

Monday, August 12, 1957

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

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(9th August to 24th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI.

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

7899

LOK SABHA

Monday 12th August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Infective Hepatitis

*780 Shri D C Sharma. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether any cases of infective hepatitis have been reported during the months of May, June and July, 1957 in Delhi or New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) Nineteen cases of infective hepatitis were reported in Delhi and New Delhi during the months of May, June and July, 1957

Shri D C Sharma. May I know what long-term arrangements have been made by the Ministry for the prevention of the re-occurrence of this disease?

Shri Karmarkar. We are hoping that this will always remain a short-term problem. We are not anticipating a long-term problem at all

Shri D C. Sharma May I know the proportion of cases in Delhi and New Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar. In Delhi, as against 15 cases in January, 1957, out of which there were three deaths, in July, 1957, there were no fresh cases but two deaths. In New Delhi, as against 14 cases in January, there were only 3 in July, and there was one death in July

7900

Shri Easwara Iyer. May I know whether the Minister is aware that there are effective Ayurvedic remedies for infective hepatitis?

Mr Speaker. That was brought to the notice of the House some time ago. All remedies will be tried

Shri Karmarkar Yes, there is an Ayurvedic method of dealing with infective hepatitis, just as there is an allopathic way

Mr Speaker Whenever any hon Member gets a particular remedy from a sadhu or a saint or any other person, he may immediately inform the hon Minister, instead of questioning the knowledge of the Minister

Dr. P Subbarayan. Considering the number of deaths and the number of cases that have occurred, will Government not take any steps to see that some remedy is found for preventing such deaths?

Shri Karmarkar This disease, as my hon friend might be knowing, spreads through contamination of articles of food and drink, principally Filtered water supply in urban areas is under supervision. Regular disinfection of wells in rural and semi-urban areas is being done. Cut fruits and cooked food exposed to dust and flies are destroyed by the Health Departments of the local bodies. These are the measures we are taking

Khandwa-Hingoli Rail Link

*781 Shri T B Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total amount spent upto the end of March, 1957 on Khandwa-Hingoli rail link,

(b) whether the amount has exceeded the original estimate; and
(c) if so, by how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Rs 37 crores

(b) and (c) The revised estimate of the Project is Rs 124 crores as against the previous estimate of Rs 89 crores

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I find that there is an increase in the estimates to the tune of nearly 50 per cent. May I know the materials for which this extra expenditure is being provided for?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan. The main factors that have contributed towards the increase in the case of the first revised estimates are as under. The increase in the cost of permanent way comes to Rs 110.8 lakhs. More expenditure under bridge works due to increase in the prices of material, particularly, cement and steel, inadequacy of bund and waterways as provided for in sanctioned estimates, etc comes to Rs 194.3 lakhs. Similarly, there are other items like formation works, increase in the cost of tunnels, increase in the cost of material and equipment in connection with signalling, interlocking etc

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some sections of this railway link were to have been opened in the month of July or August. May I know whether they have since been opened, particularly the sections between Hingoli and Konargaon and that between Khandwa and Piplood?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The only section that has been opened for traffic is that from Khandwa to Takhal, which is 18.6 miles in length

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it open for passenger traffic also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, to all forms of traffic

Shri Kashiwal: We are told that with the completion of this line, the entire metre gauge system of the

country will be linked up. If so, may I know whether this line between Khandwa and Hingoli will be completed in time

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is the expectation

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are hoping to complete it well within time. The only limiting factor is the availability of materials, that is, imported materials. If the materials are available, we shall complete it in time

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: May I know the time-schedule for the completion of this line, and whether the funds allotted will be enough to enable the completion of the line in time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We hope to complete this line by the end of 1959, and the funds sanctioned are sufficient

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: When was the first estimate prepared?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Estimates have been prepared from time to time, and the latest one

Mr. Speaker: He wants the earliest one

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That was, some time in 1952

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: From the reply of the Minister, I find that about 50 per cent increase has been there. I want to know when the first estimate was prepared, and how this 50 per cent increase has taken place

Mr. Speaker: He said that the first estimate was prepared some time in 1952 or so

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It was sanctioned on 1st March, 1954

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister has stated that the whole line will be opened for traffic in 1959. For opening a rail length of about 20 miles, which is just about 20 per cent of the total length, we took about four years. That being the case, how can we complete the additional length within two years from now?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not as if we have been working just on those 30 miles and we have not done any more work. It will be of interest to the hon. Member to know that we have completed 70 per cent of the entire earth work, that is, 86 miles have been completed, and 83 miles are in progress. Similarly, in the case of bridges, out of a total of 48 major bridges, we have completed 13, and we are working on 22. Similarly, the work is in progress throughout the entire line.

Compensatory (City) Allowance

†
 782. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the grant of compensatory (city) allowance to non-gazetted railway employees is considered on population basis,

(b) if so, whether the classification of Amritsar, Jullundur and Ludhiana was done on the same basis,

(c) whether the case of Ferozepore was considered at any stage, and

(d) if not, why Ferozepore was excluded?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) Yes

(c) and (d) As the population of Ferozepore according to 1951 census was less than 1 lakh, it was not included in the list of towns eligible for Compensatory (City) Allowance or House Rent Allowance.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know the population of Ferozepore now, and if it comes under this category, whether the question of including this place also will be considered?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The latest figures we have is of the 1951 census. According to that, the population of Ferozepore City and Cantonment is just less than 80,000.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the hon. Minister's statement that the grant of compensatory allowance is on the basis of population, may I know if cities with a population of one lakh will be placed under 'C' grade?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The list of cities has been prepared and cities with a population of over one lakh and fifteen thousand are included.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the question of the city of Tuticorn, where the population is more than a lakh, was raised?

Mr Speaker: How many cities are there in India where the population is more than a lakh? The hon. Minister cannot remember about every city. He will kindly write to the Minister.

Shri Tangamani: He has been written to

Mr Speaker: If he has not answered, he can put a separate question

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Minister has said that the latest figures on which this is based are the 1951 census. May I know if payment of house rent and city compensatory allowance is revised only once in ten years?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We go by the latest figures

Mr Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know if there is an addition by way of dearness allowance and so on if it is found after the census that there is so much of increase in population, and therefore erstwhile 'non-cities' will be converted into cities according to the growth of population, and whether it is done only once in ten years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): After the result of the census is announced, if the population of certain cities, which during the previous census was less than a lakh, becomes more than a lakh, such cities qualify for such allowance. But here again the difficulty is that we cannot get authentic population figures unless a census is held.

Shri B. S. Murthy: While considering this question, have the latest figures been called for from the Municipality, and if so, does it show that Ferozepore has got more than a lakh population?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If I may say so, the city compensatory and house rent allowance were fixed on the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission in 1947. I believe another Pay Commission has recently been appointed and I am sure it will go into all these aspects.

Navigation of Rupnarain

*763. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any model experiments were carried out in 1944 to find out measures to control erosion of the left bank of the Rupnarain upstream of the then Bengal Nagpur Railway Bridge at Kolaghat by means of deflecting the groyne,

(b) if so, whether after the construction of the groyne not only erosion of the left bank completely stopped but also a deposition of silt 9 to 10 feet depth occurred;

(c) what is the position at present, and

(d) whether it is also a fact that at present the steamers which were running from Calcutta to Ranichak beyond Kolaghat, have been rendered unusable through Kolaghat?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 121]

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is the hon Minister aware that though the railway bridge at Kolaghat, has been saved, another bridge is going to be constructed some 25 feet away joining the National Highway from Calcutta to Madras and Bombay? If so, will the shoaling referred to by the hon. Minister grow more?

Shri S. K. Patil: It does not arise out of this question, but I have no information about this National Highway.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In reply to (d), the Minister has said that nowadays steamers do not ply from Calcutta to Ranichak except during high water levels. May I know whether during the last five years any steamer passed through Kolaghat from Calcutta during high water levels?

Shri S. K. Patil: That was a decision taken by the steamer companies because they found, according to the notice, uncertainty of navigability. That is why no big steamer communications have been there, but small launches go. As to whether there is any danger to the Highway or not, I have no information.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that not a single small launch has passed through this place and steamers from Calcutta go only to Geonkhali and Banka and no more? If so, is the Ministry taking this into account to see that shoaling either by dredging or some other means is removed?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member has given information and I shall be benefited by it.

रेलवे लाइंरों की सुरक्षा

†
*७६४ { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री श्री चंद्र शर्मा :
श्री विनोद विद्युत :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे लाइंरों की सुरक्षा के लिये प्रामीणों का सहयोग प्राप्त करने की एक योजना रवीकार की गई है;

(ल) यदि हां, तो क्या उस योजना के प्रार्थिक पहलू व कार्यप्रणाली का एक विवरण सभा-मंडप पर रखा जायेगा?

रेलवे उद्योगी (श्री जाहनबाद चां)

(क) धौर (क) जी महीं। अग्री इस योजना

के बारे में स्थान-वीन की जा रही है और इसे गृह-वर्गालय (Home Ministry) और राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से तैयार किया जा रहा है।

श्री भवत इर्हन : क्या यह सत्य है कि पिछले दिनों जो मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन दिल्ली में हुआ था, उसमें इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत की गई थी और वे जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारतिर वे कौन से आधार हैं जिनको लेकर आगे यह स्कीम बनाई जा रही है?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां, यह मसला ५ जून, १९५७ को जब मुक्तिलिपि सूबों के बड़े बड़ीर यहा जमा हुए थे, तब उनकी काफेंस में रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने उनके साथ इस चीज के ऊपर बहस की थी। इस स्कीम का मकासद यह है कि जो लोग रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर की तरफ रहते हैं और जहां से पानी आकर रेलवे लाइन को नुकसान पहुँचा सकता है या रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर बड़े बड़े तालाब हैं जिनके किंवित ट्रॉने से नुकसान हो जाता हो, इस किस्म की बाबरे वे रेलवे मन्त्रालय को समय पर दे सके।

श्री भवत इर्हन : अब इस साल तो बर-सात शुरू हो चकी है तो क्या यह आशा की जय कि इस साल इस पर अप्रत्यक्ष शुरू हो सकेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : एसी स्कीम जिनमें एक से ज्यादा मिनिस्टरों का ताल्लुक होता है उन को मुक्तिलिपि करने में जरा बहुत लग जाता है।

श्री भवत इर्हन : इस कार्य में गब-रालों से जो सहायता सी आयगी वह अमदान के रूप में जी आयगी या उनको इस कार्ब के करने के लिए कुछ मुशायिचा भी बिलेगा?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : दोनों तरह से कराया जायगा, ऐसे रेलवे कोई बहुत ज्यादा भुक्त काम कराने में एककाद नहीं रहती है और काम कराई के पैसे देती है।

श्री विभूति लिख : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने कोई समय निविचत किया है कि इतने दिनों के अन्दर इस स्कीम को चालू करेंगे अर्थात् कितने दिनों के अन्दर यह काम हो सकेगा या वह केवल बातचीत ना जाल ही बन कर रह जावगी?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : स्कीमें तो बहुत मुशाहिसे और बातचीत से ही मुक्तिलिपि हो सकती है उसमें कोई सहा और कही तारीख नहीं रखती जो सकती।

भूज के बारह और

श्री विभूति लिख :

*७८५५ पंडित हां० नां० लिखारी :

३०० राज तुल्य सिंह :

शीघ्रती हसा पालचीकरी :

क्या जात्य दबा हुवि भंगी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या मई, १९५७ से १५ जुलाई, १९५७ तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों के उन क्षेत्रों में जहां ज्वाब की कमी है भूख के कारण कोई मौत हुई; और

(ल) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कहा कहां?

