

[Shri Nanda]

to lay on the Table of the House a copy each of the following papers:

(i) Report of the Technical Committee for the Optimum Utilisation of Krishna and Godavari waters;

(ii) Comments of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad on the recommendations of the Committee; and

(iii) Minutes of a Conference held on the 8th December 1952, between the Planning Commission and the representatives of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad.

[Placed in Library. See No. IV. M-4 (33).]

**Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali):** On a point of information, Sir. The report has been eagerly watched by millions of people in Madras. Will the hon. Minister consider the question of publishing it in a book form so that it might be available to the public at large so as to save unauthorised and incorrect reports spreading?

**Shri Nanda:** Adequate number of copies of the report are available here. Publication in book form will, of course, follow in due course.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam):** Will the hon. Minister send a few copies to such of those Members who are interested in this?

**Shri Nanda:** I am also willing to make available, for facility of reference, a number of copies of this report in the office of the Planning Commission, in addition to the copies that have been laid here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Any hon. Member who is interested may apply and get it.

#### INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I introduce the Bill.

#### DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1952-53

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up the supplementary demands for grants for 1952-53.

**Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East):** May I submit that in view of about forty minutes having been spent in the discussion of short notice questions on other matters you may be pleased to extend the time till about 5-40 or at least 5-30.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, I am willing to sit. The hon. Member must persuade other hon. Members also.

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** There will be a quorum, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Very well. In order to facilitate discussion and in accordance with the previous practice, I suggested the day before yesterday that there may be some agreement reached among the various groups as to the particular cut motions on which they want to focus attention. I do not know if an agreement has been reached. At any rate, I have not got intimation of an agreement. Therefore, I shall proceed to ask the hon. Members now.

**The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi):** I have got a list of agreed cut motions with me. It mentions cut motions 5, 6, 11, 17, 31, 33, 53 and 54.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Who gave it to the hon. Minister?

**Shri Tyagi:** I do not know; perhaps the Whip.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the House agrees, I will note down the cut motions mentioned in that list. If it is an agreed one, it is all right. Otherwise, I will ask the leaders of various groups here to let me know which cut motions they want to move.

**Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari):** On a point of information, before we proceed with the discussion, may I draw your attention to what you said the other day, namely, that Members who want some information on various items could write to the hon. Minister and the information would be circulated to all the hon. Members of the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Not to all the Members of the House. Evidently, the hon. Member was not present in the House.

**Shri Bansal:** I was present.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I did not say that. Anyhow, what is the complaint?

**Shri Bansal:** The complaint is that Members who may have received that information will have something to go upon for the purpose of discussion, while we the other Members will be in the dark about that information.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister said the other day that the answers to those questions would run into some volumes and therefore each individual answer to a particular question that was put to him might be gathered and a copy of that answer might be furnished to each individual Member who put that particular question. It was also proposed that two copies of all the answers collected together cumulatively might be placed in the Library. That was the announcement to the House. Under the circumstances, it was not felt possible to print all these answers and circulate them to all the Members, including even those who had tabled only particular questions. There is that handicap. Anyhow, those hon. Members who tabled particular questions will enlighten the House regarding this matter.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): On a point of information, Sir, in the Contingent notice of Bills, Appropriation Bill (No. 3) is listed. Are we debating that also this afternoon?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members know fully well that that also will be introduced today. As hon. Members are aware, the scope of discussion on the Appropriation Bill is very limited. When the discussion on the Supplementary Demands is over and they are passed, the Appropriation Bill is automatically taken up next except in very extraordinary circumstances.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** You will recall, Sir, that in the last session the hon. Mr. Speaker gave special time for the discussion of the Appropriation Bill. I am asking for a similar time now.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** When it comes up, I shall see. It will be introduced today immediately after the Supplementary Demands are over.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** I beg your pardon, Sir. The point in my mentioning this now is this. Now that you are extending the sitting, you may also be pleased to allot some specific time for discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The discussion will arise either today or perhaps tomorrow. I shall see then.

**Shri Tyagi:** I am afraid, Sir, that it cannot be postponed till tomorrow. It should be passed today. That has been the convention.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That means we shall have to sit for some time more. The guillotine will be applied at 5-40. I am already extending the time by 40 minutes, and after the Demands are passed I shall see.

**Shri S. S. More** (Sholapur): What will be the procedure for the discussion of the Demands, Sir? Will all the Demands be placed before the House, or whether each Demand will be placed before the House one by one and then the discussion will take place on each Demand? If all the Demands are formally moved, then it will facilitate discussion, because we may speak on all the different Demands.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will first ascertain from the hon. Members the cut motions which they want to press, or to which they want to focus the attention of the Government or this House. That is why I expected that the different groups would come together in advance and agree upon the cut motions and place them before me. As soon as that is known, then time will be allotted according to each subject—for this Demand from such and such a time to such and such a time, and so on.

**Shri S. S. More:** Will it not be more convenient if all the Demands are formally placed before the House and we are allowed to discuss them together?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He wants to convert this into a General Budget discussion, perhaps.

**Shri S. S. More:** No, Sir. I know the procedure. I quite see the restrictions, but my point is that if the Demands are moved together, then we may discuss the entirety of them in a general way. Otherwise, if we discuss Department by Department, the remarks on the Department which is not covered by a particular Demand will take some further time and we would not be able to cover many Departments.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I agree that to a large extent it will not necessitate the same hon. Member rising again and again and speaking on every Demand. What I propose to do is to place all the Demands and then the cut motions also. Whatever speech is made

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on a particular Demand, to that extent it will be covered and adopted, because the speech should be confined to that particular Demand. This much is clear that there cannot be a general discussion as on the General Budget. It must be confined to the Demands and the cut motions which are moved.

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon):** Let the cut motions come to you. Then this matter may be decided.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Very well. What are the cut motions? The hon. Minister has kindly passed on a list to me. But just now I have received another list which seems to contain the cut motions on which there is a measure of agreement. Had this been to me earlier, according to the importance of the subject. I would have allotted the order and the time for those Demands. Inasmuch as it has not been done, I shall adopt the other course. Let us verify which are the cut motions and Demands with respect to which hon. Members would like to confine their remarks. Let me read from this list which I have got:

External Affairs—Cut motions  
5 and 6—Demand No. 23.

**Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode):** I want to move cut motion No. 2.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Why is he impatient? Is he a party to this list?

**Shri Damodara Menon:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, let him wait till I have exhausted the list. I shall come to him afterwards. Then:

Chandernagore—Demand No. 23  
A—Cut motion No. 11. Ministry  
of States—Cut motion No. 70—Demand No. 88. Ministry of Rehabilitation—Demand No. 79—Cut motions 31 and 33 by Shrimati Renu Chakravartty.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat):** But I think that cut motion No. 33 has been disallowed by you. In place of that I have submitted No. 81.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, the cut motion is 81.

Agreed list of following cut motions has been received by me:

Cut motion No. 53 relating to Demand No. 132, standing in the name of Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri.

Cut motion No. 54 relating to Demand No. 132 standing in the

name of Shri K. K. Basu, Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri C. R. Chowdhury.

Cut motions Nos. 46 and 48 relating to Demand No. 95 standing in the name of Shri Anandan Nambiar.

I have found the following cut motions out of order. Hon. Members while making their motions will omit these.

Nos. 1, 4, 12, 17, 20, 21, latter parts of 25, 29, 33, 34, 41, 42, 43, 45, 48, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64, 66, 69, 72 and first part of 73 and 74.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I have the following cut motions standing in my name which I wish to move.

Cut motion No. 2 relating to Demand No. 23.

Cut motion No. 35 relating to Demand No. 95.

Cut motion No. 44 relating to Demand No. 95.

**Shri Kelappan (Ponnan):** I wish to move the following cut motions of which I have given notice:

Cut motion No. 26 relating to Demand No. 70.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore):** I wish to move cut motion No. 75 relating to Demand No. 23 and cut motion No. 78 relating to Demand No. 79.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal):** I wish to move cut motion No. 39, relating to Demand No. 86.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have just now received another list of agreed cut motions: Nos. 2, 27, 26 and 67.

**Shri P. Subba Rao (Nowrangpur):** I have given notice of two cut motions: Nos. 1 and 41.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Both of them have been disallowed.

**Shri Gidwani (Thana):** Sir, I wish to move cut motion No. 63 and 64.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member will find that I have disallowed 64; he can move 63.

I shall read out the numbers of the cut motions I have noted down. The following cut motions are moved to the various demands to which they relate,

**Shri Raghavalah (Ongole):** May I know the reasons for disallowing some of the cut motions?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will consider later any representation regarding those cut motions which I have disallowed.

The following are the numbers of the cut motions which may be moved:

2, 5, 6, 11, 26, 27, 31, 35, 39, 44, 46, 52, 53, 54, 58, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 75, 78, 80, 81, 84.

I shall first of all place all the Demands before the House, and then the hon. Members may move these cut motions.

**DEMAND No. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

**DEMAND No. 23—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'External Affairs'."

**DEMAND No. 23A—CHANDERNAGORE**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Chandernagore'."

**DEMAND No. 30—STAMPS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

**DEMAND No. 32—AUDIT**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

**DEMAND No. 40—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,30,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

**DEMAND No. 48—CIVIL VETERINARY SERVICES**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

**DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,35,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND No. 58—CENSUS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Census'."

**DEMAND No. 70—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 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,

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1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'.]

**DEMAND No. 78—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 79—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

**DEMAND No. 83—KUTCH**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,29,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Kutch'."

**DEMAND No. 84—BILASPUR**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

**DEMAND No. 85—MANIPUR**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,5,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Manipur'."

**DEMAND No. 86—TRIPURA**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Tripura'."

**DEMAND No. 87—RELATIONS WITH STATES**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

**DEMAND No. 88—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STATES**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,62,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

**DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

**DEMAND No. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND No. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,93,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion 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, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

Now the cut motions may be moved.

#### Economy

Shri Damodara Menon: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Grant of passports to Muslim citizens

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Passports for travel between India and East Pakistan

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indo-Pak passport system

Shri K. Subrahmanyam (Vizianagaram): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Economy

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000, in respect of 'External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Administration

Shri Tushar Chatterjea (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000, in respect of 'Chandernagore' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Census Operation

Shri Soren (Purnea cum Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000, in respect of 'Census' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Economy

Shri Kelappan: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Creation of more posts

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Additional motor car

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Settlement of displaced persons

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

#### Maintenance Allowance

Shri Gidwani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

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exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Grants and Loans to Refugees*

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

*East Pakistan Refugees*

**Shrimati Reau Chakravartty:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Democratisation of Administration*

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Administration of Manipur State*

**Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur—Reserved—Sch. Tribes):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Administrative Set-up in Tripura*

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000, in respect of Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Railway Police Ajmer, etc.*

**Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,000, in respect of Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Economy*

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Implementation of Housing Programme*

**Shri Nambiar (Mayuram):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Nepotism and Corruption in Department*

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Retrenchment of Large Number of Workers*

**Shri Nambiar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000, in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Changes in D.D.T. Factory*

**Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*Transfer of D.D.T. Factory*

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

*A Government-owned D.D.T. Factory in India*

**Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour):** I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in respect of Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House may take it that all the Demands together with all these cut motions are under discussion. This is for purpose of avoiding the same hon. Member being called again. That is each demand is

separately debated. Cut motions will be put separately.

**Shri S. S. More:** Guillotine will come at 5?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 5-40. I cannot go on extending it. I will call one hon. Member from each group. Any objection to this?

**Shri Raghavaiah:** My submission is that No. 48.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 48 in Demand No. 100.

**Shri Tyagi:** I want a clarification. First all these demands and cut motions are in possession of the House and when an hon. Member may speak on all the cut motions and on all the demands, it means.....

**The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):** There are no cut motions on the demands for my Ministry. In case our presence is not necessary we can do other useful work.

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** It will be necessary for every Minister to reply. An hon. Member may talk about more than one demand. In the ordinary course, when one demand after another is taken up a Minister is given an opportunity to reply after that demand is over. In this arrangement it will be necessary for you to allocate time to each Minister for reply. I do not know whether that will be helpful to the proceedings of the House because in that case every Ministry will have to reply. Ministers together may take too much time, even if each Minister takes ten to fifteen minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are about 20 cut motions moved now. If each one is debated upon, we do not know how long it will take. Each Member would like to say something. I think it desirable that all the demands with cut motions may be taken together and then each hon. Minister to whom some reference has been made must reply. He will certainly be allowed time and I propose, having regard to the motions, the last 40 minutes plus half an hour. That is 4-30 will be all right.

**Shri Tyagi:** All the Ministers together? Every Minister will make a speech at the fag end of debate?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am only ascertaining the wishes of the House.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Ordinarily it is only a few demands that are discussed and adequate answers are given. In this case all these demands will be discussed and if we give adequate answers, that will require too much time and we will be cutting down the

time of non-official Members with the result that there will not be adequate debate on any of these demands.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East):** We shall sit till 6 o'clock.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** 5-40.

