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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

VOLUME I, 1952

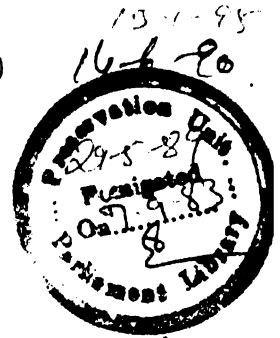
(6th February to 5th March, 1952)

Fifth Session

of

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

1952



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THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)
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PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 21st February, 1952

The House met at Half Past Nine of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FREE LEGAL AID SCHEME

***146. Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to undertake legislation on the lines of the "Legal Aid and Advice Act" of England was under the consideration of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Sidhva): (a) and (b). The question of providing legal aid to indigent persons and persons of limited means at Government expense has been under consideration for some time past. The question is one primarily for the State Governments, who would have to bear the cost of any such scheme. All State Governments were consulted and have expressed their inability to undertake any responsibility in this matter.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Do Government propose to examine the provisions of the Legal Aid and Advice Act introduced in England by the Labour Government about a year ago and see whether something on those lines could or should be introduced in India?

Shri Sidhva: In pursuance of this Legal Aid and Advice Act of England, the matter was taken up and all the State Governments were consulted, and even the Commissioners of the Centrally Administered Areas were consulted. While they stated that it would be desirable in some criminal and civil cases to extend that aid, all of them have stated that on account

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of financial stringency, it will not be possible for them to undertake this.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Will the Government be pleased to place a copy of the English Act on the Table of the House?

Shri Sidhva: The Russel Committee Report and Act?

Shri Raj Kanwar: Yes.

Shri Sidhva: We have got only one copy which we have obtained from England and I do not think it will be possible.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may get a few more copies and place them in the Library of the House.

Shri Sidhva: All right.

Dr. Deshmukh: In view of the fact that more representative Governments are going to be established in the States, will the hon. Minister kindly re-circulate that letter again when the new Ministries come into being?

Shri Sidhva: I have no objection.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is there any system of free legal aid existing at present in any State in India?

The Minister of Home Affairs and Law (Dr. Katju): May I answer this question, Sir? There is aid under which in sessions cases and in appeals in High Courts, legal aid is provided in the shape of free counsel in suitable cases.

Dr. Deshmukh: And in *in forma pauperis* cases.

**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TECHNICAL
EDUCATION**

***147. Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced students who have been guaranteed scholarships

for technical education for the year 1951-52; and

(b) the amount spent therefor in 1951-52 up to date?

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). The scheme of financial assistance to displaced persons is administered by State Governments. The Government of India only allocates money to State Governments for this purpose. As replies from some of the State Governments have not been received so far, it is not possible to give the exact number of scholarships awarded during the year 1951-52. A statement showing the number of displaced students awarded scholarships for technical education and the amount spent therefor in 1951-52 by some of the State Governments is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, Annexure No. 33.]

श्री बाल्मीकि : जो विद्यार्थी ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त कर के आते हैं उन को मशीन आदि या और किसी प्रकार की भी कुछ मदद दी जाती है ?

[**Shri Balmiki:** Is some assistance by way of machinery or otherwise given to the students who have received this training?]

श्री सत्यनारायण सिन्हा : यह स्कीम तो पिछले साल यानी १९५१-५२ में हुई थी और तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को रुपया एलॉट कर दिया जाता है, गवर्नमेन्ट आफ इंडिया को पता नहीं है कि वहाँ क्या किया जाता है।

[**Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:** This scheme was introduced only in the last year, i.e., in 1951-52. Separate funds are allotted to all the State Governments. The Government of India are not aware to what use they are put afterwards in the States.]

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether displaced students are treated on a different footing as against students of India as a whole?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: A special allotment is made by the Government of India for displaced students to the different States.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether separate funds are allotted by the Centre or is it the responsibility of the State Governments?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Funds are allotted by the Central Government to the States concerned where there are displaced students.

Dr. Deshmukh: Is there any proposal under consideration of Government in order to meet the deficiencies in technical personnel in India? Is there any scheme under consideration which will be brought into force in the near future?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: With regard to students generally or displaced students?

Dr. Deshmukh: Generally.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I want notice.

RAW OPIUM (STATISTICS)

***148. Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, as recently reported in the Press, that the U.N. Permanent Central Opium Board, in a Report covering narcotics for 1950 and the Board's work in 1951, stated that the Government of India do not seem to be in a position to ascertain the production, stocks and exports of raw opium and continually change or revise their statistics; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what the exact position is and what steps are being taken in the matter?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) Yes Sir. But the Permanent Central Opium Board's criticism relates to the years previous to the 1st April 1950, when the Government of India had no direct control over the cultivation and manufacture of opium in areas situated in a large number of different "Indian States", now integrated into Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

(b) The collection of timely and accurate statistical information from the above mentioned Indian States for consolidation and submission to the Permanent Central Opium Board by the due dates had remained a difficult task for the Government of India, and submission of provisional returns to the Board, followed by revised returns was unavoidable. This serious handicap in the past had been explained to the Board. The Government of India do, therefore, consider that the Board's unqualified criticism in general terms is hardly justified under the present circumstances, and we propose to lodge a protest against it to the United Nations.

With the inauguration of the Constitution in January, 1950, cultivation and manufacture of opium throughout India, excluding Jammu and Kashmir, became Central responsibility. Immediate steps were taken by the Government of India to pass the necessary legislation, and on the 1st April, 1950, the Government of India assumed full control for all opium producing areas in the country. A Narcotics Commissioner was appointed to take charge of the entire Central administration of opium, and his responsibilities include, *inter alia*, the overhauling of the arrangements for the collection of statistics of dangerous drugs required to be submitted to the Permanent Central Opium Board. The Government of India are confident that as soon as the Narcotics Commissioner's new administrative machinery has settled down to an established routine, there will be no occasion for frequently revising the returns, and they will find no difficulty, under normal conditions, in furnishing the returns by the due dates to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Do Government consider that the remarks contained in the U.N. report are quite correct and fully justified, and if so, who were the offending officials who were the cause of these remarks or unjust criticism?

Shri Tyagi: As I have already stated, the remarks are rather too general and sweeping. But, there is some justification for that as I have already confessed. In the past, on the integration of the States, as many as 108 States failed to furnish the information in time. The earnestness of the Government is obvious because from time to time, as and when we got information, statements were submitted to the Board and a final report was submitted.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Have Government informed the U.N. Raw Opium Board of the circumstances which led to these remarks?

Shri Tyagi: This is a matter about which we are protesting. In fact, we had given full information about our difficulties and also intimated to them that in the future, the arrangements will be perfect and that there would be no irregularity in submitting our report. But, in spite of that, this remark came and therefore, as I have said, we are lodging a protest with the U.N.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know whether there are any statistics regarding the total production of opium in India and internal consumption?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. But, I have not got the figures ready at hand.

MALAYALAM OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

*149. **Shri Alexander:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to have Malayalam included in their Overseas programme from A.I.R. Delhi Station; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on it?

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting (Shri Diwakar): (a) and (b). No representation from or on behalf of any organization has been received for inclusion of Malayalam in the overseas programme of Delhi Station of All-India Radio. Occasionally a few individual listeners in South East Asian Countries have written to suggest that a programme in Malayalam should be broadcast in AIR's External Services. But the present financial and technical resources at the disposal of A.I.R. are not adequate to undertake such a programme.

Shri Alexander: May I know what are the conditions that are to be fulfilled before an Indian language is to be included in the Overseas programme?

Shri Diwakar: There are no conditions as such. If there are enough numbers of a particular community or people speaking a particular language, then, arrangements are usually made. The difficulty, as I have pointed out, is financial stringency and technical resources. Technical resources we may improve; but financial stringency persists.

Shri Alexander: Does the hon. Minister think that in the near future it will be possible to include Malayalam also in the overseas programme of the A.I.R.?

Shri Diwakar: I cannot promise it just now.

Shri R. Velayudhan: May I know, Sir, how many vernacular languages are now being relayed from the All-India Radio to overseas countries?

Shri Diwakar: Just now, Hindi, Tamil and Gujerati are the three languages used in the external services of the A.I.R.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are more Malayalam speaking people in these

overseas countries than Hindi speaking people?

Mr. Speaker Order, order. The hon. Member is giving information.

Shri R. Diwakar: I am not aware of that.

BALANCE OF PAYMENT

*150. **Shri Jnani Ram:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the balance of payment as on 31st December, 1951; and

(b) the corresponding figure of the last year as on 31st December, 1950?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). India's balance of payment on current account for the year ended the 31st December, 1951, showed, according to tentative estimates, a deficit of Rs. 129 crores (inclusive of Rs. 60 crores on account of payments for imports of foodgrains under the U.S. Wheat Loan Agreement against which there are corresponding receipts on capital account) and the actual surplus for the year ended the 31st December, 1950, was Rs. 57.5 crores).

Shri Jnani Ram: May I know what is our position with Pakistan at present?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am sorry I have not got figures for separate countries.

CALCUTTA CITY BANK, LTD.

*151. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Calcutta City Bank Ltd., Calcutta, now in liquidation, closed its doors and stopped payment to its depositors;

(b) the date on which an Official Liquidator was appointed for the Bank by order of the Calcutta High Court;

(c) what the present assets and liabilities of the Bank are;

(d) whether any payment has been made to its creditors since the Bank closed its doors; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above is in the negative, what are the reasons for non-payment?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) According to the information available the Calcutta City Bank Ltd., Calcutta, suspended payment on the 2nd June, 1947.

(b) 25th of April, 1949.

(c) The figures of assets and liabilities outstanding as on the 5th February, 1952 furnished by the Official Liquidator of the Bank are as follows:

Assets Rs. 12,67,956-3-11.

Liabilities (excluding paid up capital) Rs. 13,98,556-4-7.

(d) No dividend has been paid after the appointment of the official liquidator but before that date the following payments were being made by the Bank apparently under a scheme of Arrangement sanctioned by the Court on 2nd September, 1947:

(1) Full payment to all depositors having a deposit with the Bank not exceeding Rs. 100.

(2) 10 per cent of all other deposits.

(3) Full payment of all drafts issued by the Bank but outstanding on that date.

(4) Full payment of all bills collected by the Bank but outstanding on that date.

(5) Payment to parties by accepting set offs.

It is however reported that not all the depositors under these items were paid and a few of them are still outstanding.

(e) According to the Official Liquidator of the Bank, the reason for not declaring any dividend after the appointment of the liquidator is unsatisfactory realisation of the Bank's assets. Realisation of assets has not been possible without instituting legal proceedings against the bank's debtors and in consequence numerous cases have already been filed and a few are yet to be filed in the Calcutta High Court. Most of the cases filed are still pending in the court.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Will the committee proposed to be appointed by the Government of India or the Reserve Bank for looking into the affairs of the closed banks of West Bengal also look into the affairs of this bank?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Presumably Sir, in order to deduce certain general principles.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Is it a fact that in the past some banks such as the Alliance Bank of Simla and the People's Bank etc. carried on liquidation proceedings for as many as 15 or 20 years and in view of that, do Government propose to amend the Companies Law so as to lay down a

maximum period for the closure of liquidation proceedings?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a suggestion for action.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister in his reply has given us the figures of assets and liabilities standing on the 5th February, 1951. May I know what were the assets and liabilities on the date on which the bank closed business and on the date on which the liquidators were appointed?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have not got any figures of assets and the liabilities on the date of suspension of business. But on 29th November, 1946 the total of time-demand liabilities was Rs. 45.42 lakhs. That is all the figure that I have got.

Shri A. C. Guha: But the figures of assets and liabilities of the bank on the date on which the liquidators were appointed must be available to the hon. Minister.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It will be available on notice. I have not got the information here.

Dr. Deshmukh: May I know whether any payments have been made from the date 5th February, 1951 and are there any liquid assets in the hands of the liquidators at present?

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained the position. No payment has been made.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the expenditure incurred so far by the liquidators, especially by way of their remuneration and pay of the staff?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I want notice of the question.

Shri Raj Kanwar: Will the proposed committee also look into the affairs of the closed and semi-closed banks of the Punjab, such as the City Bank of Lahore and the Punjab and Kashmir Bank etc.?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The primary purpose of the committee would be to review the present law and procedure governing liquidation proceedings and to devise the necessary legislative and procedural changes in the matter on an all-India Basis. The exact scope, personnel and terms of reference of the proposed committee are under active consideration in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of law and it may be presumed that when the committee is set up it will go into all relevant affairs.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, is it true that the liquidators have consumed a great or a considerable part of the liquid assets and there is little or nothing left with them now?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have no information on that point.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will the hon. Minister enquire and lay on the Table of the House all the information as to what were the figures of assets and liabilities on the date of closure of the bank and what they were on the date on which the liquidators took over charge and the expenditure so far incurred by the liquidators?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I can try to obtain the information. But I must say that although the Reserve Bank are making efforts to maintain periodical contacts with the liquidators of banking companies with a view to obtaining information regarding the progress of liquidation proceedings of banks under their charge, the liquidators under the existing law are not bound to furnish such information. So I shall lay on the Table of the House such information as I am able to secure.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I care your indulgence, Sir, for a minute more? This matter has been coming before the House repeatedly. Are we to understand that the Government is so helpless that they can do nothing if liquidators go on spending the money of poor depositors?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will see that liquidators are entirely under the jurisdiction and control of the Judiciary.

Shri A. C. Guha: True, Sir, but this is becoming almost a public scandal. and . . .

Mr. Speaker: The remedy is to make a representation to the High Court.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Can we not change the law?

Mr. Speaker: And that is what they are trying to do.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): May I answer questions Nos. 152 and 154 together as they concern a cognate subject?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Mr. Naik may put his question also *i.e.* No. 154.

CONFERENCE OF COMMONWEALTH
FINANCIAL AUTHORITIES

*152. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to make a statement on the results of the recent Conference of Commonwealth

Financial Authorities with particular reference to:

(i) the financial relations of the Sterling Area with the Dollar Area; and

(ii) how far the U.S. Monetary Aid will be available to India and other Asian countries belonging to the Sterling Area?

'STERLING CRISIS TALKS'

*154. **Shri M. Nalk:** (a) Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the outcome of the "Sterling Crisis Talks" among the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in London in the month of January 1952?

(b) Was India represented at these talks and if so, by whom?

(c) In what way is India connected with and bound by these deliberations?

(d) In what respect is India's Finance Minister's recent visit to England connected with the "Sterling Area Crisis Talks"?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference held in London in January last was convened to consider the situation arising out of a serious deterioration in the central reserves of gold and dollars of the Sterling Area. In the second half of 1951 these reserves fell at an annual rate of £1,450 million Sterling to the equivalent of £830 million Sterling. The Conference assessed the balance of payments prospects of the Sterling Area as a whole for the year 1952, and came to the conclusion that, although the pressure on the central reserves would be significantly less in 1952 than during the second-half of 1951, it was necessary that remedial measures should be taken immediately to maintain and strengthen the central reserves. It decided to recommend to the Governments of the Sterling Area countries measures calculated to ensure that the Sterling Area as a whole achieves a balance with the rest of the world, and within that, with the dollar area, at latest in respect of the second half of this year. The precise measures to be taken by individual countries were left to be decided by the countries themselves. The Conference considered, however, that these measures should include, firstly, ensuring that the internal economy is sound, by adopting anti-inflationary measures; secondly, increasing exports and earning power; thirdly, long-term borrowing from outside the Sterling Area as

far as practicable; and lastly, in so far as the other measures do not achieve the desired results, reducing imports as a temporary measure.

As I could not personally attend the Conference, India was represented by our High Commissioner in London. I, however, went to London subsequently and conferred with the U.K. Chancellor of the Exchequer early this month on the matters discussed at the Conference.

India, as a member of the Sterling Area, is vitally interested in the restoration of the central reserves of the Sterling Area, which largely determine the strength of sterling as a widely-used international trading system. Besides holding a large part of her reserves in sterling, India derives considerable advantage in a large measure of multilateral trading which the Sterling Area system facilitates.