कुलि उपमंडो (श्री चौं० वे० कुलपत्ता) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ल) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री विभूति लिख : हमारे भंगी जो ने देखा है कि कुछ इंटरेस्टेड पार्टीज जिन देशों " कि इनको मोते स्टार्वेंसन से हो गई, जब ऐसी चीज़ नहीं है तो क्या सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में अस्वार वालों के और जो इस तरह की बाबरे अस्वारों में उपवाते हैं, उनके बिक्रद कोई कार्यवाही करती है।

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Generally, we are in touch with all the States. The States will be informed of any news of starvation deaths. We also get such news in the press often and we send the information to the concerned

states to investigate, and we get reports from them. So far we have sent all the press cuttings we received and it has been proved that they were not starvation deaths; in most cases, they were natural deaths.

श्री विजयते विजय : म जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई करता है ताकि इस तरह के गलत समाचार घटकारों से न जाए ।

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is for the State Governments to take any action they want. As for the truth of the reports in the Press, we leave it to the public to believe them or not. Naturally if something is repeated again and again without basis, people will lose belief in it.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know whether the Central Government after inquiry and finding that the deaths are not due to starvation, publish their findings thus contradicting press reports.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The fact is that food is essentially a responsibility of State Governments. When we find such newspaper reports, we make enquiries from the State Government. It is for the State Government to prosecute the people or take any action they like.

Mr. Speaker: Is it published in the press that the reports are wrong or incorrect?

Shri A. P. Jain: In many cases, State Governments have done so.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Are Governments aware that in many cases the deaths are not apparently due to starvation in the sense that due to starvation, other diseases occur and therefore, deaths take place? Are such deaths published as starvation deaths or deaths by disease?

Mr. Speaker: In due course, every man dies on account of languishing for a number of years.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: This is really on account of starvation.

Mr. Speaker: Every disease arises out of over-feeding or under-feeding.

Shri Nagi Reddy: The Minister has told us that most of the deaths were not starvation deaths. What about others? When most are not, then, there must be some. The rest must be starvation deaths.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In most cases they are natural deaths; and that means that the other cases are deaths due to diseases and various other causes.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether Government are aware that a child of 7 years died in front of its mother in Azamgarh and has it been investigated and what is the result?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have made an enquiry from the U. P. Government and they have informed us that no starvation deaths have taken place there.

Food Production

786. Shrimati Tarkeswari Shah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- what was the estimated target of food production during 1956-57;
- the actual increase in the food production;
- whether there has been a short-fall in the estimated target; and
- if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The target of additional production of foodgrains during 1956-57 was fixed at 1.37 million tons that is 1 million tons under Grow More Food and .37 million tons under major irrigation.

- The actual increase is estimated at 3.64 million tons.
- No. On the other hand the target has been exceeded by 2.27 million tons.

(d) Does not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon Minister said about annual targets. May I know what was the target fixed under the Second Five Year Plan for the increase in agricultural production and how much of that has been achieved?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have fixed a target of 15.5 million tons for foodgrains for the Second Five Year Plan. For this year it was fixed at 1.37 million tons whereas we have exceeded the target by 2.27 million tons.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether, in view of the fact that seasonal fluctuations play a very important part in the production of foodgrains in the country, Government have tried to chalk out any policy regarding the maintenance of a reserve stock, and, if so, what is the present policy in regard to the buffer stock?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): I have stated more than once in the House that the Government is building stocks and, at present, our stocks would be to the tune of about 6 lakh tons. There are about 2 lakh tons of wheat in the holds of the ships waiting discharge and there may be 3 to 4 lakh tons on the sea. Of course, there have been some difficulties in unloading and we hope that our stocks will increase and be substantially enough to meet the demand.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The Government have replied that the target has increased by over 2 million tons, whereas we find, all along, food scarcity and starvation deaths going on, in spite of this increase. Why has this scarcity come?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This has been explained a number of times. Though production has gone up, consumption has also gone up, developmental expenditure has gone up almost three times and there has been

an increase in various other factors. Only last week I read in the newspapers that 2,000 people starved and died in China. It is rather difficult to believe that in a State like China where people are producing more and more people could die of starvation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The question asked for certain details of estimated targets of food production. But, the hon Minister's answer was confined to production of foodgrains only. I would like to know what are the targets for other items of food which have not been given in answer, for example, leafy vegetables.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The question was about food production and not other items.

Shri V. P. Nayar: By the word 'food' does Government mean only foodgrains or other articles of food also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: For this question it means only foodgrains.

Mr. Speaker: That is how it has been understood.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the fact that targets have been exceeded, will Government consider the question of reducing the import of foodgrains in order to save foreign exchange?

Shri A. P. Jain: This question of foreign exchange has been very often raised in this House, but unfortunately, some kind of misunderstanding prevails. The major portion of the foodgrains are imported not by paying foreign exchange but in terms of rupees. There are two agreements, one with Burma and the other with the United States. Any purchase that we make from Burma has to be paid in terms of foreign exchange. We are normally importing about 5 lakh tons of rice which costs us about Rs 25 crores. So far as wheat is concerned, we are importing under P. L. 480 Agreement from the United States of America and we have the option of paying them either in terms of dollars

or rupees over a period of a number of years. Of course, we are paying them in terms of rupees. But, in that agreement there is another clause whereby we are required to import for our normal requirements from sources outside this agreement. Part of this is imported from Australia. This year we are importing about 3 lakh tons which will cost about Rs 13 to Rs 15 crores. The foreign exchange involved in the purchase of foodgrains is of the tune of about Rs 47 crores which is less than 2 weeks' consumption of foreign exchange in this country.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Minister said that the targets of food production for 1956-57 have already been exceeded. But the prices have also been rising in proportion as the hon. Minister knows that since 1956 to February 1957, there has been 18 per cent rise in prices.

Mr Speaker: We are going away.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: One question, Sir. I just wanted to know what are the basic reasons for this economic paradox that production has been increasing and prices have also been increasing.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member would be aware that prices do not depend only upon the availability of stocks. They depend on other factors also, such as total amount of money in circulation. As the House is aware, we have been undertaking developmental expenditure on a large scale and there has also been deficit financing. The prices depend upon the availability of stocks and also on the monetary conditions. Naturally, in an expanding economy, prices have a tendency to go up. If we were producing more, perhaps, a further rise in prices might have been arrested. But there are more than one reason.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether this increase in production has been uniform in all the States or whether it has gone down in some areas or States where starvation deaths have been reported?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is a separate question. In one or two States the production has also gone down.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister has replied that consumption had gone up and so, inspite of the fact that the target has been exceeded there has been scarcity. May I know how the consumption has gone up, whether the purchasing power has gone up or people have taken to eat more?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have had very many undertakings. The developmental expenditure has increased 3 times, labourers who used to go without work are given labour or work throughout the month in the projects and National Highways and various other schemes and so the labourer who used to go without food when there was no work is able to have work and food.

Shri Tyagi: While the targets for foodgrains were fixed, were not all these elements taken into account?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Planning Commission estimated that over the period of the Second Five Year Plan the total increase in production would be of the tune of 15.5 million tons. It was expected that this will be able to meet the demands with some imports. The Second Five Year Plan clearly provides that as a result of the developmental expenditure and other financial operations, the demand in foodgrains will rise and the production will not go up at the same pace. They, therefore, provided that during the Second Five Year Plan period import of 6 million tons of foodgrains will have to be made from abroad and that is what we are doing. Production has been going up. The total targets have been split into different years. The present year's target was 1.27 million tons whereas actually the increase is 3.84 million tons. Yet, in spite of all caution, nobody can envisage the economic factors with absolute accuracy. The demand has been greater and the prices have been going up.

Central Ware-Houses

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787 { Pandit D. N. Tiwary:
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the number of Central warehouses opened in various States in 1956-57,

(b) the number of ware-houses built at Government cost and the number of ware-houses taken on rent,

(c) the places where they have been opened in Bihar,

(d) whether facilities for agriculturists exist in these ware-houses to stock their food-grains; and

(e) if so, the rate of interest charged on such stocks?

The Minister of Cooperation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh). (a) to (c) No:

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the programme for the construction of ware houses has been given any priority and whether there is any proposal to stick to that priority?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have been doing it in consultation with the State Governments. We have given certain priorities and fixed certain phases but they are subject to review from time to time and if the State Government wishes to change it in any particular respect we approve of it. In a recent meeting of the Warehousing Corporation, we have suggested 22 places. So far as the Bihar Government is concerned, it has recently formed a State Warehousing Corporation and fixed certain places for construction.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: How many ware-houses are in existence at present and how many of them have been taken by the Government on rent and what is the rent paid?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole scheme under the law passed by Parliament has yet to be initiated; it will be done this year.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is about two years since that law was passed. May I know why that law has not been implemented carefully?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There have been certain difficulties: finding finances and suitable officers; rate of interest and so on. I think during this year we will be able to implement the scheme.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Government taken care to see that the middle-men and the hoarders are not given any facilities in these ware-houses?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the time being, we propose to give preference only to co-operatives and farmers and so on. We will have to see how we proceed and how we can utilise the ware-houses. In any case, at the present time, we do not propose to let them out to the trade.

Shri Tyagi: Will hoarders be permitted? That is my question.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I add a word to the answer? It occurs to me that the hoarders should be welcome to keep their grains in the ware-houses because they will then be in our possession and we can readily lay our hands on them when the need arises.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is the hon. Minister aware of the remarks made in the Central Jute Committee's report that three fourths of the jute growers are compelled to sell their jute in their houses almost immediately after the harvest and there are no marketing and warehousing facilities for them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. That is why we have framed this law and are proceeding with the construction. This is true not only of jute but also of other crops.

Shri Kasilwal: The hon. Minister has said that money would be advanced to co-operatives to build ware-houses. May I know in the last two years, how many State Governments have advanced how much money to these co-operatives?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice. So far as godowns are concerned, a large number have been constructed and the State Governments have been advancing money to the Cooperative Societies.