**Shri Tyagi:** In the interests of the House I would like to say one thing. I am speaking just as if I were sitting on the other side. If I were on that side, I would insist that a cut motion should be discussed purely on its own merits and it is a privilege of every Member to put forward here the demand of his constituency and get the vote of the House but if all the motions are jumbled together, the House, at the time of voting, will not be in a position to recollect the comments of a particular Member on one particular motion. There are many important cut motions and the public at large has a right to know what is the view of Parliament on specific points of public importance. I submit that cut motions may be taken one by one.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am in the hands of the House. I will put the various cut motions under various demands with respect to which cut motions have been tabled, have been allowed or moved. I will dispose of demand after demand. I will immediately call upon the hon. Minister. Then those demands, other demands with respect to which no cut motions have been moved will all be put into the guillotine. I will call demand after demand.

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

*The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demand No. 23 will be taken up for discussion. There are the following cut motions: Nos. 2, 5, 6, 58 and 75. Hon. Members will confine themselves to five minutes each and state the points without elaborating them.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** I shall be very brief, Sir. I gave this cut motion in order to invite the attention of Government and of this House to the necessity of economy in administration. The question of economy in public expenditure has been discussed in this House several times. Government have also admitted that there is necessity for constant vigilance in this respect. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech in May 1952 said that the Government were exploring the possibilities of effecting economies in administrative expenditure. The

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hon. Mr. Tyagi said the other day in answer to a question that a team of officers were engaged in looking into this question of effecting economy in public expenditure, and that two Ministries have been covered. But, to the question whether the recommendations of this team have been given effect to, he was not able to give a definite answer. There is no good in merely making a declaration that it is the intention of Government to effect stringent economy in expenditure, and at the same time being very reluctant to really put into effect any of the recommendations that may come forward for effecting economy in expenditure. The team itself has been working now for over a year and their progress is very slow. If they continue at the present rate, I do not know whether they will be able to finish their work in the coming two or three years. Even if they are able to finish their work, it is a matter of doubt whether Government are serious in their intention to implement their recommendations.

In this Demand itself, I only want to refer to one item in particular and I shall be very brief. There is mention of an expenditure of Rs. 1,33,000 for the Cultural Mission to China. I am in favour of our sending cultural missions to China and other friendly countries. But, my objection is that in making budgetary provisions for such missions, we must be very careful. The hon. Deputy-Minister the other day, in answer to a question, stated that generally the budget provision for cultural missions was of the tune of Rs. 2 lakhs. I want to know why it was necessary for us to spend more on this mission and why the Government thought that this mission was so urgent that it must come forward with a demand for supplementary grant. I want to make this point very clear. Ours is a poor country. We cannot afford to spend large sums of money on cultural missions abroad. It is necessary for us to send some cultural missions. I do not deny that. But, in our anxiety to have cultural relations with other countries, we should not forget the fact that we are a poor country and there is a limit to expenditure of this kind. Government should not spend more than two lakhs every year on these cultural mission activities. If they are able to give an assurance of that kind, I am sure that would satisfy the House.

Regarding the necessity for effecting economy in public expenditure, I want also briefly to refer to another cut motion that I have given. It also refers to this question. I find that in Demand No. 95, for the Ministry of Works, Pro-

duction and Supply, a sum of Rs. 86,000 has been asked because there was bifurcation of the Ministry. Similarly, with regard to the Demand No. 70, for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, we are told that consequent on the re-organisation of the Ministry and the transfer of some subjects from other Ministries, creation of more posts has become necessary. The Estimates Committee which went into this question has pointed out that there is really a lot of inflation in the establishment in many of the Ministries and the number of posts can really be cut down. When that is the position,—and the Government do not deny that—we are told that whenever a bifurcation takes place, there must be provision for more staff, more Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries. Is it not possible for us to reduce the staff in some other Ministries and make provision by absorbing them in this Ministry if at all we want new hands? All this shows that Government are not really serious in considering this question of economy in public expenditure. I hope that this matter will be seriously attended to by the Government.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Enough has been said on the floor of the House about the introduction of the system of passports for travel between India and Pakistan. Whatever be the differences with regard to policy that we may have about the treatment that is meted out by Pakistan to India, all sections of this House have declared themselves unequivocally against the system of passports. But, now that the system of passports has come to stay, I wish to take this opportunity to draw the attention of Government to a serious matter which has affected hundreds and thousands of citizens at least from that part of the country from which I come.

The district from which I come is a Muslim majority district, and a number of Muslim nationals from my district as well as from other districts and provinces of India opted for service to Pakistan after partition in the year 1947. But it is not known where they stand with regard to citizenship. As matters stand now, since the introduction of the system of passports, a number of them—at least, I personally know of several hundred cases in my district—have applied for Indian passports. I also know personally that many of these people are registered in the voters' list as electors in this country. But when they applied for passports, their passports were refused by local passport authorities on the ground that they had opted for service in Pakistan, and therefore they cannot be treated as Indian citizens.

This matter was raised in the form of a question two or three days ago on the floor of the House, and in the written answer to that question I find that the Central Government have sent no instructions to the Government of Bengal in this regard.

So far as the present citizenship law is concerned there is no citizenship Act in this country, but citizenship is governed by articles 5 to 8 of our Constitution. These people, although by opting for service in Pakistan are not ordinarily resident in India, satisfy all other requirements of citizenship. Under article 8, they can apply to our Consular representatives in Pakistan or to our Missions in Pakistan for being registered as Indian citizens. But, so far as we have been able to ascertain, they approached the Indian Mission in Pakistan, and there also they met with a straight refusal. There was news item a few days ago in the papers that the Government of Pakistan have declared that the adoption of Indian nationality by their public servants would in no way affect the tenure of service of these people. It is time that the Government make a clear and unequivocal declaration on this point, because many of these people—the few hundreds who have applied—have homestead and landed property here, their children and families live here, their children read in our schools. And I think some relief must be given to them, although they may have opted for service in Pakistan. If they were given a chance for re-option, many of them I am confident would opt back to India, but as matters stand, they seem now to be almost stateless for no fault of theirs, and something must be done about them.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I went to ask the hon. Minister for Finance and also the Minister for External Affairs whether the grants that were made in the last budget session towards expenditure in connection with the recovery of abducted women and children have been properly spent. I have come across a few cases where I have seen that the expenditure incurred on this particular item has not been spent well, with due deliberation. They have set up this special branch with a view to recover all abducted women in various places in the country—Punjab, PEPSU and other places—but the Government have not convinced us of the utility of continuing this particular branch for all length of time. They have not supplied us with the information as to how many abducted women have been so far recovered and what is the per capita expenditure. My hon. friend Mr.

Gidwani had written a letter and had asked for some information regarding this. And he had tabled a question also, but I know it was not answered, and sufficient information with regard to this is not forthcoming from the hon. Minister.

May I draw the attention of the Minister in this connection with regard to some malpractices which are prevalent in this Department? I heard only a fortnight back that a bill for Rs. 500/- for engaging taxis for purposes of transporting abducted women was made by some member who is connected with this department—who is working in this department—but that Bill was not endorsed by the concerned authorities on the ground that it was not a genuine bill. And there are, I hear, 26 motor cars at the disposal of this branch, but I want to know how these motor cars are being used. And if they are adequate.....

**Shri K. K. Basu:** If they are not abducted.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** ... and why should Government need one or more motor cars for them. And why this false or bogus bill for Rs. 500/-? I want the hon. Minister to be serious in this matter as there is a lot of scandal going on in the name of protecting abducted women. In the name of rescuing and rehabilitating them, a large sum of money is being spent, and all sorts of people are taking a good bit of share in this. In the Constitution House where I am living, I am seeing a whole row of rooms set apart for this purpose and a person has been put in charge of the whole establishment.

**Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayankil):** May I know the name of the person?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** All the Members know the name of the person. I do not want to refer to it.

And the whole establishment is run by the Government. And that person is given a car free. I find oftentimes...

**Shri T. N. Singh (Banaras Distt.—East):** Is the hon. Member making all these statements on genuine information personally obtained or on hearsay?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I am making this statement with full responsibility.

**Shri Tyagi:** Is the hon. Member objecting to the provision of a car for the person he mentions? She is honorary.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** The so-called honorary person is not at all ...

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Superhuman?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** ... doing service in a completely honorary capacity, but she is, under the name honorary ...

**Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna):** He or she?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** She. The use of the name 'honorary' is a misnomer. Further I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that not only a set of rooms has been given to this person, but the Government is maintaining a garden before these rooms, and further in the dinner room a special treatment is given to her and special dishes are given but with no extra charges. The hon. Minister may not know all this.

**Shri Tyagi:** The mess is not run by Government. I believe it is the contractors who run the mess, and I am not responsible for what the contractors are supplying to hon. Members living in the Constitution House.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** You have allowed them to run it as a mess. That is the trouble.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** The whole thing is in a mess.

**Shri Tyagi:** My hon. friend seems to be in one.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. We need not unnecessarily go into matters which are not relevant or germane to this issue. So far as maintaining a branch or a division for purpose of rescuing abducted women is concerned, that is a policy which was debated by the House not only at the budget session, but has been there for some time past. So, that kind of a general discussion on whether a separate department is necessary or not ought not to be gone into. As against this particular cut motion, I find within brackets the words 'to discuss economy'. I thought the hon. Member would make some concrete suggestions for effecting economy. Merely saying that in future there should be economy in general would mean covering the same grounds as is done on a finance Bill. Under these circumstances, the hon. Member would kindly confine himself only to matters of economy, saying that this is the way to economise or that is the way in which things could have been economised and so on. But what X, Y or Z eats, or that special dishes are given, are all improper to be referred to on the floor of this House. Who knows? The hon. and respectable person may be paying for herself. So it is not at all right to go on saying all sorts of things on the floor of the House, merely

because there is a forum. It is not at all right. Even we would not tolerate such things being said against ourselves or any Member of this House anywhere else. The hon. Member may therefore confine himself to the point at issue.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I am just making out a case, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is over. I shall ask the hon. Member to resume his seat.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I have almost finished, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member takes unnecessarily more time on other matters.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** A lot of money is being spent, as I have come to know, on the travelling expenses, and no useful work has been done by the various people who go from place to place with a way to rescue abducted women. So much of money is wasted by way of travelling and other allowances etc. So it is very necessary that the Government should exercise more care to see that there is better management in these matters, and that the money that is spent is spent usefully. The Government should also take precautions to see that such scandals as have been referred to are not there in the future. As I have been able to see, adequate care has not been exercised for economy in this Department.

I would therefore request the hon. Minister to see to all these things and take steps to set matters right.

I have no time to go into other matters, so I have confined my remarks to only one item.

**Shri Raghaviah:** On a point of information. I would like to know why my cut motion No. 48 under Demand No. 100 has not been included.\*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now we are on Demand No. 23. I shall come to the hon. Member's cut motion later. I will not pass over that cut motion, unless I hear the hon. Member. We are now going demand by demand. When that particular demand comes, I shall take it up.

**Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen):** Before the hon. Minister replies, I want just a minute to contradict the statement by my hon. friend, because I personally know the hon. lady who is there and also about her honesty. And the work has so honestly been done that, as my hon. friend himself has admitted by the example given by him, a bill or whatever it may be, could not be passed by the authorities. I have got personal knowledge about the work of this lady, and I contradict the state-

ment made by my hon. friend a little while ago, and I would like to say that the work has been going on very well with due care and attention.

**Dr. N. B. Khare (Gwalior):** It is an oath against an oath. Whom are we to believe?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Is it not a fact that this person is travelling in aeroplanes taking a personal secretary which is not allowed?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Auditor-General will take care of that; we do not know the rules in the matter.

**Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South):** On a point of order. Is an hon. Member allowed to pass remarks every now and then?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Sometimes it helps.

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Mr. Damodara Menon has referred in general terms to the extreme need for economy in governmental expenses. I can assure him as also every other Member of the House that every precaution is being taken to see that every penny spent by the Government does the utmost that is possible. He has specifically mentioned the case of our spending Rs. 1,33,000 on sending a cultural delegation to China. I am sure he is quite aware of the intense interest that has been created in this country about the new experiments which are being carried on in our great and friendly neighbour, China. Already two other non-official delegations have visited that country. And there was an insistent demand from every side of the country that we should send a cultural delegation to China, to make our people more acquainted with the actual position in that country and the various great advances that have been made in various subjects under the new regime. It was a big delegation and a sum of Rs. 1,33,000 was needed to cover the travelling and other incidental expenses of that mission. I might mention that there are demands made from this House as also from the other House, requesting us to send delegations to certain other countries. We would certainly like to send delegations to quite a few good and friendly countries, but our finances do not permit. If we sent out a delegation to China, it was because of the extreme need—or I should say, desirability—of better knowing the great experiments that are being made there.

**Shri Damodara Menon:** But the point is that we should not exceed the budgetary limit of Rs. 2 lakhs, by sending

an omnibus delegation to China. I am not against sending a mission to China.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** When the budget estimates were prepared, this delegation was not contemplated. If this delegation was contemplated, then I dare say we would have made a bigger provision in our budget, for cultural delegations.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** But was it necessary to send an omnibus delegation there?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It is a question of opinion.

