ने मुझे बतलाया कि भला बतलाइये मुश्किल से इस दुकान से मैं पन्द्रह बीस रुपया महीने कमा पाता हूँ और सरकार मुझ से उस दुकान का किराया दस रुपया माहवार मांगती है। अब आप उस गरीब आदमी की मुसीबत का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि वह उस दुकान से जो उस को आमदनी होती है, उस में से वह दस रुपया किराये का कैसे दे सकता है ?

कम्पेनसेशन के बारे में फ्रीगर्स दी गई और उन को तसल्लीबल्खा बतलाया गया और दावा किया गया कि पांच लाख में से हम ने तकरीबन तीन लाख केसेज पूरे कर लिये हैं, दो लाख और रह गये हैं। अब उन के पूछा जाय कि आप इस काम को साढ़े चार, और पांच वर्ष में भी क्यों नहीं पूरा कर सके ? हमारे बल्की साहब की सदारत

में जो कमेटी बनी इस काम की देख भाल के लिये उस ने यह सिफारिश की कि आप क्लेम्स आफिसर और ज्यादा मुकर्रर कीजिये, लेकिन उस सिफारिश के बावजूद क्लेम्स आफिसर नहीं मुकर्रर किये गये, हमेशा सरकार की तरफ से जवाब दिया गया कि अभी कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि क्लेम्स आफिसर मुकर्रर नहीं हुए और क्लेम्स का काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया। यह दूसरी बात है कि आप को उस काम की प्रोग्रेस (progress) से तसल्ली हो, लेकिन मेरी तो दरख्वास्त आप से यह है कि दो साल के अन्दर काम समाप्त नहीं हो सका। आप किसी महीने का ऐलान कर दीजिये कि फलां महीने के अन्दर आप रिफ्यूजीज को कम्पेनसेशन दें देंगे। आप क्लेम्स के काम को तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ाइये और अगर उस काम को कराने के लिये और क्लेम्स आफिसर मुकर्रर करने के लिये गवर्नमेन्ट के पास रुपया न हो और गुंजायश न हो, तो रिफ्यूजीज के क्लेम्स के रुपये में से जरूरत भर का करोड़ डेढ़ करोड़ निकाल दीजिये। उन को कोई ऐतराज न होगा और उन का रुपया उन पर खर्च कर दिया जाय। यह शिकायत कि माकल अफसर नहीं मिलते मैं नहीं मानता, अगर पांच सौ पर ठीक आदमी नहीं मिलते तो सात सौ दीजिये, और हजार और डेढ़ हजार तक दीजिये, लेकिन जैसे भी हो इस काम को जल्दी ही खत्म कराइये। इस काम के लिये आप रिफ्यूजीज का पैसा ले लें। आज कल सरकार का जैसा काम चल रहा है वह सब को मालूम है। उस के काम करने का तरीका अजीब है। पहले एक डिपार्टमेन्ट सिफारिश करता है, फिर दूसरा डिपार्टमेन्ट सिफारिश करता है, और इस तरह वह सिस्टम चलता

है। मैंने, बल्शी जी ने और श्रीमती कृपलानी जी ने इस की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया था, लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं, और हैरानी होती है कि आखिर यहां पर कौन गवर्नमेंट आज बैठी हुई है ? खुद कांग्रेस के अखबार लिखते हैं कि मेहरबानी कर के, खुदा के वास्ते, हमें यह समझाया जाय कि आखिर अड़चन क्या है ? क्या आदमियों की इतनी कमी हो गई है कि डेढ़ सौ या ढाई सौ आदमी सरकार इस काम को कराने के लिये नहीं मुकर्रर कर सकती। मैं कहता हूँ कि हज़ारों आदमी इस काम के लिये मिल सकते हैं और यह सारा काम तीन या चार साल के अन्दर खत्म हो सकता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सरकार को मुश्किल क्या है ? अगर इस काम के लिये पंजाबी ऐक्सपर्ट नहीं मिलते, तो अब तो कायदे बन चुके हैं आप यू० पी० से और दूसरे प्रान्तों से आदमी ले सकते हैं। सिर्फ़ आप का यह ही कह देना काफ़ी न होगा कि भाई यह मामला बड़ा अहम है और आज तक दुनिया में कभी ऐसा मामला पेश नहीं आया, हमारे सामने बड़ी मुश्किल और मुसीबत पेश है, और इसलिये आप जो कुछ कहें उस को हम और दुनिया मान ले। यह चीज़ गले से उतरती नहीं है कि रिफ़्यूजीज़ के रुपये पर आप को उन का काम पूरा कराने के लिये डेढ़ हज़ार आदमी नहीं मिल सकते, और मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता कि आप को उस काम को करने लायक आदमी नहीं मिल रहे हैं, मैं ऐसा एक्सट्रीम एट्टीट्यूड (extreme attitude) नहीं ले सकता। इस वास्ते मैं अर्ज़ करूँगा कि आप ऐलान कीजिये कि इस तारीख़ तक आप कम्पेन्सेशन दे देंगे।

इसी तरह पर मुस्लिम एवैक्वी प्रापर्टी (Evacuee property) है उस

के बारे में ऐलान कीजिये कि जल्दी ही एवैलुएशन (evaluation) हो जायेगा। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया कि दिल्ली में हो रहा है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जो मुस्लिम एवैक्वी प्रापर्टी है उस का एवैलुएशन हो रहा है। आप खुद सोचिये कि इस ख़बर का कितना बुरा असर पड़ता है। इस का मतलब यह है कि बम्बई में प्रापर्टी पड़ी है, यू० पी० के अन्दर प्रापर्टी पड़ी है, उस का कुछ हो ही नहीं रहा है। अभी हमारी गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया अपनी तमाम मशीनरी के साथ दिल्ली की प्रापर्टी का ही असेसमेंट कर रही है। आप ने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि एक औरत बेचारी ने अपनी चिंता बना कर अपने ऊपर तेल डाल लिया और जाते वक़्त यह कह गई कि मैंने ३५ हज़ार का क्लेम दिया था, मंज़ूर भी हुआ लेकिन, अफ़सोस है कि मुझे उस के मिलने की कोई सूरत नज़र नहीं आती है। इस वास्ते मेरे पास अब एक ही चारा है कि मैं जल कर मर जाऊँ और यह कह कर वह मर गई। जब मैं बात करता हूँ तो आप समझते हैं कि यह कोई दुखी आदमी है इसलिये ऐसी बात करता है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक़्त लोगों की हालत बहुत ख़राब है। हर वक़्त हमारे पंडित जी कहा करते हैं,

"Have contact with the masses. Work for the masses. Make your schemes understood by the masses." But if you go and work among the masses you are told that you are not working properly. If you try to make your schemes understood by them, you are not making them rightly understood by the masses.

जहां तक जनता की बात है वह दुखी है, आप की पालिसी है कम्पेन्सेशन की। इस वक़्त पांच लाख आदमी हैं जिनको उनका क्लेम नहीं मिल सका पांच बरस के अन्दर, उन को कोई कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला

[लाला अर्चित राम]

आप पूछ सकते हैं कि कम्पेन्सेशन न मिलने पर भी वह जिन्दा कैसे हैं। मैं कहता हूँ वह बहुत दुखी हैं। आप जनता की हालत को समझें या न समझें, मैं तो कहता रहूँगा। कांग्रेस का मेम्बर हूँ, और समझता हूँ कि कांग्रेस ठीक है, पब्लिक का भला करेगी। मुझे भरोसा है कि उस का करने का दिल है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जल्दी करो। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि रिफ्यूजीज से पैसा लो, जब उन का इतना लुट चुका तो और थोड़ा सही। Spend Rs. 5 crores out of the funds which you wish to pay to the refugees. तीन करोड़ खर्च करो, चार करोड़ खर्च करो, पांच करो, जब रिफ्यूजीज को कम्पेन्सेशन देना तो उस में से काट लीजियेगा। अरबों लुट चुका पाकिस्तान में तो इतने की क्या परवाह है। बाकी इस के मुतालिक मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कहा गया कि रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया है यह कहना ठीक नहीं है, तो मन्त्री साहब ने कहा कि मैं ने कभी यह बात नहीं कही, मैं समझता हूँ, कि आप तो बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, आखिर लोगों को गलतफहमी से क्यों नहीं बचाते हैं। जब अखबारों में ऐसी खबर निकले कि जो आदमी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं वह रिहैबिलिटेड हो गये हैं, उन को जगह दी गई है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उन को कम्पेन्सेशन मिले और उस की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया जाता है तो कहा जाता है कि हाँ थोड़ा बहुत हो गया है। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप तो बड़े अंग्रेजीवाँ हैं, कोई ऐसा लफ्ज़ ढूँड निकालिये जिस से लोग सही बात समझ सकें। क्यों नहीं आप कोई लफ्ज़ बना लेते ताकि हमारे लोग समझें कि किस हद तक कोशिश की गई है। जब भी कुछ गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से कहा जाता

है तो उस से लोग समझते हैं कि गवर्नमेन्ट कह रही है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया। मैं तो फिर भी यही कहूँगा कि आप कोई ठीक लफ्ज़ चुन लीजिये ताकि लोग भ्रम में न पड़ें।

Mr. Chairman: Was not this question of Rehabilitation discussed yesterday when the General Budget was being discussed?

लाला अर्चित राम : यह सव्जेक्ट डिस्कस नहीं हुआ और न डिस्कस होगा। बात यह है कि जब लोग इस बात पर सवाल करते हैं तो हमेशा उन को हुडविन्क (hood-wink) करने की कोशिश की जाती है। लेकिन मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ कि हुडविन्क करने से अब पब्लिक हुडविन्क नहीं हो सकती। वह सब कुछ समझते हैं, वह तसल्ली चाहते हैं। जो भी रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है उस को पूरी तरह से अखबारों में छपाइये। किस तरह का रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है ?

श्री त्यागी : मुझे जहाँ तक मालूम है आनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने यह कहा था कि मैं ने यह बात नहीं कही थी कि रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया है। उन्होंने ने कल यह फरमाया था आप के जबाब में कि मैं ने ऐसा कभी नहीं कहा कि पूरी तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन हो गया।

लाला अर्चित राम : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि कल उन्होंने ने अपने जवाब में यह फरमाया। लेकिन यह जवाब मिला उन से झूठने के बाद। बात यह है कि हम कहने से रह नहीं सकते, और सब बातें सुनने के बाद वह जवाब देते हैं। सफ़ाई होती है। आप का दिल खराब हो यह बात नहीं है। लेकिन आप को चाहिये कि आप पूरी सफ़ाई करें। आप यह दिखलाने की

कोशिश कीजिये कि आप इस काम के करने में बहुत अर्नेस्ट हैं।

अब मैं ज़मीनों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, उन लोगों के सिलसिले में जिन को पमनेन्ट एलाटमेन्ट नहीं हुआ है। साढ़े चार वर्ष गुजर जाने के बाद भी ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन को ज़मीन नहीं एलाट हुई है। मेरे पास आदमी आते हैं जो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाते हैं लेकिन कहीं सुनवाई नहीं है। मुद्दतें गुजर जाती हैं और हालत यह है कि बावजूद सब बातों के हमें आशा नहीं है कि कुछ हो सकेगा। जब गवर्नर साहब मेरे खत का जवाब देना भी मुनासिब नहीं समझते

Mr. Chairman: There are other subjects as "Unsuitable provision of lodgings", "Female prisoners in the Punjab" etc.

लाला अर्चित राम : अभी आप ने फरमाया था कि एक दफ़ा खत्म कर दूँ। मुझे मौका दिया जाय मैं कहूँगा हर एक के बारे में। आई हैब नाट यट कम टु दोज सञ्जेक्ट्स। आई ऐम कर्मिग टु देम नाऊ। इस के बाद मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं कि जेल से आदमी छूटा और उस ने फिर चोरी की। फिर जेल आया। छूटने के बाद फिर चोरी की। गांधी जी बराबर यह कहते रहे कि जेलों को रिफार्मेटरीज (Reformatories) बनाओ। मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब के जेलों के बारे में एक रिफार्म कमेटी बनाई गई।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This cut motion was not moved.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Finance Minister says that this cut motion was not being moved.

श्री जे० झार० कपूर : जेनरल ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में सभी चीजें आ जाती हैं।

Mr. Chairman: I personally would have no objection to allow this subject to be discussed; but the hon. Finance Minister said that the hon. Member has not moved this cut motion and I brought this to the notice of the hon. Member.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I only drew attention to the fact that the hon. Member said he did not wish to move it now.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: But it is superfluous to move that cut motion as the subject is covered by the other cut motions.