Shri Damani: What is the loss percentage of stocks held in the warehouses?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have yet to construct ware-houses.

Shri Radhe Lal Vyas: I request that the list of places where the warehouses will be constructed may be placed on the Table.

Shri A. P. Jain: We will supply that list.

Diesel Cars

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Shri Bahadur Singh:
•788. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
[Shri Doraiswami Gounder:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No 5 on the 23rd May, 1957 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided and if so, what are the Zones or lines considered suitable for introducing diesel locomotives;

(b) the number of diesel cars purchased during 1955 and 1956, and

(c) their allotments zone-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes The Sections considered suitable for introducing the diesel electric locomotives are:—

(i) Gomoh-Gaya and Gaya-Dhanbad Sections of Eastern Railway

(ii) Asansol-Anara-Rourkela and Raj Kharsawan-Bara Jamda Sections of South-Eastern Railway.

(b) 24 Broad Gauge Diesel Rail Cars.

(c) Northern Railway—12
Southern Railway—12

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the total mileage proposed to be covered by this dieselisation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the exact figures.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know the total amount spent on the purchase of the diesel cars and the countries from which these were purchased?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Recently we have purchased 20 diesel hydraulic shunting locos, 400 H.P. at ₹ 19,500 each supplied by Messrs. Krauss-Maffei of West Germany and they are in use in Bombay area and another 10 of the same specification and supplied by the same firm are in use in Delhi. There are some more at other places in the metre-gauge and narrow-gauge.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when dieselisation of the track between Howrah and Nagpur will be done?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not give him any date off hand.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Where will these 12 diesel cars be used in the Southern Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is up to the Southern Railway to decide it.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know if the diesel engines are costlier than the coal engines and if so, what considerations led the Government to "go in for dieselisation"? Was any expert committee appointed by the Government which recommended that we can go in for dieselisation especially when the country is producing enough coal and coal engines which run cheaper?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true that the diesel locomotives are more expensive than steam locomotives. But a saturation point has been reached by steam traction in certain areas and we have to use either diesel locomotives or electric locomotives there. Besides, there is water difficulty in certain sections and the water that is available in some places is a hard type of water which spoils the boilers. So, we have to use diesel locomotives in such places.

Shri Sitakanta Singh: What about the other part of my question—expert committee recommendation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): All these questions are decided by experts and not by laymen

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister has said that 12 diesel cars have been allotted to the Southern Railway out of the 24 purchased during 1955-56. May I know how many diesel cars are now run in the Southern Railway?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I shall require notice for that.

Deep-Sea Fishing

*789. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether Indian waters were recently surveyed for carrying on deep sea fishing activities,

(b) if so, whether there is any possibility of the existence of good deep-sea fishing areas in Indian waters, and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to promote deep-sea fishing in the Indian waters?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and

(b) Yes

(c) It is proposed to establish additional off shore fishing units at Cochin, Tuticorin and Visakhapatnam. The Second Five Year Plan includes proposals for providing facilities for landing, storage and transport. Encouragement is given for establishment of Indian fishing companies.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether there is any proposal to extend the area of fishing operations beyond the six mile range off the coast?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Deep-sea fishing is only in the seas beyond the six mile territorial and off-shore waters. We have started from Saurashtra Coast and Kutch and we have come up to Bombay. The whole area has been surveyed now. Fishing grounds have been located, seasons

and currents have been determined. A map has been prepared and all details relating to this area are now available. Now, we are trying to explore the other areas starting from Cochin and we intend to go this way to the east coast.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether there was any survey made in the western coast and, if so, in what areas in Mysore State there is a possibility of the existence of good deep-sea fishing?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: An Expert by name Shri Ilugason went there and surveyed the areas near Mangalore. He has come to the conclusion that the Kanara coast starting from Kozhikode up to Mangalore is very rich in prawns, it is just a mine and we can get any amount of fish from there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In view of the fact that fishing boats belonging to other countries are operating in India's extra-territorial waters, may I know whether there has been any agreement between the neighbouring countries of Ceylon and Pakistan in regard to the protection of territorial waters and development of fisheries?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our regulation is generally limited to six miles from the coast. Bengal six miles on the high seas according to the international law any nation can go and fish. In India it is six miles, whereas in other countries it is less than six miles. In fact, the Japanese fishermen are asking that the regulation up to six miles area should be reduced.

Shri A. C. Guha: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to enquire to what use the trawlers given by the Central Government to West Bengal for deep-sea fishing are being put to? This is particularly important in view of the very high price of fish prevailing in Calcutta market at present.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Only yesterday I read in the papers that fish is being sold in Calcutta at Rs 3/8/- or Rs 4/- a seer, especially the Hilsa fish very much liked by Bengalis. This season it is very highly priced.

because of floods and various other reasons. The TCM boat is being used by West Bengal Government and they use it to survey the head of Bay of Bengal.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know the amount of fish caught by these trawlers during the last two or three years?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I have got the figures showing the amount of fish caught by Central Government boats, I do not have the total amount of fish caught by the Bengal Government. I am prepared to give those figures to the hon. Member.

Shri Achar: Has the Government received any representation on behalf of the All India Fishermens' Conference held at Malpe in South Kanara?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want to have notice to answer that question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in view of the possibilities of developing deep-sea fisheries Government have completed collecting all relevant data about the fishing grounds at Wadgebank and Pedrobank, and have they completed all investigations necessary for the commercial exploitation of these banks in the near future?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have started from Cochin. We have sent our two big boats *Ashok* and *Partap* to Cochin. We are waiting for the monsoons to be over. As soon as the monsoon is over, because our boat cannot work during the monsoons, we intend to go to Wadgebank and survey the who's area with a view to collect all the necessary information.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what data you are collecting?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We collect the data of fishing grounds. Fish is not found all over the area, it is found only in a particular area according to currents and cross-currents in the sea. Then there is what is called the migratory path, the path through which fish go—it won't go every way. Then we collect data on fishing seasons, fishing areas etc., that are required for particular types of grounds.

Shri Tyagi: Are you introducing "red fish" in Kerala waters?

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask one more question?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Are we to convert this into a fishing school? Let us go to the next question.

लिप्र नदी के ऊपर नुव्वे

*७१०. श्री जाहोदासाला : क्या वरिवाहन द्वारा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इंदीरा भीर देवास के बीच भागरा-बन्दर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर लिप्रा नदी के ऊपर बर्तमान नुव्वे चौड़ा करने का काम कब से प्रारम्भ होगा?

परिवाहन द्वारा संचार मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : उचित ठेका मंपूर ही जाने पर यह कार्य शुरू कर दिया जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय सरकार को एक योग्य ठेकेदार दूर्दण में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा है यहां तक कि तीसरी बार ठेका आमन्त्रित करना पड़ा है।

श्री जाहोदासाला : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि एक समय में एक ही गाड़ी उस पुल पर से जा सकती है और इसलिए वहां आमदो-रफ्त में काफी दिक्कत हो रही है?

श्री राज बहादुर : बहुत दिन पूर्व ही इस दिक्कत को भनुमत हो गया था और इस पुल के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृति दे दी गई थी, किन्तु इस समय कठिनाई किसी अच्छे ठेकेदार को काम सौंपने की है।

श्री जाहोदासाला : यह काय किसमे समय में हो जायगा?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसे ही कोई अच्छा ठेकेदार मिल जायगा और का मंपूर और जायगा, यह कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायगा।

श्री रंजन साह व्यास : क्या ठेकेदार जब ही आ जायगा? क्या इस सम्बन्ध

मैं टेम्पर मांगे गए हैं, यदि नहीं, तो अपनी टेम्पर क्यों नहीं मांगे गए हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर: दो बार टेम्पर मांगे गए हैं, लेकिन दुर्बलियतका कोई सब्जेक्ट ठेकेवार नहीं मिला। यद्यपि तीसरी बार फिर टेम्पर मांगे गए हैं।

Surplus Food-grains

*791. श्री काशिलाल: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether Government propose to purchase surplus wheat or any other food-grains also in the country?

कृष्णपापा (श्री म. व. कृष्णपापा): Government are, at present, purchasing rice in Orissa and gram in Rajasthan. Arrangement is in hand to procure rice in Andhra also under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act as recently amended.

श्री काशिलाल: May I know how much of gram Government propose to purchase?

कृष्णपापा (श्री ए. प. जैन): We have an idea of purchasing 50 per cent of the gram in Ganganagar. We have put a cordon round Ganganagar and the procurement operations under the new amending law are in progress. Stock returns have been called for and notices of procurement have been served on some

श्री काशिलाल: May I know whether Government are considering any proposal to purchase coarse grains also after the kharif crop is harvested?

श्री ए. प. जैन: That is not of our mind.

श्री महान्ती: May I know on what basis the price fixation is made? I also want to know whether the Government have in view any motion of a fair price to the cultivators in fixing the price?

श्री ए. प. जैन: We are making this procurement from the trade and in fixing the price we generally take the average of three months preceding the notification, I believe, dated 6th June. Sometimes some other considerations are also taken into account and prices are fixed accordingly. So far as the farmers are concerned, we have made no procurement, but I quite agree with my hon. friend that the farmers must get a fair deal.

दूषिला नायर: May I know if the Government has paid any attention to the need for collecting taxes in kind so that the farmer is spared the contingency of the changing prices which hit him very badly when the prices fall he has to sell the produce to pay the taxes which remain more or less the same in terms of money?

श्री ए. प. जैन: That is rather a big question, but something of the kind is being considered at our request by the State Governments. I cannot say what is going to come out of it.

श्री हरिश चंद्र माथूर: What is the Government's estimate of gram in Rajasthan and Rajasthan's requirements of gram? May I know on what basis the decision of the Government is based for purchasing half the quantity of gram produced there?

श्री ए. प. जैन: We are fully aware that one of the effective methods of controlling prices is for the Government to have adequate stocks. Now, we do not want to denude the Ganganagar market of all its stocks. We are intending to purchase 50 per cent, it may be more, it may be less, and the quantity which will be purchased by the Government will be equitably distributed in different parts of the country including Rajasthan, so that if there is any requirement there that will also be met.

श्री रंगा: Is it a fact that at a conference which my hon. friend the Minister for Food and Agriculture and his Deputy Minister had with the local Andhra rice millers as well as

the Andhra Minister for Food and Agriculture, it was agreed that 40,000 tons of par-boiled rice could be and should be exported to Bombay and Calcutta because that rice alone is consumed by those people, and in spite of that the Railways have now been asked to prevent any such exports?

Shri A. P. Jain: The fact is that when I had talks with the Food Minister of Andhra and also the rice millers it was agreed that we will allow the export of a certain quantity of fine rice, not par-boiled rice, to Calcutta and Bombay. But that was dependent upon the fact that first, the requirements of the Southern Zone were met. Unfortunately, the traders in Andhra have behaved in a very anti-social manner. They have not moved any substantial stocks either to Kerala or to Mysore or to Madras with the result that—

Some Hon. Members: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister finish his answer. The question is "Why?" You must ask the Andhras

Shri A. P. Jain: I am going to answer it, if they have a little patience. They have kept—the Andhra merchants heavy stocks bottled up with a view to earn higher prices later.