With regard to the point mentioned by my hon. friend Mr. Tridip Kumar Chaudhuri, it is, I am afraid, a rather intricate and legal point.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Consult the Attorney-General.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** We are consulting our various ministries, and this matter is under examination. Our case is this. There is, of course, no bar to an Indian citizen serving under the government of Pakistan, as he might do under any other Government. The question of national status however depends on the transitional provisions of the Constitution within Articles 5 to 10 relating to citizenship of India. To be an Indian national, a person has to show, among other things, that he was domiciled in India on 26th January 1950, that he has not migrated to Pakistan within the meaning of Article 7 of the Constitution, and that he has not acquired the citizenship of a foreign State within the meaning of Article 9 of the Constitution. In the case of Government servants who opted for Pakistan in 1947 and took up residence there, there has been a general presumption hitherto that on these facts, he cannot be held to have been domiciled in India on 26th January 1950 and that he must also be held to have migrated to Pakistan within the meaning of Article 7 of the Constitution. On the introduction of the passport system this question has been raised by a number of Pakistan optees and the whole matter is now under the consideration of this Ministry who are consulting the Ministry of Law and certain other Ministries. So this matter is not final and it is still under investigation.

3 P.M.

With regard to the remarks made by my friend, Mr. Gurupadaswamy from the other side, if I may be permitted to say so, Sir, I notice a streak of heartlessness in them. Speaking as an Indian, I will say that I will not rest content and I will feel ashamed until every abducted woman in this

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country has been restored to her proper guardians and no money spent for that purpose would be ill spent. Of course, the question of economy is there, and if any bogus bills are submitted, I daresay the Government machinery will find out that bogus bill and it will not be allowed.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Bogus in form or in content?

**Shri Tyagi:** The hon. Member knows better.

**Shri S. S. More:** You are more experienced.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** With regard to motor vehicles, I have myself enquired into this question. Considering the vast area which is covered by this organisation, 26 motor vehicles certainly would not be considered too many. Of these 26, 2 are in Karachi and I believe, one in Calcutta. Actually 23 motor vehicles are spread over Jammu and Kashmir, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Considering the vast area that is involved, certainly 26 motor vehicles would not be considered too many. These are the three points which were raised.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know the number of abducted women recovered during the last 6 months?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** For two months there was no recovery work, according to the last decision of the Punjab High Court. We have restored to Pakistan 96 persons.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** How many of them from Karachi?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** From Karachi? During this period we have received from Karachi 172 abducted persons.

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

"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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"That the demand for supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 in respect of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Now I will put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,16,000 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 1953, in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demand No.23-A.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** I have moved my cut motion mainly because I come from Chandernagore and I am intimately connected with all the popular movements of Chandernagore. My purpose is not so much to criticise the Government in general terms but to...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Will the hon. Member kindly enlighten me as to when this Advisory Council was nominated.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** I will speak about that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before allowing him to go on, I should like to know. Was this constituted only after the last budget session?

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** It may be in July. I do not exactly remember.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In July?

**An Hon. Member:** In June.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demands were passed earlier? All right.

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** My main purpose is to place before the House certain glaring facts to show how the Government of India's action with regard to Chandernagore has been a flagrant violation of all principles of democracy. What is the position of Chandernagore today? After the *de jure* transfer, the administration of Chandernagore has been taken over by the Government of India. An administrator is functioning there assisted by a nominated Advisory Council. Now I do not object—nor do the people of Chandernagore object—to the Government of India's taking over charge of Chandernagore as such. It is true that if the merger of Chandernagore with the Indian Union is to be supported—and as a matter of fact, it has been supported—by the people of Chandernagore, then the Government of India's direct responsibility automatically comes in. There is no question about that. But the point is the manner in which this taking over by the Government of India of the charge of Chandernagore has been effected, and the manner in which

It has been effected violates all principles of democracy. What happened after the *de jure* transfer? The old elected Assembly that was functioning for the last one year.....

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** What is the Assembly he refers to?

**Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** The Chandernagore Municipal Assembly that was functioning just before the *de jure* transfer. Suddenly after the *de jure* transfer, the Assembly which was functioning for the last one year was dissolved and in its place an Advisory body was nominated. And with whom was this advisory body nominated? The majority of the members of this nominated Advisory Council are those who were either defeated in the election to that Municipal Assembly or who belonged to the defeated parties. The Chandernagore people protested time and again against this setting up of a nominated Advisory Council, but the Government of India paid no heed to that.

It is true that strictly according to law a change is necessary after the *de jure* transfer. The whole thing cannot go on strictly according to Constitution. But our point is, what prevented the Government of India from setting up afresh that old elected Assembly which really enjoyed the confidence of the people and why did the Government of India simply taking advantage of some constitutional technicality dissolve that old elected Assembly and set up a nominated body with such persons who are unwanted by the people of Chandernagore—just like the British rulers taking advantage of the slightest constitutional technicality and throwing out the popular elected body and setting up in its place a nominated body with persons who are not wanted by the people. That is a thing that can come from the British rulers only and it does not befit the present Government.

A point may be raised and I know this point has been raised many times by men in the Government of India, and it is this. They try to pose this question that perhaps that old elected Assembly was against the merger proposal and so the Government of India had no other alternative but to do away with it and to set up a new administrative machinery in its place. The Government of India may try to pose this question in this way but the fact is just the contrary. Not only were men of the old elected Assembly not against the merger proposal, but also the parties who composed the old elected Assembly are the most consistent protagonists of the proposal of

Chandernagore's merger with the Indian Union. It were those parties who started the campaign in favour of Chandernagore's merger with the Indian Union right from August 1947. When the referendum was taken, in 1949, I do not exactly remember the month in which it was, it were those parties who campaigned, for the merger proposal and secured most public support in favour of it and it was because of the efforts of those parties that the referendum was successfully carried and the merger resolution was passed. Not only that; even just after the *de jure* transfer, the old elected Assembly that was then functioning passed a resolution unanimously welcoming the *de jure* transfer and urging upon the Government of India to take speedy action on it. So, there cannot be any plea that because the old elected Assembly was against the merger proposal that must be done away with. Rather the elected Assembly was the most consistent supporter of the merger proposal.

Then, my point is this. What happened that made the Government of India take such an extraordinary measure. If the Government of India wanted to set up the old elected Assembly as the new machinery, the Government of India, by a special order, could easily have done so. Then the people of Chandernagore would have appreciated the move. They would have appreciated that the Government of India does not only speak of democracy but also acts according to it, and respects public opinion. But the Government of India did just the opposite thing in the name of some constitutional technicality. What is exactly the reason that actuated the Government of India to take such an extraordinary measure in doing away with the popular elected body and setting up a nominated advisory council with completely unwanted men? That is a story that is more revealing and I will say that this incident will prove that the Government that speaks of democracy is actually afraid of democracy in the Chandernagore area. What happened in the Chandernagore election last year? The thing that happened is unparalleled in the history of congress rule in India. All the 25 seats were won by the United Progressive Front candidates; in all the 25 seats, the Congress candidates were defeated. Such was the Congress defeat that not a single congress candidate could secure even 10 per cent. of the votes. (An Hon. Member: Did they forfeit deposits?) Sir, there was no system of deposits in Chandernagore. Since that time, this Assembly has become an eye-sore to the Government

[Shri Tushar Chatterjea]

of India. The existence of the elected Assembly is nothing but a symbol of the broken Congress prestige and that is the reason why the Government of India tried in their great haste to do away with it. It is the demand of the Chandranagore people that in the name of democracy that old elected Assembly should be allowed to function. Chandranagore people are conscious of the fact that merger with the Indian Union will necessitate some sort of change in the set-up of Chandranagore. But the point on which the Chandranagore people want to focus attention is that the change must be made in such a manner that popular representatives are first consulted in time and it should be made in such a manner that it does not affect the life of the Chandranagore people. And, it is for this reason that the Chandranagore people want that during the interim period that is, during the interim period during which the nominated Advisory Council is functioning, for that period that old elected Assembly should be allowed to function in the name of democracy.

Another thing which the Chandranagore people demand from the Government of India is this. There is no denial of the fact that there must be change in the set-up of the administration, but the point is that this change must not affect the present arrangements for education, hospitals etc., that are in vogue in Chandranagore.

Another point, a very important point on which the Chandranagore people want a guarantee from the Government of India is this, that there must not be any decrease in the pay scales of the various sections of the employees of Chandranagore. It is important because in contrast to other towns, Chandranagore has made great advances in such respects. There, the pay scales of teachers, government servants etc., are much higher, as far as I know, than the pay scales in any town in India. The point to which Chandranagore has advanced must be retained. This progress must be retained. The Government of India must come out with a clear declaration that by this taking over of the charge of Chandranagore, the people of Chandranagore must not suffer in any way. The most important demand is, as I said, that in place of this nominated Advisory Council, the old elected Assembly must be made to function at least for the interim period. With these words I close.

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The hon. Member from the other side who has just spoken about Chandranagore has referred continuously to an entity called the people which is a very vague term. He says, he knows the opinion of the people. We also know the opinion of the people, and in our opinion, the people are entirely satisfied with the new administrative set-up for this interim period. But I would like to press this point. This is only an interim arrangement and we are taking early steps to consult the opinion of the people with regard to the future of the administration of Chandranagore. (An Hon. Member: Can we have elections there soon?) Mr. Chatterjea himself has admitted that with the change-over a change in the administrative set-up is inevitable. As I said before, we are taking early steps to consult the opinion of the people in the matter of the administration of Chandranagore. He has referred to the financial condition of Chandranagore. A scrutiny of the Budget will show that we have made ample provision for the various welfare activities of Chandranagore. One of the largest items of expenditure is with regard to education. I myself have visited Chandranagore recently and I had occasion also to consult public opinion as far as it was possible for me to do and we are assured that the administrative set-up of Chandranagore is really liked by the people, and the administration is popular.

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

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000, in respect of Chandranagore be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negated.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,86,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Chandranagore'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 83,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,50,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Stamps'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,72,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Audit'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 98,30,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Pre-partition Payments'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Civil Veterinary Services'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,55,35,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demand No. 58.

**Shri Soren (Purnea cum Santal Parganas—Reserved—Sch. Tribes):** My cut motion is No. 62 and I rise to discuss the excess charges incurred on account of the way in which the census operations were conducted. At the outset, I must say that I come from an area where the tribal people are densely populated and I wish to say something about their grievances before I make my submissions before this august House about this cut motion. My people lack education. They are very simple people. They are easily won over, and also led astray by cajoling and coaxing. Although they are known to be truthful and democracy-loving, yet they understand these things only among themselves. They do not understand what western democracy is.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Was not the census over before this Demand was passed? This is no new item.

**Shri Soren:** I am coming to the item.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The policy of this Demand has been already accepted. Whatever objection was to have been taken should have been taken at the time of the Budget. At the present moment, the hon. Member can only speak about the additional expenditure and show how it should be cut down. No question of policy can be discussed now. The opportunity must have been availed of at the time the original Demand was granted.

**Shri Soren:** The manner in which this census is operated in our district is what I am saying.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is out of order. I have already said the manner in which census operations took place could have been the subject matter of discussion only at the time when the original Demand was before the House during the last Budget session. The manner in which census operations took place cannot be the subject matter of any supplementary Demand. All that he can say is that the tabulation etc. must have been concluded earlier, that they were sleeping, etc. A number of things of that kind may be said, but not the principle or the policy. I think the hon. Member has nothing more to say.

**Shri Soren:** My cut motion is to discuss the failure of Government to carry out census operations in a proper manner.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is also what I ruled out. The manner in which the census operations should take place could have been discussed at the time of the last Budget. That was not done. The opportunity has

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

been lost. All that can be said now is that this additional expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs could have been avoided and how it could have been avoided. He can say that the tabulation work must have been done more quickly or that they should have worked for some more hours etc.

Shri Soren: I wish to discuss the failure, that is.....(Interruption) Untimely and improper manner was responsible for additional expenditure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry the hon. Member is mistaken. He has nothing more to say, I think, and as for the hon. Minister, he has nothing at all to say. So, the cut motion does not arise. The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Census'."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Demand No. 70.

Shri Kelappan: My cut motion is No. 26. It has been a constant complaint against this Government that they are extravagant in their expenditure and that no serious attempt is made to control it. In this Demand No. 70, a sum of Rs. 1,54,000 is asked for. In the footnote the reason given is as follows:

"Consequent on the decision of the Cabinet to reorganise Ministries, certain branches of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research dealing with river valley schemes have been transferred to the new Ministry and certain subjects have been added on to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research."

In the note which has been supplied to me, I find that the officers transferred to the new Ministry are: the Private Secretary to the Minister, the Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister, the P.A. to the Minister, one jamedar and three peons. The new appointments are: one Joint Secretary on a pay of Rs. 3,000, one Under Secretary on a pay of Rs. 800, and a number of posts including a few peons on very low pay. Another item of expenditure is on account of certain officers of this Ministry having been deputed to the U.S.A. in connection with their official work. I do not

know what these officers have to do in the U.S.A. in connection with their official work. Evidently they were not scientists. At any rate one of them was the Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Law and I find that his services were temporarily borrowed from that Ministry. Now that is probably a euphemistic way of saying that this gentleman was also allowed to have a holiday in the United States of America at Government expense. This Government have enough money to send their officers abroad or get foreign technical experts to this country. I do not think there is any Ministry or any Department under this Government which has not a few foreign experts on it. Here, the expense of this team which went to U.S.A. comes to more than half a lakh of rupees.

We stand for certain high ideals. We say we stand for a Socialistic economic set up. If that is so we have to reduce the pay of some of these high officials, if we want to diminish the great disparity between the high paid and the low paid.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

I find that a Joint Secretary is paid Rs. 3,000 and the pay of a peon is Rs. 30. The disparity between the highest paid and the lowest paid should not be a hundredfold. This peon after ten years of service will reach his maximum of Rs. 35! The basic pay of a peon should in no case be less than fifty rupees, rising up to a hundred which would just suffice to meet his bare expenses.