लाला अर्चित राम : मैं इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ और यह कह कर खत्म करता हूँ कि और बातें तो आप के हाथ में हैं नहीं, लेकिन आप यह नोट लिख दीजिये कि जो जेल रिफार्म कमेटी ने सिफारिशों की थीं उन पर अमल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी, और मैं कुछ नहीं कहता।

अब पुलिस है। पुलिस के मुताल्लिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पुलिसमैन के लिये मैं अपने दिल में बहुत इज्जत महसूस करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आजादी मिलने के पहले आजादी की लड़ाई में जो इज्जत मेरे दिल में कांग्रेस वालंटियर के लिये थी वही इज्जत मेरे दिल में आज पुलिसमैन के लिये है क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि एक पुलिसमैन अपनी जान खतरे में डालता है। आज पुलिसमैन अपने भाई के लिये अपनी जान खतरे में डालते हैं और मर जाते हैं डाक उन को मार देते हैं। तो इसलिये मेरे दिल में उन के लिये बहुत इज्जत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर यह क्य़ाल होना चाहिये कि : ऐवरी सिटीजन इन दिस कंट्री शुड रैस्पेक्ट ए पुलिसमैन ऐज ही रैस्पेक्टेंड ए नेशनल वालंटियर। लेकिन इस बात के बावजूद यह सच है कि आज पुलिस ने पंजाब के अन्दर वह इज्जत हासिल नहीं की है। अभी तक पुलिस ने अपने रबैये से ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं किये हैं जिस से फिलॉसों के दिल में उन की इज्जत पैदा

[लाला अचित राम]

हो सके। एक बात की तरफ मैं आप की तबज़ह ख़ाम तौर से दिलाना चाहता हूँ अक्सर जो देहाती आदमी हैं वह गवर्नमेंट किस को समझते हैं। उन के लिये पटवारी और पुलिस ही गवर्नमेंट है। जब पुलिस का आदमी गांवों में जाता है तो वह वहाँ जा कर किसी के पास ठहरता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप पुलिस के सिपाही का और उन पुलिस अफसरान का डेन्ली एलाउंस (daily allowance) बढ़ाइये जिन को देहात में जाना पड़ता है ताकि उन को वहाँ रहने के लिये किसी के पास न जाना पड़े। आज कल आठ या बारह आने में किसी का क्या गुज़ारा हो सकता है। अगर आप उन को ज्यादा एलाउंस देंगे तो उन को किसी के घर रहने की ज़रूरत नहीं होगी और वह ठीक काम कर सकेंगे। अगर वह अपनी रोटी के लिये किसी के घर पर रहेंगे तो उन को उस की कुछ रियायत मंज़ूर होगी, वह इम्पारशियल (impartial) नहीं रहेंगे और उन की एफ़ीशेंसी (efficiency) नहीं रहेगी। इसलिये मैं दरबख़ास्त करूँगा कि अगर आप के फंड्स इजाज़त दें तो आप पुलिस सिपाही या पुलिस अफसरों के, जिन को देहात में जाना पड़ता है, एलाउंस को बढ़ाइये ताकि उन को खाने वगैरह के लिये गांव वालों के पास न जाना पड़े और वह ठीक काम कर सकें। मैं कहूँगा कि अगर आप कर सकें तो इन का ख़ाल करें। इस से लोगों पर ख़ासा असर पड़ सकता है।

इस के अलावा पंजाब के अन्दर एक औ। दिक्कत है। जब पुलिस की रिपोर्ट निकलती है तो कहा जाता है कि इस साल पुलिस के इतने केसेज हैं, पिछली साल १० हज़ार थे पर इस साल नौ हज़ार या

आठ हज़ार हैं। अब पुलिस वालों न एक नया तरीका सीखा है। आम तौर पर पुलिस स्टेशन पर क्या होता है। जब कोई आदमी रिपोर्ट करने जाता है तो वह उस की रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं करते इस वास्ते ताकि कह सकें कि इस साल में ज़रायम कम हुए हैं। पुलिस वालों की इस हरकत को रोकना चाहिये। जो आदमी शिकायत ले कर पुलिस स्टेशन जाता है उस को इज्जत की निगाह से देखा जाना चाहिये, और उस की मदद करनी चाहिये। इस ख़याल से हम साल के आखिर में अच्छी रिपोर्ट दिवा सकें केसेज को दर्ज न करना मुनासिब नहीं है।

خواجہ علیت اللہ : پنہر روپہ
لئے رپورٹ رجسٹر نہہر کرتے -

लाला अचित राम : यह मैं जानता हूँ। इस हरकत को रोका जाना चाहिये। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब में पंजाब आर्म्ड पुलिस है जो कि सीमा पर रहती है उस का खर्चा पंजाब गवर्नमेंट करती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि चूँकि यह पुलिस सीमा का इन्तज़ाम करती है इसलिये इस का खर्चा गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया को देना चाहिये। यह मेरा एक मुझाव है।

तालीम के बारे में भी एक दो फिकरे कहना चाहता हूँ। क्या मैं यह समझूँ कि यह समझा जा रहा है कि मैं मामूली मामलात का जिक्र कर के बक्त जाया कर रहा हूँ। अगर ऐसा ख़याल हो तो मैं ख़त्म कर दूँ।

मुझे बेसिक एजुकेशन (basic education) के बारे में जिक्र करना था। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि जनता के अक्सर ऐतराज़ात होते हैं और लोग

अक्सर मुझ से कहते हैं कि लोगों का मारल (Morale) गिर रहा है, तो मैं उन से कहता हूँ कि सब करो। दस बरस में हालात बेहतर हो जायेंगे। जब नये बच्चे तालीम हासिल करके आयेंगे तो मुल्क की हालत बेहतर हो जायेगी। तमाम मुल्क का दारोमदार इस पर मुनहसिर है कि आप तालीम के तरीके को ठीक करें। आप के सामने बेसिक एजुकेशन का तरीका है जो कि गांधी जी का बतलाया हुआ है। उस को थोड़ा ठीक कर के चालू कीजिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप रफतार बढ़ाइये। पंजाब के १३ जिलों को जल्द ही पूरा कीजिये ताकि हम अपना सर ऊंचा कर सकें और आज जो हमारी बदनामी हो रही है उस से बच जायें। अगर आज नहीं तो कम से कम दस पांच साल बाद तो उस से बच जायें। इस लिये उस की दुनियाद तो डालनी चाहिये। यही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ।

इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो देहाती लोन दिये गये हैं इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये मेरी दरखास्त है कि आप ऐसे इन्तजामात करें, खास तौर पर डिस्पलेस्ड परसन्स के लिये और दूसरों के लिये भी, कि उन लोन्स की अदायगी के लिये जोर न दिया जाय। देहातों में काम बड़ी मुश्किल से चलता है।

हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादातर आदमी गांवों में रहते हैं। इस वक्त इंडस्ट्रियल स्कूल्स जो खोले जाते हैं वह आम तौर पर बाहरों में खोले जाते हैं। इसलिये देहात के

आदमी को शहर में आ कर ट्रेनिंग लेने में दिक्कत होती है। मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि देहात की इंडस्ट्रीज की ट्रेनिंग के लिये जितने स्कूल खोले जायें वह देहात में खोले जायें। ताकि जो आदमी वहां दाखिल हो कर काम करें वह अपने फालतू वक्त में कुछ अपना काम भी कर सकें। इस वास्ते इस बात की कोशिश कीजिये कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री को तरक्की देने के लिए जो आप स्कूल खोलें वह देहात में खोलें ताकि लोग उन से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें। और साथ ही कुछ अपना काम भी कर सकें। अगर आप देहातों में यह स्कूल खोलेंगे तो लोगों को उन में दाखिल होना आसान हो जायगा। और साथ ही साथ वह अपनी काश्त का काम भी करेंगे। यह चीज उन लोगों के लिये खास कर फ़ायदेमन्द होगी जिन के होल्डिंग (Holding) अन-इकानामिक हैं। ऐसे आदमी अपने बच्चों को इस स्कूल में भी दाखिल करा देंगे और खाली वक्त में उन से अपनी खेती पर भी काम करा सकेंगे। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि जितने भी स्कूल आप खोलें देहात में खोलें और वह जो माल तैयार करें उस को प्रोटेक्शन दीजिये क्योंकि उन का माल कम्पिटिशन में नहीं आ सकता। इसलिये आप उस को बेचने का इन्तजाम कीजिये।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर २९ की तरफ आता हूँ। कहत के मुतालिक कल बहुत बातें कहीं जा चुकी हैं, और आप ने तसल्ली बरूश जवाब भी दिया। आप ने कल जो कुछ कहा था उस से मुझे बहुत तसल्ली हुई और मैं खुश हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप इस मामले पर ज़रा गौर कीजिये। इस वक्त गवर्नमेन्ट की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक भी पांच सौ ऐसे गांव हैं जिन पर कि कहत

[लाला अर्चित राम]

का असर पड़ा है । अगर इन गांवों में से हर एक गांव में दो सौ भी ढोर समझे जायें तो कुल मिला कर एक लाख की तादाद होती है। अब यह एक लाख मवेशी नष्ट हो रहे हैं। इन में से कुछ को चारा कम मिलता है, कुछ मर जाते हैं, और कुछ बाहर जा रहे हैं अगर ऐसा होता रहा तो उस नसल को मुस्तकिल नुकसान हो जायेगा। इसलिये यह खयाल मत कीजिये कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी तो खास हालात में ही महदूद है, बल्कि यह कोशिश कीजिये कि वहां यह जो मवेशी है उन के चारे का इन्तजाम हो। आप उन को प्रिजर्व (preserve) कीजिये। ऐसा करने से सिर्फ हिसार और पंजाब का ही फायदा नहीं होगा बल्कि सारे मुल्क का फायदा होगा।

हिसार की चार तहसीलों में कहत है एक तहसील में कहत नहीं है। उस तहसील में राजस्थान से गायें और बैल आ रहे हैं। वहां कुछ गौ शाले भी हैं मगर वह कहते हैं कि हम बचा करें। मजबूर हैं। वह कहते हैं कि आप गवर्नमेन्ट से इस के लिये बात कीजिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि यह सारे देश का सवाल है। अगर यह गायें और बैल मर गये तो सारे देश को नुकसान होगा। आप उन के प्रबन्ध के लिये भी लिखिये ताकि उन का प्रबन्ध हो सके।

इस के अलावा मैं सड़कों के बारे में कहना चाहता था। जो सड़कें इस बवत ली गई हैं बनान के लिये वह नाकाफी हैं। मैं ने दस सड़कों के लिये कहा था। अगर आप कहें तो मैं उन के नाम लिख कर दे दूँ। हिसार में दस सड़कें हैं जिन को खास तौर से हाथ में लेना चाहिये। लेकिन कहा जाता है कि उन के लिये रुपया नहीं है।

उन्होंने सड़कों को प्रायोरिटी (priority) दी है और उन दस सड़कों से केवल दो सड़कें प्रायोरिटी नम्बर १ में आई हैं। तो सवाल यह है कि रुपया नहीं है। अगर उन को आप की तरफ से हौसला हो जाये तो वह और रुपया खर्च कर सकते हैं। जो कल आप ने ऐश्योरेंस (assurance) दिया है मैं उस से इन्तहा खुश हूँ। मैं इतना और चाहता हूँ कि आप यह और ऐश्योरेंस दें कि जहां खर्च की जरूरत हो वह लोग वहां खर्च कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जरूरी होगा और जितनी सड़कें बनेंगी उन से बहुत फायदा होगा।

इसी तरह तालाबों की बात *। जो तालाब हैं अगर और गहरे हो जायें तो इस से दो फायदे हैं। एक तो यह है कि जो कहत के मारे आदमी हैं उन को मजदूरी के लिये अपने गांव से बाहर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा, उन को अपने गांव में ही काम मिल जायगा दूसरा फायदा यह है कि जब वह तालाब गहरे होंगे तो उन में पानी भर जायगा और पानी की शिकायत दूर हो जायेगी। इसलिये दो मुद्दिकलें आप की दूर हो जावेंगी।

ऐसे ही एक छीनी सी बात और है। इस बवत गांव के अन्दर ऐसे आदमी हैं जो बिल्कुल अपाहिज की अवस्था में हो गये हैं। उन के रिश्तेदार नहीं हैं और उन की हालत दुबल हो गई है। कोई उन की मदद नहीं कर सकता है। ऐसे आदमी और औरतों के लिये आप को आर्डर करना चाहिये कि उन को फ्री रिलीफ दिया जाय। आप इस तरह का रिलीफ अगर सौ या दो सौ आदमियों को देते हैं तो इस से गवर्नमेन्ट का नाम बहुत होगा और खर्च बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होगा। लोग कहेंगे कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने अपाहिजों को भी संभाल

लिया। उन की भी गवर्नमेन्ट ने खिदमत की। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है।

इस के अलावा जो सांड हैं, उन के लिये भी मुझे मालूम है गवर्नमेन्ट कुछ कर रही है। क्योंकि कोई उन का वारिस नहीं है इसलिये सांड गांव में फिरते हैं, तो उन की जिम्मेवारी गवर्नमेन्ट ले और ले रही है। लेकिन मैं इतनी बात चाहता कि फराख़दिली से ले। अगर किसी गांव में दो चार सांड हैं तो उन को भी गवर्नमेन्ट चारा मुफ्त दे, और उन की भी जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ले। मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी बात वह जरूर करेगी।

अब मैं डिमांड नम्बर ३८ पर आता हूँ। यह मैडिकल फैसिलिटीज (Medical Facilities) के मुतालिक है। मैं ने पहले अज्ञ किया था कि यह बदकिस्मती है कि जिन्दा रहने के लिये चीजें न मिलें लेकिन जब आदमी बीमार पड़ जाये उस वक्त अपने आप को इतना लाचार पावे कि उस को हॉस्पिटल में जगह न मिल सके। यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है। आज सेकड़ों हज़ारों आदमी हैं जो बीमारी की हालत में हैं। मैं ने पहले भी कहा कि नौकरी लेने के लिये किसी मिनिस्टर के पास जाना पड़ता है तो ऐसे ही आज अस्पताल में दाखिल होने के लिये सर्टिफिकेट (Certificate) उम्र से लेना पड़ता है। जब तक सिफारिशी चिट्ठी न मिले, उस वक्त तक अस्पिटल में दाखिला नहीं मिल सकता। और दाखिला होने पर भी जो तकलीफें होती हैं वह आप समझ सकते हैं। मैं इस वक्त पंजाब की दो एक बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मसलन् पंजाब के अन्दर एक सैनेटोरियम (Sanitorium) टांडा ज़िला कांगड़ा में खोलने का फैसला सन् १९५१-५२ में किया था।