The grant of monetary or other assistance by the U.S.A. to the Asian countries is an entirely voluntary act on the part of the U.S.A. prompted by a desire to help under-developed countries of the free world to rehabilitate themselves. The American aid has no connection with this Conference, although it was recognised at the Conference that any long-term loans or grants from non-sterling sources provided relief to the central reserves of the Sterling Area by helping to reduce the balance of payments deficits with the non-sterling countries. I have no information in regard to the U.S. aid to other Asian countries. India is likely to receive assistance from the U.S.A. of the approximate value of \$50 million and Pakistan of \$10 million during the period ending 30th June 1952.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister stated that the sterling area dollar reserve was going down. Which of the countries were drawing more than they were contributing to the fund?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That information is confidential, because it is supplied to us only for purposes of the conference.

Shri A. C. Guha: Taking into consideration the last three years I presume India was not one of the defaulting countries?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: "Defaulting" is not a very happy choice of words and I am not quite sure that India was in the position which the hon. Member has in mind. It happens that sometimes we are in surplus and at other times we are in deficit.

Shri A. C. Guha: That is what I ask. Taking into account our balances in the last three years what was the position?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: On the whole I should think that we have drawn more from the Pool than we have contributed; but that is subject to checking.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether the Commonwealth Finance Ministers appointed some secret committee to go into these matters?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The committees are not secret but the reports are confidential.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether any findings have been arrived at by that secret committee?

Mr. Speaker: I suppose the hon. Member means secret report.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have received no official intimation so far. I have read in the press that the two committees have submitted reports and in due course we will no doubt be informed, again on a confidential basis, of the gist of the findings of these committees and later on we will be able to see the reports.

Shri M. Naik: May I know whether the recent release of sterling balances has got anything to do in tiding over the crisis, so far as India is concerned?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I do not think there is any direct connection between the two. I happened to be in London for discussions and I thought it was an appropriate time for getting agreements executed in accordance with the understanding arrived at before with the predecessor of the present U.K. Government.

Shri A. C. Guha: One of the measures suggested at the Conference was the limitation of imports and that was also a measure adopted some three years ago. May I know how that arrangement has worked during the last three years?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I am wondering how to answer it. Three years ago there was a conference at which the Commonwealth countries imposed on themselves a sort of self-denying ordinance, that is to say, they decided to limit the dollar expenditure to 75 per cent of their expenditure in the previous year, 1948. As far as I remember we observed that limitation. Certain other countries did not find it possible to do so. But since then, last year, there was only setting

out of general principles but no specific limit was indicated and those general principles still govern dollar expenditure.

Shri A. C. Guha: Has that conference devised any measures to implement this fresh decision about the limitation of imports, so that the countries concerned will observe the contract?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There is no contract. The whole position was explained to the representatives of the various Commonwealth countries. They were seized of the problem and they agreed on the goal to be achieved, namely somehow to achieve an overall balance for the sterling area. The precise remedy, as I have said, to be adopted was left to the individual countries. While one remedy may be available to one country, another country may adopt some other remedy towards attaining the same object.

Pandit Kunzru: Do Government expect to receive further aid from the U.S.A. in the second half of 1952 and subsequently?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member's guess is as good as mine. There has been no official intimation of any such aid.

Pandit Kunzru: Are any negotiations going on for that purpose, particularly in connection with the total sum required to carry out the plan outlined by the Planning Commission?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, Sir.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Could we not avoid the 50 million dollar loan because of the sound financial position of India as was represented by the Finance Minister?

Mr. Speaker: It is an argument and a suggestion for action.

Pandit Kunzru: Did the Ambassador of the U.S.A. in one of his speeches say that a large sum would be available from the U.S.A. for helping India?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The hon. Member is asking me about some press reports. I have no further information than what appeared in the press.

Pandit Kunzru: Have Government pursued this matter?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, we have taken no active steps.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the sterling crisis which has either occurred or which may occur, has Government taken note of the statement made by the Soviet Ambassador to India that they are prepared to supply capital goods and receive payment in any shape or form, sterling or no sterling, rupees or in any form?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: That statement has been noted, Sir.

Shri Kamath: Was our country, Sir, represented on any of the committees or sub-committees set up by this Conference and, if so, by whom?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Mr. Kamath, Joint Secretary, represented India and he was assisted by Mr. Narayan Prasad of the Reserve Bank of India.

Shri Kamath: The Minister, Sir, stated that as he could not attend the conference himself India was represented by the High Commissioner in London. Did any financial adviser from India go to assist him or a local adviser was employed for the purpose?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: These two officers whose names I have mentioned are Financial Advisers. In addition, Shri Raghavan Pillal was there to lead the Indian side of the delegation, that is of the delegation that went from India.

अनुसूचित क्षेत्र मंत्रणा परिषद् (गैर-आदिवासी)

*१५३. श्री ओरांव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार अनुसूचित क्षेत्र मंत्रणा परिषद् में कुछ गैर आदिवासी सदस्यों को भी लिया गया है; तथा

(ख) यदि लिया गया है तो उन के नाम तथा पेशे क्या हैं ?

SCHEDULED AREA ADVISORY COUNCIL (NON-ADIVASIS)

[*153. **Shri Oraon:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether some non-Adivasi members have been taken in the Bihar Scheduled Area Advisory Council; and

(b) if they have been so taken, their names and profession?]

The Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Sidhva): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Shri Narayanji, Ranchi, (Secretary, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi),

(ii) Shri Gauri Shankar Dalmia, M.L.A., Jasidih (Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar),

(iii) Rev. Father De Meulder, Hazaribagh, I/C of Catholic Mission, Hazaribagh.

श्री ओरांव : यह जो तीनों नान-आदिवासी मेम्बर्स उस ऐडवाइजरी कौंसिल में काम करने के लिये लिये गये हैं, जिन में एक श्री नारायण जी, सेक्रेटरी, आदिमजाति सेवा मंडल, रांची, दूसरे श्री गौरी शंकर डाल-मिया, सेक्रेटरी संथाल पहारिया सेवा मंडल और तीसरे जो फादर डी मियुलडर, इनचार्ज, कैथोलिक मिशन हैं, यह क्या गैर आदिवासियों के प्रतिनिधि सभसे जा सकते हैं?

[**Shri Oraon:** Are these three non-Adivasi gentlemen viz., Shri Narayanji, (Secretary, Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi), Shri Gauri Shankar Dalmia (Secretary, Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal), Rev. Father De Meulder, I/C of Catholic Mission, who have been taken on this Advisory Council, considered to be the representatives of non-Adivasis?]

श्री सिधवा : गवर्नर को अख्तियार है कि वह बीस मेम्बर उस कमेटी के लिये मुकर्रर करे, उन में चौदह मेम्बर आदिवासी मेम्बर्स से हैं और यह जो तीन मेम्बर्स मुकर्रर किये गये हैं, वह अदिवासियों के सदस्य नहीं हैं, गवर्नर को अख्तियार है कि जिन को वह उचित समझ उस कमेटी का सदस्य मुकर्रर कर सकता है ।

[**Shri Sidhva:** The Governor has powers to appoint 20 members to this Council. Fourteen of the members are Adivasis while these three are non-Adivasis. The Governor can exercise the discretion to appoint people as the members of this Council whom he thinks suitable.]

श्री ओरांव : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे कि यह बीसों मेम्बर्स शोडयुल्ड ऐरिया के अन्दर से लिये जायेंगे या बाहर से भी लिये जा सकते हैं ?

[**Shri Oraon:** Will the hon. Minister please state whether these 20 members are to be entirely taken from the Scheduled Areas or can be even from outside?]

श्री सिध्वा : बाहर से भी लिये जा सकते हैं; उसमें कोई जाति, धर्म या किसी किस्म की कोई रुकावट नहीं है।

[**Shri Sidhva:** They can be appointed even from outside. Religion, caste etc. are no barrier in this respect.]

Shri M. Naik: May I know, Sir, to what extent the advice of these Councils is binding on the Government?

Shri Sidhva: They are merely Advisory Councils. The hon. Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Council and the hon. Minister for Aborigines the Deputy Chairman, and I am sure that the advice that may be tendered must be considered sympathetically when the officials are there.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: May I know how many States have constituted Scheduled Area Advisory Councils?

Shri Sidhva: Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, besides Bihar.

Shri Kshudiram Mahata: May I know on what subjects these Councils advise the Government?

Shri Sidhva: On subjects relating to aboriginal matters such as their social and educational welfare.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: May I know whether there is any programme or policy for these Councils on an all-India basis?

Shri Sidhva: There is no programme on an all-India basis. As the State Governments feel the desirability in the interest of the social and educational welfare of the Adibasis they frame their policies.

Shri Kshudiram Mahata: The hon. Minister stated that these Councils advise on the social and educational welfare of the aborigines. Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there is another Committee known as the 'Adim Jati Sebamandal' which is also formed by Government of Bihar for the social and educational welfare of that community?

Shri Sidhva: That may be so.

Pandit Kunzru: What has been done in this connection in Assam?

Shri Sidhva: So far as my information goes there is no such Council in Assam.

Pandit Kunzru: Have any Councils as contemplated by the Constitution been established in Assam, yet or not and, if not, why not?

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Shri Sidhva: I do not know. I have no information now—I will make enquiries.

Pandit Kunzru: Will the hon. Member look into the matter?

Shri Sidhva: Yes. I said I will make enquiries.

विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए छात्र-वृत्तियाँ

*१५५. श्री जोराब : (क) शिक्षा मंत्री दिनांक १९ मई, १९५१ को पूछे गये तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३१० के उत्तर का निर्देश करेंगे तथा यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार को वर्ष १९५१-५२ में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के अभ्यर्थियों से विदेशों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के हेतु छात्रवृत्ति के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

(ख) यदि प्राप्त हुए हैं तो उन के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS

[*155. **Shri Oraon:** (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 4310 asked on the 19th May, 1951 and state whether Government have received any applications for the Overseas Scholarships from Scheduled Tribes' candidates during the year 1951-52?

(b) If so, how have they been disposed of?]

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) The Overseas Scholarships Scheme was not in operation in 1951-52.

(b) In view of (a) above, this does not arise.

श्री जोराब : अपने उत्तर का हिन्दी में भी ट्रांसलेशन कर दीजिये।

[**Shri Oraon:** Please translate the reply in Hindi also.]

श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा : यह ओवर-सीज स्कालरशिप स्कीम सन् १९५१-५२ में लागू नहीं थी, सलिये यह जो आप का सवाल है वह उठता नहीं है ।

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Overseas Scholarships Scheme was not in operation in 1951-52. In view of this, the question does not arise.]

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is there any special reason for dropping these overseas scholarships?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Financial stringency.

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

*156. Shri Deogirikar: (a) Will the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research be pleased to state how many out of the proposed 135 River Valley Projects have been (i) completed; (ii) started; or (iii) surveyed?

(b) What is the approximate time that will be required for the completion of all these Projects?

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): (a) (i) to (iii). The Planning Commission have collected information about irrigation and power projects in India, which is given in Annexure II to the Draft Outline of the Five Year Plan.

102 irrigation and/or hydro-electric projects have been listed of which 68 are under construction. The remaining 34 are proposed to be started in the five year period. In addition, there are a number of minor irrigation, tube well and thermal schemes included in the Plan.

Of the projects listed in the Plan, 2 have been reported to be completed, namely Mohammadpur Power Station and Saprar Dam in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Most of the minor irrigation projects will be completed by 1955-56, the end of the period covered by the Plan. The probable completion dates of the major projects under construction, as far as they are known at present are:

Bhakra Nangal Project 1958-59.

Machkund Hydro-electric Scheme 1953.

Tungabhadra Project 1954.

Hirakud Dam Project (Stage I) 1955-56.

Kakrapar weir and Canal Project 1953-54.

Mayurakshi Project 1954.

Sarda Power House Scheme 1953-54.

Damodar Valley. 1st Phase 1957-58.

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether there is any master plan behind the planning of these river valley projects or whether these projects are undertaken as a legacy of the past Government?

Shri Sri Prakasa: There is no liability of the past Government. Some of these projects were started in the British times and we have taken them on and continued them, and some of the projects we have taken up since we attained independence.

Shri Deogirikar: I wanted to know whether there is any master plan behind all these plans.

Shri Sri Prakasa: I fear I have heard of master keys, not of master plans.

Shri Kamath: Master mind.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is some sort of plan to benefit the whole of India and whether these individual plans are drawn to fit in with that plan.

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Planning Commission has a scheme and they have taken the all-India picture into consideration. If that is the master plan then there is a master plan.

Shri Deogirikar: Have Government in mind the problem of regional self-sufficiency in undertaking these projects?

Shri Sri Prakasa: The Government, Sir, have many things in mind including what the hon. Member has stated.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there is any other project under the investigation and consideration of the Central Water and Power Commission excepting those scheduled in the Planning Commission's Report?

Shri Sri Prakasa: I fear I cannot answer that question straightway.

Shri Kamath: To what extent, according to the investigations of the Planning Commission, will these various projects be financed locally and to what extent by foreign aid?

Mr. Speaker: I think it is a matter of reference to the Planning Commission's Report.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): May I answer that question, Sir? The finance has not been provided separately for schemes. We know what the total of Parts I and II of the Plan is going to cost. We have an estimate of how much we hope to raise internally, the balance being left to be provided either out of such assistance as we can get from abroad or by other means.

Shri Kamath: How much internally, may I ask?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Out of Rs. 1,500 crores in the first Part, Rs. 300 crores is the portion which we do not at present see our ability to provide. The rest of it will have to come from some foreign source or in the ultimate analysis by expanding the currency. Now, there may be one or two projects which may be financed out of some aid earmarked by a friendly country which gives us aid. That is a sort of exceptional case.

Shri Jnani Ram: It is stated that the first phase of the Damodar Valley Project will be completed in 1957-58. May I know whether Aiyer which is the main dam on the Damodar river, is included in this?

Shri Sri Prakasa: No, Sir.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I know when this target date for the Bhakra-Nangal project was fixed to be 1958-59? Previously, it was fixed to be 1956.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I said yesterday that I shall have occasion to make a detailed statement about the Bhakra-Nangal dam. If the hon. Member will be a little patient, he will know all the details.

Shri P. Kodanda Ramiah: May I know whether the Rampadasagar project is one of these 135 projects?

Shri Sri Prakasa: No, Sir.

Shri Kamath: As regards the assistance or aid from friendly countries to which the Finance Minister referred, are we inviting any foreign assistance for these projects or are they moving on their own and approaching us?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: They are going on their own initiative, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister has given the date for the completion of the D.V.C. Does that include the Durgapur barrage and canal?

Shri Sri Prakasa: Yes, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha: When is work likely to be begun on this barrage?

Shri Sri Prakasa: That I could not say.

AID BY U.S.A.

*157. **Shri Deogirikar:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India and the Government of U.S.A. have entered into an agreement in January, 1952 for a certain sum to be given by U.S.A. to India as an aid; and

(b) if so, the terms and the amount agreed upon?

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

(b) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 34.]

Shri Deogirikar: May I know whether the comparative successes of the Communist Party have been instrumental in accelerating the agreement?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It is a matter of opinion, but in my opinion it has nothing to do with it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

GORWALA'S REPORT

21. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether final orders have been passed on Mr. A. D. Gorwala's Report on Public Administration; and

(b) if not, when this is likely to be done?

The Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Sidhva): (a) and (b). Shri A. D. Gorwala's Report on Public Administration was presented to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission is engaged, with the assistance of a Committee consisting of senior officers, in considering various questions connected with public administration. The question of orders to be issued by Government will arise only after the Commission makes its final recommendations to the Government.

GENERAL ELECTIONS

22. **Shri Raj Kanwar:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing the total number, State-wise, of voters according to the electoral rolls published in connection with the present General Elections?

The Minister of Home Affairs and Law (Dr. Katju): The information is not available at present. It will be collected and laid on the Table of the House in due course.

KONARKA TEMPLE

23. Shri Jagannath Mishra: (a) Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state whether any committee was appointed to report on the better upkeep of the Konarka temple?