Shri Ranga: I shall follow this up by another question. Are Government prepared to take over their stocks even today if they are prepared to offer to the Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am prepared to take over all the surplus stocks of Andhra if they offer them, and if they do not want to offer them I will take them compulsorily.

Shri Ranga: They are ready to offer. I do not know what is happening between the Kerala Government, the Madras Government and the Central Government, but the Andhra Government as well as the Andhra rice-millers are prepared to place their rice stocks at the disposal of the

Government. They have come here also.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Why are the Andhra rice-millers refusing to sell?

Mr. Speaker: We are not having a discussion on this matter, only a few questions are put to elicit answers. Enough has been said.

Shri A. P. Jain: They are prepared to sell at their terms but not on fair terms, and we have posted an officer there, things have progressed sufficiently. We shortly propose to start acquiring operations there.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Minister was pleased to say that anti-social measures have been adopted by the millers of Andhra. If he knows that if there are anti-social measures what steps has he taken to curb them?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have posted my officers who have worked out a scheme, prevailing during the three months and we are going to compulsorily acquire stocks at the average price preceding 6th June.

Naval Architects

*793. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Naval Architects in India, and

(b) if so, the measures taken and proposed to be taken to remove this shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) There is a shortage of Naval Architects in India

(b) A five year course leading to Bachelor's Degree in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering has been instituted at the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur since July, 1952 with an annual intake of 12 candidates at present. It is considered the facilities at the Institute would prove to be quite adequate to meet

the requirements of Naval Architects for some time to come

Shri Jhulan Singh: May I know whether, in view of the importance of accelerating the pace of this country during the coming year in the matter of the Navy, the Government has considered the question of training the lower architects who are now engaged in the manufacture of small craft on the sea-side and taking advantage of their experience and training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: What we need is, expert architects of a superior type who know the architecture of ship-building. Therefore, we have so devised our system of training that we shall be having a training course for 12 trainees who can take the bachelor's degree in naval architecture.

Shri Joachim Alva: The Yugoslavians offered us facilities for ship-building here, and the British came the other day. I want to know why we are concerned only with the training at Kharagpur, instead of sending more students abroad for training in naval architecture?

Shri Raj Bahadur. There was a committee appointed specifically for the purpose of training and as a result of the acceptance of the recommendation of the committee, this institute has come into being, and the requirements for the moment have been estimated to be 12. I think it will suffice for the time being.

Dead Fish in Arabian Sea

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 Shri V. P. Nayar:
 Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
 Shri P. C. Bose:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri D. P. Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantities of dead fish were seen in the Arabian Sea, off Kerala's coast in June and July, 1957; and

(b) whether the Government of India have investigated the cause of marine fish perishing in the sea?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, according to information received from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

(b) The available information is being studied by fishery biologists and at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Stations at Mandapam and Kozhikode.

Shri V. P. Nayar: From the information so far available, is there any indication that there has been an epidemic?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No, Sir. We are in touch with the FAO authorities since it has been reported by a great scientist of Russia, and we cannot simply ignore it also. The information that we have at present available with us is, a notification sent by the regional branch of the FAO, Delhi and it has been reported by a Russian scientist that so many fish have died in such and such an area. The latitude and the longitude etc., have been given by that scientist. The figures were given.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether any estimate has been made about the quantity of the dead fish—whether it is available with the Government of India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: According to the scientist, it comes to about a year's catch of the world's fish, that is, it is nearly 20 million tons. But we are in touch with the FAO and are trying to get as much information as possible and as early as possible.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether in view of the alarming figures given by the hon. Minister the Government of India are taking aid from other countries in the matter of investigation of the cases of mass destruction of fish.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The FAO is the proper and appropriate authority, and through them we want to proceed. We do not have, at present, facilities to go 300 miles off-shore and estimate it. We do not have fishing vessels to go 300 or 400 miles, on the sea for this purpose.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri Has the Government any reason to suppose that these dead fish were not from the Arabian sea itself but that they came floating from some other region?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa The whole thing is under investigation. The scientists are of the opinion that this sort of death is not uncommon because of the lack of oxygen in certain waters, even mass scale deaths of fish occur a number of times. This is not the first time. But whether this particular type of death in that area is because of this reason or whether it is by various other causes—whether there are other reasons or only natural reasons—we have to find out.

Shri V. P. Nayyar: I want to know whether Government have any idea so far, as to how this will affect the fisheries of the west coast for some time to come?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa It has not yet affected, in this season the west coast. This is now off-season for fishing there. This is the monsoon season. But there are certain complaints from West Bengal that they are not able to catch more fish in the seas. West Bengal is far away from the area now referred to.

Economy on Railways

*790. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the important measures adopted by the Railway Board to give effect to the strictest economy in Railway expenditure and to ensure constant vigilance as stated in their Press report of 1st July, 1957; and

(b) what saving in money and personnel is estimated?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 122].

(b) It is too early yet to assess what savings are likely to accrue from the various measures adopted during the past several months and intensified recently. It may be mentioned, however, that one post of Director and three posts of Joint Directors have very recently been surrendered in the Board's establishment (saving of about Rs 90,000 per annum).

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur May I know if there are any reasons for not associating non-officials in this committee as has been done by all other Ministries especially the Finance Ministry?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan I am not aware of non-officials being associated in other Ministries, but in our Ministry we give plenty of weight to any suggestion that is made by any non-official.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur I hope the hon. Minister is aware that on the floor of this House, the Finance Minister gave details as to how the non-officials have been associated and how teams of officers have been sent out for the particular project. May I know if there are any particular reasons why the Ministry of Railways feels that the association of non-officials is not necessary and that they could do only with additional Members and Directors?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I do not think there is necessity of going in that way in the Railway Ministry. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member himself said that the Finance Ministry gave the details of the team of officers with

which non-officials were associated to go into the question of the new projects. Well, we have got the answer, and the answer has been given in relation to the Railway Ministry as such. We are trying to economise as far as possible in the Broad and then it will be taken in respect of the railways and seen what is possible to do there.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: In view of the urgent need for economy on which the attention of the various Government departments is concentrated at the moment, may I know if the recent considerable expansion of the Railway Board is not contrary to that policy and whether the hon. Minister would consider reducing this expenditure?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There is another question which I have answered. The Railway Board was strengthened at the recommendation of the Estimates Committee. The membership of the Board was not increased, but some additional Members of the Railway Board were posted a year back. That was in view of the increased work-load on the Railway Board itself. As the Deputy Minister just now said, we have been reducing the posts and we are examining what further posts it will be possible to do away with in Railway Board itself.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any interim orders have already been issued to effect economy, as has been done in all other Ministries, as the Prime Minister informed the other day and may I know whether a similar step has been taken by the railways?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: So far as the directive regarding the filling of vacancies for certain period is concerned, the general directive issued to other Ministries is also applicable to railways.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mileage rates of Goods and Passenger Traffic

S.N.Q. No. 7. Shri Tyagi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether Government have taken a decision to reduce the inflated mileage rates of goods and passengers traffic on hill, and semi-hill sections of State-owned railways in view of the rampant conditions of unemployment and poverty obtaining in the most unproductive and undeveloped areas of hills in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Yes, Sir. The details of the decisions are given in the statement placed on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No. 123.]

श्री भरत बर्हनः क्या मे जान सकता हूँ कि किन किन रेलवे पर यह आदेश लागू होगा ?

श्री जगजीवन रामः यह तो सदस्य महोदय ग्रागर स्टेटमेंट देख लें तो उनको मालूम हो जायेगा।

Railway Accident

S.N.Q. No. 8.—Shrimati Ben Chakravarty:—Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an engine travelling without lights on the Eastern Railway at Ballygunge and Gobra crossing of this railway ran over several people;

(b) how many were killed and injured;

(c) whether it is a fact that the driver notified the failure of lights to the Station authorities at Ballygunge and if so, how he was allowed to proceed;

(d) whether compensation has been paid to the dead and injured; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been instituted.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 19.30 hours on 31st July, 1957, two patrolmen on duty were run over and killed at mile 2/15 near Ballygunge North Cabin by No. 8295 Up Passenger running from Lakshmikantapur to Sealdah. At about 19.58 hours the same train knocked down and seriously injured one trespasser at mile 1/12 between Ballygunge and Calcutta South stations. He subsequently died in the hospital.

(c) The head light of the engine failed after the train had left Ballygunge station and therefore the Driver was not able to advise the station staff at Ballygunge. It was, however, provided, with prescribed buffer lights.

(d) No claim for compensation has been received so far.

(e) The cause of the accident being apparent, no enquiry was considered necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know who is responsible for checking the lights before the train goes on the track and how it is possible that many of these trains along these lines are running without lights often?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The locomotive maintenance staff and the electrical staff attached to the loco sheds are responsible for attending to the lights. Sometimes there is sudden failure of the lights. In this particular case, some part of the light broke and the failure of the light was due to the failure of a certain mechanism.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the hon. Deputy Minister's attention has been drawn to certain letters appearing in the Press that this is also the case with trains running to Ranaghat and Krishnagar, that often they are running without lights and many accidents have taken place along these routes?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These things have been brought to our notice from time to time. It is true that on certain occasions the locomotives do run without lights, but our difficulty is that there is so much of theft of parts of

locomotives and other equipment connected with the lighting arrangement. So, sometimes we find it difficult to cope with the situation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it not provided in the rules that a locomotive cannot proceed if its headlights is off? A similar case happened in the Jadcherla Mehbobnagar tragedy also, the lights were off.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: When it starts, the locomotive is supposed to have arrangements for alternate lights in addition to the headlight. In this case that buffer light was on. It is provided in the rules that a locomotive must have alternate arrangements of lighting. In this particular case, the buffer lights were on.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Deputy Minister himself has admitted that there are instances of trains running without headlights, may I know why these engines are allowed to run without headlights at all and why they are not checked before letting the engines out of the loco sheds?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): They are not allowed to run without lights. As has been stated in the answer, it was noticed after the train has left the station and therefore, the driver could not inform the Station Master about the failure of the headlight. According to the rules, there should be provision for alternative light in case of failure of headlight. In this particular case, the buffer light was on when the headlight failed.

Shri Hem Barua: If I understand the Deputy Minister's English correctly, he admitted that engines are allowed to run without lights and that is with knowledge.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As far I can understand the English of the Deputy Minister, that was not the reply. He only said that there were cases of failure of headlights in the trains and it follows that when there is a failure of headlight, the train runs for certain number of miles without headlight.