लेकिन वह नहीं खुल सका। अगर खुल जाता तो कम से कम कुछ तो सहारा होता। मुझे नहीं मालूम क्या कारण हुए जिन से वह नहीं खुल सका। मुझे इस के बारे में नुक्ता चीनी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। टांडा में जो ज़िला कांगड़ा में है, वहां सैनेटोरियम खोलने का फैसला किया गया था। अब पिछले साल जो हुआ सो हुआ। कम से कम वही कहानी अब अगले साल न दुहरानी पड़े, इसलिये इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश करें जिस से टी० १० का अस्पताल वहां खुल जाये।

इस के अलावा एक और बात दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के अन्दर जो सब से बड़ा अस्पताल है वह अमृतसर का अस्पताल है। वह सब से बड़ा अस्पताल है। वहां पर मुझे अपने पिताजी को दाखिल कराने का इतिफाक हुआ। इस वास्ते मुझे वहां की पूरी जानकारी है कि क्या बातें वहां पर हैं। वहां छोटी छोटी बातें होती हैं जो नहीं होनी चाहियें। अगर कोई आदमी बाहर से अस्पताल में दाखिले के लिये आता है तो उस को दाखिला नहीं मिलता। किसी को फिकर नहीं है कि वह कहां जावेगा। आदमी ४०-५० मील चल कर अस्पताल में दाखिल कराने के लिये आता है लेकिन वहां दाखिल नहीं होता है। वह कहते हैं "नो एडमिशन", "नो रूम" (no admission), (no room)। तो आप ने तो कह दिया। लेकिन वह जायें कहां? वहां अस्पताल में जगह नहीं है। लेकिन वह जाय कहां, क्या फिर तीस मील उस बीमार को उठा कर ले जायें। अमृतसर शहर है, वहां जगह नहीं मिलती। इसलिये ऐसे आदमियों के लिये वहां जगह बनानी चाहिये। जिस से जो वेटिंग लिस्ट (waiting list) पर हों, उन की

[लाला अचिंत राम]

रिहायश का इन्तज़ाम हो जाये । अगर आज दाखिला नहीं मिला है तो चार रोज़ बाद मिल जायेगा । लेकिन चार रोज़ तक रहें कहां, सर्दी में रहें तो मुसीबत और घूप के अन्दर पड़ें तो मुसीबत है ।

इस के अलावा मैं ने देखा कि अस्पताल के अन्दर छोटी छोटी कई दिक्कतें हैं । वहां पर मरीजों के नहाने की जगह अच्छी नहीं है । जिस जगह पर वह बेंड-पैन्स (bed-pans) धोते हैं वहीं पर कुछ नहाने का इन्तज़ाम है । दूसरे मुझे एक और बात पर अफसोस हुआ । अमृतसर के अन्दर ही जहां पर वह अस्पताल है वहीं पर रैस्ट हाउस (Rest House) है । इसी साल गवर्नमेन्ट ने उस पर नौ हज़ार रुपया खर्च किया । उस की मरम्मत पर । अब गवर्नमेन्ट ने इस साल ३० हज़ार रुपया मंज़ूर किया है और कहा गया है कि वह जो रैस्ट हाउस है, सरकिट हाउस, (Circuit House) है, वह इस काबिल नहीं है । आशा है कि मन्त्री साहब मुझे माफ करेंगे अगर यह ज़िन्न करूं लेकिन यह वहां पर लिखा गया है, कि अभी वह बंगला गवर्नर साहब की रिहायश के लायक नहीं बना है । उस के लिये ३० हज़ार रुपये का बजट मंज़ूर किया गया है । उसी के पड़ोस में यह अस्पताल है । उस में नहाने की जगह नहीं है । जहां बेंड पैन् धोये जाते हैं वहीं आदमी नहाते हैं । आप देखिये कि वहां पर अल्मायियां किस तरह की हैं । उन के ऊपर मक्खियां बैठती हैं । चादरों की हालत ऐसी है कि वह फटी हुई हैं । डाक्टर बड़े शरीफ हैं । लेकिन वह मजबूर हैं । तमाम चादरें फटी हुई हैं । तमाम आलमारियां पुरानी हैं । मैली हैं । जाली टूटी हुई हैं । उन पर मक्खियां बैठती हैं । लेकिन

साथ ही सरकिट हाउस के लिये ३० हज़ार रुपया मंज़ूर है, इस वास्ते कि वह काबिले रिहायश नहीं है । तो अफसोस होता है और हूंसी भी आती है कि एक तरफ तो गवर्नमेन्ट के लिये यह है और दूसरी तरफ बाहर से आदमी आवे तो उस के लिये बैठने को भी जगह नहीं । तो मैं क्या करूं, मैं अब फिर उन अल्मायि को इस्तेमाल नहीं करता । तो इस सरकिट हाउस के लिये ३० हज़ार रुपया मंज़ूर हो । नौ हज़ार रुपया तो खर्च हुआ, परदे नये लगाये गये, फरनीचर नया लाया गया, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वह ३० हज़ार रुपया वहां खर्च करने के वजाय, वह इस साल मंज़ूर तो हो ही गया अस्पताल पर खर्च कर दिया जाय तो बड़ी खुशी की बात होगी । डाक्टर वहां बड़े अच्छे हैं । वह रफ़्फा इकट्ठा करते हैं लेकिन अगर ३० हज़ार रुपये गवर्नमेन्ट मंज़ूर कर दे तो मैं समझता हूं कि कोई हर्ज नहीं है । एक साल हमारे अफसर साहब चाहे कम खुशगवार परदों और कुसियों से ही काम चला लें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है । तो मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि यह जो मैडिकल डिपार्टमेन्ट है वह इस में थोड़ा सी भी कोशिश करेगा तो अमृतसर का जो अस्पताल है वह अछा अस्पताल हो जायेगा । गवर्नमेन्ट ने पहले कहा था कि वहां ५०० बेंड (bed) बन जायें । वह नहीं बने । लेकिन अगर थोड़ा सा रुपया खर्च कर के १०० बेंड और लग जायें तो अमृतसर का अस्पताल अच्छा अस्पताल बन जाये ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Lala Achint Ram: I think you want that I should not take much time. I thought you would be happy. In this connection, I for one, am sympathetic as well as happy on what Shri Tyagi has said, sympathetic because you are unable to help us.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Please finish it soon.

Lala Achint Ram: If you want, I can sit down just now; let me please you also.

Shri Kamath: Are you going to please him or Punjab?

Lala Achint Ram: If the hon. Minister is pleased, Punjab would also be pleased.

So far as General Administration is concerned, I would submit that you should have a clear picture of it. Panditji said that a complete and true picture of the country could not be known before the elections. Now, I think, the real conditions should be known because the administration of Punjab has been handed over to the Centre. I think that the people there are extremely dissatisfied at present. I myself feel that if I have any work in the Canal Department, I cannot get it done without paying something. It is a different matter if personally I do not offer bribe and get my purpose served. But at heart I am disappointed. If one has some work in the courts, it is impossible to get it done without paying something to the *nazir*. All this has led to a great disappointment amongst the people. If you have some work in the revenue department—suppose you want to get the transfer of a land registered, you cannot get it done without paying something. If people are feeling disappointed like that, what opinion can they have about the Government? You can say that the Congress has just come out successful in the elections there. I admit that, but if you look into the matters rather deeply, you will find that 49 lakhs votes were polled in Panjab in these elections. Out of them 18 lakhs went in favour of Congress and 31 lakhs against. Thus you see that out of 49 lakhs of votes, the Congress could obtain only 18 lakhs. Already the people were disappointed and indifferent and they did not exercise their franchise but even out of those who voted, 31 lakh votes went against it. Of course, the Congress came out successful. I also stood on the Congress ticket and we propagated for the Congress with the best of our efforts. But you will know where the people stand.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): And then how many of these 18 lakh votes were correctly cast?

Lala Achint Ram: Well, I do not say that; all votes were correctly cast.

Shri Tyagi: Do you admit that Congressmen fought elections in the most honest way and that they have come out successful with complete fairness?

Shri Kamath: How is this question relevant here?

Lala Achint Ram: I can say that elections have been fair, just and fair on the whole. That is my conviction. They might not have been fair from your viewpoint. But one thing should also be borne in mind and it is that thirty-one lakhs of people did not vote for you. Why? Because they are not satisfied. When 31 lakhs of voters have this opinion, I think it would not be fair and proper for you to believe that everything is all right. Perhaps you know that a conference is being convened there. All parties coming together have convened it and the Communists, Socialists and others are participating therein. Hence do not think that you command the confidence of the whole of Punjab. A pretty large section is against you. Therefore, when you try to judge things, judge them correctly and carefully so that you may not be misled anywhere.

Then about rehabilitation. The hon. Minister of Finance is here and I would like to make an appeal to him. It is possible that you might say something here and then we or all others who are interested in the work of refugees may not speak about it again. But the common people would not sit quiet so long as they are not convinced that the viewpoint of the Government is correct. I may tell you Sir, that when I hear the hon. Minister's reply I find that he is thinking in terms of three different compartments. He thinks that it was one Government which brought about partition and the consequent misery in the country and that it was a different Government which distributed land among the people and is paying compensation to them. And then the Government which has kept the properties of the rest of the people, rich or poor, intact, and which has not imposed any economic cut on them is yet another one. These are the compartments. We have now to see whether it is their responsibility or not that those who had ten acres of land are now getting only eight acres and if it is theirs whether they are realising it or not. One could understand their giving them more land. But now a definite cut is being imposed, their wealth is being reduced and so you have to make it clear whether this is your responsibility or not. You feel that is the responsibility of all of us and not that of the Government alone, but certainly it is your responsibility to see that people are not forced to live an uneconomic life. I want you to tell the people at least that the Government of India are trying to do justice and convince

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them that you are fair to them. You might go on giving statements here and we would be hearing them but that is not going to help, and the unhappy people will remain dissatisfied. The hon. Minister's reply that he has no land to give, and that land is not like rubber that could be stretched in area might quieten us. He is our Minister and he can give this reply to us, but I must say that his words—spoken in rather unsympathetic tone—that land is not like rubber which "we could stretch at our will" has not produced a good effect on the people. On the contrary, the present times require that you should create pleasantness among them. You can say that if more land is developed in the country, it will be offered to the displaced persons and they will be given priority in this matter. The displaced persons would be satisfied that you are trying to do justice. They should be convinced that you are earnest to do justice and that you are trying your best. This much of conviction should be there. You may not give them land today, yet it is something. Land may be given to them in four or five years but they should at least be assured that as soon as land is available, it will be given to them. You should declare that land will not be given to big *Zamindars* or the rich people but to those who are economically displaced. This would create satisfaction and they would feel that at least after some time they would get something.

Then, I would like to submit that you have made them economically displaced people or let us say that circumstances made you take such steps and then you granted food and *taccavi* loans to them and also loans for constructing houses, getting fodder for the cattle and starting business of their own. They are loans; but now an order is sent to displaced persons to pay up that loan in instalments. You send him reminders to pay such and such amount. Look at his difficulties. He is uneconomically placed and he took loan to feed himself and his cattle. Money is required to repair a house and make it fit to live in. With the birth of Pakistan he was deprived of his house there and the house which he got here was unfit for living because the people here pulled down and damaged the houses of Pakistanis. I want to know as to who is responsible for this plight of his? What crime has he committed that he is being asked to pay up the loan? I would make an appeal to the hon. Minister of Finance to realise their difficulties and to adopt a sympathetic attitude towards them. The hon. Minister will give us

a reply here and we would not say anything but the people outside will not remain silent, they are in great difficulty. Please do not press your demand for the realisation of loans. I would suggest that these loans should be written off but if that may not be possible, at least their realisation should be postponed. If you cannot write off these petty loans of one thousand or one and a half thousand rupees, please postpone their realisation and do not demand them under the present circumstances. Your demand for paying up these loans hurts them and they feel that the Government are tyrannical and that they are inflicting one affliction to another. Hence please do not demand repayment of these small loans consisting of one or one and a half thousand rupees, postpone the realisation for some time at least. Under the circumstances, how can they repay the loans when they have not enough even to feed themselves? I went to the Refugee Camp at Hissar and a person told me there that he was earning only fifteen or twenty rupees a month from his shop while the Government demands ten rupees per month as the rent of the shop. Sir, you can very well imagine his difficulty as to how that poor man can pay ten rupees as rent for the shop out of his small earnings.

Figures regarding compensation were given and were described as satisfactory. It was claimed that out of five lakh cases three lakhs have been dealt with and only two lakhs remain. One can easily ask why this work could not be completed in this period of four and a half or five years. The Committee that was formed under the Chairmanship of Bakshi Sahib to examine the progress of this work had recommended that more Claims Officers should be appointed, but in spite of that recommendation, Claims Officers were not appointed. The Government always said that they were doing it but they never did it, with the result that the work remained incomplete. It is a different matter that you may be satisfied with the progress made in the work relating to claims but the fact is that you could not finish it in two years. I would request you to fix a certain date—say the month of June or July—declaring that you would give compensation to the refugees within that time. You should expedite the work and if you have not got enough money to go ahead in this work or to appoint the Claims Officers, you can draw the required amount, it may be a crore of rupees or more, from the funds allotted for refugee rehabilitation. The refugees

will not have any objection if their money is spent on them. I cannot believe that competent officers are not available. If they are not available at five hundred rupees pay them more but get the work finished at an early date. You can take the money earmarked for the refugees. Everybody knows how our Government is functioning these days. The system of work is strange. For a certain matter, one department writes to another and then that department writes to a third one and thus this system is run. Myself, Bakshiji and Shrimati Kripalani had drawn Government's attention towards this fact but nobody cared. We sometimes wonder what Government is functioning in our country. Even the Congress papers ask the Government as to what difficulty they are facing in completing this work. Is there so much dearth of people that the Government cannot find even two hundred persons for this work? I am sure thousands of persons can be found for this work and the whole thing can be finished within three to four years. I cannot understand the difficulty of the Government. If Punjabi experts are not available, you can have people from Uttar Pradesh and other States. The rules regarding this thing have already been framed. It will not help if you merely say that this is a very important matter, that nowhere in the world such a problem has arisen so far, that the Government are in a great difficulty and that we and the people in general should believe all what you say. It is rather difficult for us to believe that you cannot find fifteen hundred men at the cost of refugees to complete this work for them, and I do not also believe that you are not getting suitable persons to do this job. I cannot take this extreme attitude. Therefore my submission is that you should declare that you would pay compensation by such and such date.