One glaring instance of extravagance which appears in the Demand of the Works, Production and Supply Ministry is that of an officer on a pay of Rs. 2,000 whose business is to organise international exhibitions on cheap housing. I do not know what an international exhibition has to do with the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. He is paid Rs. 2,000—there is no scale. Evidently he may be a foreign expert who has been engaged to organise international exhibitions. Unless we stop these extravagances it will not be possible to raise the low pay that we are now having.

The House is aware of the fact that the Estimates Committee has criticised the extravagant expenditure in certain departments of Government and has opined that in certain sections we can effect a reduction of 80 to 70 per cent. Even though there is constant complaint of extravagance, nothing is

being done by Government to meet it. If any questions are asked in the House we would be told it is in the contemplation of Government. Let the disparity between the highest pay and the lowest be reduced to twenty times. In that case the highest pay will be Rs. 2,000 and the lowest Rs. 100.

I therefore wish to bring it to the notice of this House that unless we effect drastic reductions in expenditure and also increase the lowest pay of persons who are being starved, we shall not have justified ourselves—justified the promises that we have given to the people at large.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I rise just to bring to the notice of Government that the solemn promises they are giving us about austerity of economy and the assurances about possible retrenchment are not being carried out and wherever possible they are trying to increase the staff and incur more expenditure.

Here in this demand for Rs. 1,54,000 they have stated that this expenditure had to be incurred due to the transfer of branches dealing with river valley schemes to a separate Ministry of Irrigation and Power. After all creation of new posts should not be at the pleasure of any Ministry or Department. I think there should be a Commission or machinery set up to see whether or not new posts should be created and whether or not new departments should be created, and decide the minimum expenditure that should be incurred on it. In this connection I would like to point out that according to the note circulated to us 18 new posts, including that of a Joint Secretary, an Under Secretary, four Assistants, have been created. Including jamadars and peons, it comes to 29 posts. While we are saying to the world that ours is a poor country and trying to get gifts and grants from other countries to feed our famine-stricken brethren why should we go on creating departments and high paid posts. Another point to which I would like to draw the attention of Government is when a department is bifurcated, what has happened to the old staff that has been handling this subject? Where have they gone? I wish that the Government true to their professions, promises and assurances have a machinery to go into this matter of creation of new departments and effecting economy, so that we could have money saved for nation building activities.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I thank the hon. Member for giving me an opportunity to clarify the position. I have to submit that the sum of Rs. 1,54,000 has been necessitated mainly on account of the fact that a separate Ministry out of N.R.S.R. was set up on administrative and efficiency grounds, and the staff of this Ministry was cut down to 50 per cent. We were already understaffed and certain other departments like the Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association, Mineral Statistics, Botanical Survey, Geological Survey and Survey of India were put under NRSR on the last of August 1952 when the branches of Irrigation and Power were separated from the NRSR.

As to the criticism that a deputation was sent abroad, a sum of Rs. 55,000 was spent on it, and to the necessity for sending them to America, I beg to submit that this deputation was sent in connection with the Irrigation and Power works Deptts of the old N.R.S.R. There was at that time as the hon. Member might remember, the canal water controversy going on between us and Pakistan. At that time incidentally the Chairman of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development was here in this country and he offered his services to settle this matter. So he suggested that our representatives and the representatives of Pakistan should go and meet them in Washington. That is why certain representatives from our Ministry, or rather from the old Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research in which were also included Irrigation and Power, had to go there. And one Legal Adviser has also to go along with them to look to the legal aspects of the question. They had nothing to do with our research work. But the Branches of Irrigation and Power were with us and therefore we have to come before the House with that demand.

The posts of Joint Secretary, Under Secretary and certain P.A.'s we have asked for in the demand because we are now dealing with more than 11 Sections in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Just now we have only one Deputy Secretary to deal with them. As we thought we were under-staffed and we should ask for more staff we have come up with this demand. There is no desire to spend money lavishly or to waste money. We are always care-

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

ful that every pie that could be saved by examination of our working and scrutiny is saved. There is nothing else for me to say. I hope I have met all the points.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I, with your permission, Sir, add something to what my colleague has said? The point was raised regarding the staff which had been mentioned in a communication sent to my friend, Mr. Kelappan. The staff position has been given there. But, as it happens, proposals come from Ministries for additional staff or additional expenditure during the course of the year, just as they do at the time of the Budget. When these proposals are taken into the Budget they are not thoroughly examined. Agreement in principle is had with the Finance Ministry, and sanction is had. Afterwards, when the posts are actually filled, a scrutiny is again made; as the need for establishment comes on, every item of expenditure is again scrutinized.

Here the N.R.S.R. Ministry sent their *kutchra* requirements to us. It has been passed on to my hon. friend. But I might inform the House that these proposals have not been finally examined and no appointments have yet been made. As and when any appointment is made, it will again be re-examined. We do not stand committed to make these appointments. I believe some of this staff will not need to be appointed; I mean all the posts mentioned need not necessarily have to be appointed. They will undergo a scrutiny and only the most essential will be appointed. I am glad that some criticism has been made. And I hope my hon. friend the Deputy Minister will feel convinced of the explanation I have given and perhaps he will try to accommodate us.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** I would like to have one information. Is there any machinery in the Government to which a reference is made as to the necessity of providing more posts and does that machinery give its opinion, or is it that as and when any Ministry asks for any posts they are granted forthwith?

**Shri Tyagi:** I have said if they are needed, appointments shall have to be made. But what I have said is that every post mentioned here has not been completely examined. It will be done as and when it is absolutely essential so to provide. This mention is made because Parliament does not sit for all the time and we do not

come up with supplementary demands every time. So this sanction is obtained from Parliament just to enable us to provide the posts as and when they are needed.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** My question is different. Suppose a Ministry says: we want so many Joint Secretaries or Assistants, or other posts. Is it being examined by a separate agency in the Ministry and reported to the Cabinet?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** Some of these posts have been thoroughly examined and the necessity has been established. If certain posts out of these have not been filled up, it is because we are either waiting that these posts should be filled up when necessary or because suitable persons are not available. After all the object of the hon. Member is served so long as economy is effected. We are attempting to economise and make the appointments only when we find them absolutely necessary.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Is there a Cabinet Sub-Committee which decides upon the necessity and the need of new posts being granted whenever any Ministry asks for more posts?

**Mr. Chairman:** He wants to know what is the machinery. If any Ministry wants to create a new post, what is the machinery which will go into the question?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance collaborate with the Ministry concerned and they come to a decision.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,54,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri Gidwani:** I would like to speak on my cut motions Nos. 63 and 65.

**Mr. Chairman:** But cut motion No. 65 relates to Demand No. 79.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I suggest that Demands 78 and 79 may be taken up together?

**Mr. Chairman:** Very well.

**Shri Gidwani:** Sir, I had enquired from the Ministry of Rehabilitation as to why an additional car was needed and what was the number of cars available with the Ministry at present. I received a reply from the Ministry of Rehabilitation to the effect that they had already four cars, and out of them, three were purchased in 1948, and the fourth was purchased in July 1952; and as the previous three cars were out-worn they thought it necessary to purchase a new car. I had also enquired whether the new car for which the demand is made, has been already purchased or whether it will be purchased after the demand is sanctioned here. To that there was no reply. But from the fact that the new (fourth) car was purchased in July 1952 in place of another car which was out-worn and which was surrendered to the Director-General of Supply and Disposal, I understand that that car has been already purchased. If that is so, then I wish to say this. When in 1948 this Ministry was created and there was such a heavy work, the Ministry could carry on its work with three cars. Now, when it is claimed that more or less the work of the Ministry of Rehabilitation is completed, or is not to that extent as it was in the beginning, I feel that if the present three cars could be repaired and overhauled the work could be carried on with them. It is not necessary now to purchase new cars, particularly when you had already three cars.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** This car No. 4 was purchased in 1952. This is the car for which expenditure has been provided and this car replaced one of the cars which was rendered un-serviceable and has been surrendered to the Director General of Supplies and Disposals.

**Shri Gidwani:** This car has already been purchased and the demand has come after that. These three cars could have been overhauled and repaired. However, the Ministry of Rehabilitation could have spent this money on relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons which is a humanitarian task and Rs. 18,000 could have been very well spent in providing money to 18 families of the displaced persons for their rehabilitation.

**Shri Tyagi:** But the work will not be supervised properly.

**Shri Gidwani:** You have three cars. They could have been overhauled and repaired. Not that you have no cars. One car's mileage was about 53,000, the other's 44,000 and the third's 49,000. These could have been overhauled and repaired and work should go on.

The other thing is about the maintenance allowance scheme. About this I wish to place certain facts before you. This maintenance allowance scheme was brought into effect by Government to provide maintenance allowance to those who were aged, infirm and orphans and widows. It was two years ago that the scheme was put into operation. First, the age limit fixed for the old and infirm was 50, subsequently it was revised to 60. It was expected that people of 55 and 58 and 59 could earn their living. Besides, it was to be given to only those who had left their property in Pakistan and I was under the impression that this maintenance allowance which was being given will be adjusted against their claims. Subsequently the scheme was modified. Not only it was modified but a date was fixed beyond which no application for the same would be entertained. A press note was issued by Government saying that the date for submission of applications for granting allowance was 30th November 1950 and it was notified for the information of all concerned that applications received after that date will not be entertained, and only in special hard cases the Government of India might waive this condition. My point is that a displaced person who became 60 years old after November 1950 was to be debarred. You are all aware that displaced persons are dispersed all over India, not only in big cities, not only in big towns but in small places and many of them are not supposed to read newspapers. Therefore it was natural that all people could not come to know of this particular date. I know this date was extended but still there were a large

[Shri Gidwani]

number of people who could not know this. I have been doing unofficially relief and rehabilitation work for the last five years and there is not a single day on which I had not received such applications. All those who could not apply in time should have been granted maintenance allowance but this was revised only in such cases that only such cases where a widow whose husband died after that date 1950 would get the allowance but a widow whose husband died before 20th November 1950 but could not apply was debarred. This kind of logic, this kind of argument is unknown to any reasonable person. I am glad this morning the Prime Minister took a humane attitude towards a problem. We have orphans, old women and men. They did not know the date of the applications. What is the sanctity about a particular date I have not been able to follow. We have been beseeching the Minister in charge, Mr. Jain, and have been telling that the unfortunate people here are dying by inches. Their applications were not being entertained except when a husband of a woman dies or somebody suffers from some serious disease, but normally all those who become today 60 are not entitled. I have not been able to understand this.

The other thing is when this scheme was first introduced, the minimum and the maximum were fixed. You will be surprised to know in the first scheme it was at the rate that a person had income in Pakistan and when a person was getting one rupee, he had to go to the particular officer—the Custodian or whoever it may be many times to get that amount. Subsequently, after a great deal of agitation, a minimum was fixed. It was raised to Rs. 10 and then this minimum and maximum amounts are being revised. I am not going into the details because I have very little time at my disposal. Under the new scheme a person will get Rs. 2 per 1,000 per mensem at the assessed value of his property.

Shri A. P. Jain: That is not so.

Shri Gidwani: I have got a letter only yesterday from your office and I have got the full scheme. A relation of mine was getting a maintenance allowance according to the old scheme at Rs. 30 per month. Therefore I know more of that. Yesterday, I have received a letter from Mr. M. L. Puri, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, which reads as follows;

"With reference to your letter No..... dated ..... I am directed

to state that Shri Tikamdas Partabrai Gidwani is entitled to Rs. 18 p.m. only on the basis of his unassessed claim of Rs. 18,000. Since his claim has been assessed, the question of enhancement will be taken up on receipt of the assessment order which has been called for from the grantee by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner."

This letter was addressed to the Secretary, All India Refugee Association. Because the applicant happens to be my relation I did not write to the Government about it.

Shri A. P. Jain: Where does it say 2 per cent? The letter which you have read out.

Shri Gidwani: This Rs. 2 per thousand....

Shri A. P. Jain: Where does it say 4 P. M.

Shri Gidwani: Unassessed 18,000. Assessed was Rs. 11,000. He was getting Rs. 30. Now he is getting Rs. 18, I may read that also. This is the scheme, Sir.

I will give you the figures. This is the first scheme.

Actual income in Pakistan upto Rs. 30 per month. He got Rs. 10 per month.

From Rs. 30 to 100 per month. 60 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 per month.

Rs. 100 to 200 per month. 50 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 60 per month.

Rs. 200 to 500 per month. 30 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 per month.

Above Rs. 500 per month. 20 per cent of the income in Pakistan subject to a minimum of Rs. 150 per month.

Mr. Chairman: May I just enquire if any change has been made after the Budget was passed?

Shri A. P. Jain: No change has been made after the Budget has been passed.

Shri Gidwani: There are three schemes. The third scheme was.....

Mr. Chairman: After the Budget? The point is this. Unless the change has been made after the Budget, this is not the time for discussing the same.

**Shri Gidwani:** I have no idea. This was only done recently.

**Mr. Chairman:** I will not allow it to be discussed.

**Shri Gidwani:** The third scheme was made only recently.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister says that there has been no change.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** The hon. Member is referring to the scheme of 1949. After that, there was a scheme in 1951. Then there was a scheme in 1952. The scales laid down in the scheme of 1952 were in operation when the General Budget was discussed. No change has been made in that.