Electrification of Howrah-Burdwan Section

S.N.Q. No. 9. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) Whether an agreement has been entered into by the Railway Board with German Firms for the supply of equipment for the electrification of the Howrah-Burdwan Section,

(b) if so, the nature of the agreement,

(c) the total amount involved, and

(d) when the deliveries of the equipment will take place?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 124]

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In the statement it is stated that global tenders were invited for the coaches. May I know if global tenders were also invited before giving the contract to Messrs Siemens Engineering and Manufacturing Company Limited for outdoor type substation equipment?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan. Yes, tenders were invited in each case

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Have I to take it that the lowest tenderers were actually given the contract?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The lowest acceptable tenders were given the contract

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know what is meant by "acceptability" of the case?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have to go into certain technical details. The experts have to go into the various technical details. Some tenders may be technically acceptable from our standards and some may not be acceptable

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what is the difference between the "lowest tender" and the "lowest acceptable tender"?

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has stated that "lowest acceptable tender" is only a technical term

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want to know the difference between the two—the monetary difference

Mr. Speaker: What is the difference between the two?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I require notice

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what are the countries that have responded to our notification for tenders?

Mr. Speaker: What are the countries from which tenders have been called?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Almost all the leading countries, 18 in number

Shri Hem Barua: I want a definite answer. I want to know the names of the countries from the hon Minister

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow it even if the hon Minister is prepared to have the names of the 18 countries repeated here. I find that hon Members are catching the tail of a particular Question. If they are so interested they must put questions themselves. Some hon Members, I find, don't put questions themselves but wait for an opportunity and the moment a question is put, catch hold of it and then go on putting supplementaries. I cannot allow that

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: The hon Minister has sought to make out the difference between the "lowest tender" and the "lowest acceptable tender" and adduced technical considerations for the same. Are we to understand that when tenders are invited these technical specifications and details are not communicated to the possible tenderers.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: When tenders are invited the specifications are

also given. When tenders are received the technical people have to examine whether the tenders are according to specifications which we have advertised or not and whether the stability of the party is such that in case the contract is given to them, they will be in a position to fulfil the contract or not. These things have to be taken into consideration before the tender is decided and, therefore, it may not be necessarily the lowest tender that is accepted but the lowest acceptable tender.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I wanted to know in reply to the question the names of the leading countries. Are we not entitled to know the names of the leading countries which have tendered for the specified items asked for?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I am prepared to read out the whole list.

Mr. Speaker: Have all the countries tendered?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What are the names of those countries?

Mr. Speaker: It is one thing to say that tenderers have been invited from as many as 18 countries. Have all of them tendered?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Many of them have tendered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will put a separate question if he wants further particulars.

Strike Notices by Station Masters' Association

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S.N.Q. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
No. 10. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Station Masters' and Assistant

Station Masters' Association has served on the Railways authorities a notice of strike from the midnight of September 14-15, 1957;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 125.]

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that there is no mention about free quarters. Is the Government prepared to give some information about this? Do they get free quarters, particularly the Assistant Station Masters or have they to pay anything?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It is obvious from the statement that they do not get free quarters. It is also obvious from the answer that this question comes under the purview of the pay enquiry commission which is going to be set up.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is not one of the major complaints to the effect that although the Central Pay Commission had recommended seven different scales for this category of workers, the railways have squeezed 87 per cent to the lowest scale? Is it not one of the major complaints?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will rather request the hon. Member not to put questions on certain presumptions and hypothetical questions.

Shri Frank Anthony: On a point of order. It was not made available to me. Am I not entitled to know whether it is one of the major complaints made?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: What is the use of my making a statement if all sorts of queries are put?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: From the statement I find that under "Amenities" there is provision for subsidized hostels for the children of railway employees. From the budget papers I find that there was only one hostel and that is at Secunderabad. May I know how many more are going to be established?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I said in my budget speech, the idea is to have at least one in every regional language zone.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement I find that one of the demands is that there should not be naked vision tests for those who are actually in service. May I know whether this aspect of the demand will be reconsidered because I find from the statement that they are not going to consider this demand at all?

Mr. Speaker: Without vision test how can they go as station masters?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They have been working for several years. Now there is a vision test and if they are not successful they are sent away.

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow the hon. Member to commit anything.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have nothing to add in that respect as to what has been stated in the statement itself.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: On a point of order I had put this question. But I am not given a chance to put a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: You can put your question.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: From the statement I find that on the eye test some station masters and assistant station masters are removed from service. May I know whether they are given a chance for any service other than as station masters and assistant station masters?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think that is the standing arrangement in the railways. If certain persons, from whom a certain standard of vision is expect-

ed, are not found fit according to that standard, alternative jobs are found for them.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether it is a fact that the vision test that is conducted on the Indian railways is much more than the international standard approved by the ILO?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The vision test that is required from the Indian railways staff is necessary for Indian conditions.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the demands of the telecommunication employees will also be considered by the pay commission?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member refers to the terms of reference of the pay commission, which was announced by the Finance Minister, she will find that the case of all Central Government employees is covered.

Floods in Imphal River.

S.N.Q. No. 11. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that the embankments of the Imphal river gave way in three places during the last week of July, 1957, and have flooded several villages in the Thoubal Tehsil of Manipur;

(b) what is the extent of damage to houses, property and standing crops as a result of the recent flood in Manipur,

(c) whether Government took proper and sufficient steps to prevent the bunds giving way and securing the safety of the bunds with the co-operation of the local people, and

(d) what steps have been taken for relief of the affected people?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (d). Three minor breaches on the Imphal

river bank occurred in the last week of July, 1957, due to heavy rains for a few days. Only one house was damaged, to standing crops being negligible. The breaches were closed quickly by the Public Works Department with the co-operation of the local villagers and the National Cadet Corps. Such minor breaches are unavoidable during heavy rains and the Public Works Department have arrangements to deal with them if and when they occur. No distress was caused and, as such, no relief measures were necessary.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that every year floods occur due to breaches in the river embankments, may I know whether Government are considering the question of finding out a permanent and effective means of controlling the floods there?

Shri S. K. Patil: The floods in the Manipur Valley are not of a type where we should really be afraid of these breaches. According to the information that we have received, the annual discharge is not so great as to necessitate the taking of big-size measures in hand immediately, but even then, the matter is under consideration as to how this problem could be tackled.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Railway Board

*792 **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of Members of the Railway Board recently increased to deal with development work during Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the additional annual expenditure consequent on the new increase in strength of the Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new Members are not admitted to the meetings of the regular Railway Board; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The number of Members of the Railway Board has not been increased recently. 5 posts of Additional Members have been sanctioned. The total annual expenditure on this account is Rs 3 lakhs, including expenditure on staff attached to the Additional Members. Since they are not full Members of the Railway Board, they do not attend regular meetings of the Board except where their presence is required.

Calcutta Seamen

*795. **Shri Biren Roy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state.

(a) the strength of different Seamen's Unions in Calcutta in terms of membership as has been assessed through the registration of Seamen at the Calcutta Seamen Employment Office, and

(b) whether a copy of the recommendations made by the Seamen's Welfare Board and the decision of Government in regard thereto will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No such statistics are available from the registration documents as the Seamen do not always indicate their affiliation to specific unions while registering themselves at the Seamen's Employment Office.

(b) The National Welfare Board for Seafarers has not yet submitted its recommendations to Government.

Ferry Crafts on Brahmaputra

*797. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 738 on the 31st May, 1957 and state

(a) whether Government have scrutinised the tenders for the purchase of

two ferry-crafts for crossing Brahmaputra at Jogighopa, Pancharatna in the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, whether orders have been placed and when the two crafts are likely to be put into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The tenders are still under scrutiny.

(b) The period of delivery will depend on the tender accepted and may range from 9 to 20 months from the date on which an order is placed.

Tractors

*798. **Shri Shree Narayan Das** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 414 on the 29th July, 1957 and state.

(a) the description of the 34 tractors which are being scrapped, from where they were purchased and the prices paid for them;

(b) whether at the time of purchase any guarantees were obtained from the suppliers;

(c) if so, the nature of such guarantees, and

(d) the hours of work done by these tractors?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) These 34 tractors consist of 25 HD-19 Allis Chalmers tractors and 9 FDE tractors, and were purchased from U.S.A. in 1949 with the loan from the International Bank. The price paid was Rs 77,000/- each for Allis Chalmers tractors and Rs 61,500 each per FDE tractors.

(b) and (c) Yes, the manufacturers had guaranteed free supply of parts in case any manufacturing defects came to light within one year of purchase of tractors.

(d) 10500 to 12000 hours in the case of HD 19 tractors and 12000 to 13500 hours in the case of F.D.E. tractors.

Disciplinary Action against Railwaymen

*800. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several years are taken to decide cases of disciplinary action against Railwaymen who are kept under suspension;

(b) whether a statement showing the number of cases of suspension for one year and above pending now on the Southern Railway will be laid on the Table of the Sabha; and

(c) what are the conditions under which a suspension order is issued?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. Normally disciplinary action is taken as quickly as possible

(b) On 31st July, 1957 there were 38 cases of suspension on the Southern Railway which were over one year old

(c) A Non-Gazetted Railway servant is placed under suspension in the circumstances stated in Rule 1711 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol I, a copy of which is available in the library of the House

Food Situation in Tripura

*801. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:**
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of essential food commodities are higher in Tripura than in other parts of India,

(b) whether it is also a fact that even now rice is being sold in the local market of the upper part of Kailasahar Division of Tripura at the rate of Rs 35/- to Rs. 37/- per maund and the price of rice in other parts of Tripura is not less than Rs. 25/- per maund;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to bring down prices of essential food commodities in Tripura;

(d) whether Government are aware that ration cards are not being issued to the rural people, particularly to the hill tribes, and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Prices in Tripura are no doubt high, but are not higher than those in some centres of Assam, West Bengal and Bihar

(b) No Sir

(c) Rice which is the staple food in Tripura is being issued through fair price shops in retail at Rs 18/- per maund. Wheat is also being issued at Rs 16/- per maund

(d) Ration cards are being issued to both urban and rural people including the tribal people wherever necessary

(e) Does not arise

Theft in Parcel Office, Cuttack

*802. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a packet consisting of about two hundred copies of examination papers held under the Secondary Board of Education, Orissa was stolen from inside the Parcel Office of the Cuttack Railway Station, Orissa,

(b) whether any investigation has been made by the Railway authorities and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) The Secretary, Board of Secondary Education, Orissa sent a telegram on 13-5-1957 about the non-receipt of a consignment containing Examination Papers despatched from Sambalpur to Cuttack on 6-5-1957. The said officer informed the Railway again on 16-5-1957 that the consignment had

since been received. The delay in delivery is under investigation.