(b) If so, who were the members of this Committee and was any report submitted by this Committee?

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee was appointed in February, 1950.

(b) The members of the Committee were as follows:

- (1) The Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Orissa.
- (2) Sri C. M. Master, Chartered Architect, Bombay.
- (3) Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Director General, Industry and Supply later on replaced by Dr. J. N. Ray.
- (4) Principal S. B. Jannarkar, College of Engineering, Anand.
- (5) Dr. M. S. Krishnan, Director, Bureau of Mines, New Delhi.
- (6) Mr. D. P. Roy Chaudhuri, Principal, Madras School of Arts, Madras.
- (7) The Director General of Archaeology in India or his nominee.

(8) Sri Biswa Nath Das, Member of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, Cuttack.

(9) Archaeological Engineer, Department of Archaeology, New Delhi.

The Committee submitted its report in May, 1950.

I.A.S. AND I.C.S.

24. Shri Raj Kanwar: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of I.C.S. and I.A.S. officers serving in each Part A, Part B and Part C State on the 1st January, 1952;

(b) the total sanctioned strength of I.A.S. officers in each Part A, Part B and Part C State; and

(c) the number of vacancies in the I.A.S. cadre which have yet to be filled up and the probable period required for the purpose?

The Minister of State for Home Affairs (Shri Sidhva): (a) and (b). Two statements giving the information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 35.]

(c) The 46 vacancies mentioned in column 15 of Statement I and such of those vacancies in column 14 as are not filled by the promotion of the State Civil Service officers, are expected to be filled in the next five years by increased in take on the results of the Annual Competitive Examination held by the Union Public Service Commission.



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

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

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**

1027

1028

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

Thursday, 21st February, 1952

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

10-17 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:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Shri K. Hanumanthaiya | 12-2-52 |
| (2) Shri M. V. Rama Rao | 14-2-52 |
| (3) Shri C. M. Poonacha | 18-2-52 |
| (4) Sardar Bhopinder Singh
Man | After-
noon of
19-2-52 |
| (5) Shri Pidathala Ranga
Reddi | ... 19-2-52 |
| (6) Shri D. Sanjivayya | ... 19-2-52 |
| (7) Shri Ch. Saprawnga | ... 20-2-52 |
| (8) Shri Mahendra Hazarika | After-
noon of
20-2-52 |

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CONSTITUTION (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER NO. IX

The Minister of Home Affairs and Law (Dr. Katju): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Constitution

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(Removal of Difficulties) Order No. IX (Made by the President on the 19th February, 1952) under clause (2) of Article 392 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. P-264/52.]

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL

The Minister of States, Transport and Railways (Shri Gopaldaswami): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, for the purposes of Railways.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952, for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Gopaldaswami: I introduce the Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1951-52—concl'd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of Demands Nos. 18, 45, 87 and 96. These Demands are open for discussion.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA
in the Chair]

Pandit Kunzru (Uttar Pradesh): I wish to say a few words about Demand No. 96 which relates to Defence—Capital Outlay. The total sum of Rs. 3 crores and 18 lakhs asked for covers three items, one of which is "further investment in the share capital of the Hindustan Aircraft" and about this particular item I should

[Pandit Kunzru]

like to say something. The name of this concern is The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. It has therefore the form of a company. But during the war it was entirely treated as a war factory. Soon after the termination of the war, it reverted from a war factory to its previous status and began to function as a commercial company. I understand from the memorandum supplied by the Finance Ministry that till 1947-48, its main customers were the civil aviation lines. The Hindustan Aircraft was engaged mainly in the overhaul of the aircraft, aero engines and work connected with the instruments and accessories for these airlines. But since then the nature of its work has changed very largely. It is now mainly engaged in the assembly and manufacture of aircraft for the Air Force and the manufacture of coaches and bus bodies. That is, it is very largely working for the Government now—the Central Government and the States Governments also I suppose. I understand that it is intended in course of time to sell planes to the civil aviation air lines. If so, I should like to know when it is thought it would be in a position to do so. I should also like to know what is the proportion between the work done by this factory for the Central and State Governments on the one hand and private customers on the other. If it is found, that the Hindustan Aircraft is to all intents and purposes at present working only for the Government, then the question to be considered is whether the company should have the status of a commercial company. It should be considered in other words, whether this concern should not be as directly under the Government as, for instance, the ordnance factories are. It may be pointed out that the total capital of the Hindustan Aircraft at present is one crore and 80 lakhs. Of this a crore and 20 lakhs belong to the Government of India and about 60 lakhs to the Government of Mysore. It is proposed now to invest two crores more in this concern. The Mysore Government was asked whether it would participate in the provision of new capital, but it expressed its inability to do so. The whole burden has, therefore, fallen on the Government of India and I suppose that if the concern has to be expanded in future the provision of the capital required will almost certainly be the sole responsibility of the Government of India. We have, therefore, to consider whether this concern should not be brought completely under the control of the Government of India.

The Government of Mysore have certainly provided Rs. 60 lakhs for this concern. That is undoubtedly an advantage, but has their participation enabled us to derive any other benefit? Has it been of any value from the public point of view? If it has been, then their participation is to be welcomed. If it has not been and all the thinking has had to be done by the Government of India, then I see no advantage in asking the continued co-operation of the Mysore Government. I wonder whether in that case the Government of India might not assume full control over this concern.

As this company is treated as a commercial company—I suppose it has been registered as such—it has a Board of Directors. One of them is a representative of the Government of India and one a representative of the Government of Mysore. I do not know how many other Directors there are, but there is at least one. I understand that Mr. J. R. D. Tata was also a Director of this company. Perhaps he was appointed by the Government of India. But he has resigned. I do not know what the reasons for his resignation are, but it will not be easy for Government to find Directors who will take adequate interest in the Hindustan Aircraft. I want to know whether this question, the appointment of Directors, has been examined both from the point of view of its utility and the method of appointment. If it were to have a Board, we must see that it is of such a character as to be able to perform adequately the functions assigned to it and that the method of appointment is such as to give satisfaction.

I am not unaware of the recommendation made by Mr. Gorwala with regard to the future management of commercial companies. I do not know whether the Hindustan Aircraft Limited can at present be treated as a commercial company for the work that it does to the public is very little. It is, as I have already said, in much the same position as the ordnance factories under the Defence Ministry. I suppose, therefore, that whatever may happen in future, for the present Mr. Gorwala's recommendation can scarcely apply to this concern.

I hope that the points that I have raised will, if they have not been already examined, be taken into consideration by Government. If they have already received attention, I have no doubt that the Finance Minister will enlighten the House on the subject in his reply.

Shri Shankaraiya (Mysore): The Hindustan Aircraft Factory was first started by the Mysore Government on its own initiative. Vast areas of land were given to the company and Mr. Walchand Hirachand at a very concessional rate. Besides this many other concessions like contribution of capital, supply of electricity and technical skill were extended. The Mysore Government were, therefore, primarily responsible for the success of the company.

Now, if there is going to be any change in the future set-up of the factory, it is very necessary that the Government of Mysore should be taken into confidence and their views carefully considered. At one time this was taken away by the British and Americans for defence purposes. For some time afterwards it went again into the administration of both the State Government and the Central Government, and in view of the defence purposes it has now been completely taken over from the Industries Department to the Defence Department.

As regards the development of this factory everyone is interested in developing it. The Mysore Government is also interested in developing it. But in view of the integration and the financial stringency of the Mysore Government they have not been able to contribute to such further capital. But it does not mean that they have either lost interest or that they do not want to evince any interest in it.

Shri E. Velayudhan (Travancore-Cochin): Does ownership of the Mysore Government in the factory still exist?

Shri Shankaraiya: Yes. It has contributed towards share capital, but it is unable to contribute further capital on account of financial stringency. The Mysore Government has been particularly hard hit on account of integration. Its Railways were getting good income and there were many other sources of revenue. It has been deprived of all these sources. It has got several projects on hand and for putting those projects into execution, it has been facing very great handicaps in furnishing further capital. But the fact that it is not able to furnish any capital does not mean that the Mysore Government should be deprived of its voice in the development of this industry in which it has taken so much interest and incurred so much of loss at the beginning. Now when it is going to be a commercial concern and thrive and prosper, the Mysore Government should not be deprived of its due share in the prospects of

this concern. My only point is that when a final settlement is to be made the Mysore Government's voice should also be heard and it should be placed before the House and then a decision taken.

The Minister of Defence (Sardar Baldev Singh): The points that have been raised by Pandit Kunzru are substantially correct. The position that he has stated in his speech is the same at the present day. I, therefore, do not wish to refer to all that he said except to say that this concern was started as an industrial concern during the war, and it still continues to be an industrial concern—a private limited company. It is true that the capital invested in this concern is that of the Government of India and of the Government of Mysore. The only private interest in this concern was, if I correctly remember, that of the Walchand Hirachand Group. But they are no longer shareholders in this concern. So the present position is that the Government of India and the Government of Mysore are the share holders in this concern to the extent of Rs. 120 lakhs for the Government of India and about Rs. 60 lakhs for the Government of Mysore. The only non-official director on the board of Directors is Mr. J. R. D. Tata, as was mentioned by Pandit Kunzru. Mr. Tata's membership on the board of Directors has been of very great assistance to us. His keen interest in aviation and also his knowledge and wide experience and interest in the development of the aircraft industry has been of great value to us. And it was with some difficulty that I was able to persuade him to continue to serve on the board of Directors. He has himself on account of his various other preoccupations expressed a desire to be relieved of this responsibility, but in the interests of the industry and in view of his experience in this line I have considered it advisable and I have requested him to continue. I do not know whether he has recently expressed any desire to resign, but it will be unfortunate if he discontinues to serve on the board of Directors.

The other point raised was about the interests of the Mysore Government. I have had several discussions with the representatives of the Mysore Government in this matter. The Mysore Government themselves want to get back their capital, but I felt reluctant to pay them back their investment as we will be deprived of the advice and the close connection that we have with the Mysore Government in this matter. This factory is situated in Bangalore. We stand to

[Sardar Baldev Singh]

benefit a lot if the Mysore Government keeps its association in this factory. If once they withdraw their financial interest in the shape of capital from this company, then they will have very little to do with it. The assistance and help that we have got from the Mysore Government in connection with this concern has been of very great benefit to us, and I would very much like them to continue their association with this aircraft industry.

The other point which has been raised by Pandit Kunzru is that the capital of this company is contributed by Government and in future also it is going to be the Government of India which will subscribe to the capital of this company, and he asked why not convert it into an ordnance factory. There are advantages in keeping it a private limited company and also advantages in converting it into an ordnance factory. This matter is under the consideration of the Government and we have not arrived at a decision. When a decision is taken I will be in a position to inform the House. But I would like to add that even if it remains a private limited concern I do not think there is any possibility of the public taking part in the share capital of the company. The only two Governments participating in it are the Government of India and the Government of Mysore. And the Government of India will have to contribute mainly, as the Mysore Government is not prepared at this stage to make any additional contribution to the share capital of this company. So in future it is mainly going to be the responsibility of the Government of India to provide funds for the development of the aircraft industry.

I do not want to go into the details of the working of this company. Pandit Kunzru wanted to have some idea of the proportion of work done in this company for civil requirements and those of the government departments. It is not possible for me to give an exact idea, but I can say from memory that a very large part of the work done in this company is for the Government. It also looks after repairs etc. to civil aircraft. We have also a programme of manufacture of training aircraft—not for commercial use at present. It will take a long time before we can produce commercial aircraft in this factory. The House knows that it is a highly technical subject. We have just made a beginning and it will take a long time to train our men and start the manufacture of civil aircraft. I need hardly

add that the points that have been raised by Pandit Kunzru are under the consideration of the Government and when a decision is taken I will be in a position to inform the House.

External Publicity

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): I will take demand No. 18 first. I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000, in respect of Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

I would like to raise by means of this cut motion a discussion on the general question of our external publicity with particular reference to the reorganisation scheme which has been adverted to in this book of Supplementary Demands for Grants. Before I proceed to the larger question of publicity and propaganda I would briefly refer to the procedure that has been adopted with regard to bringing this Supplementary Demand before the House for its consideration and passing. It is well known, and the House needs no reminder on that point, that any demand before it is brought up for consideration by the Standing Finance Committee is always referred to the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry for its opinion, and it is only after the Standing Advisory Committee has approved of the proposal that the demand or the proposal goes to the Standing Finance Committee for its approval, and ultimately comes before the House. It is strange that a different procedure was adopted with regard to this particular demand that is now before the House. If the House will return to page 3 of the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee held on the 5th February 1952 my friends will see that this particular proposal was not considered by the Standing Advisory Committee of the External Affairs Ministry. The question in paragraph 5 of that particular memorandum on page 3 of this Booklet containing the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee reads as follows:

"Has the proposal been considered by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry? If so, with what results?" The answer to the question is: "Approval of the Standing Advisory Committee is being obtained." Mark the words "being obtained".

I understand that no meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee was held before the matter went up before the Standing Finance Committee. An

attempt was made, I believe to get the consent of the Members of the Standing Advisory Committee by post. I do not know for what reasons; it was due to either lack of time or money or due to the elections; and there was no time for the Committee meeting and an attempt was made to get the opinion and consent of the members by post..

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): Most of the Members were engaged in the elections.

Shri Kamath: What I want to say is that there was no need for the Standing Finance Committee meeting before the Standing Advisory Committee meeting in any case. Even if it is conceded that time and money were principally responsible for not convening the Standing Advisory Committee meeting after the Parliament had been summoned, it was not beyond human contrivance that a meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee could be held before the matter went up to the Standing Finance Committee.

Shri R. Velayudhan: All the Standing Committees are going to be abolished later.

Shri Kamath: That is a matter to be taken up later. I do not know whether this is only a shadow of coming events or the shape of things to come. There are various press reports that the Standing Advisory Committees will be abolished in the near future. How far that is true, I am not competent to say or to guess, but if this is an indication of the shape of things to come, I think it is rather premature that the Standing Advisory Committee should have been by-passed with regard to this particular matter. As long as the Advisory Committee was alive and kicking, if not kicking at least alive, the Ministry should not have ignored its existence and gone up straight to the Standing Finance Committee for the consideration of the proposal by that Committee, with a brief remark that the approval of the Committee is being obtained. The question that has to be answered and I hope will be answered by the Deputy Minister is this. First of all, what reasons and what factors were responsible for their inability to convene a meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee before that of the Standing Finance Committee? Even after the elections and all this din and strife and all that were over, there was plenty of time to convene a meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee before the Standing Finance Committee meet-

ing was held, but the cart was put before the horse (*Shri Tyagi: Bullocks*) or the bullocks. I am glad Mr. Tyagi has realized the significance of bullocks. सफलता का चिन्ह (symbol of success) and I hope that the bullocks will bring him more and more "safalata" in the times to come. (*An Hon. Member: Bullock unyoked.*) There is no driver there. Even for the bullocks there is nobody to drive or control them. I hope Mr. Tyagi will be a very efficient driver. Mr. Tyagi has provoked me to say all this: his bullocks are being voted upon and his mind is naturally full of bullocks, because they have polled well at various centres.

Now, Sir, I would request the Deputy Minister to tell us why this procedure was adopted and why the proposal could not be considered by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry before it was brought up before the Standing Finance Committee.