**Shri Gidwani:** The 1952 scheme was the 3rd scheme and.....

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Minister said that the third scheme has not come in operation after the Budget.

**Shri Gidwani:** It is now in operation. I do not know the exact dates. So far as I know, the third scheme is in operation now.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** We have given a full memo in which all dates have been mentioned. The scheme to which my hon. friend is referring is the 1949 scheme. That is clearly mentioned in the memo. There is another reference to the 1951 scheme. There is a third reference: the 1952 scheme. The 1952 scheme came into operation before the Budget was passed. That scheme is in force up till now, without any change of a comma or a full stop.

**Shri Gidwani:** All right. One point more. This scheme is in operation only as regards urban population, urban property owners. There are agricultural property owners. As regards the Punjab,.....

**Mr. Chairman:** Even here the same difficulty arises. The hon. Member wants to discuss questions which have not freshly arisen after the Budget. All these questions were there even at the time of the Budget and they could have been discussed then.

**Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda):** Perhaps the hon. Member was not there.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I would like to move both my cut motions numbers 31 and 81. This House has heard on several occasions the question of the plight of refugees from Pakistan and various other matters connected with the Indo-Pakistani conflict. I shall only now talk about the additional expenditure which is going to be added to our Budget for the 40,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan and the amount budgeted for that,

that is, 50 lakhs. Together with that, we have to discuss the failure of the Government to settle the displaced persons quickly and fully because unless we do this, what has happened before is going to happen again. Therefore, I would say that we have to be very careful to see that the same type of wastage, the same type of suffering does not come upon these 40,000 people as is taking place today upon the other lakhs who have come here before.

I asked the hon. Minister and his department to give me an idea of the new schemes that were going to be undertaken for this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs. But, I find that there is absolutely no mention about it except just to give me a break up of this figure between West Bengal, Tripura, Cachar, Assam and Orissa. There are certain figures by the side of these figures which I believe, will be spent on the administrative machinery. Over here, I would like to point out, firstly, that it is very difficult for us to go into the details because we do not know the schemes for which this money will be allotted. Secondly, about the administrative machinery, we find that the Rehabilitation department both here as well as in the State is manned by people with very little experience or ability to handle the situation. Specially, a certain set of people have been taken on in this administrative machinery who often cannot even speak the language of the refugees. Therefore, I want to be quite sure that this administrative machinery is really a suitable one.

I see the hon. Minister is getting "het up" already; but I would like to press my point. I would like to know whether we are really expending that money on the right administrative machinery that is required. For instance, I will say one thing. A large number of people have come during the last three months, who have not got border slips. One of the reasons for this was that there was not enough administrative machinery right along the vast border areas through which the people infiltrated, to give them those border slips. The result is, these people are lying on the platforms of Howrah and Sealdah and elsewhere in dire misery and suffering. Over here, Government does not take any responsibility for these people. I cannot make out what is going to be spent on them and what is the machinery that you are going to devise to check up as to who are the real refugees and who are not.

I would like to know the schemes on which this money is going to be allotted? Are they the old schemes?

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

What are you going to do with the agricultural refugees? A big section of these 40,000 people are agriculturists. As far as we know, the method by which you used to give land to these agricultural refugees was this. You say, we allot this amount for buying land. You ask the refugee to go and find the land. The man goes to find the land. Maybe, after a great deal of trouble that land is found. He comes back and reports to the office that the land is found. The Rehabilitation officer says, go and get a little chat from the fellow who is going to sell the land. The zamidar says, nothing doing. This man goes backwards and forwards; nothing is done. All these are the points that you have to look into before we give you that amount of money. Is it going to be used to help the refugees or is it going down the drain: that is the big question.

We have pointed out again and again in the last session and Mr. Jain knows well that many of the agriculturist refugees are still lying on the platforms of Sealdah and Howrah. Most of the people there are agricultural refugees. I do not know if there is any new scheme whereby you are going to rehabilitate them. Are you really going to give them land? Is the Government going to buy cultivable land out of this money and give it to them? Are you going to spend a certain portion of the money on raising the productivity of the land that you are going to acquire? As the West Bengal Government says, most of the land which they have acquired is non-cultivable. Therefore, we have to spend a greater amount of money on raising the productivity, give them irrigation and provide tube wells so that these people can be rehabilitated. We know nothing about all these matters.

Let us take the case of the middle class refugees. On this question also, I have got very grave doubts. There are two sides to the question. One is the question of housing: that is, not only giving them a tin shed, but a place of habitation where they are going to live. And secondly, their vocation. First, on the question of giving them a refugee, what are you going to do? Are you going to put them in colonies? Are you going to build colonies yourself? Or, are you going to send them to recognised colonies? What are you going to do? Or are you going to follow the old method of being heartless about the people who are to be rehabilitated, leaving those who are in transit camps in rain, in sun

in tattered tents without any help? Mind you, Mr. Jain, these are the facts that you will have to answer.

The next point is about vocational training. You are giving this vocational training to men and women. We want to know what you are doing about marketing the articles produced. You are spending this money. It is no use teaching a woman to make buttons or giving her such silly small, trite vocational education, if after that, she does not know where to go to sell them. Are you going to set up some sort of marketing system or marketing body where the State buys and really rehabilitates. Otherwise, the entire system of giving loans is utter bunkum. That is what I want to say.

Lastly, I would say, before we give you this budget—you may take it; of course, you can take it; you have got the brute force of majority—howsoever much you may smile, Mr. Jain, there will not be any rehabilitation, unless an enquiry committee is set up, and we want that committee to go into the entire question of rehabilitation. We will not vote for you Rs. 40 lakhs, but we will vote for you more, but we must be quite sure that what you are going to do is really to benefit the refugees who are there.

Shri Nambar: The Minister may also kindly reply whether those 200 families have already been evicted or not.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: First of all, I want to say one or two things about the influx of refugees from Pakistan. The policy that has been pursued so far by the Government of India to prevent the influx of refugees from Pakistan has failed thoroughly, and there is no sign of cessation of influx from Pakistan in the near future. I have come to know that refugees are coming even today from Eastern Pakistan, and it is a very great problem for the country to rehabilitate them. And if this influx goes on from year to year, how is it possible for us to rehabilitate fresh armies of refugees in our present economic difficulties? Today, the refugees who are already here are not satisfactorily settled. There are so many complaints coming from various refugees' associations. But, if further influx is allowed from Pakistan, it will be very dangerous for the country's economy, and we may not be able to cope with the problem after a certain time. So, I say that the Government should change its present policy of appeasement. We should stop it immediately and pursue a policy of strength hereafter. That

does not mean war or economic sanctions. It means a change of attitude which is based upon strength and nothing else. So, I want a radical change in the approach to this problem.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. The Policy cannot be discussed at this stage. These cut motions only relate to grant of loans to refugees about which not a single word has been uttered by the hon. Member yet.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I am coming to that point. My cut motion is about the grant of loans to refugees. The administrative machinery that is in operation to sanction grants and give monetary relief to the refugees is very inefficient and corrupt. There is an organisation called Rehabilitation Finance Administration which has been functioning for the last four years. So far, they have sanctioned nearly Rs. 9 crores as loan, but only Rs. 5 Crores out of the Rs. 9 Crores ...

**Shri A. P. Jain:** On a point of order, Sir. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration is not under the Ministry of Rehabilitation, and the Supplementary Demands under discussion do not relate to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration. The Rehabilitation Finance Administration is under the Ministry of Finance.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** But it relates to the problem of the refugees, and that is why I referred to it incidentally. The hon. Finance Minister is also here .....

**Shri K. K. Basu:** He cannot hear now.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** ...and he can reply to the question.

**Shri Tyagi:** He has missed the bus, quite.

**Mr. Chairman:** No question about the Rehabilitation Finance Administration can be raised. There is no demand. If the hon. Member goes through the notes given below, he will find that there is no item relating to the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I do not want to ...

**Mr. Chairman:** In fact, his time is up.

**Shri Tyagi:** He has misfired.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** About other kinds of relief that are being given to refugees, they are far from satisfactory. I know of particular cases where no action has been taken so far by the Rehabilitation Ministry. I would draw the attention of the Minister concerned to the case of Mr. A. K. Mukerjee. He was the principal of some

college in East Pakistan, and he came to Calcutta. Many members of his family, nearly 8 members, were murdered. And that man has come to India with the rest of his family.

**Mr. Chairman:** When did he come?

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** I do not know the date. Anyway, they have come

**Mr. Chairman:** I am very doubtful if a case which happened long before can be discussed now.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Can I not discuss this point? It is a very serious matter.

**Mr. Chairman:** If it is a case relating to some loan which was taken after the budget was passed, certainly it can be discussed. Not otherwise.

I think the hon. Member has finished. I will call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I shall try to be very brief. The first point of Mr. Gidwani is about the purchase of a motor car. I supplied full details to the hon. Member. There is no doubt that my ministry has got three cars, but they are all old cars, bought in 1948. Each of them has done nearly 50,000 miles. This Ministry happens to be of a particular kind where a lot of travelling in the areas near about has to be done. My officers, as also myself, and my colleague the Deputy Minister, have to go to Matsya and parts of Punjab and to the neighbouring areas. And surely, very few in this House will grudge a motor car for long distance travelling. Motor-cars which have done 50,000 miles cannot be trusted for long-distance travelling. And in the note which I supplied to the hon. Member it is clearly mentioned that the three cars had already been worn out and the Ministry required at least one reliable car for long-distance travelling which the Ministers and other officers have to undertake for the implementation of the rehabilitation scheme. I have nothing more to say in that connection. In fact, there are certain areas which are unapproachable except by car and if an officer or a Minister goes by car, it is far cheaper than if he goes by train and then hires a taxi.

The other point raised by Mr. Gidwani is about maintenance allowance. I can assure this House that the scales which have been sanctioned early this year before the budget still prevail. There have been no changes, nor has there been any change in the scheme. Now that the claims have been verified and we know for certain what are the

[Shri A. P. Jain]

properties left behind by persons in Pakistan—at least we are more certain about them after the verification of claims—we are looking into the maintenance allowances to find out whether the early estimates given by an applicant about his income is correct or incorrect. Nobody in this House will, I hope, resent the re-examination of a case on the ground that at an earlier stage, a person might have given wrong estimate of his income in Pakistan. And now that we are in a position to find out his correct income, we are adjusting the claims accordingly. As a result of re-examinations in some cases the claims are being increased. In other cases, they are being reduced. In other words, they are being rationalised. The letter which my hon. friend has read out only relates to that rationalisation. It is stated that the claim of the hon. Member's brother or somebody else has been verified by the Claims Officer or the case will be re-examined to find out whether his maintenance allowance should be increased or not. If that is the grievance, all I can say is that I do not accept it as such.

With regard to the eastern region, Mrs. Renu Chakravartty has first raised the question of a machinery to check up who is a displaced person and who is not. The ordinary practice followed is this. At any rate, I am explaining the method that was being followed under the permit system. Under the passport system, things are more definite. When a person enters from Pakistan into India, on the border it is inquired of him whether he is a refugee or not. One or two check questions might be asked of him. If he says that he is a refugee, he gets a border slip. It is a fact that in some cases border slips were not issued to these men. But when they reach the Bongaon station, adequate arrangements were made for the issue of slips to persons who could not get them on the border. Government has taken every care to see that a slip is issued to a person who comes from Pakistan for permanent settlement in India.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Thousands have not come through Bongaon; they have come just across the border.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Maybe Sir. On the other parts of border which is several hundred miles long, some persons may have trekked in from Pakistan into India. They can get slips from the Rehabilitation offices in the first district of entry. I regret we cannot put up official machinery all over the 800 mile border.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Are you going into this matter? When we give this grant, is this whole thing proposed to be gone into? I do not say that you have to put it on every inch of the land.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I have already stated that if the man comes to the check post, he gets the slip. If he has not taken a slip at the check post, he can have it at the next railway station. If he has trekked along the border, then he can get it from the rehabilitation authorities.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He is not getting it. That is the point.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** If the hon. Member can point out some cases, I shall look into them.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** All right.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Then she referred to the system of advancing money for buying lands. I do not know of any such system. No money is being advanced to the agriculturists for buying lands. In fact lands are provided by the Government, and then we pay a certain amount of money for building of hutment, for buying of bullocks, for buying of agricultural implements, seeds etc. Government has been providing lands to the agricultural families. It is true that rich types of lands are not now available, but we are reclaiming lands, and providing irrigation etc. and we are making them fit for cultivation.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** How much of this is being used for making the uncultivable land cultivable? The West Bengal Government says that they want more money for that. That is what I wanted to know.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** It is true that the lands which we are now acquiring are comparatively inferior types of land, and the West Bengal Government approached us for a larger amount of sanction for reclamation of waste land. As a result we have made larger sanction. It all depends on the type of the land, as to what amount is required for reclamation. No general principles can be laid down.