Similarly there is the question of Muslim evacuee properties. Let the Government make a definite statement regarding the evaluation of such properties. The hon. Minister has just stated that in Delhi they were evaluating the evacuee properties. You can well imagine the adverse reaction of this report. People are likely to feel why evaluation is not being done in other States like Bombay or Uttar Pradesh. The entire machinery of the Government of India is for the present engaged in assessing the value of the evacuee properties in Delhi. You will perhaps recall that a report was published in newspapers that a certain woman sprinkled oil on her body and burnt herself alive. Before do-

ing so she left a message that since she saw no chance of her getting money against her claim worth thirty-five thousand rupees made to the Government there was no other alternative left for her but to die. Thus an innocent woman lost her life. From my talk it may appear that perhaps I have some personal grievances which make me speak in such terms. But, may I submit, it is the case not with me alone but with the general masses. Panditji often advises us to "have contact with the masses, work for the masses, make your schemes understood by the masses." But if you go and work among the masses you are told that you are not working properly. If you try to make your schemes understood by them, you are not making them rightly understood by the masses. So far as the masses are concerned I can say it for certain that they are unhappy. The policy of the Government is to give compensation to the displaced persons; but as many as five lac persons could not get any compensation even in five years' time. You can ask in that case how they have been able to keep their body and soul together in the absence of any compensation. To this I would humbly reply that their condition is indeed very miserable. You may or may not appreciate their difficulties but I will continue to bring them to your notice. I am a member of the Congress and in that capacity I tell them that the Congress is, of course, a good organisation which is meant to serve the people. I also believe that they are sincere in their objectives. What I want is that they should simply expedite the work. I would suggest to the Government to take for this purpose some money even from the refugees' fund. In view of the fact that they have already lost their all, they would not mind it either. Spend three crores, four crores or five crores out of the funds which you wish to pay to the refugees. You may deduct the same from their compensation money at the time of payment. This sum counts nothing as compared to thousands of millions already lost in Pakistan. Replying to the criticism that it was not proper on the part of the Government to say that the task of rehabilitation had been completed, the hon. Minister stated that he did not say that. Then why does he not take steps to remove the misunderstandings which the people seem to have entertained in this regard? When they read in papers that the displaced persons from Pakistan have all been rehabilitated and that the Government are doing their best to pay them compensation, people are prone to believe that. You are supposed to be an expert; why not

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find out a proper word that may make the people understand the right thing? Why not coin a new word in order to explain to the people the extent to which you have helped these unfortunate persons? Whatever is said on behalf of the Government gives a definite suggestion that the displaced persons have been rehabilitated. Let them use some other word so that people may not misunderstand its meaning.

Mr. Chairman: Was not this question of Rehabilitation discussed yesterday when the General Budget was being discussed?

Lala Achint Ram: No; the question was not discussed; nor is it likely to be discussed in the future, the reason being that whenever any Member seeks to raise this question, the Government try to hoodwink him. But I say that you cannot hoodwink the people now that they understand each and everything. What they want is satisfaction. Get the fullest possible details regarding whatever rehabilitation you have been able to do so far published in newspapers so that people could know them. They want to know how much rehabilitation has been made.

Shri Tyagi: So far as my knowledge goes, the hon. Minister stated that he had not said that the task of rehabilitation had been completed. Yesterday he had only stated that he never said that the work of rehabilitation had been fully completed.

Lala Achint Ram: I am pleased to know that yesterday he said like that. But he explained this thing only after having been asked to do so. Our criticism does some good inasmuch as it leads to a clarification of many a point when the hon. Ministers reply to it. It is not that you are not sincere. You are sincere, I admit. But you should prove your worth by showing to the people that you have been very honest and sincere in expediting this work.

Now I come to the question of allotment of land. I would refer to those persons who have not yet been allotted land on a permanent basis. There are displaced persons to whom land has not yet been allotted, though four and a half years have elapsed. I know of the persons who knock from one door to another, but in vain. Days after days pass but nobody pays any heed to their requests. Nor are they likely to be given any attention to in the

future either. When the Governor does not think it proper even to reply to my letter.

Mr. Chairman: There are other subjects as "Unsuitable provision of lodgings", "Female prisoners in the Punjab" etc.

Lala Achint Ram: You had just asked me to dispose of one subject first. I shall deal with each of them. I have not yet come to those subjects, I am coming to them now.

We read in newspapers about persons who are sent to jail for committing theft and who after having been once released from jail again commit theft and are again sent to jail. Thus the vicious circle ever continues. Gandhiji always advised us to turn our jails into reformatories. I understand a Reform Committee was set up in respect of the jails of the Punjab.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This cut motion was not moved.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Finance Minister says that this cut motion was not being moved.

Shri J. R. Kapoor (Uttar Pradesh): General Administration covers all these subjects.

Mr. Chairman: I personally would have no objection to allow this subject to be discussed; but the hon. Finance Minister said that the hon. Member has not moved this cut motion and I brought this to the notice of the hon. Member.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I only drew attention to the fact that the hon. Member said he did not wish to move it now.

Shri J. R. Kapoor: But it is superfluous to move that cut motion as the subject is covered by the other cut motion.

Lala Achint Ram: Now a word more and I have finished. I know that you cannot do much in this regard, but at least you can give an assurance that steps would be taken to implement the recommendations made by the Jail Reforms Committee.

Now I come to the police. Let me make it clear at the very outset that

I have great respect for a policeman. Today I respect a policeman exactly in the same manner in which I used to respect a Congress volunteer before the achievement of independence, because I feel that policemen discharge their duties by exposing themselves to all sorts of risks. For the sake of his brethren a policeman has to face dacoits who sometimes kill him. It is on account of these facts that I have a great regard for these brave men. I wish everyone in the country should be inspired with similar feelings. Every citizen in this country should respect a policeman as he respected a national volunteer. But in spite of all these things we find in the Punjab that people do not feel so much respect for the police. So far the Punjab police have not done anything that could make the people feel that they deserve some respect. I would draw your attention to what seems to be a most ordinary thing. What is Government for the rural population? The *patwari* and the police make a Government for them. Generally when a policeman goes to a village for some official work he stays with some local person. In this connection I would suggest that the daily allowances given to such police constables and officers as are required to go to rural areas for some enquiries etc. should be increased so that they may no longer feel the necessity of putting up with local persons. Their present allowances are too meagre. In these days eight or twelve annas have in fact, no practical value. If they get more allowance they would not stay with anybody which would ultimately ensure better justice being done. If they are fed by some person they are bound to do favour to that particular person; also it will react badly on their efficiency. I would, therefore, submit to the Government that if their funds permit they should increase the allowances given to those police constables and officers as are required to go to villages on touring duties. That would make them do everything impartially. The increase of the allowances would thus go a long way to lessen corruption in the police.

There is one more trouble in Punjab. In their annual Report police give the number of crimes committed during the year—last year it was stated to be ten thousand and this year it is something like eight or nine thousand. Now they have begun to play another trick. What they generally do is that when any person goes to the police station to get any report registered, they do not register it in order that at the end of the year they may say that

the total number of crimes has been less. This bad tendency on the part of police should be stopped. They should, on the other hand, extend every possible help and co-operation to a person who approaches them to register some complaint. It does not behove them not to register any complaint so that they may submit a good report at the end of the year.

Khwaja Inait Ullah (Bihar): They do not register the report without taking some money.

Lala Achint Ram: This I know. Such a tendency should be put an end to. I have one more observation to make. At present the Punjab Armed Police posted on the border is maintained by the State Government. I think its expenses should be borne by the Central Government and not by the State Government. This is my suggestion.

I would also refer briefly to the system of education. Am I to understand that there is a feeling that by referring to these petty things I am only wasting time? In that case I would not like to proceed further.

Well, now I intend referring to basic education. As you know people have growing grievances against our system of education. I am told that there has been a constant fall in people's morale on this account. I always ask them to have patience because within the next ten years conditions are likely to improve a lot. With the new generation attaining education country's position will be altogether different. The fate of the country rests as to how far the system of education is improved. You have a system of basic education laid down by Gandhiji. You can do well to apply that system after making some changes here and there. What I have to say is that you should expedite things so that the thirteen districts of the Punjab may soon be brought under some development scheme and we may be able to hold our heads in pride before the people. This will also enable us to get rid of the discredit which we are being ascribed at present. If not at present then certainly after five or ten years it would prove helpful to us. So we should at least initiate that system right now. That is all with regard to education.

Now I take industries. I suggest that the Government should not insist on the early recovery of the rural loans that have been advanced to the displaced persons as also to other persons for running cottage industries. It should be remembered that in villages they are fairly hard up already.

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A majority of India's population lives in villages. At present most of the industrial training schools are opened in urban areas. For the rural population this is a great handicap. I would suggest that training schools for rural industries should be opened in villages and not in cities so that the trainees may also have some other job in their leisure hours. Let the cottage industries training schools be opened in rural areas so that people may get the utmost benefit out of them, receiving training and at the same time doing some other work in their spare time. In the case of these schools being opened in villages trainees would find it much easier to get themselves admitted to those schools and also they would be in a position to continue side by side their cultivation work. This would particularly benefit those persons who have got uneconomic holdings. It would mean twofold advantage to such persons. Their children will receive training and also help them in their work in the fields in the spare time. That is why I suggest that all the training schools which are proposed to be opened hereafter should be opened in villages and the goods produced there should be given due protection by the Government, as it is obvious that we cannot withstand modern competition without State protection. The Government should also make arrangements for the sale of such goods.

Now I come to Demand No. 29. A lot has been said about famine and you too have given a satisfactory reply in this connection. I was glad to hear what you said yesterday; no doubt, it satisfied me. I would ask you just to think over this matter. Even according to the Government report five hundred villages are famine-stricken. If we suppose that there are only two hundred cattle in every village, even then it means that about one hundred thousand cattle are affected. These one hundred thousand cattle are facing death. Out of this number some are ill-fed, some are dying and some are being removed to other parts of the country. If this process continues, it would permanently affect that breed. Therefore, do not think that our responsibility is restricted to certain special circumstances alone; efforts should be made to make feeding arrangements for the cattle there. Steps should be taken to preserve them. This would benefit not only Hissar or the Punjab but it would benefit the country as a whole.

Drought conditions prevail in four out of five tehsils of Hissar. Only one

tehsil is unaffected but there too cattle are pouring in from Rajasthan and other places. There are some *Goshalas* but they express their inability in handling the situation saying that they are helpless. They advise us to approach the Government in this connection. I say this is a question which affects the whole country. If these cows and bullocks die, the country as a whole would suffer. Orders should be issued so that arrangements could be made for the preservation of these cattle.

Besides this I would like to say a few words about roads. The roads under construction at present are insufficient so far as the requirements of the State are concerned. I had asked for construction of ten roads. If you like I would name them. There are ten roads in Hissar which should particularly be taken up for construction. But we are told that there were no finances for this work. They have given priority to road building but out of those ten roads only two roads have been placed under priority No. 1. So the question is that of money. I feel that if they get any encouragement from this end, they could spend some more money for this purpose. I was extremely glad to have your assurance yesterday. Please give us one more assurance that wherever money would be needed it would be spent. I think the more roads we would have, the more beneficial it would be for us.

In the same way there is the question of ponds. It will have two advantages to increase the depth of these ponds. Firstly, it would prove to be a sort of relief work because the famine stricken people will get work in their own villages and they will not have to go outside. The second advantage would be that when the depth of those ponds would increase they would contain an increased quantity of water thereby removing the problem of water scarcity. In this way two of our difficulties would be solved.

There is one more minor problem. There are some persons in villages who are completely invalid. They have no relatives of their own, with the result that their condition has deteriorated. Nobody is in a position to help them. I suggest that free relief should be provided to such persons. If such relief is provided to even one or two hundred persons, it would raise the prestige of the Government, and this would not cost much either. People in that case would say that the Government have taken care of the invalids also and has done a great service to them. I think it is by no means a big task.

I know the Government are doing something for bulls as well. **Stray** cattle which move about in villages are taken over by the Government. But I want this much improvement that they should do this more earnestly. If there are a few bulls in any village, the Government should take their responsibility and should supply them with free fodder. I hope the Government would certainly do this much.

Now in the end I come to Demand No. 38; it relates to medical facilities. I had earlier stated that it was but unfortunate that a man should not get even the prime necessities of life; but it is still more unfortunate that one should find himself helpless in getting admission to a hospital even in case he is ill. Today hundreds and thousands of our people are suffering from one disease or the other. I have already said that just as some one has to approach a minister to get a job, so also has he to approach a minister for getting a certificate or a recommendation letter for getting admission to a hospital. You will not get admission unless you produce a letter of recommendation. And even after one gets admission he has to face so many difficulties there. I would like to say one or two things about Punjab at this time. For instance it was decided in 1951-52 to open a sanatorium at Tanda in Kangra district of the Punjab. But it was never opened. Had it been opened it would have brought some relief to the people of the State. I do not know why it has not been opened. I need not criticise it. Anyhow it was decided to open a sanatorium at Tanda which is in Kangra district. Let bygones be bygones; but now care should be taken that the same story may not be repeated next year as well. Efforts should be made to implement this decision so that a T.B. hospital comes into existence there.