Turning to the other aspects of this matter, this Rs. 6 lakhs and odd is due to the Supplementary Demand which arises out of the expansion of the External Publicity Division at headquarters under the Reorganization scheme. I am glad that this matter has been finally taken up with vigour and some new life or blood is sought to be injected into this Department. Mr. Shiva Rao is one of those Members who used to raise this matter on the floor of the House. We were told by the Prime Minister and by the Deputy Minister also, I believe, if my memory does not betray me, that a committee or sub-committee was appointed some time early last year to examine the whole question and to make proposals for the re-organisation of the External Publicity Division. The proceedings of the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee also, by the way, contain this brief note that a memorandum for the consideration of the Standing Finance Committee regarding additional requirements of Rs. 5,76,300 for the re-organisation of the External Publicity Division is being sent separately, but the proposal has already been approved by the Finance Minister. I am referring to para. 4 in page 3. That is to say, it looks as if—I hope I am wrong in my assumption or presumption—the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister between themselves approved of this scheme before it was brought before the Advisory Committee or the Standing Finance Committee, the Prime Minister in anticipation of approval of the Standing Advisory Committee and the Finance Minister in anticipation of the approval by the

[Shri Kamath]

Standing Finance Committee. Both these Ministers were however right in thinking that the Committees would ultimately approve and that there was no difficulty about the matter. What will happen to the Standing Advisory Committees in the new Parliament, with so many Members in opposition, is a different matter and I need not go into that now. But, constituted as they are, the proposal was practically certain to go through. Therefore, the two Ministers together approved of this proposal and between themselves got the proposal sanctioned. The point is, was it so urgent that it could not wait for a few days, so that this proposal could go before these two committees and get their sanction and approval. They might have had to wait for a week after Parliament met. That was not done. That is a procedural matter on which my hon. friend the Finance Minister and my equally hon. friend the Deputy-Minister should throw some light in the course of their reply to this debate.

Coming to this question of External publicity itself, this has been raised so often on the floor of this House that it is needless to expatiate upon it today. So many instances have been cited from time to time on the floor of this House about the weakness, ineffectiveness and perhaps delayed action of our External publicity in the Middle East, in the U.S.A. and I believe in parts of Europe also that I need not take the time of the House in recapitulating all those instances here. Suffice it to say that so far as the Middle East and the U.S.A. are concerned, it is well known that Pakistan has often painted us in such colours that we cut a sorry picture before the world, and the propaganda of Pakistan in the Middle East and the U.S.A. has always been of such a character that we as an independent nation, or even as the big brother of Pakistan, were held up to ridicule and even hatred of those countries. This, no doubt, did great damage to our cause in those countries, particularly with regard to our case or our position in reference to Kashmir. I am not aware why this particular attitude was adopted by us in so far as propaganda against us by Pakistan was concerned. This is an age of publicity and propaganda. However much we may wish or desire that we need not go about blowing our own trumpets, the need of the age is such that we have got to do it willy-nilly. In other words, it is: **जानने का तकाजा (need of the day)**, and I hope my hon. friend

Mr. Tyagi understands that. The Gita has a very apt expression which runs thus:

शंखान् दध्नुः पथकं पथकं ॥

Today the Shankha of each country or each person becomes the instrument of his propaganda. In some places and in some cases, the 'शंखध्वनि' propaganda is so tremendous or thunderous that what is said in the next stanza of the Gita happens: **हृ नि व्यदारयत्**. In this particular matter, I must say that due to our fastidiousness for doing the right thing though Pakistan did the wrong thing,—I think it was so stated by the Prime Minister in answer to a question here some time ago that whatever Pakistan may do, even if it does the wrong thing, we must do the right thing—our case went by default on more than one occasion. I agree that we must do the right thing. But, we must do the right thing in time and effectively. Both these factors count. There is no question about doing the right thing. But, unless we do the right thing in time and effectively, the wrong thing tends to gain ascendancy in the minds of men. Just as bad money drives out good, which is an economic dictum, I would say, wrong propaganda sometimes renders ineffective right propaganda which is delayed and ineffective. I must submit, Sir, with some regret that we have almost always been on the defensive. First, there has been delayed action on our part and secondly, we have been ineffective and we have been on the defensive. This, to my mind, is the root of the matter, so far as our publicity and propaganda abroad are concerned. After all, what is publicity? What is propaganda? What does it consist of? Publicity and Propaganda comprise or consist of two parts: what I might describe as intelligent direction at home together with efficient implementation and interpretation abroad. If these two could be fulfilled, if we can bring about a re-orientation or reorganisation in this direction and in this manner, I am sure that whatever damage has been done to our country by bad, ineffective, inefficient and delayed and defensive propaganda in the past, could be remedied. One little incident I will cite before I proceed further. Last year there was a World Youth Festival—I suppose I am not calling it by the wrong name—held in New York or some other place in the U.S.A., as a sort of counterblast, I suppose, to another Youth festival held in Berlin.

11 A.M.

Some Indian youths attended this world youth festival in the U.S.A. One of the delegates who attended that conference or festival on her return to India told me that at the open or plenary session of this festival there was a lot of literature put forward by Pakistan, in fact, Pakistan had flooded the conference with literature on Kashmir and other matters; but there was practically nothing or absolutely nothing from our side. This delegate went round and made enquiries at the Embassy or at the office of the Public Relations Officer, I believe, and also the Information Officer, but learnt that there was nothing available. Anyway, whatever may be the reason, no literature, no pamphlet, no leaflet or anything else on Kashmir or other questions, as against the Pakistan version of these affairs was presented there from our side. One of the delegates who was rather earnest about the matter, when he insisted further, was told rather bluntly that our finance did not permit it. "You go and see that we get more money for these purposes, and we will do it", the Embassy Officer seems to have told him.

Shri Tyagi: Did he say "our finance" or "our finances"?

Shri Kamath: If the Minister of State likes the term "finances" I will use the term "finances". If he does not like the word "finance" I shall use the word "finances" if that is preferable. In any case our embassy at Washington should feel no difficulty in this matter, for its budget is perhaps next only to that of our High Commissioner at London. I do not know why this matter of publicity, at least in getting some pamphlets printed and circulated at this festival should have presented any difficulty, why this was so sadly neglected. Pakistan, in so far as its overall financial condition is concerned, is not much better off than we are, yet they seem to make better use of their money so far as external publicity is concerned. Does the fault lie with the men at the helm of affairs here or those who are asked or commissioned to implement the directions given at home? That matter has to be enquired into. I do not think there is any particular lack of money so far as these two Missions or Embassies are concerned, I mean the one at London and the other at Washington. We do not grudge them any money at all. We grant them all the money that is asked for. Especially in vital matters like this we do not come in the way. The House gives them all the money they ask for, so does the Standing Finance Com-

mittee, as far as these two centres of world diplomacy and world politics are concerned. About Moscow I do not know what we have done there and how far Mr. Shwaib Qureshi who has gone to Moscow as Pakistan's Ambassador,—I believe he was in Bhopal till some years ago—has damaged our cause. Moscow, I suppose, is given a stepmotherly treatment so far as our Ambassador and his publicity and other organisations are concerned. But London and Washington we have been treating quite liberally and generously and no complaints have come from these countries, or the Prime Minister or the Deputy Minister of External Affairs that we have stinted or come in the way of granting whatever money is asked for. Then why should our publicity suffer? That is the question that arises. Why should we be at a disadvantage in so far as and in comparison with Pakistan's own propaganda against us is concerned? The fault therefore, to my mind, is not the want of money. That is not the root of this evil for this particular matter, but the men who have been handling this matter at home and abroad. We have had a Director of External Publicity in the Ministry of External Affairs plus a Deputy Secretary or Joint Secretary in charge of this particular subject. And I believe there have been some changes also from time to time with regard to the incumbents of these two offices. Whether the changes were due to the realisation that the particular officer had failed in his task is a matter on which my friend the Deputy Minister for External Affairs may throw some light. If these officers—the Director of External Publicity and the Deputy or Joint Secretary in charge of the particular subject were not competent for the task, what steps were taken to see that the new incumbents of these offices, the men who replaced them would handle the job properly and efficiently? The excuse may be trotted out that we are a young independent nation and so it will take us time to learn these things. But Pakistan is an equally young independent nation but unfortunately they have done this business of external publicity on the whole—at least they seem to have done it—much better than we. Perhaps our representatives are relying too much on our motto सत्यमेव जयते and they leave truth to take care of itself.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Have we such a motto and is it being observed?

Shri Kamath: They seem to have left truth to take care of itself. But as

[Shri Kamath]

our ancient poet has wisely observed:
उद्योगेन ही सिध्यन्ति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः

Satya, unless you take steps, vigorous steps to contradict the lies that may be spread against you, is rather weak to assert itself. It may be that in the long run it will assert itself. But how long that run will be and whether we can afford to make that run as long as all that is a point for the hon. Minister and for us to consider. We have now to consider the short run, because if we are beaten in that short run we may not be vigorous or alive enough or active enough to undertake the long run. That is why we must wake up betimes and win the short run, and every year of our young life as an infant democracy is precious. Therefore I would ask our hon. Deputy Minister to tell us whether this reorganisation scheme that he has mentioned here in this booklet refers to or comprises the entire publicity division starting from New Delhi in Room No. 10, Parliament House and ending with Moscow and Washington, and whether this girdles the world, so to say. This has come before us all of a sudden, because till the last session of Parliament we were only told that it was being reorganised. We would like to know in what way it has been reorganised, what steps have been taken to reorganise it and make it more effective, a little more aggressive or "offensive" (and not merely defensive, but with a little more vigour in it) and whether any steps have been taken to recruit men at home and abroad to undertake the task of actively propagating the truth as we see it.

It was frequently mentioned in the House during the last two years that a number of men were sent abroad as Information officers to the various Missions and embassies, who had no knowledge of the A.B.C. of propaganda or the art of publicity, who had had no apprenticeship in the field of journalism or who had not been trained by any special school for that purpose

Shri Sondhi (Punjab): With Mr. Kamath as the Principall

Shri Kamath: Of course it is difficult perhaps to start a school straightaway for the purpose but if there were no school there are at least men with experience in that line. It was said in defence of the Government that there were so many posts to be filled in the various embassies and missions that naturally when there were no experienced men available they had to make the best of a bad job. But criticism of this stand of the Govern-

ment was voiced in Parliament and in the press of the country, and I believe instances were cited in many newspapers giving names of people who might have been taken up but for some reason or another they were not. The impression gained ground that people who had a pull somewhere in the Ministry or in the Secretariat got the jobs and competent men were left out. In certain cases men who had been rejected by the U.P.S.C.—I do not say that there were many such instances—were appointed as Information Officers and no reasons were given why such a course was adopted in those cases. I learnt from one of our Consuls who returned a couple of years ago that one of the Information Officers whom he knew followed this *modus operandi* in compiling his reports for headquarters here. He got hold of all the foreign newspapers available at the Consulate, made a rehash of the reports appearing in those papers and sent it as his intelligence report. Whether it was intelligent or not, God alone knows, but that was sent to the headquarters as the intelligence report of the officer concerned. If such men are in charge of information, publicity and propaganda abroad I do not wonder that our case has suffered abroad. I do hope that the reorganisation scheme which Government has in view and for which so much money has been asked for will well and truly reorganise this Division and Government will see to it that the right men handle this matter at headquarters and the right men are sent abroad to give intelligent interpretation of the directions that are given to them from home.

I am told that Government has in view the constitution of another special board for recruiting officers for appointment as Information or Public Relations Officers abroad. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this information but I would like to know from the Deputy Minister whether it is a fact that any special recruitment board will be constituted or appointed for this purpose of selecting men for this task and whether the Union Public Service Commission will have no hand in this matter at all or whether the two will co-operate and co-ordinate their efforts so as to select the best men available for the purpose.

One last word and I have done. Our publicity has suffered, perhaps partly because some of us are too shy to blow our own trumpets. Modesty or shyness, as Mr. Tyagi would put it, perhaps has also been responsible. Yesterday's papers told us that even-

as regards the small matter of publicity regarding some of our model reconstruction centres such as Nilokheri, Etawah, Faridabad and Sholapur, it was left to the Ford Foundation and the American Technical Assistance programme officers to put them on the world map and to tell the world what we are doing there. Perhaps that attitude or outlook has bedevilled our publicity in general also.

About foreign affairs, as I said, we wait till the other side, the enemy, springs a surprise upon us and then try to reply to it saying that that is not the case. If we ourselves take an initiative in the matter and without, if you so desire, maligning or slandering the enemy, tell the truth firmly, vigorously and effectively, it will go a long way. The House will remember how our cause was temporarily damaged last July or August when Pakistan suddenly gave out to the world that we were concentrating our armed forces on the Indo-Pakistan border on the west, when as a matter of fact Pakistan had moved its troops nearer Kashmir, almost beyond the Cease-fire line. It was only after Pakistan had said that we were threatening to be aggressors and that we had moved our army, that the Prime Minister held a press conference and said that because Pakistan had done so we had moved our army in the interests of security and self-defence. Whether it is because we have a soft corner for Pakistan in spite of its misdeeds, that is a matter to which the House must give its consideration. It is hardly proper when our national security is at stake that we should have an unusually soft corner for Pakistan. Perhaps in Statecraft where we have to deal with States and not with individuals it is well to remember the maxim of शठम् प्रति शाट्यम् and not always शठम् प्रति सत्यम्, and especially at this present day when we are concerned with the border State, this border State of Kashmir which is hemmed in on all sides by four or five different countries, we will do well to see to it that our publicity does not suffer on account of these defects.

One more instance I will cite about our unusually soft corner for Pakistan. I mentioned the other day in this House, by way of a question to the Prime Minister, the rabid, traitorous, treasonous propaganda that was carried on by the Muslim League during the elections in Madras and Malabar. "Pakistan Zindabad"—I have got a letter, Sir, from Malabar. . . .

Mr. Chairman: Are we not dealing with external publicity?

Shri Kamath: My case is that publicity is one and whole, internal and external, and what has harmed external publicity has to a large extent . . .

Mr. Chairman: So far as internal publicity is concerned it is not relevant to the cut motion.

Shri Kamath: All right. I will bring it up on some other occasion.

Shri R. Velayudhan: This matter was covered by even the foreign presses in other countries.

Shri Kamath: I was coming to that, but as, Sir, you rule that it is not relevant I will not dilate upon it further. But all these things, as my friend Mr. Velayudhan just stated, did appear in the foreign press. The Prime Minister stated he had taken some action in the matter but the Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Kumaraswami Raja said the other day that he had not heard anything from the Prime Minister and that he had on his own asked for a report from the Collector of Malabar and on receiving the information he would do the needful. He said he did not hear anything from the Prime Minister. I do not know which statement is correct—I will leave it to the future to decide.

I shall now, Sir, wind up . . .

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Dr. Keskar): Wind up?

Shri Kamath: Not wind up the Publicity Division.

I will wind up by saying that our propaganda and publicity have been, I must say with the deepest regret, ineffective and always on the defensive and very often delayed, and I ascribe it primarily to the men handling it at home and abroad, and secondarily perhaps to what my friend, Mr. Tyagi says: the finances. If he can overhaul the machinery at home and abroad—Mr. Keskar is nodding his head, in approval, I believe—if he can overhaul the machinery at home and abroad I am sure the finances will not be wanting and whatever finances are being supplied now will be adequate to do the task well and effectively if only the right men are selected for the job. Very often the wrong men have been selected and that has brought about all this state of affairs. I would request Mr. Keskar to tell us more about this reorganisation scheme for external publicity, and why so much is required during these two or three months,—up to the end of March,—and what exactly are the financial implications of the whole scheme up to the end of the financial year, 1952-53.

[Shri Kamath]

because we want to get an overall picture of the entire scheme and not merely the scheme as confined to these two or three months.

I therefore move this cut motion with regard to this Demand and ask for information on the various points to which I have briefly referred in my speech.

Mr. Chairman: Cut motion moved:

"That the Demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

May I know if any other hon. Member wants to speak on this cut motion?

Shri Joachim Alva (Bombay): Sir, I want to speak.

I am not speaking in support of the cut motion but against it. My hon. friend, Mr. Kamath mentioned that Pakistan was first in the field in regard to dissemination of truth.

Shri Kamath: Dissemination of falsehood.

Shri Joachim Alva: Well, I cannot say that about my neighbours across. I must speak in highest terms about them. "What is Truth?", enquired jesting Pilate and history gave him the answer: Truth is something based on facts, Truth is something intrinsically sound. If our home policy, if the policy of the new, independent, secular state of India is sound in its parts, is sound in its foundations then we do not really need any kind of publicity abroad.