Then the hon. lady Member referred to the case of the middle class refugees. Surely they are a big problem. In Bengal, there was a special system of land tenure under the Permanent Settlement. Between the Zamindars and the cultivators, there used to be 8 and sometimes as many as 10

persons who were middlemen living on the income made by the cultivators. These persons have been presenting us with the greatest amount of difficulty. They cannot do cultivation with their own hands, they have not been used to any business, and they are not sufficiently educated either. Some times they pose as agriculturists, take land and some loan, but do not settle and run away. Sometimes they represent themselves as shopkeepers or petty traders, take loan but do not put it to use in business. That is the problem which has been perturbing me, and I would be grateful to any hon. Member of the House who can make any suggestions with regard to the way in which we can really rehabilitate these men.

The hon. lady Member has also referred to these vocational trainings. There again, I find that there is a certain amount of difficulty about the training of women. It is easier to give them vocational training, but it is difficult to find a market for ordinary uniform types of articles which they produce, like ordinary things of embroidery, tailoring etc. Some of them have been trained as midwives and nurses and as dhais, but their number is fewer. Most of the women who are now coming are women from the countryside. I think—perhaps it may be a little too conservative way of thinking—whether it would not be better that these women may be settled in the villages and take up rice husking, parching, cattle keeping and things like that, to which they have been used all their life. I have made clear my views to the West Bengal Government which is implementing these schemes. Anyway we are going to look into that. So far as vocational training to men is concerned, we are training a large number of persons through the training centres of the Labour Ministry, and in other places we have set up fair good training centres.

The House is aware that we have appointed a Fact-finding Committee which will look into the implementation of the rehabilitation schemes in Bengal and make an assessment of what we have done and find out where we have succeeded and where we have failed. That Fact-finding Committee which will consist of officials and place its report before a Committee of the Ministers. The Fact-finding Committee will look, I hope, into all the points which have been made in this House with regard to East Bengal refugees. I shall be grateful to hon. Members of this House or outsiders who can supply information

which may prove useful to the Fact-finding Committee. I cannot say that every scheme that we have undertaken has succeeded. On the other hand, I know there have been failures, there have been shortfalls. I am thinking of improving the schemes, and if any hon. Member or any outsider can give some assistance to improve the scheme, I am sure, it will always be welcome.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarti:** Would you be prepared to accept non-officials also on your Fact-finding Committee?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** That is a Committee purely of the officials who will move about and make an assessment of it.

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

“That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 65,000 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, 1953, in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation.”

The motion was adopted.

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

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

“That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

“That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000, in respect of Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,22,70,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not Rs. 12,29,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Kutch'."

The motion was adopted.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,48,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Bilaspur'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** Demand No. 85.

**Shri Damodara Meena:** I moved my cut motion to draw the attention of this House to the necessity of democratising the administration of Manipur. The hon. the Home Minister has recently toured Manipur, and I hope he has come to this House with fresh impressions of the burning desire of the people of Manipur for a democratic set up.

I read a statement he made during his tour to the effect that there would an Advisory Council in Manipur. I fail to see why it is not possible for the Government to democratise the administration straightway? Why introduce this kind of an Advisory Council? Everybody knows that an Advisory Council will be merely adding to the present autocratic set up. It is not going in any way to democratise the administration. There is a fear that the Congress Government is not favouring the democratisation of administration in Manipur because the Congress Party has not fared well in the elections there. Now I want to know from the hon. the Home Minister whether he is having that view when he says that it is not possible to have a democratic set up in Manipur at present. Now we have other Part C States where some kind of democracy has been introduced. Why should we not extend the same privilege to the people of Manipur? I do not want to make a long speech and I hope the

hon. the Home Minister will answer this point.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** It has been stated that this supplementary demand has been necessitated due to the Government's decision, firstly, to reorganise the various departments of the Manipur administration, and secondly to revise the pay scale in Manipur on the lines of the neighbouring province of Assam. Before I briefly discuss these two points, I want to make a passing remarks. One particular point which again and again strikes one in both the original and supplementary demands is that the demand for Manipur appears to be the lowest of all the demands of the States. It is not only the lowest but it is not even one-third of the demand for Grant for Tripura and not even half of that of Kutch. I do not say that these States have got enough from the Central Government, but the Central Government is deliberately neglecting the problems of Manipur by making the demand for grant so low. Remember in the entire area of Manipur about 11/12ths of the land belongs to the hills and there are over two lakhs of hill or tribal population, whereas in other States that is not the case. So Manipur's problems are more and bigger than those of other Part C States. But as the original as well as the supplementary demand for grants have been so meagre that the public of Manipur feel that the Central Government is deliberately neglecting their problems.

Now, Manipur, this hon. House knows, had once a Legislative Assembly which was abolished by the Central Government. They have imposed the autocratic regime of the Chief Commissioner. I was surprised to hear the Home Minister saying yesterday that Manipur has already got a democratic set up. That is really surprising.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** That is his standard.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** Recently our Prime Minister visited Manipur and after that the Home Minister hastily followed him. If they had secretly installed a democratic set up there, we shall be very grateful to know. (Interruption).

Now, the reason why the grant for Manipur has always appeared lowest is, to my mind, because of the irresponsible, incompetent and corrupt officers who are sitting there for nothing. They have no sympathy for the people.

They do not take interest in the progress of the people. It is only when we have a Legislative Assembly and a democratic form of Government that the interests of the people will be looked after. In the absence of a democratic form of Government in Manipur—I think the same is the case with Tripura, Kutch and other States which are still under the autocratic rule of the Chief Commissioner—our presence here in the Parliament can very well be compared to the presence of the Nationalist China's representatives in the UNO. We have simply come here to say 'no' or 'yes'.

**An Hon. Member:** Say 'yes'.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** Now I will come to the first point namely reorganisation of the various departments of the Manipur administration. Perhaps by this supplementary grant more posts will be created or more pay will be given to those already well-paid officers. I think this will never improve the administration of the State. Under the British rule, Manipur used to have one Political Agent and a President, Manipur State Darbar and two or three S. D. Os., and yet the administration was run very efficiently and satisfactorily. But now under the Centre's administration there is a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner and about four to five S. D. Os. and four or five S. D. Cs., a Chief Secretary, Secretary for Development, Secretary for this and Secretary for that and so many branches and sub-branches for every department. But incompetence and corruption have increased. Even a police officer who is getting only Rs. 30 can own a Jeep and have a double-storeyed house. That is what is going on in Manipur under the Central Government's administration.

**Shri Nambiar:** That too on the hills.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** The administration will improve only if the administration is decentralised and people are allowed to have their own village panchayats, the Regional Councils and a Legislative Assembly. I may inform the hon. House that these were the indigenous forms of administration in the whole hills of Manipur. It is only under the Central Government that these things have been discarded.

Then I come to the revision of the pay scale. The hon. Minister himself has admitted that the pay scale of Manipur teachers is the lowest in the whole of India. A lower primary school teacher gets only Rs. 15. Each High School gets a grant-in-aid of

only Rs. 100. That also has been admitted recently. Again, the villagers for clearing a mile of road are paid only Rs. 7 to Rs. 25, according to the answer given by the hon. Minister. For clearing a whole mile of road, we require 60 labourers and 60 labourers are paid only Rs. 7. That is forced labour. I say it is criminal. And again, the poor compounders are paid Rs. 30/-. So you have not only to raise the pay scales but the amount paid for clearing the roads also be raised to the level of payment made in the neighbouring State. In Assam grant-in-aid to High Schools is from Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, whereas you pay in Manipur only Rs. 100. You have to do everything in the line of the neighbouring State of Assam. I hope the hon. Minister who has just come back from Manipur will take note of all these things and try to remedy them.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Mr. Katju):** I deliberately did not intervene to point out that strictly speaking what was said was irrelevant to the motion before us, because as would appear from the papers these two supplementary grants relate to a very small matter of detail. Both in Tripura and Manipur the administration was conducted by the State Governments. When the States were integrated with the Union, then it was found that the salaries paid were too low and they should be brought in line with the neighbouring States. So far as Tripura was concerned, it was decided that the salaries were to be paid on the scale of West Bengal. So far as Manipur was concerned, it was on the scale of Assam. This was decided so far back as 1950, but could not be worked out in detail. In the budget a sum was provided and it was thought that it would prove adequate for the payment of salaries, for meeting the expenditure on the revised scale. When the details were worked out, it was found that the sum was too low and this 11 lakhs or whatever it is there, is purely for that and nothing else and the principle that the salaries should be raised to the Bengal scale and to the Assam scale has been approved in the budget. Now, it is only a question of how that principle should be carried out. So far as that is concerned, nothing has been said. But, I did not want to intervene because I know a good deal has been said upon the so-called democratisation of the Government. I do not want to say anything which should be unpalatable to my hon. friends opposite, because I know their feelings. I was there for four days, very happy days, met lots of

[Dr. Katju]

people but I did not find many outsiders there. There were about four or five people, the Chief Commissioner, two or three other high officers. Otherwise, the entire machinery was the machinery of the people there. It was not a case of Manipur being excluded and non-Manipuris being employed. I do not want to hurt their feelings; they are my brethren and countrymen. You produce a competent man and you will get the job. What I told the people there was that I am praying for the day when Manipuris and people from Tripura, educated, competent and efficient, could serve not only as officers there, but could serve as officers in the Secretariat here and in other provinces; join the Army, join the Navy. They are our countrymen. There is no question of shutting them out. I come from a State myself. If you look only in those limited horizons, you will be nowhere. I want you to look to bigger horizons. (An Hon. Member: Is democracy only finding jobs?) When they said democratisation of the administration, if they compared to what was Manipur first I could understand. Manipur was ruled nominally by a Raja Saheb. Really, it was ruled by the Political Department. I was told—I may be wrong—that Indians were not even allowed to enter the precincts of the Manipur State. Similarly, in the hills. They were treated as close preserves of the rulers at Delhi. Of course, it was autocratic rule. But, when people have called for democratic administration, here is democratic administration. My hon. friends from Tripura and Manipur are here; they honour me by putting questions to me; they always can come and see me and they have a sort of direct access to the administration. How can they say it is autocratic administration?

**Shri Nambiar:** We want an answer to the question why the Manipur Assembly is not working?

**Dr. Katju:** Will you kindly take your seat? You are not interested there. This is all simulated interest which my hon. friend is working up.

Why is it not working? That question was discussed at great length in Parliament when the Part C States Act was passed. Let us be serious about that, be quite frank about that. Manipur and Tripura occupy today most important strategic points. Before the Union was formed, in the olden days, twenty years ago, Manipur was not important. The North-East frontier was of no importance. Burma was within British

territory. Tibet was under British territory. Therefore we did not bother. I do not think there was any arrangement for keeping troops there. No Indians were there. Only Missionaries went there. So far as Manipur was famed, it was famous in the artistic world, dance and music. From the political point of view, no importance was attached to Manipur and Tripura. Today it has come on the picture, on the map of India. In Tripura, I am told that the Central Government today is spending 75 lakhs of rupees along with the income of the old State. Similarly, in Manipur. I am astonished when my hon. friend said nothing is being done. Of course, he referred to the salary of teachers. Teachers are low paid everywhere in India. In India, the poor primary school teachers say that they are being paid less than *chaprasis*. So, leave all that aside. I do say that it is very unfair and not really proper for hon. Members to mention about these officers who are not here to answer and say that nothing has been done these four years. I went to Tripura, I saw a college being established there for which twenty lakhs of rupees are going to be spent. I tell you that such a college would be a source of pride if it were to be established anywhere in India. Similarly, in Manipur, travelling schools are being established, constructive centres are being established, hospitals are being established. Everything is being done. It is only a period of four years. So far as this democratisation is concerned, this point was gone into at great length in 1951 and it was thought for a variety of reasons, which I do not want to repeat, that there may not be Legislative Assemblies, but there may be Advisory Councils. We propose to establish Advisory Councils. I hope a decision will be made in the course of a few weeks and you may take it from me that no new heaven and new earth will spring in either Manipur or Tripura. The people are the very same people. You have got three or four men. You produce the competent men and take the administration. I do not want to tire the House by answering all the irrelevant points. I suggest that the Demand be put to vote.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** We want to get back our heaven.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not ex-

ceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000, in respect of Manipur be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Manipur'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Chairman:** Demand No. 86.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Sir, my cut motion is No. 39. What the hon. Member who preceded me said applies in no less a measure to Tripura. Yet, bearing in mind what the hon. Minister said just now, I shall try to speak within the limit of relevancy. You will note that the supplementary demand that is now made includes provision for allowances to be paid to the staffs belonging to the general administration and other departments. We know that the original grant contains a large amount for expenditure on police. Why is it necessary to spend so much on the police, the jails and the general administration? It is because of the Chief Commissioner's rule which is almost a dictatorial rule. You know that after the general elections, many memoranda were submitted to the hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the President. In some cases, more than once the memoranda were submitted. Yet no action has been taken to set up a democratic administration there. So, in my cut motion I have specifically mentioned that I want to discuss Government's failure to reorganise the administrative set-up in Tripura on a democratic basis. My hon. friend Shri Rishang Keishing has already pointed out how things are going on in Manipur. In Tripura the same things are happening. In the election, out of 30 members who formed the electoral college, only 11 members were returned from the Congress Party.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am afraid the hon. Member is not fully meeting the points raised by the hon. the Home Minister. According to him the only question is about the revision of the scales of pay

as given in the note below this demand. The hon. Member must confine himself to that portion.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Yes, Sir. But since the hon. Minister has raised certain points in this connection, I wanted to say something about that.