Manufacture of Electric Trains

*803. **Shri Gajendra Prasad Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what progress has been made about the proposal to start manufacture of electric trains for Calcutta and Bombay by the Hindustan Aircraft (Private) Ltd?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Hindustan Aircraft (P) Ltd, are negotiating with their prospective collaborators Messrs Hitachi Ltd, Japan and M.A.N., West Germany for the manufacture of mechanical parts of Electric Multiple Unit in progressive stages as a long term measure. The Project Reports from these firms have not been received

Chittaranjan Loco Works

*804. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of locomotives manufactured in Chittaranjan during the year 1956-57, and

(b) whether the cost of production has come down?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 156

(b) Yes

Post and Telegraph Facilities in Rajasthan

*805 **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) how many villages with a population of 2,000 or above are still without Post Office facilities in Rajasthan, and how many places with a population of 5,000 or above are without Telegraph facilities, and

(b) whether any time schedule has been worked out in regard to the provision of these facilities?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) (i) Without Post Offices—Two

(ii) Without Telegraph offices. —Seven

(b) (i) The Post Offices at the two places could not be opened as the loss would exceed Rs. 1,000 on each, because of long runner's lines involved. It is however under consideration to open these Post Offices with Mail Motor Services and negotiations with contractors in regard to the subsidy payable are in progress. Post Offices will be opened if inclusive of the subsidy the loss on each post office is within Rs 1,000 P.A.

(ii) Telegraph facilities have been sanctioned for two of the places, viz., Guhala and Rampur and will be opened as soon as the new lines are erected. Provision for the remaining five places has not been found to be feasible.

Road Bridge over Jamuna

*806. **Shri Sumat Prasad:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a road bridge across the Jamuna to facilitate traffic between the Punjab and the Western UP;

(b) if so, how long will it take to materialise and the place where the bridge is likely to be constructed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of its construction and the proportion in which the States concerned are to contribute towards it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have agreed to the proposal. The site for the proposed bridge has to be decided upon by them after which the detailed

plans and estimate will be sanctioned and the work taken up.

(c) The bridge is roughly estimated to cost Rs 45 lakhs which will be shared equally by the Governments of India, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

Coal Loading Plant

*807. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have installed a Mechanical Coal Loading Plant at Calcutta port, and

(b) if so, what is its capacity per hour?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes

(b) The optimum capacity of the plant is 500 tons per hour but, under normal working conditions, it is likely to load only 375 tons per hour.

Commemoration Stamps

*808. **Shri Kumaran:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised details regarding the special issue of stamps to mark the 100th anniversary of India's First Freedom Struggle, and

(b) if so, whether Government have had consultations with the centenary celebration committees in the States before finalising details of issue of such stamps?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir

(b) The details were finalised in consultation with the Central National Committee which was concerned with the All India Programme of celebrations for the 1857 Centenary as also the Stamp Advisory Committee specially appointed for the purpose.

Night Trains

*809. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that running of night trains between Purli-Vaishnath and Hingoli in Secunderabad Division of Central Railway have been cancelled,

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the travelling public experience inconvenience as a result thereof, and

(c) whether the running of night trains will be resumed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Running of passenger trains during night on the Purna-Hingoli and Parbhani-Purli-Vaishnath Sections has been avoided by suitable adjustment in the timings without any reduction in the number of passenger trains run on these sections

(b) Yes

(c) As soon as the monsoons are over

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

*810 { Shri Viswanatha Reddy
Shri Rami Reddy

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of financial aid promised to Andhra State during 1957-58 for Rural Electrification,

(b) the amount allotted from the special Development Fund for this purpose during this period, and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of schemes of rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 126]

सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम

*811: श्री. दृष्टि देव: क्या सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में प्रथम पश्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आरम्भ किया गया सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम पूरा हो चुका है,

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) द्वितीय पश्चवर्षीय योजना काल में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कौन कौन सी योजनायें चालू की गई हैं और योजना के प्रथम चर्च में प्रत्येक पर कितनी अन राशि व्यय की गई?

सामुदायिक विकास मंत्री (श्री सू. क० क०

डे) (क) पहली पश्चवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत १/४ इलाके में विकास कार्यक्रम को लागू करने का लक्ष्य पूरा हो चुका है।

(ख) पैदा ही नहीं होता।

(ग) दूसरी योजना के पहले साल में नए एन० ई० एस० व ४ सी० डी० ब्लाक्स में काम शुरू किया गया। यह भीर वह ब्लाक्स जो पहली योजना से चले आ रहे हैं इन सब पर कुल लंबाई १६५६-५७ में इस तरह हुआ —
सी० डी० ब्लाक्स २४ ४ लाख रुपये
एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स ५ ८ लाख रुपये

Doubling of Railway Tracks

*812 Shri B. S. Murthy Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total mileage now under doubling of track on the Madras-Bezwada-Nagpur-Delhi line,

(b) the particular points at which this doubling is being carried out; and

(c) the time-target for completion of this doubling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximate 108 miles.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the sections on which doubling is being carried out and the probable dates of completion is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 127.]

Rice for Madras

***813. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the quota of rice supply from the Centre to the State of Madras;

(b) if so, by how much; and

(c) whether the price of rice has increased in recent months?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise

(c) After the formation of the Southern Rice Zone from 9-7-1957, the prices of rice in Madras have generally been showing a downward tendency.

Fish Boat Building Yards

***814. Shri Narayananakutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from State Governments for the establishment of fish boat building yards;

(b) if so, where the yards are to be located and what is the capital proposed to be invested; and

(c) what is the proposed number of boats to be built annually?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, from the States of Bombay, Madras and Mysore.

(b) The yard in Bombay State is to be located in Satpati, District Thana, that of Madras State in Madras City and that of Mysore in Mangalore at present.

The capital proposed to be invested is Rs. 1,85,900 in 1957-58.

(c) The proposed number of boats to be built annually is 15 by Madras, 20-25 by Bombay and 15 by Mysore.

Helicopters from U.S.A.

***815. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1122 on the 19th December, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have succeeded in getting helicopters from U.S.A. under the Technical Assistance Programme, and

(b) if so, the use to which they are going to be put?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Hooghly River Foreshore Erosion

***816. Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any model experiments were done to see if the foreshore erosion at Dunbar Cotton Mill by the side of the River Hooghly could be decreased;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the results of the experiments were put into use; and

(d) if not, what other steps were taken to stop erosion there?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In 1943-44.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No action was taken by the Dunbar Cotton Mill.

P. & T. Workshops

*817. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the objective for which the Post and Telegraph Workshops' Board of Management was appointed has been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Board of Management for the P & T Workshops, was constituted in 1951 to manage the business of the Workshops by controlling the finances, co-ordinating the activities of the different units and determining policies and plans in regard to production and welfare

The Board has succeeded in achieving these objectives to a fair extent

Fruit Products Organisation

*818. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the functions of the Fruit Products Organization in the Ministry,

(b) what help the Organization has rendered to fruit manufacturers and preservers in 1956-57, and

(c) the expenditure under different heads for this Organization in 1956-57?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The broad functions are —

(i) enforcement of the Fruit Products Order, 1955 issued under the 'Essential Commodities' Act, 1955, and

(ii) development of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation Industry in India

(b) (i) Rendered technical advice to the trade regarding manufacture as well as maintenance and improvement of the quality of fruit products.

(ii) Assisted the manufacturers in obtaining their requirements of coal, cement, power, machinery etc.

(iii) Arranged for the study of the problems connected with Fruit Preservation Industry through the Central Fruit Products Advisory Committee set up in 1956 under the F.P.O. for suggesting ways and means of solving them

(iv) Prepared 11 Schemes for starting Fruit Preservation Centres in the Community Projects Areas and also two model schemes for setting up two Fruit Preservation Factories in Uttar Pradesh

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 128]

बिहार में सडक और पुल का निर्माण

*८१६ ओ विभूति विषय : क्या परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चकिया (जिसा चम्पारन, बिहार) से सिवलिया (सारन, बिहार) तक सडक के निर्माण के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया रही है और साथ ही ड्रमरिया थाट के नक्ट गण्डक नदी के ऊपर पुल बनाने की योजना बना रही है, और

(ल) यदि हा तो यह काम कब से आरम्भ किया जायेगा?

परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहुदर) (क) जी हा।

(ल) प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण के पूरे हो जाने तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा विस्तृत अनुमानित खर्चों की भजरी प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद यह कायू पूर्ण कर दिया जायेगा। इस काम को पहल ही बत्तमान पश्चवर्ती योजना में शामिल कर दिया गया है।

Flag Stations

***820. Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether flag stations between Dehri-on-Sone and Barwadih in Bihar have been closed; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is widespread discontentment due to closure of the flag stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Four halt stations, viz., Sigsigi, Kosiara, Nawadiah and Village Chainpur were closed on the Dehri-on-Sone-Barwadih section with effect from 1-4-1954.

Village Chainpur halt, however, has been re-opened with effect from 1-4-1957.

(b) Some representations for the re-opening of the other three halts also have been received and the matter is under examination.

Wheat Supply to Bihar

***821. Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of wheat which the Food Minister had agreed to supply to the State of Bihar in April, 1957 has been supplied;

(b) whether there has been fresh demand for the supply of foodgrains, specially wheat, in the wake of creation of food zones in the country; and

(c) if so, the quantity asked for and supplied?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c) In April it was agreed to supply 60,000 tons of wheat to Bihar during the three months, May, June and July for current consumption and another 15,000 tons for reserve stocks. Actually during these three months 86 thousand tons of wheat was despatched to Bihar Government and another 15,000 tons to the Central Reserve depots in Bihar.

After the formation of the wheat zones the Bihar Government have intimated that they would need much larger quantity of wheat to meet the requirements of the State. The Government of India have agreed to meet their demand in full.

नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर सड़क के पुल

***822. Shri Bhairavi Joshi:** क्या परिवहन तथा सचार मनी यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नेमाड जिले में नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर भारत सरकार किनने और किन जगहो पर पुल बनवा रही है;

(ल) क्या नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर राजधानी पुल का निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है;

(ग) क्या बडवाह के निकट भी एक सड़क का पुल बनवाया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा?