Shri Kamath: Then stop it.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have seen how our State, from its first great troubles, has emerged a little from the darkness, we have seen how our foreign policy, though it was entirely misunderstood, has now been fairly understood by our friends and foes alike. When the essence of our foreign policy is sound, based on moral justice and correctness of truth, we need not be afraid if friends slander us or even if foes misrepresent us. We do not need a corps of trained publicists or public relations officers to disseminate what we do, what we do not do or in what way we counteract our enemies who perhaps spread falsehood. It has been recently said in one of the Commonwealth countries—I shall not name that country, perhaps it will be known—

that our representative there is a great gentleman, is a great patriot and carries himself with great dignity, whilst the representative of the opposite country, Pakistan, has indulged in vulgarities and has disseminated falsehoods. But coming to the point of internal publicity, if the root, if the source of our propaganda is based essentially on truth, morality and justice and ideas of a secular state, if these are sound they are bound to catch in the long run, they are bound to have an advantage over our enemies. If we have no strong army, if we cannot maintain law and order, that will be the worst propaganda against us at home and abroad. As long as we are able to maintain law and order in our country, as long as we are able to uphold the ideas of a secular state—I believe even in the Middle East people are shocked to know there are 40 million Muslims in India and perhaps they will be able to return 40 Members to the next House,—and if these facts are known to the world, the propaganda in regard to the idea of our secular state will be more firmly entrenched in the minds of foreigners than all the falsehoods of Pakistan, and all the engines of propaganda in Africa or the Middle East or in America or elsewhere cannot do any harm to us and will fail.

I mentioned earlier, "What is Truth?" Truth, no doubt, has also to be supported by our recruiting able young men . . .

Shri Kamath: Quite right.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have perhaps found difficulty in recruiting young men for our propaganda abroad, but we have amongst us young men in journalism, a number of them who have been devoted to it out of an ideal for public service. They have not cared for emoluments or monetary gain. If they had started a business or entered one of the other professions, or even taken up Government service, they would have reached the top. But these young men, fired by patriotism, courage and a spirit of service to the country both at home and abroad, have done this work with very little money inside their pockets. From their ranks, the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India or the Public Service Commission which consists of a few old fossils may recruit a number of people who will be the right hand men to our Ministers and Heads of Missions abroad. Living abroad is not an easy thing. Even living in Delhi is such a costly affair. A good journalist needs money for entertaining his

friends. He needs money to establish contacts, through whom he can either receive or give information and much more so abroad. In view of the criticisms that were levelled on the floor of the House on the last occasion, when some hon. Members said that our external publicity is very weak and meagre and has no legs to stand upon, the Government have now brought forward proposals and my hon. friend thinks that they are either excessive or are a strain on our financial resources. We spend crores of rupees for fantastic projects which will come to fruition only ten years hence, but if we put our hands into our pockets and find out Rs. 2 or 3 crores for propaganda abroad and recruit the right type of personnel, it will pay us rich dividends.

In this connection, I am aware that the Government of India have had difficulty in recruiting men for the Consular Service, especially in places like Switzerland or Central Europe. Take Geneva. It is a centre from which big journals sweep across Europe. We may need a Consul-General there. I would suggest that we may recruit a young man who has been in journalism and who has been a good patriot and has a good knowledge of public relations work and both the jobs can be combined. By sending a man from the lower rungs of the ministerial ladder, who combines a knowledge of both the jobs, two birds will be killed in one stroke.

We have to divide the world into four regions for the purpose of our external publicity. The first is the Anglo-Saxon democracies. Then comes Central Europe, including the Soviet Union and the Soviet satellites. Then comes the Middle East, which is now a very important region of the world. The fourth is our nearest neighbours and beloved friends to the South of India generally. We should carry on external publicity in these four regions. As mentioned a little while ago, people in Cairo and the seven or eight countries which form the Middle East are astonished that there are forty million Muslims amongst us, living peacefully. They are astonished that we find money for the repair of the Jamma Masjid. They wonder that in a State like India, with a preponderating Hindu population, we have so much generosity and nobility that we have sent a representative to the Vatican, whereas a country like South America which has a Christian majority has not sent one. Then about Kashmir we have declared that the decision is in the hands of the Kashmiris themselves. The majority of the population there being Muslims, it is up to them to decide which is in

their interests: whether to be in India or not to be in India; or to be a separate entity. These are matters which our propaganda engines will have to put forth to our neighbours, friends and foes abroad. In the South East Asian region we have to concentrate, because vast masses inhabit the territory from Burma up to Tokyo. We must make a bold beginning there by having our cultural propaganda tour in the sense of displaying great pieces of our art, displaying our cultural strength and the greatness of India. We must resurrect the bond that ties Indonesia and other countries in the South East Asian region to India. I am not very much worried about what Pakistan says about us or what others say about us. We are greatly handicapped by almost all the British offices—I mean the British Foreign Office or their agencies in countries like Africa, or Kabul or the Middle East—giving support to our foes.

Shri Kamath: Kabul?

Shri Joachim Alva: I was referring to the British propaganda offices. Either through their Ministries or their Agents they have been spending enormous sums of money and inflicting an initial handicap against us in the sense that we cannot score where our opponents are concerned. But in the final round we shall really win, because we depend on truth and truth is based on justice, social fairplay, communal fairplay, and fairplay which believes in the love of one's neighbours more than oneself. These are ideas which are bound to triumph finally and shall bear a victory over falsehood. We should find money for our foreign publicity. Rs. 5 crores is a very small sum. We have to see how much money the Americans are spending. We have the great advantage of the intrinsic merit of our work. But I caution you that whatever money we may spend may also go into the dustbin. I shall not name the country, but there is one which spends enormous sums of money on literature which we get very cheaply and which goes into the waste paper basket without our reading it. There is another country which spends an equal amount of money on propaganda. We refuse to touch money from either country. It does not belong to us. We shall depend upon our own resources. We shall beg our own countrymen. We shall seek our own Government's aid and ask it to put money to national advantage. We shall ask it to find out the right type of officers, so that they shall serve as the right arms and the left arms of our Missions abroad, whether

[Shri Joachim Alva]

it be in America, Europe, or Middle East or South East Asia. I shall not name the country, but there is one belonging to the Commonwealth. If you go round the stalls and restaurants in this city, you will find the head of the Publicity Department of that country spending enormous money in entertainment. You will be simply astonished how much they are spending right inside the bosom of the capital. We shall similarly have to find money for our young men who shall be in charge of publicity abroad. We must give them generous allowances for building up public relations, for entertainment, for their comforts, for out of these shall come good, hard work. A journalist or Public Relations Officer knows no rest. Early in the morning or late in the midnight, he may have to answer a call or answer a point touching our country. Therefore, whatever additional sums are asked for should be granted. We should not waste time in selecting worthless men, who perhaps wear good dress. We should not depend merely on appearances but our emphasis should be on how these men discharge their duties on behalf of their country. As a result perhaps of the criticisms levelled in the House, the External Affairs Publicity Department has drawn up a scheme in the shape of payment for telegrams and payment for newspapers. You have seen how foreign newspapers are dropped in every newspaper office in India by air mail at enormous cost. We shall similarly have to carry our newspapers abroad. We have got clean journals, journals not devoted to sensation or perversion of truth. (*An Hon. Member: What about FORUM?*) We shall have to carry our journals to foreign Missions, so that we may build up our propaganda machine just as well as the foreigners have done. The external publicity wing of the Government of India is considered by many as unimportant, but in my opinion it is really very important and must be strengthened.

My hon. friend Mr. Kamath said that Pakistan has had a start over us. They have not, I may tell him, a corps of trained journalists and yet they have been disseminating truth or falsehood, whatever it may be, more effectively because they are backed by the arm of the British propaganda machine, which operates against us secretly and consciously. This is still going on and we have for long been the victims of their newspaper organisations and news agencies. We have suffered long down the years. But the

time has come when truth will prevail and whatever things are being done by us will perhaps be effectively disseminated by our propaganda machine hereafter.

Shri R. Velayudhan: I am obliged to my hon. friend Mr. Kamath for having revealed certain glaring facts about this Demand that has now been brought before the House for our final sanction. I had the privilege of serving as a member of the Standing Committee of the Ministry of External Affairs and I can tell the House from personal experience that this is not the first time that this kind of technical breaches have been committed by this Ministry.

Mr. Kamath's speech reminded me of a saying in my language of Malayalam which means: anything can be done by great men. It is an insult to this Parliament, it is an insult to the nation, if the Executive were to bring proposals before the House without getting the approval of the Standing Committees. Whether it is done by the External Affairs Ministry, or by any other Ministry is immaterial and the House should take serious notice of it.

My hon. friend Mr. Alva took great pains in defending the external publicity conducted by the Ministry. I know Mr. Alva will defend it. But the external publicity now conducted, as compared with the publicity conducted by other Governments is the most mismanaged form of publicity that has ever been conducted by any Government. I am speaking from reports given to me by some friends who have recently returned from abroad. Several of them have told me that our publicity even in countries where a large amount of money is spent, is very poor, as compared to publicity carried on by other foreign countries.

Of course, I do admit that the money that we are spending for external publicity is not much. But the question is: is the money that we are spending properly utilised? Our grouse is that it is not.

The External Affairs Ministry—if I may plainly put it—is notorious for its favouritism and nepotism. One important factor to be borne in mind in connection with publicity is that the most suitable personnel should be recruited for this purpose. Take, for example, the information officers who are sent abroad, or who are taken in the External Publicity Section here in Delhi. If one were to examine their journalistic experience, he will be very

much disappointed. It is not because we lack experienced journalists in this country. We have got the finest material in India today in the journalistic field. But nepotism and favouritism, for which the Government of India is notorious, is prevailing in the External Affairs Ministry, especially in this line.

Mr. Alva observed that we must rely on truth and should not be scared away by the publicity carried on by Pakistan and other countries against us. I know he is an experienced journalist; he is also the editor of an illustrated weekly magazine. I do not know how he can have this optimistic—or may I say pessimistic view—of publicity.

We are living in an age of propaganda and publicity and the proper way in which it is done counts much. Compare, for example, the publicity literature that was circulated by India, as compared to that distributed by Pakistan when the Kashmir issue came up before the United Nations. I have read both these, and I have regretfully to confess that our external publicity staff was inexperienced to carry on publicity.

It is not because we have no talent in this country; it is because we have sent abroad men without calibre, men without any proper backing in the matter of carrying on publicity. That is why our stock is very low abroad. Of course, the other day the hon. the Prime Minister told the House that our stock is very high outside. The stock of the Prime Minister is very high indeed abroad. That is a different matter. I am very proud about him. But the stock of India is very low in foreign countries.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): How is it in this country?

Shri R. Velayudhan: That is for the hon. Member and me to consider and we are very seriously doing it.

It is not that Parliament is not willing to sanction money for external publicity. We are prepared to sanction any amount, if only it would be properly utilised. Has not the Government made an economic wreck of this country? Has not the Government created economic anarchy in this country on account of bungling and mismanagement?

One important thing that should be done for the improvement of external publicity is that the Ministry should take the proper persons, without paying

heed to other considerations. I am afraid it will not be done, because so many influences will come into play in the matter of recruitment.

Shri A. Joseph (Madras): I have to make a few observations in connection with External Publicity. My hon. friend Mr. Alva who preceded me referred to the secularism of our State. He particularly referred to Christians and Muslims. I do concede they deserve special consideration. But what about the Harijans for whom you have made special provision in the Constitution. Is there a single Harijan among the officers of the External Affairs Ministry or our Ambassadors abroad?

I do not want to speak anything against Government for their treatment of the minority communities. Though their policy may be good, the execution of it is bad in this regard.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the hon. Member is speaking on an absolutely different point. We are now considering the question of External Publicity.

Shri A. Joseph: I am coming to that point, Sir. May I ask few questions? Are you giving a proper share to those Harijans who may have experience of work to work in those offices? That is the point I am raising. And this is also a defect with reference to the administration of the offices under the External Affairs Ministry. Please therefore consider this matter also when you examine the observations of Mr. Kamath and other friends.

Shri A. C. Guha (West Bengal): I had no idea of participating in this debate but the speech of the hon. Member who preceded the last speaker has provoked me to say something on external publicity. We have been hearing so much about the external publicity of India particularly as compared with Pakistan. There also I may share some of the views expressed, though not so vehemently. But I like to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the House to the nature of the publicity and propaganda that has been carried on by some other power. Only two or three days ago the Chief Minister of West Bengal brought to our notice that some months ago the Moscow Radio regaled the whole world with a story that the Government of India had been conspiring to have a sham election and that they would indent some American experts who would teach some officers and some men of the Government of India how to tamper with the election results. This is the story which the Moscow Radio I think broadcast about July or

[Shri A. C. Guha]

August last year. The Moscow Radio has been getting the world ready to hear some other allegations which might follow after the election results were known. I think the Government of India has not taken any step to counteract such a mischievous propaganda that was carried on by Moscow Radio. Even now I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the propaganda that is being carried on by some powers which practically surround India on many sides.

It must have been brought to the attention of the Government as to how the trends are moving. If we are to function as a democracy I think we should take sufficient steps to counteract that type of propaganda also. Literature is being dumped here at a price which is abnormally low. Books containing five or six hundred pages are carried to houses and sold at Rs. 1-8, 1-12 or at the most Rs. 1-14. This is simply 'dumping' literature on our country. I do not know if the Government has any power to take action or to counteract such propaganda by circulating some other literature over our young men who are ready to take to some ideals placed before them. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this state of affairs and to the propaganda which is being carried on which may undermine the very democratic basis of our Constitution and the traditions we have been nurtured in.

Dr. Keskar: I am grateful to my hon. friend Mr. Kamath for giving me this opportunity of clarifying the Government's plans regarding external publicity. First of all Mr. Kamath has raised a constitutional and a procedural question as to why this particular plan was not referred to the Standing Advisory Committee of the Ministry concerned before it was brought before the Standing Finance Committee and later before the House. In a nut-shell we were pressed for time—time not to present it to the House but rather to see that whatever plan we have can be implemented as quickly as possible.

The House is aware that during the last two or three years continuously there has been criticism levelled against the inadequacy of the Government's machinery of publicity abroad and we have pleaded often that we have not sufficient funds and therefore were not able to expand our publicity machinery abroad. We are grateful to the present Finance Minister who has manoeuvred things in such a way that for the first time he offered us money

if we want to increase our publicity set-up abroad. We took the very first opportunity and we tried to expedite the work of setting up and expanding our publicity machinery abroad. That is the main reason why we thought it better to settle in consultation with the Finance Minister certain broad points regarding our expansion scheme, which was later submitted to the Standing Finance Committee, for the work that is going to be taken up during this financial year. But I may tell my hon. friend—most probably he knows it—that the whole scheme, including what is being proposed for the moment, had been submitted only last week to the Standing Committee of the External Affairs Ministry and the whole plan has their heartiest approval. So I do not think he should have any grouse that the proposal has not been put before the Standing Committee. But my point is that whatever we wanted to do regarding publicity this year had to be rushed through and therefore we got the approval of the Finance Minister and the Standing Finance Committee, but the scheme was not going to be put through before it was approved by the Standing Committee of the External Affairs Ministry. That has been done and I hope that in the interest of external publicity my hon. friend will pardon any lacuna in procedure that we might have committed in his eyes.

Shri Kamath: Pardon granted!

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend has repeated what has been said on the floor of this House many times regarding the 'ineffectiveness', the 'non-aggressiveness' of our propaganda abroad, especially in comparison with that of Pakistan. Well, I would not like to repeat what we have said again and again on the floor of this House, but I would like to draw his attention to this. He has posed the question: what is propaganda? Well, I certainly would like to pose the question what he considers to be propaganda. I was not able to follow his answer which appeared to me to be rather philosophical. But my personal feeling is that it is easy for any country to try to malign another country. You can spread rumours against somebody very easily. It is not so easy to answer these rumours because sometimes it is very long after the rumours have been spread that you come to know that somebody has been saying all sorts of things against you. And it is for that reason not possible for us to try to imitate Pakistan's tactics. The only possibility is that if Pakistan tries to tell things against us, we try to do the same thing by saying things against

them, it will then be not propaganda in favour of India but it will be propaganda against Pakistan. I beg to submit that that will not serve our purpose. The only lasting propaganda that we can do is to try to tell the truth about India, to try to tell as many people as possible and in the farthest corners of the world the facts about India and the conditions that prevail in India, what are our plans and what we propose to do. Now, this, I submit, is not an easy job. If you try to analyse the propaganda that is being done by other countries you will find what they have got after spending vast sums of money and the amount of facts that they have disseminated in foreign lands has not been commensurate with the sums they have spent. In a country like France, which is separated from England only by a channel of twenty miles, even today if you go to the countryside you find prejudices about England prevailing, which would appear rather fantastic. But they are there and I think hundreds of years of Anglo-French contact have not been able to dispel them.