**Mr. Chairman:** That was only in reply to the cut motion. He must confine his remarks only to the relevant portion of the Demand.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** But the word "reorganisation" is there, and we have been told that he is going to set up a sort of advisory board of his own men.

**Mr. Chairman:** But there is nothing about the pay of the advisory board members in this Demand.

**Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Anyhow, I shall confine my remarks to the expenditure under consideration. There also, this expenditure has to be incurred on general administration which has not been for the good of the people. Had there been a democratic set-up, had there been a legislature as has been demanded by the people for such a long time, they would have curtailed the expenditure on police and general administration. They would not have spent Rs. 35 lakhs, on Chief Commissioner's establishment.

Then the hon. Minister said that the people of Tripura are enjoying a democratic government or that they are living under a democratic government there. We know that by a democratic government he means the Chief Commissioner's regime. Only yesterday the hon. Minister said that the people of Tripura had a democracy there. He is not ashamed of repeating the same thing today. We know what sort of government they want to have. They have shown it with reference to Chandernagore. Of course, they raised a technical difficulty there, but in the case of a Part C State there is absolutely no difficulty, and I cannot see why a democratic legislature cannot be formed there. That is why I gave notice of this cut motion to discuss the failure of this Government to set up a democratic government.

**Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura East):** I want to say something.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are only two or three minutes left to 5 o'clock and if the hon. Member wants to speak then there would be no reply from the hon. Minister. Is it not better to hear the reply from the hon. Minister rather

(Mr. Chairman)

than to speak? The guillotine has to be applied at 5 o'clock.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. At 5.40 only.

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry. I was under the impression that it was at 5. The hon. Member may go on then.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I want to draw the attention of the House to Government's failure to reorganise the administrative set-up in Tripura, on a democratic basis in spite of the fact that petitions with thousands of signatures of the people of Tripura were sent to the Government of India demanding a full-fledged assembly and the present electoral college to be transformed into Assembly avoiding fresh election expense for the same. There has been no response whatsoever and yet we are asked to vote this supplementary demand. If there is no people's representative government the money that we may vote will be wasted. The hon. Minister referred to the question of stable government and security of the State. All these things are true no doubt there, but I cannot understand how this stable government can be maintained and how security can be maintained without the people's co-operation. The hon. Minister referred to the Agartala college which was established by the Chief Commissioner. But this college was already there. It was established in 1946 during the Prince's rule of the British regime. Another point is that because Tripura and Manipur had had autocratic rule and they were living under the princes, is it, therefore, said that they cannot now demand democratic government? Yesterday in one reply the hon. Minister stated that Tripura and Manipur have already got a democratic set-up. Is it his conception that a democratic set-up is a Chief Commissioner system? It is one man rule. It is the worst reign of Bureaucracy. We are not going to permit this to be there. Instead of trying to remove it, the hon. Minister is trying to retain it and he is going to supplement it by the advisory board. There is no people's representative there. There is no people's government there. We find that after general election we could not and cannot address even our voters. Whenever I went to organise a meeting, I found that Section 144 was imposed. Three times it was done, in Tripura, when I organised meeting in my constituency. During a period of one and a half years 2,075 were arrested by the police, of which only 58 cases led to

convictions, and the rest not even charge-sheeted. Why?

5 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: I allowed so much scope to the hon. Member because he comes from Tripura. But he must realise that his arguments are not relevant at all.

The hon. Member must confine his remarks to the subject matter of the note given in Demand No. 86—he cannot travel outside it.

Shri Nambiar rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, the hon. Member need not interrupt now.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Tripura we were told is a strategic point. Is this the way to defend a strategic point—for the Chief Commissioner to run the administration without the help of the people, or an elected assembly? There is no elected assembly through which people can make their voice heard, or exercise their influence. A Fact Finding Committee has been appointed recently to go into the question of the extent of resettlement of East Bengal Refugees. But so far as Tripura is concerned, it has been excluded from the scope of the Committee—as if the refugee problem in Tripura has been solved.

Mr. Chairman: Again the hon. Member is referring to matters which are outside the scope of the demand. I would request him not to refer to any other matter.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: I shall now conclude my speech shortly. The people of Tripura hope and aspire for a full-fledged democratic assembly. I would request Government to fulfil their desire. People are sure to protest against the establishment of an Advisory Board or any sort of administrative council like this, as now contemplated by Government.

Shri Raghaviah: When a cut motion relating to the administration of a particular State is moved, is not the mover of that motion entitled to speak with regard to the general scope of that grant, how it is administered and so on. The question of administration is a fairly elastic one, to enable the Member to refer to all the relevant points relating to the question. I do not think the hon. Chairman can settle the time according to his own measurements.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member need not expatiate on the orders passed by the Chair. The only point of order is whether a matter which does not form the subject matter of a particular demand can be debated. For that the hon. the Deputy-Speaker has al-

ready given his ruling. This is the rule observed in this House that only such matters can be the subject matter of a discussion as relate to a particular demand, especially such as are indicated in the note.

**Dr. Katju:** I have really nothing to say. My hon. friends opposite have not been able to point out anything about the Supplementary Demand itself. It is all a talk of bureaucratic administration, as if the Chief Commissioner is a sort of autocrat ruling at his own discretion. He is the servant of this Parliament. I do not really understand all this talk about democratisation of bureaucratic administration, autocratic administration and all that. If hon. Members or I or anybody go and want to make a provocative speech then it is the duty—and I think he would be failing in it—of the District Magistrate to take adequate steps for the purpose of maintaining tranquillity. *(Interruption)*

**Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Was there any proof to point out that the law and order or tranquillity was disturbed for the last 12 months? Do you mean provocative action, if we demand Assembly? I do not consider it to be so.

**Dr. Katju:** I really do not know what the hon. Member wanted to say.

I do not want to create unpleasantness. This is a very petty matter. *(Interruption)*. The salaries of these officials were very low and we wanted to bring them into conformity with the salaries which were paid to Tripuris—policemen, teachers, jail staff, hospital people, everybody. It was found to be too inadequate. We could have waited for the next budget. But there were protests from the people over there, the under-paid staff. We persuaded the Finance Department to let us pay the money in this very year. That is the genesis of this supplementary demand and my hon. friends are talking about the whole panorama of democratic administration, peoples' right to advise and so on. Please take it from me that the so-called democratic administration will be far more expensive than the administration today. I do not want to take more time.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** Why do you have Parliament?

**Shri S. S. More:** They will abolish it some day.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceed-

ing Rs. 10,44,000, in respect of Tripura be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 10,44,000, 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, 1953, in respect of 'Tripura'."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Before I speak about this supplementary Demand I would refer this House to the original Demand No. 87 made at the time the Budget was presented. When the Budget was presented at page 992 the description given was:

#### "B. POLICE

#### B.1—DISTRICT EXECUTIVE FORCES.

Central Armed Police and Central Armed Police Hospital Neemuch:

Pay of Officers:

Budget Estimate 1951-52.....

Revised estimate 51-52.....

Budget Estimate 1952-53....."

When I looked into this I was surprised. I tried to bring it to the notice of the hon. Speaker at the time when the Budget was under discussion. I was told I must try to find out things. But being a new-comer nobody enlightened me about it and I got no information. I could not get it discussed. It is this blank which I have now brought to the notice of the hon. the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister was kind enough to tell me that this Central Armed Police was non-existent in India from the year 1947 (November) of which I also knew. It was called the Central Reserve Police and it is for the first time in this supplementary Budget that this Central Reserve Police is mentioned. I am thankful to the hon. the Finance Minister to point out page 1002 of the Budget where under the Head 'Madhya Bharat—the Central Armed Police' this expenditure is shown. Neemuch, no doubt, is in Madhya Bharat, but the Deputy Inspector-General of this force is posted at Ajmer and it is not shown under the heading of 'Ajmer' and the Inspector-General of this force lives in Delhi and it was not shown in the Central Government expenditure. It is shown against Madhya Bharat and that too under the

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

heading Central Armed Police. I therefore, submit that when this budget was discussed we were kept in the dark about this. If you refer to page 1003 of the original Demand you will be surprised to find that under this heading 'Police' just one item was given, namely "Central Armed Police and Police Hospital : Rs. 29 lakhs, Rs. 32 lakhs and Rs. 34 lakhs" denoting the different estimates. All the various other headings namely "Pay of officers, Police force Allowances, honoraria, etc., Other charges, Payments to other Governments, Departments, etc." were kept blank, zero. We were not told and this House was not taken into confidence at the time of the presentation of the original budget as to what was the expenditure that was to be incurred.

It is only on account of this that I rise to-day and I will certainly take a little more time in bringing to your notice what a gross ignorance has been shown by the Department which framed this budget. It is all the more reprehensible that the hon. the States Minister, the hon. the Home Minister comes from the district in which this Central Reserve Police is posted. It is just like the saying in Hindi: *Dia tale andhera*. He himself did not know. He did not care to find out what the Central Armed Police force was and when it was changed into the Central Reserve Police force. Therefore I say that he ought to have looked into it and found out how the administration of the Central Reserve Police was going on.

In the Central Reserve Police you will be surprised to find that only people from particular Provinces are admitted. It is a Reserve Police for the whole of India. But no man from Travancore, no man from Mysore, no man from Madras, Tamilnad or Telugu, no Bengali or Gujerati is admitted into it. It is a close preserve of a particular Province, and the recruitment goes on in Jullundur, Ludhiana, Delhi and these places. Nobody knows about the method of recruitment that is followed, and the officers are enjoying. What are they enjoying? I had a very recent occasion of bringing it to the notice of the States Minister that a building worth Rs. 25 lakhs built in a palatial manner is used for the purpose of housing two married officers. It is known as a Central Reserve Police mess. And for two married officers, or four unmarried officers the whole building worth Rs. 25 lakhs is being

used, and money is contributed by the Government to carry on this sort of thing. It is this sort of thing which pinches us. I may further bring it to the notice of the House that there is a military treasury chest there which no *baniya* worth his salt will tolerate. For 88 years it is in existence in that town. There is a very competent treasury cashier there who does his work most honestly and upto this day, i.e. 1952 this man was disbursing the pay of the Central Reserve Police, taking all the monies and paying all the necessary monies that the Central Government asked him to pay off. Yet, what has happened now? The Central Reserve Police provides him with guards and there is a Central Reserve Police officer who enjoys the pay of a treasury officer, but he is not allowed to do any work even for himself. If the Central Reserve Police officers have to draw their salary they have to go a distance of two miles, make their own bills and get their salary from a sub-treasury; and this treasury which was most efficiently doing its work is not allowed to do the work which it was doing so far.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

These are very small matters; you may think, these can be brushed aside. But what I say is this, that even on a pie of our expenditure we should not remain in ignorance, and I say that very strong action must be taken against those who kept us in the dark about the existence of a Central Reserve Police, and who never wanted us to know what was the Central Reserve Police. And this ignorance was colossal when it came from those people who knew so much about it and yet did not take any step whatsoever to suggest to us where the Central Armed Police was and they did not know when the name was changed from Central Armed Police to Central Reserve Police.

May I repeat to you that one great man of this country realized this? When this change took place—this Force was known as the Crown Representative's Police, and when it was changed into Central Armed Police, the then Home Minister Sardar Patel realized, and immediately realized, the calculated man that he was, that merely by changing C.R.P. into C.A.P. it would cost thousands of rupees. Since August 1947 this change took place, and he realized it and went back to this C.R.P., that is the Central Reserve Police, so that the letters C.R.P. on all the seals and everything could remain intact and no extra money might be spent as a

result of the change. It was such a Minister who was capable of looking even into this small affair. Yet we see today that this term Central Armed Police has continued to be used till 1952 and for the first time in the Supplementary Demands we are confronted with this Central Reserve Police. The hon. the Home Minister gets it now from somewhere; probably he has realized it; he is a great man; he travels a good deal; he goes to Neemuch and finds there is nothing like C. A. P. but there is something like C. R. P. We must now congratulate him. He has been able to unearth this C. R. P. from somewhere and change this C. A. P. overnight.

May I also say that if there was any ignorance about its name, there is so much ignorance about its working. I narrated to you one instance. You will find so many of them that at the cost of the exchequer those officers of the Central Reserve Police are enjoying everything that is worth enjoying—free water, free bungalow, free furniture being manufactured by carpenters who are employed in the Central Reserve Police, free messengers, everything. This simply shows that nobody cares to know where is C. A. P. and where is C. R. P.

I therefore say that a change has come over in respect of this demand which is being granted. I will tell you some of the things about this which you will be surprised to learn. When the British *raj* was there, when the English officers were there, ordinary promotions were granted even to those people who were in the lowest rung of the ladder; they used to rise and slowly and slowly become Company Commanders.

I am sorry, Sir. You were kind enough to allow me a little time over this. This C.R.P. was not at all an expenditure in the original budget and therefore I may take a little time.

**Dr. Katju:** On a point of order, Sir. My hon. friend has made very grave charges against the officers and the clock will strike the hour soon. What all he has said is absolutely out of order because the whole of the demand relates to four or five items and he has said so many things. I should have at least five minutes to say something in defence of those officers, because all that he has said is absolutely unfounded.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am thankful to my hon. friend the Home Minister.

**Dr. Katju:** Because I was there six weeks ago and I saw with my own eyes.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** You saw with your own eyes, and I was present with you when you saw with your own eyes. *(Interruption).*

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I may inform the hon. Minister that I live there and he does not live there.