I am sad to narrate one thing more. The biggest hospital of the Punjab is in Amritsar. That is the biggest hospital. I happened to get my father admitted there for treatment and as such I have got a first-hand knowledge of what actually happens there. Some petty things happen there which ought not to happen. If a person comes from outside he is not admitted. Nobody seems to care as to where would that poor fellow go. The person comes from a distance of say thirty, forty or even fifty miles, but he does not get any admission. The reply that he gets from hospital authorities is 'no admission', 'no room'. No doubt he gets the reply but where would he go? There is no room in the hospital but where should he go? Should he go back with the patient after covering a distance of thirty miles again? Amritsar is a big

city where one cannot easily find any place to stay in. I therefore, submit that arrangements should be made for such persons who are placed on the waiting list so that they could stay there till they get admission. If he does not get admission immediately he can get it say after four or five days. But where should he stay for those four or five days? He cannot live in open exposing himself to bitter cold or scorching heat; both are troublesome for him.

Further, I have seen that there are several other difficulties in the hospital. There is no satisfactory bathing place for patients. Bathing arrangements are there where they wash bed pans. Besides that one thing more pinched me. The Rest House in Amritsar is situated just near this hospital. The Government spent about nine thousand rupees on its repairs last year and now they have sanctioned a sum of rupees thirty thousand for it. But it was said—I hope the hon. Minister would excuse me for saying so—that this Rest House or Circuit House is not still fit for the Governor. A sum of rupees thirty thousand has been sanctioned for it. The hospital which is just near to it has no bathing place. People bathe where the bed-pans are washed. See what is the condition of the cup-boards. You would see lots of flies over them. Bed-sheets are torn. The doctors are, no doubt, very gentle but they are helpless. All the bed-sheets are worn out, all the cup-boards are old and dirty. Their wire-nets are broken with the result that flies get into them. As against it a sum of rupees thirty thousand has been sanctioned for the Circuit House, because it is not habitable! One is pinched as well as amused to see how on the one hand plenty of money is being spent on the Circuit House while on the other hand sick persons who come from distance do not even get admission to the hospital. What more should I say? I need not use all those words now. Nine thousand rupees have been spent on new curtains and new furniture. I am of the opinion that if instead of spending thirty thousand rupees and now that it is sanctioned—on all those things, it would have been much better to spend it on the hospital. There are good doctors there. They themselves collect money. But if thirty thousand rupees were sanctioned for the hospital, there would have been nothing bad in it. It does not matter much if our officers do not get for one year beautiful curtains and chairs. They may afford to see curtains which are not good and chairs which are not very good. So my submission is that if the Medical Department of the Punjab Government just makes some

[Lala Achint Ram]

minor improvements in the hospital it would become a very good hospital. First of all the Government had proposed to have five hundred beds there, but in fact nothing practical has been done in this connection. If only we could manage one hundred beds more there after spending some money, the hospital would certainly become a good one.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : वक्त बहुत ज्यादा हो गया है और मज्जामीन जिन के रूप पर बहस हुई है वह इतने ज्यादा हैं कि मैं नहीं जानता कि उन के साथ में कोई इन्साफ कर सकूंगा या नहीं। इस से पेश्वर कि मैं इन मज्जामीन पर कुछ बोलूं सब से पहले तो मैं हल्की सी प्रोटेस्ट (protest) हमारे श्री बी० दास० साहब की स्पीच पर करना चाहता हूँ और वह इस वजह से कि अगर कांस्टीट्यूशन की दफा ३५६ और ३५७

Mr. Chairman: Is it the intention of the hon. Members that we should close the discussion on the cut motions today subject to the reply of the hon. Finance Minister tomorrow?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How is it possible? About ten subjects have been touched by these motions and others. Also, the hon. Speaker has given permission to speak on other Demands. I am anxious to finish but even if I take into consideration two or three subjects the twenty minutes that remain will be spent. If you wish that there may be no further discussion I would rather be content not to speak.

Mr. Chairman: He can take about twenty minutes as he said.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Just as you order I shall try to finish within twenty minutes but within twenty minutes it is difficult even to deal with the constitutional point which has been raised. In order to be able to finish my speech in such time as you desire I will speak in English so that I may not take more time.

श्री कामत : वित्त मंत्री हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : तो मैं जर्नल में तक्ररीर करूँ ?

श्री सी० डी० बेशमूख : हाँ, हिन्दी में तक्ररीर कीजिये।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अभी जो मिस्टर दास ने बात उठाई उस के बारे में मैं अब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कांस्टीट्यूशन (Constitution) की दफा ३५६ और ३५७ की तरफ तबज्जह फरमायें तो पता लगेगा कि दरअसल जो पोजीशन मेरे दोस्त ने हाउस के सामने रखी थी, वह दुस्त नहीं है। जिस वक्त पंजाब का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (administration) प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब ने अपने जिम्मे लिया तो उस में जितनी ताकतें और पावर्स (powers) गवर्नर साहब को थीं, वह सारी की सारी प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब को हासिल हो गईं, लेकिन जो पावर और जो प्रीविलेजेज (privileges) वहां की असेम्बली (Assembly) को हासिल थे वह सब के सब इस हाउस (House) में ट्रान्सफर (transfer) हो गये। हाउस ने यह तय किया कि प्रेसीडेन्ट साहब को कानून बनाने के वास्ते उन माडिफिकेशन्स के मातहत जो यह हाउस क्वानिटी के अन्दर करना चाहे, औथराइज (authorize) कर दिया जाय। लेकिन जितने भी काम वहां असेम्बली में होने थे वह सब के सब पार्लियामेन्ट में ट्रान्सफर हो गये। लीगल पोजीशन (Legal position) यह है। अब इस पोजीशन के होते हुए मेरे दोस्त की यह शिकायत करना कि पंजाब के मामलात हमारा बहुत ज्यादा वक्त लेते हैं बजा नहीं है। और आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहबन का बार बार हमारी तरफ आंखें फाड़ फाड़ कर देखना कि हम ज्यादा वक्त ले रहे हैं जेबा नहीं देता।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member is under a wrong impression. I did not stare at him at all.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं ने इसी वास्ते जान बूझ कर सिर्फ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर

साहब का नाम नहीं लिया था, मैं ने मिनिस्टर साहबान का नाम लिया, आप के पीछे जो दूसरे मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं, आप उन की तरफ पीठ होने से उन की निगाहों को नहीं देख सके वरना देखते कि वह किस तरफ आंखें फाड़ कर देख रहे हैं ? हाउस में यह महसूस किया जा रहा है कि पंजाब के मामलात बहुत ज्यादा बक्त लेते जा रहे हैं, मैं खुद महसूस करता हूँ कि पंजाब के मामलात पर बहुत ज्यादा बक्त सर्फ होता है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस हाउस का जिस में बड़े बड़े और अहम मामले पेश होते हैं, पंजाब के छोटे-छोटे मामले बक्त लें। लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशनल पोझीशन (Constitutional position) ऐसी बन गई है और बदकिस्मनी से पंजाब के मामले को उठाने के लिये इस हाउस के अलावा और कोई दूसरा फोरम (forum) मौजूद नहीं है। मुझे शिकायत करने का मौका था क्योंकि वह कानून ऐसे हैं और ऐसे असहाब ने बनाये जिन के लिये मैं ने यहां पर हाउस में चैलेंज (Challenge) किया कि वह इस ऐक्ट (Act) का माउंड बुट भी नहीं समझ सके। यह जो प्रेसीडेंट ऐक्ट का कानून हाउस में पास किया गया उस का मतलब खुद वाञ्छेयान कानून नहीं जानते, और खुद होम मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं समझते और वह हम पर लादे जा चुके हैं। इधर हमारे लायक व्हास्त हमारे वास्ते फरमाते हैं कि हमारा एटीट्यूड (attitude) सिम्पथेटिक (sympathetic) नहीं है और हमारा अटीट्यूड गलत है और वह चाहते हैं कि हम चुप चाप उन सब बातों को सुने जायें और उन का जवाब न दें, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। अगर आप यहां पर कुछ कहते हैं तो उस का जवाब सुनने के लिये तैयार हो जाइये। जवाब में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब की निम्नत यह कहना कि

पंजाबियों ने या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने मारे देश के साथ हमदर्दी के माफ काम नहीं किया, या उन की बिदमत नहीं की है, यह एतराज कतई गलत है, इस मानी में कि बिहार को साठ हजार मन चना कहां से गया, सन् १९४७-४८ के बाद से जब से पंजाब के अन्दर अनाज ज्यादा पैदा होने लगा, तो आप को मालूम है कि पंजाब ने कितना अनाज सारे हिन्दुस्तान को दिया। इस लिये यह शिकायत करना कि पंजाब वाले ज्यादा रुपया चाहते हैं, मुनासिब नहीं है और मैं आप को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं प्राबिसियलज्म (provincialism) को उतना ही बुरा ब्याल करता हूँ कि जितना दूसरे लोग करते हैं। लेकिन जब कोई माकूल शिकायत और एतराज पंजाब के खिलाफ न हो, और उस पर भी उस के लिये यह कहा जाय कि पंजाब ने यह किया और वह किया, तो मुझे आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर और हाउस माफ करे कि मैं उस के खिलाफ अपना माइल्ड प्रोटेस्ट (mild protest) कर सकूँ कि इस किस्म की शिकायतें और एतराज करना नाबाजिब है और बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। चने का जो जिक्र आया, तो मैं सुनना चाहता हूँ कि उस के मुतालिक पंजाब ने क्या गलती की ? और अगर मैं चने का सारा किस्सा सुनाऊँ, तो उन की सारी शिकायत कहां पड़ेगी, इस का आप खुद अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं ऐसा करना नहीं चाहता। क्योंकि सारा मजमून जिस पर मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ, मेरे सामने से हट जायेगा।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think there is a misunderstanding about the gram. I said the point was that when it was controlled the Punjab Government were not prepared to spare the gram which finally went out of the Punjab when gram was uncontrolled. I think that was the point.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member was replying to Shri B. Das's remarks.

Shri B. Das: May I make a personal statement? I have the highest respect for my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava who has been the doyen of the Congress party in this House and outside. He has always been keen to express displeasure against the Punjab Government whenever anything went wrong. My point was not to make any differentiation of Punjab from other States. The only thing that I wanted to say was that the past events, as seen in the picture, have not brought out Punjab to a high position among the States of India. I have great love for the people of Punjab. But, I have not been enamoured of the present Governor's administration, nor the Punjab Ministry's Government for the last three years.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब : मैं श्री दास साहब का बड़ा शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्होंने पंजाब के लोगों के साथ अपने खलूस और मोहब्बत का इजहार किया है और खसूसन मेरे मुताल्लिक जो अल्फाज उन्होंने फरमाये, उन के लिये, मैं उन का बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूँ। मैं ने कभी उन की मुहब्बत पर जो उन्होंने पंजाब से बहुत ज्यादा है शक नहीं किया है, वह खुद शक करते हैं। मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं पड़ना चाहता था, लेकिन चना के बारे में एक बात अदब से अर्ज कर दूँ कि मुझे हमेशा शिकायत रही है और मैं पंजाब और गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया के मिनिस्टर साहबान की खिदमत में हाजिर हुआ कि आप हमारे जिला हिसार में ग्राम पर जो कंट्रोल है, उस को हटा दें, क्योंकि करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान सिर्फ खिले हिसार को हुआ, क्योंकि वहां पर अनाज बोरियों में मंडियों में पड़ा सड़ गया, लेकिन पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट और गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने उस को बाहर जाने नहीं दिया। हमारे काफ्तकारों की साढ़े पांच और छः रुपये मन के दाम मिल पाये, जबकि चने का दाम दिल्ली में दस रुपये मन और मग़ास

और कलकत्ता में बीस और पच्चीस रुपये मन था। मैं ने पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट को कहा, उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया की यह पालिसी (policy) है, हम को कहती है कि चने को यहां आने से रोकें और हमें उत्तर प्रदेश व दूसरी जगह से गेहूं नहीं लेने देती। इस पालिसी के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? सिर्फ गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ही जिम्मेदार है। अगर पंजाब सरकार गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया की इस पालिसी पर न चलती तो क्या करती? यह उन का खानगी मामला था। लेकिन आखिर में उस गलती की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया पर ही आती है, क्योंकि पंजाब सरकार गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया के मातहत काम करती थी और हिसार जिले को जो कुछ नुकसान हुआ वह गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया की कंट्रोल की सख्त पालिसी की वजह से हुआ। मैं आप को यह बतलाना चाहता था, अब मैं अपने मजमन पर आता हूँ।

इस हाउस के सामने चन्द एक मजमन पर थोड़ी सी बहस हुई है, यह मजमून खुद इतनी अहमियत के हैं कि उन के मुताल्लिक अगर घंटों तक बहस की जाय तो भी कम होगा। इस बास्ते में भी उन के मुताल्लिक चन्द एक अल्फाज अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मेरे लायक दोस्त मिस्टर अचित राम ने करप्शन (corruption) के बारे में फरमाया है, मुझे उस के बारे में इतना ही अर्ज करना है कि मैं जानता हूँ कि दुनिया के अन्दर करप्शन मौजूद है, करप्शन हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में मौजूद है। करप्शन में ने उस जमाने में देखा जब हिसार जिले के एक सेशन जज ने मुझे बतलाया कि जब वह दिल्ली के बाने में रिपोर्ट लिखाने गये तो रिपोर्ट लिखाने वाले को बकि यह मालूम नहीं