12 NOON My point is this that we should certainly try to do as much propaganda about our country as possible but if my hon. friend expects that by spending a certain amount of money and by sending a number of Information Officers abroad within a specified time, we will make the people of the world acquainted with conditions in India, I think, he will be disappointed, because it is not possible to reach the masses of all the countries or even the main countries of the world with the machinery that we have and adequately teach them the facts about India and it is not possible for the other countries as well. My hon. friends here have been always harping on the efficacy of Pakistan's propaganda but I beg to differ from them. I have seen the Pakistan machinery working and may I tell him that in countries like the U.S.A. where he thinks that Pakistan propaganda is very effective,—I have also travelled a little—I have found that there are vast numbers of people who are not even aware that a country named Pakistan exists. Of course, you are able to reach a certain number of people. People who try or who are rather interested in Asiatic affairs might be knowing a little but the question even for India as against Pakistan is a vast one and it is not possible to try to teach in such a short time all the countries and their masses facts and figures regarding our country. But that does not mean that the Government is not alert to this question; we are aware of it, but as I said the alternative before us is that we should try simply to counteract what Pakistan is

saying against us or we should try to have propaganda which will be a permanent answer to Pakistan or to any other country which might try to vilify us, and I beg to submit that lasting propaganda is not trying to run down Pakistan or trying simply to answer what Pakistan says, which is sometimes necessary in certain cases but trying to put facts regarding our country before the world. May I also say one more thing with regard to this question. A lot of the praise that is given to Pakistan and the efficacy of its propaganda is exaggerated even with regard to countries like the Middle East. No doubt certain sections of Middle East opinion were affected by Pakistan and it was so, I would say, because of religious affinity, religious friendliness and cultural friendliness for them but I would say that it is trying to malign the intelligent public of the Middle Eastern countries for us to make a sweeping remark that the countries in the Middle East are more susceptible to Pakistan propaganda and that they do not show any sympathy to India. I would say that my own experience is quite the contrary and the intelligentsia in the Middle Eastern countries like Egypt, Iran, Lebanon and Syria are quite alive to what we are doing and they are also quite alive to the snags in the Pakistan propaganda that is being brought to them. It is not possible for you to try to convince everybody in these countries that your point of view is right and that Pakistan's or any other country's point of view is wrong. You will be able to convince or bring to your point of view a certain number of people but there will always remain a few who might not be on your side. I find generally speaking that our generalizations are based on very small facts. Supposing one Iranian paper wrote something about India; suddenly I would find my hon. friends posing questions: Why has India not done anything to counteract this? If my hon. friend had taken the trouble at that time to see the whole Iranian press he would have known that probably one paper had written something against India while all the others were writing in favour of India. I ask you how is it possible for us to stop certain papers or certain writers from writing against you? The only possibility for us is to try to answer those criticisms as far as it is possible for us. I do not agree with my hon. friend that our propaganda is ineffective. No doubt, it was inadequate and we had come before this House and pleaded our inability to increase our expenditure on account of financial stringency and I am glad that today we are having an opportunity of expanding our external publicity machinery so that we will be able

[Dr. Keskar]

to put before the world the Indian point of view and on a much larger scale than we were able to do up till now.

I wish to say a word with regard to Kashmir. This question had come in the Budget discussion last year and the year before last also. I do not want to repeat what I said on behalf of Government then. But I would like to draw my hon. friends' attention to this, that in the matter of Kashmir our publicity is handicapped and will be handicapped to a certain extent by pre-conceived notions of certain countries and their governments regarding this matter and the indirect effect it has on the newspapers or organs of public opinion in those countries which it will not be possible for you to change completely in a short space of time or by our distributing pamphlets as my hon. friend there on the opposite side suggested. We try to do our best and we will go on doing it, but if he expects that public opinion in a country like the United Kingdom will change by your doing an enormous amount of propaganda and putting forth your own point of view, then I may tell him: They know your point of view very well and they will not change. We may distribute one million more pamphlets or one million less. This we have to take into consideration in whatever publicity we do regarding Kashmir.

An Hon. Member: How do you know they will not change?

Dr. Keskar: I would like to say a word regarding the reorganization of External Publicity and before I say anything further, I would certainly like to strongly repudiate the insinuations made by my hon. friends sitting here. One hon. Member has made a sweeping remark not only against the Information Officers posted abroad but against the nepotism of Government. Now naturally he has a grouse against the Government and perhaps he has a right to have it, but I think it is not right to try to make a sweeping condemnation of a whole corps of Government officers who are trying to do their best in very difficult circumstances. If my hon. friend has made a reference to the selection of these officers, the condemnation of nepotism that he has made is probably a reflection on the fairness of the U.P.S.C. which has chosen these officers. My hon. friend, Mr. Kamath is quite wrong when he says that the selection of these officers have been made by Government. No selection has been made by Government. The Government did so in the beginning. (Shri Shiva Rao: It was

Mr. Velayudhan). Mr. Kamath also said that certain selections were made. I will inform him, that in the beginning Government did select a certain number of officers provisionally for these posts but later they were either confirmed or rejected by the Public Service Commission and now during the last year or so, no appointment as Information Officer can take place without the formal sanction of the U.P.S.C., and in fact all appointments are made after due advertisement by the U.P.S.C. and due selection by them. Any reflection that these officers are incompetent or the way in which they are working shows some nepotism on the part of Government is really a reflection on the fairness of the U.P.S.C.

Shri Kamath: On a point of information, I did not say anything about nepotism at all.

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry; may be my hon. friend behind him said so.

Shri Kamath: Were there not one or two cases . . .

Dr. Keskar: If you will allow me to complete what I am saying, then you can ask questions.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Let me ask one question, Sir. Is it not a fact that first appointment is made and then they are sent . . .

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Minister is on his legs. He is not giving way.

Dr. Keskar: What my hon. friend said was quite wrong. As I said, certain appointments were made in the beginning. We had to appoint officers. But, the appointments which had been made do not continue. They had to go before the Union Public Service Commission. Some of them were rejected; some are in service. Every candidate has to go before the Public Service Commission and has to be selected by the Public Service Commission.

My hon. friend has posed a question regarding the re-organisation scheme. It will not be possible for me to go into the whole re-organisation scheme. It will probably come before the House at the time of the Budget debate and the hon. Member will have a full opportunity of discussing the whole scheme. As I said, this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs and odd that is being asked just now is only the beginning of the expansion. That is the amount of money which the hon. Finance Minister was good enough to allot to us for this year. The whole scheme is much bigger and the whole scheme and the

details will be placed before the House during the Budget proposals. If only the hon. Member will have the patience to wait for a few days, this matter may be discussed in greater detail.

Shri Kamath: But, the House wants to know how this sum of Rs. 6 lakhs will be utilised. We will await full details, but how will this amount be spent?

Dr. Keskar: Do you, Sir, want me to read out all these details?

Shri Kamath: Do you propose to open new Centres or what?

Mr. Chairman: All these details need not be read out. If some broad features are indicated, that would be enough.

Dr. Keskar: There are different heads. There is an expansion of our News service which sends out a summary of Indian news to our missions and Information centres abroad. That is being expanded. New Centres are being opened for this purpose. It has proved very useful to give Indian news to Information Centres, specially in countries where I should say the News Agencies and other services are not as up to date as in Western Europe or America. There is an expansion in the publications. There is a proposal to increase libraries on Indian subjects in all Information Centres and even cultural bodies which will give lectures on Indian subjects and distribute news clippings about India. We had begun this in a very small scale; this will be expanded. There will be expansion in the field of film publicity. The number of films that we have been able to send has been very few and we propose to increase the number of documentaries about India. Wherever we have been able to do this before, it has been very helpful, and it has been very welcome. There is also a proposal included in this for expanding the External Services of the A.I.R. in different languages. We have had to stop certain programmes in foreign languages for want of money. We propose to restart that and also have programme in other languages in which there were no radio programmes before. There are other proposals like increasing our Information Centres abroad. Three or four new Centres will be opened. These had been proposed before; but they were held up for want of money.

Shri Kamath: Which are the new Centres?

Dr. Keskar: There will be Centres in Manila, Trinidad, Wellington, the Hague and Rome.

Shri Kamath: In Rome there is no centre, already?

Dr. Keskar: We wanted to open a Centre; but we were not able to do it.

These are the main heads under which the present expansion is proposed. There is a bigger scheme and as I said that would come in the coming Budget proposals.

I think I have replied if not in detail, at least to the main points raised by my friends. I would like to refute one more point. It has been said that this House always has, without stinting, granted any money asked for, for our centres in London or Washington.

Shri Kamath: No demand has been reduced so far by this House.

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry this is also a generalisation which is not true. We do not treat any particular office that it is exempt from restrictions; it is not that there is a kind of *carte blanche* to that particular Centre. Every office and every centre is given money according to its importance. May I say that, on the contrary, we have been feeling that the Information Services in the U.S.A. which are so important, have not been up to the mark because we have not been able to provide enough money for that purpose? It is only now that we are putting forward schemes to expand them to what they should have been long ago. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that it is a country where if you want to do any effective publicity, the amount of money that we have to spend, taking into account the standard of living, and the number of Centres, is very large. Year before last and last year, on account of financial stringency we were not able to do it. We are only beginning to do that work.

A point was raised about a Moscow broadcast. When a certain thing is broadcast which is in flat contradiction to facts, certainly Government tries to contradict that. But, my hon. friend is aware that it is not possible to counteract or rather contradict any general statement which takes the form of saying that Elections in India were not fair. Suppose there is a broadcast of that type; it will be very difficult to the government to say anything except that the Elections were fair.

Shri A. C. Guha: My contention is not that they broadcast that the elections were not fair. It was broadcast by the Moscow Radio in July—

“That the ruling party has a secret plan for falsifying the results of the Parliamentary elec-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

tions due to take place sometime early next year. The plan provides for setting up of a camp for training special personnel in the methods of falsifying election returns. According to the newspaper, an expert is soon to come from the U.S. to supervise the training in the camp."

Dr. Keskar: Our procedure in such matters is, when such talks take place, we broadcast on the External Services not merely an assertion, but what we are proposing to do with regard to this. May I say that my attention has been drawn to another broadcast from another country much more recently which said that the Elections were all a sham and that they were tampered with and that sort of thing. This is what we do in the External Services which are meant to reply to the same area and not to say that in India where it will not be of much use to broadcast to a few people who hear that kind of broadcast.

Shri A. C. Guha: Have these been any diplomatic protests on such occasions when it was particularly from official broadcasts?

Dr. Keskar: Yes; it is done. In fact, the attention of the Government concerned is always drawn to such broadcasts.

Shri A. C. Guha: And in this case also it was done: may I get an assurance from the hon. Minister?

Dr. Keskar: I must have notice of this case. I will certainly give information to my hon. friend.

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is it a correct version?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have also mentioned about the attempt to dump some literature here.

Dr. Keskar: I think I have dealt in general with all the points taken up by my hon. friend. I do not want to enter into the details. I think it may be better if these questions are raised in the Budget proposals when these things will come up in much more detail. I have done.

Shri Kamath: I have to ask two questions. As regards the attitude of the House to Supplies for this particular Demand, I only said that the House has never reduced nor refused any Demand that has come before it. The other question . . .

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should not make another speech. A

reply has been given in general to all the remarks which were made by the hon. Member. The hon. Minister has chosen to reply to such of them as he considered important. If another speech is made, then, the hon. Minister shall require another opportunity to reply.

Shri Kamath: There is just a question about the Union Public Service Commission. He said that in no case were the recommendations of the U.P.S.C. set aside. I want to know . .

Mr. Chairman: The point of the hon. Member was only this. If any Demand came to them, they have got the right to reduce it and scrutinise the Demand. That was the point at issue.

Shri Kamath: No, no, I am now referring to the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, the reply was that these two Embassies have not got a *carte blanche* so that they can demand any amount that they want. That was the point. I do not think any further discussion is necessary.

Shri Kamath: About the Union Public Service Commission, there is a point to be clarified. He said that there is no such thing as Special Recruitment Board. I want to know whether in the future, the U.P.S.C. will be the sole authority for selecting these men for the publicity services. And secondly I want to know whether there is going to be any scheme for training these men and thirdly whether . . .

Mr. Chairman: Entirely new points are being raised.

Shri Kamath: But I raised them in my speech.

Mr. Chairman: So far as appointments are concerned the hon. Minister has already said that all appointments from last year are being made by the Public Service Commission. Therefore that question does not arise.

Shri Kamath: I asked whether it is a fact that one or two men who were rejected by the Public Service Commission were, in the past or in the earlier years, temporarily appointed as Information Officers, and he said that was not a fact. Is he sure?

Dr. Keskar: I may inform the hon. Member with regard to what he said about journalists, that one of the qualifications which Government has put before the Public Service Commis-

sion for selecting candidates for Information Officers is that they should have publicity and journalistic experience and we are quite sure that the U.P.S.C. takes this into consideration.

Shri Kamath: But were people rejected by the Commission appointed temporarily?

Shri R. Velayudhan: Is there any proposal that . . .

Mr. Chairman: No more questions, please.

An Hon. Member: The question-hour is over.

Mr. Chairman: Discussion on Demands Nos. 18 and 19 is closed now. We now come to Demand No. 45.

Shri Joachim Alva: Are we to understand that the discussion is finally closed? Defence is an important subject and

Mr. Chairman: I called upon hon. Members who wanted to speak to rise, before calling upon the Defence Minister to reply. The hon. Member did not get up and now there is no time left, and the Defence Minister has already left.

We now take up Nos. 45 and 87.

Shri S. C. Samanta (West Bengal): Sir, I want to speak on Demand No. 45.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thirumala Rao): There is a cut-motion on Demand No. 45.

Shri Kamath: Yes, I have a cut-motion on that Demand.

Mr. Chairman: But when the Speaker announced that all the four Demands were before the House, the hon. Member did not move that cut-motion of his. He moved only his cut-motion under Demand No. 18.

Shri Kamath: But before that I asked whether they should be moved Demand by Demand or all together.

Shri Thirumala Rao: I would like to know if the hon. Member is going to confine his remarks to the subject matter of the motion, namely, the judicial inquiry into the Fertilizer Deal. I beg to submit that this is *sub judice* because one of the dismissed officers has filed a suit against Government and so it is *sub judice* and it cannot be discussed now.

Mr. Chairman: I am informed that one of the officers dismissed has filed a suit and as a matter of fact the

matter is before the court now. Am I correct?

Shri Thirumala Rao: Yes, Sir.

Shri Kamath: So far as I am aware, this judicial inquiry is a separate transaction, quite separate from the suit filed by the officer dismissed. He was dismissed before the inquiry was instituted, and he has filed a suit. That has nothing to do with this committee appointed by Government to enquire into the Fertilizer Deal. The Rajadhyaksha Committee, so far as I am aware and if my memory does not betray me, was appointed by the Government to enquire into the Fertilizer Deal and there have been disturbing and disconcerting reports in the press about this matter, and one is inclined to suspect, as has happened in other cases also, that this report may not come before the House at all and may be hushed up. And so I wish to

Shri Thirumala Rao: Before the hon. Member proceeds to deal with the merits of the report, I may submit that the conduct of the officer concerned forms a material part of the enquiry and he was dismissed for his conduct before the enquiry actually started. But during the course of the enquiry or after the enquiry was concluded, he has filed a suit against the Government for the dismissal. Therefore all these matters are likely to be cited before the court.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, a suit is pending in which all these matters are bound to come before the court and Rule 159 says:

"A Member while speaking shall not refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending."