परिवहन तथा सचार मंत्रालय में राजधानी (भी राजधानी) : (क) से (घ). नेमाड जिले में लाडवा-इन्दौर सड़क पर नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर सिर्फ़ एक पुल बनाया जा रहा है। यह भोरतका पास के है। आशा है कि यह पुल १९५७ के अन्त तक बनकर तैयार हो जायेगा।

नर्मदा नदी के ऊपर राजधानी पुल का बनाना आमी शुरू नहीं किया गया है। कार्य शुरू हो जाने पर उसके पूरे होने में लगभग ३ साल लगेंगे।

बडवाह के निकट कोई पुल नहीं बनाया जा रहा है।

Double Track on Southern Railway

***824. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of miles of double track on the Southern Railway

on (i) the broad gauge and (ii) the metre gauge Sections;

(b) whether any proposals are under consideration to increase the double track on the Southern Railway, and

(c) if so, the details of the number of miles and the particular routes?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) (i) 54 miles (including quadruple)

(ii) 22 miles (including treble)

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir Up to now 66 miles of doubling in Bezwada-Gudur section, 25 miles in Arkonam-Renigunta section, 63 miles in Arkonam-Erode section and about 11 miles in Waltair-Rajahmundry section have been approved Additional miles of doubling will be considered in future years

Visakhapatnam Shipyard

*825. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any foreign experts have been asked to advise on the further development of Visakhapatnam shipyard; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) Excepting the Technical Consultants of the Hindustan Shipyard, no other foreign experts have been asked to advise in this matter

Food Adulteration Act

*826. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether there has been any improvement in respect of supply of unadulterated food in Delhi in particular and in the country in general as a result of the operation of the provisions of the Food Adulteration Act?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): It is still premature to assess the overall effects of the opera-

tion of the Act but reports from Delhi, Madras, Kerala, Punjab, Assam, Bombay and Andhra Pradesh indicate that the Act is proving fairly effective in curbing adulteration of food stuffs in these areas

Indo-U.S.A. Agreement on Farm Surpluses

*827. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Naushir Bharucha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the items and quantity of farm surpluses imported up-to-date under the Indo-U.S.A Agricultural Commodities Agreement of 1956,

(b) the value of such commodities;

(c) at what prices (average) these commodities have been sold in India, and

(d) the quantities of the commodities to be imported by the 31st March, 1958?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 129]

Railway Vendors

*828. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the extra facilities provided to vendors after the departmentalisation of vending; and

(b) whether they will be absorbed into a permanent cadre of Railway employees for purposes of leave?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Vendors employed under the departmental set-up for selling food articles on a commission basis are given a reasonable rate of commission and have prospects of regular employment, which compare favourably with their general conditions of service under the contractors.

They are also not now subject to harassment and exploitation, which was reportedly meted out to them by some contractors.

(b) No.

Coal Wagons

585. **Shri B. Dasgupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the tonnage of coal originating in the homeland of South Eastern Railway and Eastern Railway respectively including coal for Government Railways (non-revenue);

(b) the number of coal wagons moving per year from Adra to Calcutta and passing through Kharagpur;

(c) the number of coal wagons moving per year from Adra to Calcutta and passing through Asansol;

(d) the average freight per ton per mile of coal; and

(e) the ratio of the working expenses to the gross earning from the freight of coal from Adra to Calcutta via Kharagpur and via Asansol respectively (1956-57)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

Tonnage of coal
during 1956-57
(In thousands)

South Eastern		
Railway	..	10,811
Eastern		
Railway	..	21,315

(b) 14,961 wagons in 1956-57.

(c) 2,608 wagons in 1956-57.

(d) Average rate (in pies) per ton of coal per mile in 1955-56.

South Eastern Railway—6.69.

Eastern Railway—6.58.

(e) The information is not available as it is not possible to compute the expenses for carriage of any specific item of traffic separately.

Construction of Double Railway Lines

586. **Shri B. Dasgupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the present average cost of construction of a double railway line per mile on the South Eastern and Eastern Railway, inclusive of incidental bridges?

(Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Hon'ble Member is probably asking about the cost of providing a double line alongside the existing single line. On the Eastern Railway actually no doubling is in progress. On the South Eastern Railway the cost of doubling varies from Rs. 5.3 lakhs per mile to Rs. 8.3 lakhs per mile. The cost of doubling depends on the nature of the country traversed, cost of labour and materials, imported or indigenous, etc.

Postal Facilities in Orissa

587. **Shri P. G. Deb:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the expansion programme of postal services and facilities in the Districts of Sambalpur and Dhenkanal in the State of Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan?

(Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 130].

Lac Industry

588. **Shri R. Narayanasamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the development and improvement of the lac industry in the Cumbum valley, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for extension of lac cultivation in Madras State at a total cost of Rs 1 lakh during the Second Five Year Plan period. The object of the scheme is to increase the production of lac and to shift the lac factory from Denkanipotta (Salem district) to Cumbum in the Madurai district and to expand its activities.

The State Govt of Madras are implementing the scheme. During the first year of the Plan, two brood farms have been opened in Vannathiparai and Suranganar Reserved Forests in the Cumbum Valley, and 100 trees have been inoculated. The factory has also been shifted to Cumbum and it is proposed to expand it by constructing lac godowns and other buildings during 1957-58. Enumeration of Shorea talura and other host trees has also been undertaken.

Railway Wagon Supply

589. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether sufficient wagons are made available as and when required for the speedy booking of potatoes at Mettupalayam Railway junction on the Southern Railway, and

(b) whether Government consider it worthwhile and profitable to construct cold storage godowns at Mettupalayam junction for perishable vegetables and tubers from Nilgiris?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) In so far as the Railway is concerned it is not considered necessary in view of (a) above. Special arrangements are made for the prompt booking and speedy clearance of the traffic during the potato season.

Purchase of Ships

590. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have placed an order with any foreign country

for purchase of ships during the current year; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Punjab

591. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes implemented in Punjab (District-wise) under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in rural areas; and

(b) the amount spent upto the end of April, 1957, thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 131].

Renovation of Katras in Delhi

592. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of Katras that have been renovated so far in Delhi, and

(b) the number of Katras still to be renovated?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Basic amenities, such as water taps, latrines, drains, essential and urgent minor repairs, one or two light points, etc have been provided in 190 Katras in Delhi.

(b) There are still over 1300 slum Katras where such amenities are required to be provided.

**Delhi Transport Service
Employees**

593. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the clerical and supervisory staff of the Delhi Transport Service went on pay-strike in the month of June, 1957.

(b) if so, for what reasons,

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the condition of Delhi Transport Service workers, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) (a) and (b) The Clerical Staff did not draw their pay for the first 4 days of June, 1957, with a view to protest against the alleged delay in finalisation of the following demands

- (i) Grant of advance increments to the Clerical Staff and revision of their pay scale in the same manner in which Central Government did for the Lower Division Clerks working under them
- (ii) Revision of pay scales of other categories of staff
- (iii) Restoration of cut in salaries of certain members of the staff on the introduction of Delhi Road Transport Authority (Scales of Pay) Regulations, 1950
- (iv) Cases recommended by the Delhi State Government for referring to the Additional Industrial Tribunal, Delhi, for adjudication under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 but which were held by the Delhi Road Transport Authority

The Officers and the workshop and operational staff did not participate in this protest

(c) and (d) The Government do not propose to enquire into the conditions of service of the employees of the Delhi Road Transport Authority, as they consider that their conditions of service are in no way less favourable than those of the employees of other transport Undertakings or even of Government servants

Railway Earnings

594 **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the earnings of Railways during each of the months of April, May and June 1957 as compared to the corresponding period during the year 1956-57, and

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a)

	Figures in Lakhs)		
	1956	1957	Variation
April	27,53	26,04	(+) 51
May	29,54	32,54	(+) 300
June	28,54	31,21) 277
Total	85 61	91,59) 628

(b) The increase is mainly due to increase in Goods Traffic

Nursing and Midwifery

595 **Shri V P Nayar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of trainees for Nursing and Midwifery in the Centres assisted by the Government of India in 1956-57 with break up Statewise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No 132]

Central Station, Madras

596 **Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure now prevailing for the issue

and delivery of the goods kept in the luggage vans to the passengers at the Central Station, Madras is un-organised and confusing; and

(b) the steps, if any, Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Some confusion did exist sometime ago in the delivery of luggage from the luggage van of the Fully Air-conditioned Express train on arrival at Madras, due to the anxiety of the passengers to take delivery of the luggage immediately on arrival of the train. But arrangements have since been made to remove the luggage, immediately on arrival of the train, from the brake van to the luggage office nearby, from where delivery is effected in an orderly manner.

Development of Fisheries in Manipur

597. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the works taken up for development of fisheries in Manipur during the First Five Year Plan period and the amounts spent thereon; and

(b) the progress of work undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan for fisheries in Manipur?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The first Five Year Plan did not provide any funds for the purpose. No development work under any specific scheme as such could, therefore, be undertaken

(b) The progress of the various fisheries schemes is as under:

(i) Fish fry (seed) of major Carps imported from Calcutta in July 1956 are rearing well at Fish Nursery Farm, Wangbal and have grown up as fingerlings. They are made available to the public for pisciculture.

(ii) Mirror Carp fingerlings brought from Uttar Pradesh are also growing well at the Wangbal Nursery Farm and will be propagated widely.

(iii) After completion of training in "Inland Fisheries" two Officers have been appointed as Fisheries Inspector and as Fish Farm Manager, Wangbal.

Telephone Connections in Manipur

598. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections allotted so far to private individuals, Government offices and residences of Government officers in Manipur;

(b) the number of applications made by residents of Imphal for new phone connections; and

(c) the number of applications pending disposal at present and when the required demands will be met?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) At present there are following connections in Imphal Exchange—

(i) Private connections	45
(ii) Government Office connections	34
(iii) Govt. Officers residential connections	17
	96
Junction Circuits	3
	99

(b)	Applications received during 1956-57
Private	20
Government	10
	30

(c) Number of applications pending now:

Private	38
Government	6
	—
TOTAL	44
	—

A second board of 50 lines capacity has recently been installed. Further connections will be given after laying of cables for which necessary action is being taken. The required demand is likely to be wiped out by 31-3-1958

Railway Equipment Committee

599. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Railway Equipment Committee has been duly considered and scrutinised;

(b) if so, which of the recommendations of the Committee have been given topmost priority,

(c) whether private industrialists have come forward to help the Railways by manufacturing Railway stores indigenously,

(d) if so, to what extent, and

(e) whether Government propose to start factories of their own to manufacture remaining railways stores as recommended by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Most of the recommendations have been implemented while the rest are under implementation

(c) Yes

(d) Their response for the indigenous manufacture of wagons and coaching under-frames has been adequate. For other items, individual items are being taken up and it is too early to make an appraisal

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Purchase of Dakota

600. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Dakota plane was purchased from Jam Saheb of Nawanagar; and

(b) if so, the price at which it was purchased and how this price was determined?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A Dakota aircraft was purchased by the Indian Airlines Corporation from the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar for a sum of Rs 1,87,500. The price was determined after taking into consideration the condition of the plane, the number of hours it had flown and the prevailing market price of similar aircraft.

Purchase of Dakota

601. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Dakota in a dismantled and partially incomplete state, was purchased from M/s Metcaero Engineers Ltd by Indian Airlines Corporation, and

(b) if so, the price at which it was purchased and the manner in which the price was determined?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft was purchased at a cost of Rs 35,000. The price was determined after taking into consideration the cost of the spares and labour charges that would be incurred in putting it into commission. The Corporation before making the purchase were satisfied that the total expenditure incurred would be well below the prevailing market price for such aircraft

Kichha Station Yard

602. Shri Sinhasan Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any extension in the Station buildings and yard of the Kichha Station North Eastern Railway since the colonisation of the Terai area commonly known after Kichha,

(b) the present loading of grain goods and other commodities from Kichha at present and the average booking from and arrivals of passengers to Kichha Station.