था कि यह सेशन जज हैं, उन से भी रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिये रिश्बत तलब की। उन सेशन जज का शायद बिस्तारा खो गया था और उन से रिपोर्ट लिखने के लिये रिश्बत मांगी गई। इसी तरह मेरे यहां के एक दूसरे सेशन जज ने जब तक पटवारी ने उन से अपनी मांग पूरी न करवा ली, उन की जमीन के मुताल्लिक अपने रोजनामचे में नहीं लिखा। यह करप्शन की पुरानी दास्तान है और आज जितना करप्शन हमारे बीच में मौजूद है, वह जो पिछला करप्शन चला आ रहा है, उस का जुड़ है। लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि करीबन चार वर्ष हुए हम को आजाद हुए और अपना शासन खुद करते हुए, लेकिन करप्शन को हम कम नहीं कर सके, और जब मैं यह कहता हूँ कि चार वर्ष बाद भी करप्शन कम नहीं हुआ है तो, मेरा कलेजा मुंह को आता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह करप्शन कम होगा भी या नहीं। यह ठीक है कि पंजाब में और प्रोविन्सेज के मुकाबले करप्शन कम है, मगर यह हकीकत है कि वहां करप्शन है और जितना भी करप्शन पंजाब में इस समय है, उस के बास्ते हम सभी को नादिम होना चाहिये और हम को ऐसे तरीके अमल में लाने चाहियें जिस से करप्शन दूर हो सके।

जहां तक सवाल इस करप्शन का है मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मेरी यह उम्माहिसा रही है कि गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया यह ऐन्टी करप्शन बोर्ड सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कायम करे और पंजाब में भी, और उन के अन्दर पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर साहबान हों, और लोकल ऐसेम्बली के मेम्बर साहबान हों। और इन में से एक छोटा बोर्ड हर एक जिले के बास्ते हो। यह बोर्ड नान आफिशल

(non-official) बनें, और इतना काम उन को दिया जाय, उन को इस के लिये जिम्मेवार ठहराया जाय कि कम से कम वह गवर्नमेन्ट को रिपोर्ट कर सकें। मैं यह एक सुझाव आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में बहुत तो नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि मैं जानता हूँ कि एक वक़्त में जब पंजाब में एक दम से निकासी हुई तो पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट जो पूरी तरह से कायम भी नहीं हुई थी, क्योंकि नये सिरे से यह पंजाब बना था, जालंधर के अन्दर न सरकार थी, न पुलिस थी, न सिपाही थे, न कुर्सी थी न मेज थी, एक स्त्रेच (Scratch) से गवर्नमेन्ट कायम की गई। पुरानी गवर्नमेन्ट दूसरे पंजाब में ही रह गई थी। उस जमाने में जो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान थे, वह तजुर्बेकार नहीं थे। मुझे बतलाया गया कि यह पोजीशन रखी गई कि जितने पंजाब के लोग आते हैं उन को जमीन पंजाब के अन्दर दी जाये। वह पोजीशन गलत हो या सही, जब वह मेरे सामने आई तो, मैंने उस को नहीं माना, मैंने कमेटी के सामने बहुत अदब से अर्ज किया कि यह उसूल गलत है, कि पंजाब से जितने आदमी आये उन को पंजाब में जगह दी जाय, यक़ीनन जो पंजाब के अलावा दूसरी जगह से आये हैं उन को पंजाब में उतना ही हक़ है जितना किसी भी पंजाबी को। भले ही बंगाल से कोई आया हो, वह उतना ही हक़ रखता है। कोई यह नहीं कह सकता कि पश्चिमी पंजाब के बास्ते पूर्वी पंजाब और पूर्वी बंगाल के बास्ते पश्चिमी बंगाल। यह उसूल गलत है। पंजाब सरकार ने गवर्नमेन्ट आफ

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इंडिया से मिल कर जो उसूल कायम किया वह बिल्कुल गलत था । अगर गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने उस उसूल को मान लिया तो भी वह पोजीशन गलत थी । मैं ने उस बक्त यह अर्ज किया कि हर एक को तुम एकानमिक होल्डिंग (Economic holding) दो । मैं बहैसियत एक हिन्दुस्तानी के कहना चाहता हूँ कि हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी का फर्ज है कि वह इस बात को कहे कि अगर आप किसी को रिहैबिलिटेड करते हैं तो उस के साथ आप की जिम्मेदारी खत्म नहीं हो जाती । अगर उस के पास पाकिस्तान में दो बीघा था उस को अगर आप पौने दो बीघा दे दें या जिस के पास दो बीघा था उस को चार बीघा दे दें तो उस से आप का काम खत्म नहीं हो जाता । अगर पंजाब में जमीन नहीं है तो हिन्दुस्तान में तो जमीन खत्म नहीं हुई है । मैं पंजाबियों के ही वास्ते नहीं कहता बल्कि हर एक विस्थापित के लिये कहता हूँ चाहे वह कहीं का भी हो । जब आप ने किसी की जिम्मेदारी ली है, तो आप की सिर्फ यही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि आप उस को उतनी जमीन दे दें जितनी उस के पास पाकिस्तान में थी । आप को चाहिये कि जिस को आप रिहैबिलिटेड कर रहे हैं उस को एकानमिक होल्डिंग दें । परसों जमीन का मामला हाउस के सामने था और मकानों का मामला कल हाउस के सामने फिर आ जायेगा । जबकि हमारा प्लानिंग कमिशन (Planning Commission) बना हुआ है तो हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि जिस को हम रिहैबिलिटेड करें तो सिर्फ डिस्लेस्ड पर्सन्स को ही नहीं बल्कि सभी हिन्दुस्तानियों के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की एकानमी ठीक करने का सवाल है । हमारी कोशिश यह हो कि हर एक

आदमी के पास, जो काश्तकारी से गुजर करते हैं एकानमिक होल्डिंग हो, मकान हों रहने के लिये और सारे आराम हों । जो काश्त नहीं करते हैं उन के पास भी हम चाहते हैं कि मकान हो, उन के पास रोजगार हो, यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है कि चूंकि पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट ने ऐसा कर दिया, यह उसूल मान लिया कि जितनी जमीन किसी के पास पाकिस्तान में थी उतनी उस को यहां मिल जाय, इसलिये पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट की जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो गई । जो जिम्मेदारी इस बारे में हमारे ऊपर डाली गई है वह कांस्टीट्यूशन ने डाली है । हम ने उस में यह दर्ज किया है कि हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हर एक आदमी को काम मिले, खाना मिले, रहने के लिये मकान मिले ।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry to interrupt but does it mean that even people who did not have the economic holdings before the displacement, should be given economic holdings now?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव: That is exactly my submission and that is the principle to which the Government of India is committed.

पंजाब में और, और जगहों में भी जहां गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने जमीनें दी हैं, उन सब जगहों में एकानमिक होल्डिंग देना चाहिये । यह दुस्त उसूल है । अगर पंजाब सरकार ने गलत तरीका ले लिया या गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया ने ही गलत तरीका ले लेने की इजाजत दे दी तो इस का जिम्मेदार मैं नहीं हूँ । विस्थापित व्यक्ति वह है जिस की जिम्मेदारी आप ने ली है, अगर आप ने इस का फंसला कर लिया कि उस को पंजाब में ही जमीन दी जायेगी तो, आप का फज है कि आप उस की एकानमिक

हॉलिडग दें। अगर वहां पाकिस्तान में उस के पास अनइकानमिक हॉलिडग थी तो क्या इसी बिना पर उसे हिन्दुस्तान में भी अनइकानमिक हॉलिडग दी जायेगी? अगर कोई टी० बी० का मरीज वहां पर था तो क्या उस का इलाज नहीं होना चाहिये और उस को मार दिया जाना चाहिये। जो वहां भूखा था उस का यहां भी भूखा मरना जरूरी है। बहुत से लोग हैं जिन को हम चाहते हैं कि रिहैबिलेटेड करें। हमारा फ़र्ज है कि रिहैबिलिटेशन के काम को पूरा करें ताकि जो जिम्मेदारी हम ने ली है वह पूरी हो। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस सबाल को छोटे नुस्ते निगाह से न देखा जाय बल्कि इस को सही नज़रिये से देखा जाये और लोगों के साथ इन्साफ़ किया जाय।

इस के अलावा अभी मेरे दोस्त ने एक बात की तरफ़ तबज़ह दिलाई थी। बड़ा अहम सवाल है। जिस वक़्त सन् १९४७ में डिस्प्लेसड परसन्स यहां आये उन्होंने ने यहां आ कर कहना शुरू किया कि हमारे पास खाना नहीं है, हमें यह यह चीजें दो। मैं ने खुद उस की हिमायत की और कहा कि सब चीजें दी जानी चाहियें। लेकिन अगर आप ने मुफ़्त दिया तो लोग मुंह फैलायेंगे और हम कुछ कर न सकेंगे। इसलिये कर्ज की शकल में देना चाहिये। वह दे नहीं सकेंगे यह मैं जानता था क्योंकि वह नंगे थे, वह भूखे थे, और खाली हाथ थे, उस वक़्त हम ने कर्ज देना शुरू किया, इसलिये कि वह लोग जरा भी यह न समझें कि हमें चीजें मुफ़्त मिल रही हैं, जिस में उस की साइकालोजी ख़राब न हो, उस का मारल डिग्रेडेशन (moral degradation) न हो। हम जानते हैं, उस वक़्त भी जानते थे और अब भी जानते

हैं कि जो लोन दिया गया है उस का अदा हो सकना मुश्किल है यह जानते हुए भी उस को यह शकल दी। वह कर्जा न वह अदा कर सकेगा न आप उस से बसूल कर सकेंगे, लेकिन गुजारिश यह है कि सारे का सारा कर्जा आप पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट पर न डालें। जो कुछ हुआ वह हिन्दुस्तानियों की मर्जी से हुआ, गवर्नमेंट आफ़ इंडिया की मर्जी से हुआ लेकिन यह सारा मामला अकेले पंजाब का नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस में कोई जस्टिफ़िकेशन है कि अगर कोई ख़राबी हुई या कोई हक़ की बात हुई तो वह सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी गरीब पंजाब के ऊपर छोड़ दी जाये। यह उसूल गलत है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं इस बारे में गवर्नमेन्ट को चाहिये कि वह ऐसा कर्जा न तो बसूल करे और न पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर इस की जिम्मेदारी डाले।

इस के अलावा आज हाउस में जेल कमिटी का जिक्र किया गया। मैं इस बारे में एक बात अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। इत्तफ़ाक से गवर्नमेन्ट पंजाब ने मुझे इस कमिटी का चेयरमैन बनाया। मैं ने वहां की हालत देखी और जो रिपोर्ट मैं ने पेश की वह पंजाब की जेलों के मुताल्लिक तो थी ही लेकिन सारे हिन्दुस्तान की कुछ हालत पर भी रोशनी डाली थी। यह पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट के बारे में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के ख़्याल से भी दुखस्त है। जो जेलें मैं ने सन् १९४७-४८ में देखीं वह ऐसी थीं कि एक एक कमरे के अन्दर इतने आदमी रहते थे कि आराम से वह सो भी नहीं सकते थे। इतना कंजेशन (congestion) हुआ करता था, अब इतनी भीड़ नहीं है लेकिन ताहम आज भी हमारी जेलें बहुत भरी हुई हैं। हम

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कहते हैं कि हैबिचुअल (habitual) और नान हैबिचुअल (non-habitual) कैदी एक जगह न रखे जायें, लेकिन उन को अलग बैरकों में नहीं रखा जाता क्योंकि जेल हमारे पास काफी बड़ी नहीं है।

मैं दो मसलों की तरफ और तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जेल के जितने कैदी होते हैं उन से जितनी आमदनी होती है वह इतनी कलील है कि मुझे उस का जिक्र करने में शर्म आती है। मैं ने पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट का हिसाब देखा और जनाबबाला यह सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगी कि दो या तीन या चार रुपया कुल आमदनी एक आदमी से पैदा की जाती है हालांकि उस पर खर्च तीस या चालीस रुपया होता है। इसलिये बड़ी भारी रकम सरकार के जिम्मे पड़ती है। लेकिन जब आप के पास इतने आदमी काम करने वाले हैं, आप के पास जराय हैं तो उन से पूरा काम न लिया जाय इस की कोई वजह नहीं है। हमारे जेल आज सेल्फ सपोर्टिंग (self-supporting) नहीं हैं इसलिये गवर्नमेन्टों को इतना बड़ा भार खुद उठाना पड़ रहा है। इसलिये जेल कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि सेन्ट्रल जेल अम्बाला और सेन्ट्रल जेल फिरोजपुर में मशीनी करघे व दूसरी दस्तकारियाँ लगाई जायें। ताकि पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट को इतना खर्च न करना पड़े। लेकिन पंजाब गवर्नमेन्ट और प्रेसीडेंट साहब ने आज तक इन सिफारिशों पर कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी। जेल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट न हाउस के सामने आई और न किसी ने परवाह की। जेल कमेटी कायम कर दी गई लेकिन उस के फँसलों की कोई परवाह नहीं की गई।

इस के मुताल्लिक खास तबज्जह ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देनी चाहिये।

दूसरा मसला मैं अजं करना चाहता हूँ जो कि आल इंडिया का मसला है। पुलिस ने एक अजीब रवैया अख्तियार किया है। वह सारे देश में एक हफता मनाती है जो कि १०९ का हफता कहलाता है। पुलिस वालों की तरक्की तभी होती है जब चालान काफी हों और कन्विकशन्स काफी हों। इसलिये दफा १०९ जाब्ता फौजदारी में चालान करते हैं। इस हफते के अन्दर कोशिश की जाती है कि जितने हो सकें १०९ के चालान किये जायें। यह क्या बला है आखिर। १०९ का ज्यादा रायज होना गवर्नमेन्ट के ही बखिलाफ जाता है। जो गवर्नमेन्ट अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी नहीं कर सकती, जो लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकती उस के लिये यह दफा स्टैंडिंग स्लर (standing slur) है।