It will be very difficult for the hon. Member to differentiate between what has been decided in the judicial inquiry of which he has given notice and the matter that will come before the court for decision. In these circumstances, I would request the hon. Member to see whether it will be possible for him to separate the two matters. As a matter of fact, we do not know what is the nature of the suit, what is in the plaint, what is in the written statement and what is the issue before the court. I would rather request him to forego his right at this stage. Otherwise it will be difficult for him to differentiate between what he should say and what he should not.

Shri Kamath: On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether Shri

[Shri Kamath]

Rajadhyaksha has submitted his report and whether it will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Thirumala Rao: It has been submitted and it is under the consideration of Government.

Shri Kamath: Theñ, I will move my second motion.

The Minister of Works, Production and Supply (Shri Gadgil): On a point of order, Sir. There was a specific Demand No. 98 in which investments in government commercial undertakings and the Government Housing Factory were specifically included. That Demand was accepted by the House yesterday. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Kamath can raise the issue when the amount has already been voted by this hon. House. I can well understand his interest to raise this question, and normally I would not have taken any objection to it; but the work before the House is so much and so I am compelled to raise this point of order. For myself I am quite willing to meet Shri Kamath's wish and give him all the information that I have at some later stage when the General Budget will be before this hon. House. But for him to move this cut motion now will be reopening the entire question that has been closed and a precedent of that character should hardly be encouraged.

Shri Kamath: I only say in reply that it is true there was another Demand under a separate Head, but through oversight I did not table my cut motion under that Demand. But the other day while studying the proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee I found that a Supplementary Grant has been approved for continuance of the factory on a care and maintenance basis, and that is part of the demands of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. It was with reference to this that I tabled this motion. I am sorry I did not table a cut motion under the proper Demand, that is No. 98 which, I agree has been already passed.

But Sir, if I am not in order in moving this cut motion, I may be allowed to speak on this particular Demand with reference to this Housing Factory as well as some other matters. I shall not move my cut motion, if that is not in order.

Mr. Chairman: There are Demands Nos. 98 and 87. Demand No. 98 has been passed. There is then No. 87C—Board of Government Directors; but I

do not think this is an item under which the matters the hon. Member refers to can be discussed.

Shri Kamath: Then we will reserve it for the General Budget.

Shri Tyagi: Still at it.

Shri Kamath: Of course.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Under Demand No. 45 a supplementary grant for Rs. 55,300 is put down to meet the cost of an intensive cultivation scheme in 19 villages round about Delhi, maintenance of surplus cattle awaiting disposal and increased workshop charges and wages of labour. In this connection I submit that this intensive cultivation scheme was taken up by Government two years ago. It is high time that we should know how the scheme has progressed. I would also like to know whether money crops are also being grown there, particularly cotton, whether the social and economic conditions of the people living there have improved in any way—in a nutshell I would like to know how the scheme has worked and whether Government have any plan in mind to start such centres elsewhere in India.

Shri S. N. Das (Bihar): A token Demand for Rs. 1,000 has been placed before the House under Demand No. 87 in order that the House may give its approval for a new service. The passing of this grant will mean not only that the House gives its approval to the setting up of a new service but that it approves also of the policy which the Government has decided. It is said here:

"The Government of India have considered the form of organisation which should be set up for the management of the State Industrial enterprises and have decided that this should be private limited companies with Boards of Directors acting through Managing Directors or General Managers. They have also decided that there should be a couple of wholtime Government Directors who would be common to all the Boards of Directors of the Government Industrial undertakings."

This is an important matter and the question of state enterprises has been engaging the attention of the public and the Members of this House for a long time. On the matter of the audit of accounts and during the consideration of the financial results of state trading concerns it has been brought to notice that industrial enterprises or

other state enterprises have not been carried on on a very scientific or commercial basis. In the present set up of the country, for a welfare state it is necessary that the Government should evolve some organisation to carry on the economic activities of the country and at the same time it is necessary that they should evolve a machinery or cadre of officers to carry on the economic administration of the country. In view of all this and the fact that the Planning Commission has considered this question and come to a certain decision, it was necessary that the House should have been given an opportunity to discuss these matters thoroughly before coming to any decision in the matter. There has been no mention of the fact that the Government is undertaking a new policy in the matter of state industrial enterprises. That should have been incorporated in the Presidential Address, so that the Members of the House may have had the opportunity to thoroughly examine the question and make suggestions for the consideration of the Government. It is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the State is now going to enter into various types of enterprises with regard to production, distribution and other public utility services. Therefore in order to have an efficient administration which will safeguard national interest from being jeopardised this House should have been given the opportunity to discuss matters thoroughly. Instead of that by a token Demand of Rs. 1,000 in the shape of supplementary Demand the question has been brought before the House and the House is not in a mood to discuss it thoroughly. I would suggest that it is not proper on the part of the Government to bring in this manner a matter of policy which is very important in the national life of the country and it should be held up. The proper time for it will be when the House will discuss the general budget and then a decision can be arrived at. Mr. Gorwalla was asked by the Planning Commission to give a report on the efficient conduct of state industrial enterprises. He, very laboriously, has submitted a report incorporating therein various valuable and important suggestions. The report touches on various aspects of the question: how far Parliament should exercise control over the direction, control and management of all these enterprises, how far the Ministries or the Ministers should be allowed to interfere in their administration, and what forms of organisation will be necessary or will be preferable for the efficient management of all these forms of enterprises. These are all very important questions. I would like to impress upon the House

their importance and would like to suggest that the House should be given an opportunity to examine the various ideas incorporated in the report submitted by Mr. Gorwalla. The House can then give its opinion and the Government will be in a position to take up this new undertaking which is one of great importance to the national life of the country.

Shri Gadgil: I agree that this is an important question and a question of policy: hence our desire to get the approval of this hon. House and this Demand has been submitted for the approval of the House for that specific purpose. My hon. friend referred to the report submitted by Mr. Gorwalla to the Planning Commission. The recommendations of that report have been duly considered by the Government and by the Planning Commission. The limited issue here is that Government having agreed to a policy of entering the industrial field, what should be the nature of the organisation for the purpose of management; whether it should be a statutory corporation like the Damodar Valley Corporation or there should be some other form in which the whole thing should be clothed and made operative. Having some experience of a statutory corporation, the Government came to the conclusion that more and more we are entering, as Government, in the industrial field, so it is much better to have a form of management like the private limited companies formed as contemplated in the Indian Companies Act. Of these companies those which are already incorporated and those that will be incorporated hereafter are private limited companies in which 99 per cent. of the shares are held by the President of the Union and 1 per cent. by some other officer. The necessity of having such a form is this. Objection was raised that if Government entered the industrial field, Government will give preferential treatment to their own undertakings and the private enterprise will be handicapped to that extent. In order to remove any such doubt, the policy of the Government has been that all these concerns will be run on principles of commercial management. There are innumerable things that occur every day, and if delay is to be avoided and efficiency secured then the Ministry cannot be troubled every now and then for small decisions. For that purpose, we decided that each concern should be a private limited company with a Managing Director or a Board of Management as may be suitable in the circumstances of each case. In order to have complete co-ordination in the various factories or enterprises that

[Shri Gadgil]

may be undertaken by the Government, Government have decided that there should be full-time common Directors. The ultimate object is to evolve a mechanism like the Board of Advisers, so that they may advise the Government so far as the Government industrial undertakings are concerned. That will be a sort of liaison between the Ministry on the one hand and the individual undertaking on the other. In the remarks of my hon. friend there was a point which seemed to have some force, and that is that the Parliament may not have an opportunity to discuss these things. That is not, I submit, correct. The responsibility of the Ministry to the Parliament is clear. Whatever may be the nature and extent of any particular industrial undertaking, inasmuch as public money is invested in it, to that extent the Ministry concerned is responsible to this hon. House. What the Ministry will not do is to interfere with the day to day management, but in all questions of general policy and to some extent even in the way in which the money is spent, the Minister concerned will be answerable to this hon. House. Therefore, there is nothing in this proposal which takes away any right from this hon. House to any extent. The hon. House is well aware of what is being done in connection with a statutory corporation like the Damodar Valley Corporation. Every year the general report as well as the income and expenditure statement are laid on the Table of the House. Members are free then to take up any question in connection with these either in the General Discussion on the Budget or in any subsequent stage, so that this hon. House can exercise its sovereignty. Its right to go into these matters in a very detailed way is kept intact. The same procedure is bound to be followed in this case. How can I, a Minister responsible to this House, part with my responsibility to this House by evolving an organisation or form of management in which I will give up all my responsibility? This is the last thing I shall ever do.

I do not know whether my hon. friend was very clear on the point regarding the examination and audit, of the accounts of individual undertakings. Any way, from the little conversation that I had with him, he was very anxious that the Government's Auditor-General should have something to say about it. We have made provision in the articles of association of every industrial undertaking and it is our policy hereafter also, that the Company will have its

own auditors but over and above it the Auditor-General of India will have the right of external or test audit in each case. Having secured that, I should say that it is a fair way of safeguarding the interests of the tax-payers whose money will be invested and at the same time safeguarding the undoubted right of this hon. House to ask for explanation and elucidation and to keep its hold and its sovereignty over the financial position of each Government undertaking.

Having said this much, I hope the hon. Member will appreciate that in the current year some expenditure is bound to be incurred and if we do not appoint full-time Directors the position will be somewhat difficult, because every third or fourth month we are thinking of starting some factory—a penicillin factory or a factory for manufacturing pig iron, and so on. The Government of India and this House have definitely accepted the policy of nationalising a certain sector of the industry. That policy was enunciated by the hon. the Prime Minister some years back. According to it, a section is to be nationalised. Another section of the industrial field will be regulated, although private enterprise will be allowed to function and a third section in which private enterprise will be free to do whatever it likes, subject to certain conditions. Having accepted that policy what we are doing now is only implementing it.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I just say a few words in reply to the points raised by my hon. friend Mr. Samanta. He wanted to know something about the intensive cultivation scheme round about Delhi.

The scheme is being carried on by the I.C.A.R., where good seed and manure is supplied by the Government at controlled rates. A sort of association is formed for these villages, where the assistance of some officers is made available at the cost of Government. We have seen some good results from the scheme. The villagers themselves are taking interest in producing more wheat and other cereals, pulse, gram etc. The Government of India want to show to the rest of the States what can be achieved by Government giving a lead. We are incurring a certain amount of expenditure which I am sure the House will appreciate will be returned in the form of increased production.

Shri Shiva Rao (Madras): Have the detailed results been placed before the I.C.A.R.?

Shri Thirumala Rao: I have not got a recollection as to whether the results have been placed before them.

I myself visited the area and saw the villages. Both the quality and quantity of grain has improved on account of our efforts and if the hon. Member is interested I shall place him in possession of all the information.

With regard to the maintenance of surplus cattle, we have decided to abandon the cattle farm in Jubbulpore. We have disposed of a certain section of the stock there and transferred a good number of cattle to Karnal. We have also decided to shift the main portion of the cattle farm attached to the Indian Research Institute here to Karnal. During the process we have found certain heads of cattle to be surplus and we have asked the States whether they would like to take them. Some of the States are taking them. Meanwhile there is some delay in disposing of the surplus stock. Therefore we have asked for a little money to keep them going.

With regard to the general policy, of course the Government of India are trying to induce the States and several States have got their own schemes.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000, in respect of Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,02,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 54,77,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,18,15,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1952, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Chairman: The next item is the Appropriation Bill (Supplementary Grants—General).

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1952."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I introduce the Bill.

THE PUNJAB BUDGET—1952-53— contd.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT— contd.

Mr. Chairman: Now we proceed to the consideration of the Punjab Budget. The cut motions have already been moved and we are now discussing the cut motions.

Shri Kamath (Madhya Pradesh): What about the ruling on the constitutional issue raised by me, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: That will come, I think, tomorrow.

Shri Kamath: I said that day that I wanted information on certain Demands or rather on one particular Demand, that is Demand No. 54-B which refers

[Shri Kamath]

to Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers. The total Demand is Rs. 71,000 while the amount required on account is as low as Rs. 2,000. The House will see that with regard to the other Demands it is in many cases more than one-third or one-fourth of the total Demand but in this particular case it is about one-thirtyfifth.

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I have noticed it and I have some sort of answer.

Shri Kamath: I did not raise that point the other day. So I thought I might raise it formally to day so that the House may know what exactly I want.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: What I mean is the point has been raised now. It is not approximately proportionate as in the other cases. Well, that is enough reason for an answer. Is it not?

Mr. Chairman: All these demands, except a few in respect of which cut motions have been moved, have been passed, I think.

Shri Kamath: This one was held over.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: This was held over, Sir, for information.

Mr. Chairman: So the hon. Minister may now reply to it.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The question has been raised as to why against an annual provision of Rs. 71,000 for the year 1952-53 on account of Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers only Rs. 2,000 has been asked for for the first four months. I understand that of the total sum as much as Rs. 65,000 relates to the single State of Khalsia which was originally with the PEPSU Government but which has now been transferred substantially though not in entirety to the Punjab. As a result of the division of this State between the two Governments certain complications regarding the liability of each have emerged and are at present under consideration. The Punjab Government estimates that a final decision in regard to this liability will not be reached during the first four months of the financial year. Consequently no provision to meet this liability has been asked for in the vote on account.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that with regard to the Rulers of—I have not got the big book with me, but my memory can as well serve me at present—Loharu, Pataudi and one more State whose name I forget, they

will not be paid their privy purses or allowances during these four months till the end of July and, if that be so, will that not lead to discontent or dissatisfaction among these Ex-Rulers? It may be perhaps that Government is thinking of liquidating them ultimately. But the policy at present is they must be given their privy purses and allowances. Then, how will Rs. 2,000 be enough for disbursing the privy purses and allowances of the Rulers of Loharu, Pataudi and one other? Or is it a fact that because the Nawab of Pataudi unfortunately died a few months ago that allowance or purse is going to be stopped? What is the position?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The other day when I privately enquired from the hon. Member, he mentioned Pataudi and so I have information about Pataudi and not about Loharu and the other one which he has mentioned now.

Reference has been made to the liabilities in regard to Pataudi and I understand that the privy purse to the Nawab of Pataudi is not paid by the Punjab State but by the Central Government and this will continue to be paid to his successor. (*Interruption*). My information is that it is paid by the Central Government.

Shri Kamath: I have taken these figures from the Punjab Budget.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: The allowances paid to the relatives of Pataudi are the liabilities of the Punjab Government for their life-time. So this means the relatives of the Nawab of Pataudi.

Shri Kamath: They will not be paid anything now for these four months—I mean Loharu and the other one?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Their allowances are within the figure asked for. They must be small. I have not got the detailed figures in regard to the allowances paid to the relatives of the Nawab of Pataudi.

Shri Kamath: I am not clear how Rs. 2,000 for four months would be enough to meet these liabilities.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Out of a total of Rs. 71,000, Rs. 61,000 relates to the single State of Khalsia. Therefore, all the liabilities that are due to be paid by the Punjab Government are Rs. 6,000 for the rest, for the whole year. Therefore, Rs. 2,000 ought to be added to it for four months.

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions in regard to Punjab Budget are for discussion.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: सभापति महोदय। लाला अर्चित राम जी ने कई कट मोशन (cut motions) साथ ही उपस्थित किये थे। उसी पर बातें हो रही थीं। मैं भी निर्वासित लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता था। अब समय तो नहीं है। इस वास्ते में तो समझता हूँ कि इस को आज मुलतवी किया जाय। लेकिन अगर इजाजत हो तो मैं बोलूंगा।

An Hon. Member: The time is up.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see how he proceeds. Perhaps he would take 10 or 15 minutes. The hon. Member may go on with his speech.