**Dr. Katju:** I know.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** He goes there as a Minister, he is pampered, taken round and shown round. I am not. I live as an ordinary citizen.

**Dr. Katju:** Hear, hear.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am very sorry, Mr. Deputy-Speaker; I never wanted to digress on this point. I was only narrating what was happening during the British *raj*. During the British Government days, a man in the lowest rank could rise to the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police, if not more, he could become a company commander in this force without knowing a word of English.

**Dr. Katju:** Not necessarily.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Today, what has happened? Those who were made Deputy-Superintendents of Police, and were even company commanders, with all their service and efficiency, have been put down only on the ground that they do not know English and knew only Hindi. Is this what we are going to do? Are we going to sit tight over here and say, we are progressing, we are making Hindi our national language. That is what I want to know. This must be looked into. I know that Dr. Katju, our hon. Minister is very efficient. If he wants to apply his mind to it, let him apply his mind to it. I do not hold any grudge against anybody. I hold no cudgels for anybody. At the same time, I feel ashamed when these things are brought to my notice, that those who were only Hindi knowing, the language of the community, could rise in the British days to higher offices are now being put down in days when we are clamouring that we shall make Hindi the national language. This is another complaint. Then, I will digress on the other question a little because both these matters are moved under the same head.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have allowed sufficient time to the hon. Member.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Just one minute, Sir, about the Railway police. I

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

would request the hon. Minister to look into the machinery of this Railway police and give it over to the districts in the same manner as we have got the district police looking after the Railway department in the other provinces, just as it is in Bombay and Madras. Why unnecessarily have a separate force in Ajmer for administering those people who are living in Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan and then have a graded system of these officers who are simply ruining the careers of the poor urchins, the poor children of these poor refugees who have settled down in Ajmer: 200 children by paying a little money to the police, can and do travel without ticket and learn things ruinous to their careers. These things are not looked after. The police is callous to all these questions. When you are looking into the whole affair, I would request you to please look into this also.

**Dr. Katju:** Let me begin by saying that if there are any specific complaints which the hon. Member is aware of, I should be very happy to look into them. Because, he is a permanent resident and he must have known of this Central police from the time it was established. That particular part of the country has now become my constituency and also know something about it. Let me tell you this. The Neemuch police consists of 2000 people. Every single State in North India, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and other States, have come to look upon that police as great friends. Whenever there have been dacoities, whenever there have been gangs, these people have gone there.....

**An Hon. Member:** Protecting angels.

**Dr. Katju:** ...and rendered first class assistance. They are well known for their efficiency, for their discipline. Wherever they have gone, in every State, they have won encomiums. It is not fair that my hon. friend should stand up here and speak from that sanctuary.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am sorry the hon. Minister did not hear me. I never said one word against the force as such. That force I regard in high honour. I am not saying one word against them.

**Dr. Katju:** He regards the force with great honour; but he regards the officers with great contempt!

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** No; the machinery with that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. Let the hon. Minister go on.

**Dr. Katju:** My hon. friend has said about tailors, cashiers, and about officers, messes. I have seen the house which is mentioned there. There is a Judge's office. There are officers. They must maintain a certain dignity. There was a committee of which he was a Member, he was invited to be a Member. I do not want to go into personalities. It is not fair that in this supplementary demand for grant all these things should be said. Please remember, the House has already sanctioned in the Budget 35 lakhs of rupees for this Central Reserve Police which my hon. friend wants to say is as if I have got it in my pocket and produce it like a conjuror. Thirty five lakhs are there. We have here four items and two lakhs are wanted because of travelling expenses, added salaries and allowances. He says nothing about that. He says, I am a child, I am a barrister, I did not know about this and therefore, I did not discover and so I did not say anything at the Budget time, but now I am making capital out of a 15 minutes tirade, absolutely unjustified, against the officers. There is no reply to that.

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

"That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4.63,000 in respect of Relations with States be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was negatived.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4.63,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Relations with States'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then, cut motion No. 70, Demand No. 88.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will be as brief as possible.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will allow only five minutes.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am not going to take a long time because I know I

will be called a child again. The whole difficulty is this. When it comes from this side, it is something trash; but if it comes from the other side, it is quite substantial. Unfortunately, the position is this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** May I know how this is in order?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** You can verify it and see that it is in order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It says, to discuss the attitude of the Kashmir Government..... I am sorry I admitted this. I think it is wrong.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** It was very kind of you to have admitted that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Every slip or omission ought not to be taken advantage of.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I am not...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is Demand No. 88: Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States. The cut motion relates to the attitude of the Kashmir Government regarding the acceptance of the provisions of Indian Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir citizens. How does this arise out of this?

**Shri Nambiar:** Expenditure under the Ministry of States: that is obvious.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** We had certain promises made...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is all right. There are a number of things made. How does it come under this?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is Miscellaneous expenditure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The rule is, if any expenditure has been incurred with respect to a particular item, anything can be referred to with respect to that item to that extent. This relates to doles to displaced families dispersed from the Nagrota Relief Camp at Jammu. How does the general principle of any acceptance of the Indian Constitution arise out of this? I rule it out of order.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Before you rule it out, may I be permitted to say a few words? I do not want to speak on the motion, but I will make a submission whether it is admissible or not. This is a fresh loan which is being made to the Kashmir Government.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Fresh loan?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is a fresh loan, on this understanding: Our Prime Minister made a certain statement after the Budget session last time that the Kashmir Government has agreed to certain proposals that have been made. This statement was made on the floor of the House. This has not yet been honoured by the Kashmir Government. Why should we continue to make a loan to that Government which does not want to honour that. If you will allow me, Sir, I will speak; otherwise, I will not speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Even this morning, so far as the Constitution is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has explained the position. It is not as if the grant of the loan was conditioned on the acceptance of the various items.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** But we should not give any loans to a person who does not want to honour the promises given.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are many things, which the Jammu and Kashmir Government has not, according to the hon. Member carried out. The grant of the loan is not subject to that condition. Therefore I have to rule that it is not in order.

Then there is another cut motion in the name of Mr. Sivamurthi Swami, to discuss the financial position of Hyderabad State and urgency of an immediate aid to complete her projects and to help the people in scarcity areas of the State. This also is not in order...

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** I had tabled a cut motion to discuss the unsatisfactory policy of the Government in dealing with the Kashmir problem, which I meant includes the administration of the rehabilitation of the refugees, which is also unsatisfactory according to us. Therefore I very humbly submit that my cut motion would be in order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This cut motion is to discuss the failure of Government of India to deal with the Kashmir problem in a satisfactory manner. As everybody knows, the moment the Kashmir problem is raised, it relates only to the Constitutional affair, and to the question whether it has acceded to India, and whether it has carried out the various suggestions that have been made and so on. It cannot be taken as embracing everything that goes on in Kashmir.

**Shri V. G. Deshpande:** It pertains to this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Where is it said that it pertains to this. I do not think it arises. There are no more cut motions under this demand.

**Shri S. S. More:** On a point of order. We want some clarification regarding our rights. Supposing a cut motion is ruled out of order, can we not discuss the particular demand which is placed before the House and adversely criticise it? Can we do it, or is it necessary that in order to get a right of making a speech, on a particular subject, I should move a cut motion to that effect? Or without any cut motion, can I raise that issue and criticise it and point out certain defects?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** To enable any hon. Member to speak on any demand, it is not necessary that he should table a cut motion. That is the first point which I would like to explain. He can oppose the demand, but in opposing the demand, he should confine himself to the three points which I have stated already. If it is a new service, certainly he can enter into the policy and say that this policy ought not to be accepted and that money ought not to be spent. But if it is an old service, then the question of policy ought not to be gone into. Then the only question that can be gone into is how far the excess grant for which the demand is made is permissible, what economies should be made etc. Subject to these things, the demands can be opposed and a discussion in that behalf can be entered into.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I may be allowed to speak.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would remind the hon. Member that he cannot oppose the demand on any of the matters which he has raised in his cut motion that he has tabled. He must confine himself only to the points which I have set out already.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I submit to you that I am going to oppose the demand on the ground that a government which has promised us that it will...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already ruled that it is not in order. The hon. Member need not take any clue from the discussion and again try to speak on the same thing. I am going to apply guillotine at 5-40 P.M.

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the fact that there are many other items cannot the time be extended a little further?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not going to do it. If I do, there is no end to all this. The request was made for extension till 5-40 P.M. and I have agreed to it. There will be no more extension.

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

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 11,62,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of States'."

The motion was adopted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Demand No. 95

**Shri Nambiar:** There are two cut motions standing in my name, to discuss the failure of the Government to effectively implement the Housing Programme and to effectively implement programme due to retrenchment of large number of workers temporary and works charges and due to handing over the work more and more to contractors. The implementation of the housing policy is being hampered due to the fact of retrenchment and due to the fact that works charge men are not being confirmed, and are not given the usual pay and allowances though there is a claim made that they are going to be paid allowances etc. according to the new pay scales. I find from the reports and statements made on the floor of the House earlier, that there are already 10,000 workers so far retrenched in this department, and every day men are being retrenched. Instead of pushing through the work, they are handing it over to contractors, and we know that the contractors are sucking the blood of the taxpayer. In the circumstances, we cannot allow this thing to continue. Therefore this policy of handing it over to the contractors, and retrenching the staff or keeping these men as works charge men without giving them the facilities of employment and the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission, and other things, should not be continued. Not only are these people not able to construct houses, but they live in such miserable conditions that they are not at all treated as human beings, though they built palaces for others. There can therefore be no justification for continuing this policy. I humbly submit,— and I hope that the hon. Minister will be kind enough and, of course, he used

to be kind enough—that he should look into these matters and see that these works charge men will be treated as confirmed, and that all those who are temporary are confirmed and given the benefit of the Central Pay Commission allowances and scales to which they are entitled to as per the rules, and also provided reasonable housing accommodation.

There is very little time before me, and I would conclude with the hope that the hon. Minister will come out with a statement that will satisfy me and others.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** I do not know how this arises out of the supplementary demand for grant, which is confined only to a small matter. Anyhow, as this is the only point raised, I might perhaps as well take notice of it here and reply to it.

So far as the allegation of non-implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission is concerned, I might straightaway say that this allegation is entirely incorrect. The recommendations of the Pay Commission with regard to this staff as also any other staff have been fully implemented by the Central Public Works Department, and I do not know what particular case is in the mind of the hon. Member; if he passes on to me any particular case where there has not been any implementation, then I am prepared to look into it.

Then the hon. Member raised the general question that the institution of contractors should be abolished and that everything should be undertaken by the Government agency itself. That, I submit, is a proposition which in our present state of development and resources, is not a very feasible proposition. We have not got such huge staff that we can supervise all the constructions departmentally; so to a certain extent we have to look to the organisation of contractors. There are honest contractors, and there are dishonest contractors, and to condemn all of them wholesale is neither fair to the contractors not to any one else. I do not hold any brief on their behalf. If there are any specific allegations against any particular contractor, I am prepared to look into that. But to suggest that the institution of contractors as such should be abolished lock, stock and barrel, and that we should undertake all constructions departmentally is a proposition, which, under the present circumstances, it is not easy to comply with.

Then the usual slogan is raised that those who build houses are not permitted to live in them. I do not know whether any reply is called to that. If I may say so, we have undertaken the Industrial Housing Scheme and that covers the entire body of industrial labourer and it is hoped that by the implementation of that scheme, the housing situation for the poorer classes, particularly, the industrial labouring classes, will be eased to a considerable extent and I do not know what particular point is in the mind of the hon. Member who has raised these objections. Now, Sir, it is time that I should finish.

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

“That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 in respect of Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

“That the demand for a Supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 in respect of the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.”

The motion was negatived.

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

“That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 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, 1953, in respect of ‘the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply.’”

The motion was adopted.

**Shri S. S. More:** What happens to the cut motions, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All of them lapse. The question is:

“That the separate sums not exceeding the sums shown in the third column of the order paper 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, 1953, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 95, 100, 101, 118 and 132.”

The motion was adopted.

[As directed by the Deputy-Speaker the motions for Demands for Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below.—Ed. P.P.]

**DEMAND NO. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,95,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 100—STATIONERY AND PRINTING**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 47,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

**DEMAND NO. 101—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,00,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

**DEMAND NO. 118—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,93,000 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, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**DEMAND NO. 132—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY**

"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, 1953, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of

the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply'."

**APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL**

**The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi):** 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 financial year 1952-53.

**Mr. Deputy-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 financial year 1952-53."

The motion was adopted.

**Shri Tyagi:** I introduce the Bill. Also, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration".

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

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1952-53, be taken into consideration".

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam):** I had this morning raised a point as to the necessity and importance of a discussion on the Appropriation Bill on this occasion also as on the last occasion in the last session of Parliament. Sir, in this connection, I am fortified by two rulings given from the Chair referred to in paragraph 2 of page 32 of the Decisions from the Chair,—I do not wish to quote from these, and also a ruling given on the 4th July this year. I feel very strongly that it is of vital procedural importance to this House, and I dare say you will ask me whether any points of importance are still left out as a result of the disposal of the demands for grants. I have worked here an analysis. For example, demands for grants 49 and 118 involve five crores and ninety two lakhs of rupees out of a total of ten crores. They are the demands relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of the capital programme of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. They have not been discussed.