1 P.M.

१०९ में यह दर्ज है कि अगर किसी शख्स के पास ऐसा जरिया न हो जिस से कि वह अपनी रोजी कमा सके तो पुलिस उस को गिरफ्तार कर सकती है। अगर हमारी पुलिस ऐसे आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करे जिन के पास कि रोजगार नहीं है तो इस के मानी यह है कि हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट नाकारा है। गवर्नमेन्ट इस काबिल नहीं है कि लोगों को गुजारा दे सके। चुनांचे कलकत्ते की एक पुरानी रूलिंग (ruling) में यह दर्ज है कि अगर इस असूल पर अमल किया जाय तो हिन्दुस्तान की सारी आबादी जेल में जाने के काबिल है। और जो दूसरे मुकदमात होते हैं, जिन की तरफ मेरे दोस्त ने तबज्जह दिखाई है, उन की रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखी जाती। लेकिन १०९ का कन्विकशन तो

इनाम का कनविकशन है । इस में तो केस आसानी से चल सकता है । मैं जानता हूँ कि पब्लिक वरकर्स को १०९ में पकड़ा गया । इस में एक बात और है । अगर कोई आदमी क्रिमिनल ट्राइब (Criminal Tribe) का है और उस पर पाबन्दी नहीं है तो अगर उस का चालान इस दफा में कर दिया जाय तो वह क्रिमिनल ट्राइब के तौर पर बांधा जा सकता है । इसी तरह बिना टिकट मुसाफिरों का मामला है । उन के ऊपर जुरमाना किया जाता है और रुपया न मिलने पर उन को जेलखानों में रखा जाता है । मैं दिल्ली के जेलखाने में गया और मैं ने वहाँ नंगे धड़गे लोगों को इस जुर्म में कैद देखा । उन से पैसा वसूल नहीं होता इसलिये उन को जेल में रखा जाता है और सरकार उन को खाना देती है । यह बेटिकट मुसाफिरों का मामला और १०९ दफा वालों का मामला सरकार की तवज्जह के काबिल है । मैं नौजाब में इन की बहुत बड़ी तादाद पाई है । १०९ के माने यह है कि गवर्नमेन्ट लोगों के लिये काम का इन्तजाम नहीं कर सकती है ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या मेम्बर साहब बतला सकते हैं कि टिकटलेस ट्रेवलर्स का किस तरह इन्तजाम किया जा सकता है ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह तो मैं जब रेलवे बजट आवेगा उस वक्त बतलाऊंगा कि आप को उन का किस तरह इन्तजाम करना चाहिये । मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछता हूँ कि इस हाउस के मेम्बरान में से कितने ऐसे हैं जो कि १०९ के मुर्तकब हों अगर वह यहां के मेम्बर न हों । यहां के लोगों की आमदनी कितनी कम है । हम लोग अग्रेजों के वक्त में

कहा करते थे कि यहां इतनी गरीबी है कि लोगों को दोनों वक्त खाना नहीं मिलता । क्या आज आप को मालूम है कि ऐसे कितने सफेद पोश दूकानदार हैं जो अपने घर में एक वक्त खाना खाते हैं । चूंकि आप इतने बड़े औहदे पर मुमताज हैं, इसलिये आप यह बात नहीं कहते, लेकिन जब इलेक्शन में जाते हैं तो आप भी यही बात कहते हैं । जिन लोगों ने इलेक्शन में हिस्सा लिया है उन से पूछिये ।

कल जब मैं यहां से फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब की स्पीच सुन कर अपने घर पर गया तो छः नौजवान फरीदाबाद से मेरे यहां आये हुए थे । मैं ने उस वक्त तक खाना भी नहीं खाया था । वह काफी वक्त तक मेरे पास रहे । वह एक दरखास्त लाये थे । वह चाहते थे कि उन को काम दिया जाये क्योंकि वह भूखे मर रहे थे । हमारे मिनिस्टर श्री अजीत प्रसाद जी ने बतलाया कि उन्होंने ने १५ लाख रुपया दिया है फरीदाबाद वालों को वहां डेवेलपमेन्ट करने के लिये । पर उन्होंने ने वह रुपया किस को दिया है । उन्होंने ने वह रुपया ठेकेदारों को दिया है । उन छः आदमियों का कहना था कि उन के लिये कोई काम नहीं है । मैं जानता हूँ कि फरीदाबाद में कोई काम नहीं है । आज सब से पहला सवाल हमारे सामने यह है कि चाहे हम लोगों को और कुछ दें या न दें पर उन को काम दें ।

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Did these people belong to "The Learned Persons Society" of Faridabad? I mean these six persons. There are some matrics or near-matrics there who do not want to work in workshops.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भर्गाव : जी नहीं, वह मामूली मजदूर थे । और यह हालत सिर्फ फरीदाबाद ही में नहीं है । यही हालत पलवल की है । और यही हालत गुड़गांव की है । यहां का मुझे मालूम है । हो सकता है और जगह भी यही हालत हो । सन् १९४८ में मुझे मालूम है कि पंजाब में खेल का सामान बनाने वाले एक दिन में चार पांच रुपया पैदा कर लेते थे और होजरी वाले भी चार पांच रुपया कमा लेते थे, पर अब यह चीजें खत्म हो गई हैं । इसलिये लोगों के पास काम नहीं है । इसलिये मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह कितना जरूरी है कि भाखरा डाम को पूरा करने पर पूरा जोर लगाया जाय । अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो पंजाब के अन्दर और शायद सारे मुल्क के अन्दर ऐसी हालत हो जायगी कि उस को गवर्नमेन्ट काबू नहीं कर सकेगी ।

अब एक बज कर पांच मिनट हो गये हैं । मैं जानता हूं कि मेरे और दोस्त भी बोलना चाहते हैं । इसलिये मैं ज्यादा बक्त नहीं लेना चाहता । मुझे अभी कहना तो बहुत था लेकिन अगर हमारे फाइनेन्स मनिस्टर साहब बक्त कम होने की वजह से यह चाहें कि मैं खत्म कर दूं तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि वह मुझे गैग (gag) नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन अगर बक्त की कमी की वजह से उन की इच्छा हो तो मैं ज्यादा बक्त न लूं और मेरी तकरीर खत्म समझी जाये ।

(English translation of the above speech)

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Much time has already been taken in this discussion and the issues raised in

the course of this Debate have been so numerous that I do not feel that I would be able to deal with all of them adequately. Before I speak on those matters, I want to register my mild protest against the speech of Shri B. Das. The reason for this is that Articles 356 and 357.....

Mr. Chairman: Is it the intention of the hon. Members that we should close the discussion on the cut motions today subject to the reply of the hon. Finance Minister tomorrow?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: How is it possible? About ten subjects have been touched by these motions and others. Also, the hon. Speaker has given permission to speak on other Demands. I am anxious to finish but even if I take into consideration two or three subjects the twenty minutes that remain will be spent. If you wish that there may be no further discussion I would rather be content not to speak.

Mr. Chairman: He can take about twenty minutes as he said.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Just as you order I shall try to finish within twenty minutes but within twenty minutes it is difficult even to deal with the constitutional point which has been raised. In order to be able to finish my speech in such time as you desire I will speak in English so that I may not take more time.

Shri Kamath: The Finance Minister understands Hindi.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Should I then speak in Urdu?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Yes, it is all right. You may speak in Hindi.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Regarding the point raised by Shri Das just now, I have to say that the position placed before the House by my hon. friend becomes, really speaking, untenable in the light of Articles 356 and 357 of the Constitution. With his assumption of the Punjab's administration, the President has assumed to himself all the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor of that State and all the privileges and powers of the Punjab State Legislature were declared to have been transferred to this House. The House decided to authorise the President to make laws for the State subject to the modifications which the House may think desirable, while all the probable functions of the State Legislatures were taken over by the House itself. This is the legal position. That being so, the hon. friend's complaint that Mem-

bers from the Punjab take the floor for longer time is not justified nor does it behove the hon. Ministers to stare at us every now and then.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member is under a wrong impression. I did not stare at him at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is why I have deliberately left out to mention the name of hon. Minister of Finance, in particular. I have used the word 'the hon. Ministers'. As you are seated with your back towards them, you are not able to see how the hon. Ministers sitting behind you continue to stare with eyes wide open. It is the general feeling of the House that matters concerning the Punjab are taking much time of the House and personally I also feel the same way. I do not want that the Punjab issues, which are comparatively of less importance, should be debated for so long while issues of greater importance keep on hanging for the consideration of the House. But then there is the peculiar constitutional position and unfortunately this House is now the only forum where issues concerning that State can be raised. I was justified to complain because the laws framed are such and were framed by such persons as to evoke a challenge from me that the framers themselves had not understood the implications of that Act; nor can the Home Minister claim to have understood the same. The laws have anyway been forced on us. On the other side, our hon. friend considers our attitude to be unsympathetic and even wrong. He wants us to swallow everything silently and he does not brook even a reply. That is not a proper thing to do. You must be prepared to expect a reply to all that you utter here. Considering the fact that the Punjab sent sixty thousand maunds of gram to Bihar and the fact that the State has supplied considerable quantities of foodgrains in 1947-48 to the various parts of this country at different times ever since there was an increased production of foodgrains, the assertion, that the Punjab or the Punjab Government have not been sympathetically disposed to serve the rest of the country, becomes entirely untenable. It is, therefore, not proper to charge the Punjab with a craze for money and I want to make it quite clear that I condemn provincialism no less than anybody else. If the various groundless charges are brought against that State, though in reality there exist none, the House and the hon. Minister have only to excuse their evoking a mild protest from me to describe those complaints to be devoid of any substance and baseless. Reference has

been made to the supply of gram. I should like to have been pointed out the error committed by the Punjab in this respect. Should I enter into the entire details of the issue, you can well imagine the fate of their complaint. I, however, do not want to enter into them—for it will detract my attention from the issues on which I intend to speak.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I think there is a misunderstanding about the gram. I said the point was that when it was controlled the Punjab Government were not prepared to spare the gram which finally went out of the Punjab when gram was decontrolled. I think that was the point.

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Member was replying to Shri B. Das's remarks.

Shri B. Das: May I make a personal statement? I have the highest respect for my friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, who has been the doyen of the Congress Party in this House and outside. He has always been keen to express displeasure against the Punjab Government whenever anything went wrong. My point was not to make any differentiation of Punjab from other States. The only thing that I wanted to say was that the past events, as seen in the picture, have not brought out Punjab to a high position among the States of India. I have great love for the people of Punjab. But, I have not been enamoured of the present Governor's administration, nor the Punjab Ministry's Government for the last three years.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I feel grateful to Shri Das for the love he has expressed for the people of Punjab and, in particular, for the words he has had for me. I have never doubted the sincerity of his love for the people of the Punjab, though he doubts it himself. But for one reference to the supply of gram, I had no desire to enter into this controversy. I have always entertained a complaint which I have taken even to the Ministers of the Punjab Government as also to the Central Ministers. I asked them to decontrol gram in the Hissar district as this commodity worth crores of rupees was rotting in that district alone while lying bagged in the various markets. Still the State Government and the Government of India did not permit its movement outside the District. The local producers could get only Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 for a maund of gram while the rate in Delhi was Rs. 10 a maund and that in Madras and Calcutta was Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 per maund. I raised this issue with the Punjab Govern-

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ment who told me that this policy was laid down by the Government of India, who wanted them to disallow the movement of gram to other places, nor permitted them to obtain wheat from Uttar Pradesh. The Government of India are alone responsible for that policy. The Punjab Government, if permitted to disregard the policy laid down by the Government of India, would have adopted a different course of action. It was entirely their internal issue. Ultimately the responsibility vests with the Government of India. The reason is that the Punjab Government were throughout executing their orders. The enormous loss suffered by the district of Hissar has been due to a stiff pursuance of the control policy of the Government of India. I had to bring it to the notice of the House.

Now I come to my subject. A few issues have come up for discussion in this House. Those issues in themselves are of such a grave import that their discussion for hours together will prove inadequate and inconclusive. I, however, intend to make a few remarks regarding the same.

My hon. friend Lala Achint Ram has made certain observations regarding corruption. I have only to endorse the fact that corruption exists everywhere in the world as it exists in all parts of India. I realized its magnitude when a Sessions Judge of Hissar told me how he was demanded a bribe for a report which he wanted to register in the Police office, Delhi—probably for the loss of his bedding. The person concerned was not aware of the identity of the Sessions Judge. Similarly, another Sessions Judge of my area could get the necessary entries concerning his lands made in the Patwari's papers only when he had satisfied the latter's demand for a bribe. The story of corruption is an old one. The corruption that exists in our midst these days is but a part of that which used to exist in the days gone by. What pains me is this that despite the fact that four years have passed since we became independent and since we have been running the administration of our country, we have not been able to mitigate that evil. When I think of this period of four years, I feel an intense pain indeed. In fact, I at times wonder whether we shall ever be able to root out corruption. True that there is less of corruption, comparatively, in the Punjab, but its existence remains a fact for which we all should feel ashamed and it should make us adopt such measures as may root it out completely.

So far as the question of corruption is concerned, I want that the Government of India should appoint Anti-corruption Boards in all the States including the Punjab. Members of Parliament as well as members of local Assemblies should be included in them. Each district should have a small, separate Board. These Boards should be non-official and should be held responsible at least for reporting the incidents of corruption to the Government. I want to make this suggestion to the hon. Minister.