1 P.M.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: सभापति जी निर्वासित लोगों का जो प्रश्न है वह इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि उस के बारे में जितना कहा जाय वह कम होगा। यह पंजाब का बजट है। पंजाब में भी निर्वासित लोग आये हुए हैं। वहाँ पर भी उन का प्रश्न आया है। जिस समय आप स्वयं बोल रहे थे तो आप ने यह बहुत अच्छा कहा था कि केवल पंजाब के साथ ही निर्वासितों का प्रश्न क्यों जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। जब निर्वासितों के प्रश्न पर विचार होने लगे तो उस सम्बन्ध में इसी तरह विचार होना चाहिये जिस तरह कि अखिल भारतीय प्रश्नों पर विचार होता है। यह तो आप ने बहुत सुन्दर कहा था। सभापति महोदय, जहाँ जहाँ निर्वासितों के कैंप हैं, जैसे करनाल में और पानीपत में, वहाँ में भी दो बार गया हूँ। वहाँ जो हालात मैं ने देखे हैं वह हृदय विदारक हैं। मैं तो आप से कहता हूँ कि इस में तो कोई बहस की बात नहीं है कि निर्वासितों को ले कर के सारे देश को जिस तरह इस प्रश्न पर विचार करना चाहिये था उस तरह नहीं किया

गया है। यह तो ठीक है कि देश ने निर्वासितों को बलिदान दे कर के आजादी पाई है। इस वास्ते सारे देश के सभी लोग निर्वासितों के ऋणी हैं और उस ऋण से उद्धार होना बहुत कठिन है। जिस तरह से समाज की ओर से इस प्रश्न पर विचार होता है और सरकार भी जिस तरह से इस प्रश्न को सोचती है, समझती है और जिस तरह से इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य करती है वह भी असंतोषजनक है। एक बार तो एक मंत्री महोदय ने यह कह दिया था कि मैं तो मंत्री हूँ, मैं जादूगर नहीं हूँ कि थोड़े ही समय में इस प्रश्न को हल कर दूँ। कभी कभी तो ऐसा भी कहा गया है। लेकिन यह तो माना जायगा कि अब तक करीब करीब पांच बरस हो चुके हैं पर यह निर्वासितों का प्रश्न अब भी बाक़ी है। ऐसा क्यों है यह तो सारा देश सरकार से पूछ सकता है। यह हम लोगों को हक़ है और सरकार का तो यह कर्तव्य ही है। सभापति महोदय आप तो इस को अच्छी तरह जानते हैं। एक बार यहाँ निर्वासितों का सम्मेलन हो रहा था जिस में श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन जी ने सभापति का स्थान ग्रहण किया था। उस समय निर्वासितों को आये दो या ढाई साल ही हुए थे। तो श्री पुरुषोत्तम दास टण्डन जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में उस समय यह कहा था कि निर्वासितों के प्रश्न को जिस सरकार ने अब तक हल नहीं किया है उस को गद्दी छोड़ देनी चाहिये। उन्होंने यह बात आज से करीब दो बरस पहले कही थी। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है और लज्जा भी आती है कि वह सरकार ज्यों की त्यों अभी तक वहीं है और निर्वासितों का प्रश्न भी वैसे ही पड़ा है।

प्राकृतिक संसाधन तथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान मन्त्री (श्री श्री प्रकाश): और निर्वासकों ने फिर उन्हीं को भेज दिया है।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: जिस तरह से वह सरकार आई है वह तो उस सरकार का दिल ही जानता होगा और लोग ही जानते होंगे ।

श्री श्री प्रकाश: और आप भी जानते हैं ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: रूस वगैरह देशों में इस समय प्रचार भी होने लग गया है । तो खैर, उस प्रश्न को तो छोड़ दीजिये । जिस ने उन को भेजा है उस ने गलती की है और जो आये हैं वह गलती कर के आये हैं, अनर्थ कर के आये हैं, अन्याय कर के आये हैं, अनुचित कार्य कर के आये हैं ।

श्री श्री प्रकाश: जिन में आप भी हैं ।

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: मैं तो संयोग से आ गया ।

Mr. Chairman: Is not the hon. Member attacking those who are not before the House? They will be Members of the new Parliament. They need not be attacked in their absence.

बाबू रामनारायण सिंह: सभापति महोदय, आप ने तो देखा कि यह प्रश्न छेड़ दिया गया । इस में मेरा क्या क्रसूर है । मुझे तो जवाब देना था ।

तो सभापति महोदय मैं कह रहा था कि जब पहले यहां इस प्रश्न पर विचार हुआ था तो क्या कहा गया था । सब से बड़ा रोग तो इस सरकार में यह है कि यह सरकार न तो किसी से सहयोग लेने का इरादा रखती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि न इस सरकार को अकल है और न ईमानदारी है कि वह किसी से सहयोग प्राप्त करे । आप जानते हैं कि जिस समय से यह निर्वासित आये थे उसी समय से अगर यह सरकार निर्वासितों का

सहयोग लेती और सारे समाज का सहयोग लेती तो यह प्रश्न कभी का हल हो गया होता । यहां प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार ही मकान बनावे तब निर्वासितों को मकान मिलें । यह बात बार बार कही जाती है और मेरे पास लोग आ कर कहते हैं कि निर्वासितों को जमीन दे दो और उन को असबाब वगैरह दे दो और वह खुद अपने मकान बना लेंगे । लेकिन सरकार का काम इस तरह से चलता है कि वह ही मकान बनावे, और वह मकान ठेकेदारों की तरफ से बनें और पहले उन लोगों को रोजगार मिले बाद को निर्वासितों को जगह मिले ।

लोगों को देने के लिए सरकार जमीन ट्रैक्टरों से तैयार कर रही है । पर मुझ से लोगों ने कहा है और ठीक ही कहा है कि सरकार ट्रैक्टरों को रहने दे, केवल हम को जमीन दिखला दे कि उस जगह में है और हम उस को आवाद कर लेंगे । सभापति महोदय, इस समय बहुत से ऐसे लोग मेरे पास आये और मैं उन को ले कर उस समय जो हमारे भाई मोहन लाल जी मंत्री थे सम्बंधित विभाग के उन के पास गया । उस वक्त मुझ से उन के सेक्रेटरी ने कहा कि आप लोगों को भेजिये मैं उन को अलवर में जमीन दूंगा । उन खानदानों में से हर एक को दस एकड़ जमीन मिलेगी और वह बहुत अच्छी जमीन है । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि उन लोगों को भेजिये और हम उन को वहां जमीन देंगे । बहुत से लोगों को मैं ने भेजा लेकिन न उन को जमीन मिली और न वह वहां भेजे गये । हां कुछ और लोग भेजे गये थे लेकिन जिन लोगों को मुझ से भेजने के लिये कहा गया था और जिन को मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के पास भेजा था उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कार्यवाही नहीं हुई । जिस वक्त इस विषय पर बात हो रही थी तो कहा गया था

कि यह जरूरी तो नहीं है कि सारे निर्वासितों को पंजाब में ही ज़मीन दी जाय। लेकिन शायद आप ने या लाला अचित राम जी ने उस दिन कहा था कि करनाल में तो बहुत सी ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है जो कि गैर आबाद है और उसी के साथ साथ किसी ने यह भी कहा था कि लाख दो लाख तो क्या करीब ८० लाख एकड़ ज़मीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है और सरकार चाहे तो उस पर सब को आबाद कर सकती थी। और जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा था, लोग कहते हैं कि हम को ज़मीन दो हम खुद उस को आबाद करलेंगे, हम को ट्रैक्टर आदि की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन न जाने यह कैसी सरकार है। कहां तक इस के बारे में कहा जाय। है तो यह अपनी सरकार लेकिन दुःख के साथ बहुत सी ऐसी बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं जो कि कहनी भी नहीं चाहियें लेकिन जब दुःख होता है तो आदमी क्या करे। मैं सरकार से कहता हूं कि जैसा पिछला चुनाव हुआ जिस में सब ने सारी शक्ति लगा दी और सरकार ने और जनता ने सब ने मिल जुल कर इस काम को कर दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यहां के लोगों में तनिक भी कृतज्ञता है और सरकार में तनिक भी कृतज्ञता है तो वह इस काम को वार मेज़र (war measure) की तरह उठावे। उसी तरह सब के सहयोग से इस काम को किया जा सकता है। जब युद्ध होता है तो जिस तरह सारे आदमी उस की तरफ आकृष्ट हो जाते हैं कि किसी तरह से विजय प्राप्त की जाय। उसी तरह से इस निर्वासितों के प्रश्न को उठाना चाहिये। जिस बेग से या जिस गति से सरकार चल रही है उस गति से तो यह प्रश्न दस या बीस साल में भी हल होना मुश्किल है। तो मैं सब से अर्ज करूंगा, सारे देश से अर्ज करूंगा, सरकार से अर्ज करूंगा कि इस प्रश्न को एक समय निश्चित कर के वार मेज़र की तरह हल करना चाहिये ताकि

हम को सब का सहयोग मिले और दो चार दस सहीनों में हम इस प्रश्न को तै कर दें और सब निर्वासितों को स्थान मिल जाय, उन को ज़मीन मिल जाय, सब को रहने के लिए कुछ न कुछ स्थान मिल जाय और उस के साथ ही साथ सब के लिए कोई रोज़गार निश्चित हो जाय। जब तक इस प्रश्न को वार मेज़र की तरह हल नहीं किया जायगा तब तक यह नहीं हल होगा। मैं यह कह देता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को ले कर सारे देश में काफी असंतोष है और यह बहुत दुःख और लज्जा की बात है। इस को जल्दी तै करना चाहिये और अगर हम सब मिल जुल कर चाहेंगे तो इस को करना कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। मगर मैं कहे देता हूं कि यह प्रश्न बार बार हमारे सामने नहीं आना चाहिये। सरकार का धर्म है कि इस को सब से पहला और सब से बड़ा काम समझ कर जल्दी हल कर दे। सहयोग तो सारे देश से मिलेगा ही।

(English translation of the above)

Babu Ramnarayan Singh (Bihar): Sir, Lala Achint Ram has put before the House more than one cut motions simultaneously. Discussion was going on with regard to those cut motions. I also wanted to say something concerning the displaced persons. But there is no time now. So I think it should be postponed today. But if you permit me Sir, I may begin to speak.

An Hon. Member: The time is up.

Mr. Chairman: Let us see how he proceeds. Perhaps he would take 10 or 15 minutes. The hon. Member may go on with his speech.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: The problem of the displaced persons is such that its importance cannot be over-emphasized. The House is at this time discussing the Budget of the Punjab and as the displaced persons have come to the Punjab also so this problem is very acute there too. In your speech Sir, you have rightly remarked that this problem of the displaced persons should not be associated only with the Punjab. Whenever

[Babu Ramnarayan Singh]

the problem of the displaced persons is to be discussed certainly it deserves as much consideration as if it were an all-India question. Surely you are right in saying so. I have been to the places where camps for displaced persons are run, such as Karnal and Panipat. The conditions I saw there were heart-rendering. I say there is nothing to discuss in this matter. The problem of the displaced persons has not been viewed in the spirit in which it should have been by the country as a whole. It is a fact that the country has won independence at the cost of the displaced persons. So the people of this country are indebted to the displaced persons and it is very difficult to repay that debt. The method by which this problem is looked upon in the country and the manner in which the Government also view it and consider it and the way in which they tackle it, all that is very unsatisfactory. Once a minister went even so far as to say that he was a minister and not a magician who could solve this problem in a short time. Certainly this has been said many times. But this we shall have to admit that by now though nearly five years have elapsed the problem of the displaced persons has not been solved. The country as a whole has the right to ask the Government why this is so; and certainly we are entitled to put that question. After all this is the duty of the Government and Sir, you yourself know it very well. Once a conference of displaced persons was held which was presided over by Shri Purushottam Das Tandon. At that time it was nearly two or two and a half years since the displaced persons had come over to this country. In that conference Shri Purushottam Das Tandon had said in clear words that the Government which had not been able to solve the problem of the displaced persons should at once quit. He said this thing nearly two years ago. But it is a matter of great pain and we also feel ashamed of the fact that the same Government are still continuing upto this time and in the same manner and the problem of the displaced persons is just as unsolved as it was before.

The Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri Sri Prakasa): And the electorate has again returned that very Government to power.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: How that Government have returned to power is better known to the Government themselves and people also are well aware of that.

Shri Sri Prakasa: And you too are aware of that.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: In countries like Russia truth in this respect is being given wide publicity at this time. But leaving that thing aside, I say that whosoever has returned them to power has committed a blunder and those who have been returned have come by committing irregularities, playing foul, perpetrating injustice and resorting to improper means.

Shri Sri Prakasa: You too are included in them.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: I have been returned only incidentally.

Mr. Chairman: Is not the Member attacking those who are not before the House? They will be Members of the new Parliament. They need not be attacked in their absence.

Babu Ramnarayan Singh: Sir, you have seen that somehow this question has been raised and there is no fault of mine in it. I could not help answering.

I was submitting as to what was said when the question was discussed here previously. The greatest defect from which this Government suffer is that neither they intend to get co-operation from anybody nor they are wise or honest enough, in my opinion, to secure anybody's co-operation. You know it well that since the time the displaced persons came over to this country, had the Government invited co-operation of the displaced persons and the co-operation of the society as a whole surely this problem would have been solved long long ago. But the problem here is that the displaced persons can get houses only if the Government builds them. This thing is repeatedly said, and people have come to me and told me that the displaced persons should be provided with land and material and allowed to build the houses themselves. But the Government machinery works in such a manner that it is but necessary that houses should be built by them through the contractors, which means that first these people should get work and the provision of shelter to the displaced persons should follow thereafter.

The Government are reclaiming land with the help of tractors for allotment to the displaced persons. But they have told me and so rightly too "Let the Government not take the trouble of reclaiming the land with the help of tractors, they should only show us where the land meant for allotment is

situated and we shall reclaim it and build houses ourselves". Sir, once many persons came to me and I took them to my friend Shri Mohan Lal Saxena, the then Minister concerned. At that time his Secretary asked me to send those persons to him and that he would give them land in Alwar. He also remarked that every family of the displaced persons would be allotted ten acres of land which was very good indeed. He asked me to send those persons to him and he would allot them land at Alwar. I sent many persons to him but none of them was allotted any land nor was any sent to Alwar. On the other hand, some other persons were no doubt sent there but no action was taken in respect of those persons whom I was asked to send and who were accordingly sent by me to the Minister. When this matter was being discussed here it was said that it was not essential that land should be allotted to all displaced persons in the Punjab. But either you or Lala Achint Ram told the House on that day that large tracts of land were lying fallow in Karnal. Not only this but someone also said that what to say of one or two lakhs nearly eighty lakh acres of land were lying waste and if the Government wished they could very easily rehabilitate all the displaced persons on it. And, as I have already said, the people say that they do not require tractors etc., let only land be given to them and they will reclaim it themselves. But strange are the ways of this Government. The less is said about it the better. Though it is our own Government yet we are forced to say such things about it which ordinarily we should not say. But when one feels the pinch one is helpless. I will ask the Government that the vigour with which the last elections have been fought—the election in which all did their best, and

in which the Government and the people all co-operated to fulfil this great task, I think if the people here have even the slightest gratefulness in them and the Government too have some sense of thankfulness then this work should be tackled as a war measure. This great task can only be accomplished by such a co-operation as is given by all in times of war to get victory. In that very manner this problem of the displaced persons should be tackled. With the speed with which the Government are moving in this respect, it seems difficult to solve this problem within ten or twenty years even. So I make a request to the country as a whole and the Government also that in order to solve this problem, a time limit should be fixed and it should be tackled on war footing so that all of us may co-operate to accomplish this task within two or three or at the most ten months. That is the only way in which displaced persons can be provided with some place to live and land for cultivation, and if this course is followed I am sure all will get at least some place to live in and something to do. This problem will not be solved until it is tackled on war footing. I may say that there is a good deal of unrest in the country concerning this problem and it is really painful and shameful at the same time. It must be solved immediately and if we all co-operate it is not difficult to do so. I warn the Government that this question should not come before us again and again. It is the duty of the Government to give priority to this question taking it to be the first and foremost problem of the country. Surely it will get the co-operation of the entire nation.

The House then adjourned till Half Past Nine of the Clock on Friday, the 22nd February, 1952.