I do not want to dwell at length on the question of rehabilitation, but one thing I would like to point out. I know that when suddenly the exodus started, the Punjab Government had not established itself fully, because this Punjab was newly carved out. There was no Government worth the name functioning at Jullundur, there was neither police nor were there any chairs and tables for offices. The Government began from a mere scratch. The old Government remained where it was. The Ministers who took offices at that time were not experienced. It was reported that it had been decided that all the people coming from the other side of the border would be provided with land within the territory of the Punjab. Whether that decision was right or wrong, when it came to me I did not accept that. I submitted to the Committee that the principle, that persons coming from West Punjab should be given land only in East Punjab, was wrong. In fact, a person coming from a place outside Punjab has got the same right to live in the Punjab as any Punjabi has. A person coming even from Bengal should have the same right. Nobody can suggest that the people coming from West Punjab should be confined only to East Punjab and those coming from East Bengal should be confined to West Bengal alone. This principle is wrong. The principle adopted by the Government of Punjab in consultation with the Government of India was totally wrong. The Government of India's acceptance of that principle was also wrong. At that time I had requested them to give economic holdings to all. As an Indian I would claim that every Indian has a right to say that the duty of the Government does not end with the rehabilitation of a person. If a person possessed two *bighas* of land in Pakistan and you give him 1½ *bighas* or if he had two *bighas* and you give him four *bighas*, this does not finish your duty. If there is no land available in the Punjab, it is certainly available in the rest of India. I do not plead for the Punjabis alone

but I plead for all the displaced persons to whatever places they might belong. When you have taken charge of a person, you cannot be relieved of your responsibility towards him by simply giving him as much of land as he possessed in Pakistan. You should give economic holding to a person whom you want to rehabilitate. Day before yesterday the House was discussing the question of land and the problem of housing would come before the House tomorrow. We have got a Planning Commission and we should try, as far as possible, not only to rehabilitate the displaced persons alone but we should try to solve the economic problem of all Indians. It should be our endeavour to provide persons living on land with economic holdings, houses to live in and all the other facilities. And those who do not live on agriculture should also be provided with houses and other means of livelihood. It is not proper to say that because the Government of the Punjab has accepted the principle a person should only be given as much of land as he possessed in Pakistan. It is not a sound principle. It does not relieve the Government of Punjab of their responsibility towards the refugees. In this connection a great deal of responsibility has fallen upon us also by the virtue of our Constitution itself. We have laid down in it that we shall try our utmost to provide everybody with work, food and a house to live in.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry to interrupt, but does it mean that even people who did not have the economic holdings before the displacement should be given economic holdings now?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is exactly my submission and that is the principle to which the Government of India is committed. In the Punjab and in other places too wherever the Government of India have allotted lands they should give them economic holdings. This principle is right. If the Government of the Punjab have taken a wrong stand or the Government of India have allowed them to take a wrong stand, I am not responsible for that. You have taken the responsibility of the displaced persons and if you have decided to allot them land in the Punjab alone, it is your duty to give them economic holdings. If he had an uneconomic holding in Pakistan it does not mean that he should be given an uneconomic holding in India too. If a person was suffering from T.B. there, should he not be treated here and should he be done to death? If somebody was starving there, should he die of starvation here also? There are many people whom we want to rehabilitate. To carry out

our responsibility we must finish this work of rehabilitation. Therefore, I want to submit that this question should not be considered as a minor thing but a broader view should be taken of it and justice should be meted out to the people.

Further, my friend has just drawn our attention to a particular point. This is an important question. When in 1947 displaced persons came here they began to cry for food and asked for this thing and that thing. I myself supported their case and said that they should be provided with all the things they required. But if you would give them everything *gratis* they will ask for more and we will not be able to do anything. Therefore we should give these things to them in the form of loans. I know that they would not be able to re-pay the loans, because they were ill-clad, ill-fed and possessed nothing. We began giving them loans at that time, so that it might not have a bad effect on their mental set-up and they might not get morally degraded. We knew this and we know it even now that it would be difficult to recover these loans. In spite of knowing this we gave it that form. Neither would they be able to repay those loans nor would we be able to recover them, but my humble submission is that the entire burden of these loans should not be put on the Punjab Government. Whatever was done was done with the express will of the people of India as also of the Government of India. All this does not relate to the Punjab Government alone. I do not see any justification for throwing the entire responsibility for anything done rightly or wrongly, on the shoulders of the Punjab Government exclusively. This is a wrong principle. In this case what I wish to submit is that neither the Government should try to recover such loans nor throw the responsibility for it entirely on the Punjab Government.

Besides this a reference was made about Jail Committee in the House today. I want to submit one thing in this connection. It so happened that the Punjab Government had appointed me the Chairman of this Committee. I saw the conditions prevailing there and submitted a report to the Government which not only contained facts about the jails in the Punjab but threw a great deal of light on some of the conditions prevailing in the whole of India. This is true not only of the Punjab Government but also of India as a whole. The jails I visited in 1947-48 were so overcrowded that the prisoners could not even sleep comfortably. There is not so much con-

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gestion in them now as it was before, still our jails are very much congested. We say that habitual and non-habitual prisoners should not be placed together, but we have not enough space in our jails to keep them in separate barracks.

I would like to refer to two more problems. The first is that the earnings of a prisoner in jail are so meagre that I feel ashamed even to mention them. I have seen the accounts of the Punjab Government and, you would be surprised to know that the total income of a prisoner amounts to three or four rupees only while the Government is spending thirty or forty rupees on each of them. So the Government have to pay a lot of money. But when you have got so many workers at your disposal and have the means to employ them, there is no reason why the fullest possible use of their energies may not be made. Governments have to bear so much of the burden simply because our jails are not self-supporting. Hence the Jail Committee recommended that in Central Jail, Ambala and in Central Jail, Ferozepur power-loom and other kinds of handicrafts should be established so that the Punjab Government may not have to incur so much expenditure. But the Punjab Government and the President have not so far paid any heed to these recommendations. Neither the report of the Jail Committee has come before the House nor has anybody cared to ask for it. The Jail Committee was formed all right but no attention has been paid to its decisions. The administration should examine the position fully about it.

The second point which I would like to submit concerns the whole of India. The Police has adopted an unusual attitude. They celebrate a week throughout the country which is known as the Section 109 Week. The Policemen are promoted only when they *challan* a lot of persons and secure a number of convictions. Therefore, they *challan* persons under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The attempt is to *challan* as many persons as possible during this week. What is this after all? The frequent use of Section 109 harms the reputation of the Government itself. It is a standing slur on the Government which cannot fulfil its duties and provide people with work.

Section 109 provides that the police can arrest a person who has no means of livelihood. If our police arrests persons who are unemployed, this

shows the inefficiency of the Government. It shows that the Government is unable to provide the people with work. It is noted in an old ruling of the Calcutta High Court that if this principle is strictly followed the whole of the population of India would be behind the bars. The police does not even report the cases which are other than those falling under Section 109. But a conviction under Section 109 is a creditable conviction. Such cases can be pursued very easily. I know of cases where public workers have been arrested under Section 109. There is one more point here. If a person belongs to the criminal tribes and no restriction is placed upon him, and if he is challaned under this Section, he can later on be arrested as a member of the criminal tribes. Similar is the case of the ticketless travellers. They are fined and if they do not pay their fines they are put in jail. I had a chance to visit the Delhi Jail and saw people who were arrested under this Section. They were barely clad. They cannot pay the required fine and so they are kept in jails and the Government provides them with food. This problem of ticketless travellers and that of persons arrested under Section 109 deserves the attention of the Government. I have found a great number of such cases in the Punjab. The use of Section 109 indicates that Government cannot provide people with work.

Shri Tyagi: Could the hon. Member suggest how this ticketless travelling can be checked?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would tell you this, when we will discuss the Railway Budget. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many Members of this House would be found guilty under this Section 109, had they not been elected? The income of the people here is very meagre. During the British regime we used to say that poverty in India is so appalling that the people cannot get even two square meals a day. Do you know the number of well-dressed shop-keepers who can afford only one meal a day? You do not state this, because you are occupying such a high position, but when you stand for elections you say the same things. Ask those who have taken part in the elections.

When after hearing the speech of the hon. the Finance Minister, I went to my house, six youngmen from Faridabad were waiting for me. I had not taken my meals even. They remained with me for a long time.

They had brought an application with them. They wanted some sort of employment, because they were starving. Our hon. Minister Shri Ajit Prasad Jain told us that they had given fifteen lakhs of rupees for the development of Faridabad. But to whom has that money been given? That money has been given to the contractors. These six youngmen told me that they had no work. I know it for a fact that no work can be found at Faridabad. The foremost problem facing us today is that whether we give anything to the people or not we must provide them with work.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Did these people belong to "The Learned Persons Society" of Faridabad? I mean these six persons. There are some matrics or near-matrics there who do not want to work in workshops?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir, they were ordinary labourers. And this is not the position at Faridabad alone but this is the position at Plawal and Gurgaon too. I know about these places. The condition in other places too might be the same. I know that in 1948 a person manufacturing sports goods in the Punjab was able to earn four or five rupees per day and persons working on hosiery were also able to earn four or five rupees, but these things are no more. Therefore the people have got no employment. This is why I stress the need of completing the Bhakra Dam at the earliest. If this is not done a situation would be created not only in the Punjab but in the whole of our country which even the Government would not be able to control.

It is now five minutes past one. I am aware that my other friends also want to speak. Therefore I do not want to take any more time of the House. I had still much to say but if due to lack of time, the hon. Finance Minister wants that I should stop here, I have no objection. I know that he does not want to gag me but if on account of lack of time he wishes that I should not take more time, my speech be taken as ended.

Mr. Chairman: Am I to understand that the general discussion of all the Demands on which cut motions have been moved has ended, subject to the right of reply by the Finance Minister?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, left to myself I would like to go on; but if the pressure of time is so great then I do not want to take up any more time.

Mr. Chairman: Do other hon. Members also want to speak?

Shri Kamath: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: Then may I make another suggestion? Can Demands to which there are no cut motions be put to the vote of the House?

Shri Kamath: More information is needed on certain Demands.

Mr. Chairman: Those on which information is needed may be deferred.

Shri Kamath: There is no cut motion on Demand No. 30, but I want information.

Mr. Chairman: All right. That will stand over.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President on account out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953, in respect of the corresponding heads of Demands Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 40 entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by Mr. Chairman the motions for Demands for Grants, on account, which were adopted by the House are reproduced below—Ed. of P. P.]

DEMAND NO. 1.—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,08,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2.—STATE EXCISE DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 3.—STAMPS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 4.—FORESTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,70,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Forests'."

DEMAND No. 5.—REGISTRATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND No. 6.—CHARGES ON ACCOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS, AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,88,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts, and other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND No. 7. IRRIGATION—WORKING EXPENSES, INTEREST ON IRRIGATION WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT AND OTHER IRRIGATION EXPENDITURE FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,75,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Irrigation—Working Expenses, Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts

are kept and Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue'."

DEMAND No. 8.—IRRIGATION—ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,72,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Irrigation—Establishment Charges'."

DEMAND No. 11.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,27,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND No. 12.—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,12,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

DEMAND No. 14.—SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Scientific Departments, Miscellaneous Departments and Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments'."

DEMAND No. 16.—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17.—AGRICULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,30,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 18.—VETERINARY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,80,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Veterinary'."

DEMAND No. 19.—CO-OPERATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Co-operation'."

DEMAND No. 21.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 22.—CIVIL WORKS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND No. 23.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS — ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Buildings and Roads—Establishment Charges'."

DEMAND No. 24.—INTEREST ON CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES, MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES AND ELECTRICITY SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,36,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes, Multi-purpose River Schemes—Working Expenses, and Electricity Schemes—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 25.—CHARGES ON ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Charges on Electricity Establishment and Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 26.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,50,10,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 27.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS MET OUT OF EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF CIVIL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 73,63,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Works met out of Extraordinary Receipts and Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND No. 28.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES MET OUT OF REVENUE AND CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES (OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,85,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue and Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes (outside the Revenue Account)'."

DEMAND No. 31.—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS FINANCED FROM ORDINARY REVENUES AND PAYMENTS OF COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS (CAPITAL EXPENDITURE).

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues and Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions (Capital Expenditure)'."

DEMAND No. 32.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,25,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND No. 33.—MISCELLANEOUS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,34,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 34.—EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 be granted to the

President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Extraordinary Charges'."

DEMAND No. 35.—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,66,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 36.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT AND RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research'."

DEMAND No. 37.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER PROVINCIAL WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Capital Account of Other Provincial Works Outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND No. 38.—ADVANCES NOT BEARING INTEREST—ADVANCES REPAYABLE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 61,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of 'Advances not bearing interest—Advances Repayable'."

DEMAND NO. 40.—LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST—LOANS TO MUNICIPALITIES, ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS ETC. AND LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,09,000 be granted to the President, on account, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1953 in respect of ‘Loans and Advances bearing interest—Loans to Municipalities, Advances to Cultivators etc., and Loans to Government servants’.”

Mr. Chairman: Some of the hon. Members expressed their desire to speak on the other Demands. I presume that Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has concluded his speech. (*Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:* No, Madam.) Did not the hon. Member say that he had concluded his speech?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Madam. I only stated that if the hon. Finance Minister thought that I should

not take more time I would conclude my speech. If they are much pressed for time I am even now prepared to say that I will not take any more time. But if others are going to be allowed to speak.....

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Some of the matters raised are very important. If the hon. Member raises other matters, then having regard to the natural limitations, I may not be able to deal adequately with some of the more important matters. Therefore, I would advise his concluding his speech today.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Just as you desire.

Mr. Chairman: Suppose the House sits till 1-30, will the hon. Members be able to conclude the debate?

Hon. Members: No. We want more time.

Mr. Chairman: Then the House stands adjourned till 9-30 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Nine of the Clock on Wednesday, the 20th February, 1952.