(c) whether there have been demands for the extension of the Station building and the yard capacity of the said station and also increase of quota for the small bookings, and

(d) if so, whether any decision has been taken to meet the general needs referred to?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Though no physical extension has been made, the station building and yard have been improved by raising and surfacing of the platform and electrification of the premises, since colonisation of neighbouring Terai area started

(b) A statement showing separately loading of foodgrains and other commodities during the 6 months from January to June, 1957 is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 133] The daily average number of outward passengers booked from Kichha Station is 500 and inwards alighted 380 (approximately)

(c) Representations for provision of certain facilities at Kichha Station and for increasing quota for booking of smalls to eastern districts of U P were received, but there has been no demand for increase in yard capacity

(d) Works of improving goods approach road and arrangements for supply of drinking water to passengers are nearing completion. In the 1958-59 Programme it is proposed to include extension to goods-shed, provision of parcel godown and improvement to goods-shed area. The P & T Department has been addressed to instal a telephone at the station. Cer-

tain relaxations have already been made for booking of foodgrains as smalls

Clerical Service on Railways

603. Shri Ghosal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any definition of "routine work" and "disposal work" as mentioned in the report of the Central Pay Commission in connection with Clerical Service on Railways,

(b) if so, what it is,

(c) what is the percentage of "routine work" clerks and "disposal work" clerks in the category of the Grade III clerks of the Railway Accounts Department,

(d) whether it is in consonance with the percentage recommended by the Central Pay Commission, and

(e) if not, why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No. Sir

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Passenger Amenities

604 Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether they propose to run a direct compartment from Katpadi to Hyderabad via Pakala and Dharamavaram junctions on the Southern Railway, and

(b) if not, why?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) There is no traffic justification as the daily average number of passengers booked from Secunderabad/Kacheguda to stations beyond Dharmavaram towards Katpadi comes to about six only

National Highways

605. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total mileage of the National Highway in District Pilibhit and Bareilly (U.P.); and

(b) whether any new roads in these districts have been included in National Highways under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No National Highway passes through the Pilibhit District of Uttar Pradesh. The length of National Highway No. 24 (Delhi-Bareilly-Lucknow Road) passing through the Bareilly District is 47 miles inclusive of a length of 3-1/2 miles lying within the Bareilly Municipal limits

(b) No

Midnapur-Adra Section of S.E. Railway

606. Shri Subodh Hasda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the rails of one of the lines between Midnapur and Adra Station in the South Eastern Railways; and

(b) if so, whether that Railway line in that section will be abolished for ever?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) It is not proposed to dismantle one of the two lines between Bankura and Midnapur

निम्न की नई दवा

607. श्री अंबिकारायसु दास: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि एक फांसीसी डाक्टर ने एक ऐसी नई दवा का अधिकार किया है जिससे ३ मिनट के अन्दर साधारण निम्न भा जाती है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या भारत में उस दवा के आयात के लिये अनुमति दी गई है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरक्षण): (क) और (ख). जी हा।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Watch and Ward Department of S.E. Railway

608. Shri Subodh Hasda: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any quota fixed for the Scheduled Tribes in the Watch and Ward Department of the South Eastern Railway, and

(b) if so, whether the quota fixed for the last two years has been filled up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes

(b) No

Recruitment in Railways

609. Shri Ganpati Ram: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total recruitment made during 1956-57 in all the Zonal Railways in Classes III and IV, and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, recruited in each class and in each zone?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course

Badrupur-Nastanwa Railway Line

610. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by Government in connection

with survey work for the construction of a branch Railway line from Rudrapur to Nautanwa via Deoria, Kasri, Padrauna and Khedda?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): It has not been possible to undertake the survey. This Project is not included in the 2nd Five Year Plan of the Railway.

Samalkot Railway Station

611. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to carry out improvements in the station yard at Samalkot (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) the improvements carried out in 1956-57 for affording more passenger amenities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) None.

(b) The following passenger amenity works were included in the Works Programme for 1956-57 and are now in progress:—

1. Provision of improved flooring for Upper Class Waiting Room.

2. Improvements to the Vegetarian Refreshment Room.

3. Provision of water taps on platform.

C.T.O.

612. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 414 on the 29th July, 1957 and state:

(a) the number of persons likely to be thrown out of employment on discontinuance of the operations by the condemned tractors; and

(b) whether any alternative employment is to be provided for them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The question whether there should be any retrenchment as a result of discontinuance of operations by tractors that have outlived their economic life has been referred to the Conciliation Machinery of the Government of India (Ministry of Labour). If it becomes necessary to retrench any men, every effort will be made to find alternative jobs for them.

Water Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

613. Shri B. S. Murthy:
 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have under its consideration any schemes submitted by Andhra Pradesh Government for provision of fresh water supply during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Government has intimated that they would require about Rs. 90-50 lakhs for the water supply schemes of the Telengana area but only one scheme relating to Kamareddy Town in the Nizamabad District estimated to cost Rs. 5 lakhs was received on the 31st July, 1957. No new schemes of any State are being sanctioned till the spill over schemes of the First Plan have been completed.

Contributory Health Service Scheme

614. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 572 on the 8th December, 1956 and state whether any decision has since been taken regarding the extension of the Contributory Health Service Scheme to all Central Government employees?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karnarkar): No decision has been taken on the question.

Locomotives

615. Shri Doraiswami Gounder: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how the locomotives purchased during 1955-56 and 1956-57 were allotted for each Railway Zone?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 124]

Sugar Factories

616. Shri K. N. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha showing:

(a) the names of the sugar factories at present being run by the authorised controllers appointed by the Central Government;

(b) the names of the sugar factories which made profit during the year 1956-57 and those which underwent loss and why; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Ram Lakshman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur though being run by an authorised controller has not yet provided the workers with a canteen and rest house as required by the Factories Act?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following sugar factories are at present being run by the authorised controllers appointed by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:

(i) M/s. Ishwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Lakshniganj.

(ii) M/s. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills Ltd., Ramkola.

(iii) M/s. Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda.

(iv) M/s. Ram Luxman Sugar Mills, Mohiuddinpur.

(v) M/s. Shree Janki Sugar Mills & Co., Doiwala.

Besides, the following two sugar factories are under supervisory control of the Government under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(1) M/s. Sugauli Sugar Works Ltd., Sugauli.

(ii) M/s. S B Sugar Mills, Bijnor

(b) The sugar season is reckoned from 1st November to 31st October. As such it is not yet possible to indicate profits or losses for the year 1956-57

(c) The question of providing canteen and rest house for the workers is being considered by the authorised controller.

**STATEMENT RE REVOCATION OF
ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAIN-
TENANCE ORDINANCE**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice...

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): With your permission, may I make a request to the Prime Minister regarding an important matter?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might have informed me earlier. Can he not write to me saying what exactly he wants? Can it not stand over till tomorrow?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Since the strike has been withdrawn, I want the Prime Minister to consider—even in his speech he has said that he will consider—whether the steps that had been taken at the time of the strike, such as the issue of the Ordinance and also the bringing forward of the Bill, should not be revoked. Since day before yesterday and yesterday, there had been several meetings and demonstrations in the country against the Bill. The Prime Minister had already

said in his speech that it need not and will not take effect. I would request the Prime Minister to consider this question, so as to create a good atmosphere in the country. Government had certainly given some concessions, but in order to create a good atmosphere in the country, I request the Prime Minister to see that the Ordinance is withdrawn and the Bill is not proceeded with, and the other steps that were to be taken are not taken.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A little while ago, my colleague the Home Minister, in performing a formal function, that is, laying the copy of the Ordinance on the Table of the Rajya Sabha, added that Government have advised the President to revoke the Ordinance; and it is hoped that in the course of a day or two, the President will issue such orders. That is all that I wish to say at present.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

EXPLOSION IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, which reads as follows:

"The bomb explosion in Ballimaran in Delhi on Saturday, the 10th August, 1957, at 8-30 p.m. as a result of which a feeling of insecurity has been created amongst the citizens of Delhi."

It is said to have taken place on the night of Saturday, that is, day before yesterday.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): The hon. Member seems to have been misinformed. A small cracker exploded on the balcony of a house in a mohalla which is properly known as Ballimaran, Delhi, at about 8-30 p.m. on Saturday. There was absolutely no

loss either to property or to person. The police reached that house at once, and they started investigation. There is no sense of insecurity anywhere, and I would assure the hon. Member that he has no reason to be afraid of the security of anyone, including himself.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I only wish to say that on the 8th inst. also, there was a bomb explosion, in which about 10 persons were injured. That is admitted by Government. And this explosion comes just after that incident.

May I remind the House that on 21st June, 1956, when the first bomb explosion occurred in Delhi, the same story was repeated that it was a cracker, but ultimately, it was found that in September it took such a turn that the whole country and the whole of Delhi were agitated that ultimately Government ordered an enquiry into the matter. As yet, the report has not been published. Necessarily, when these things occur one after the other, there is a certain amount of feeling of insecurity amongst the people. The Home Minister assures us that there is absolutely no cause for alarm. But at the same time, I would like to know what has happened to the report, and what action has been taken thereon. Since this incident happened on the 8th inst., why did the police not take adequate measures?

In regard to the incident on the 8th inst. you should know that that occurred when the Muharram procession was passing; and in 1956, almost at the same place, when the Muharram procession was going, the bomb explosion took place.

Therefore, I find that there is neglect on the part of the police, and there is no awareness of the situation on the part of the authorities concerned.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The police has been very vigilant in Delhi, and it has sent up a number of cases which arose out of the explosion of even crackers, where they came within the scope of the law; and several persons have been punished by courts. So, to cast any reflection on the police, in the circumstances, is not fair.

I think the explosions that are taking place, occasionally, of crackers, are intended only, perhaps, to provide some sort of a pretext for making an emotion here. Otherwise, so far as this particular cracker explosion is concerned, nobody has been injured, and I do not see how any adjournment motion can be made in a matter of this type. It is absolutely out of order.

Sbri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that ten people were injured? Does the Minister deny that on the 8th inst.?

Mr. Speaker: We are not concerned with what happened on the 8th inst. So far as the incident now under discussion is concerned, it is not alleged that any persons were injured, in support of this adjournment motion. I have received a short extract from the newspaper, which reads thus:

"Cracker explosion in Ballimaran

A cracker explosion took place on Saturday night in front of the office of a property dealer on the first floor of a building in Ballimaran. No one was injured. Five persons have been detained by the police."

So, the police seem to have been alert.

It is true that the hon. Member has wanted to bring this to the notice of the House. But I myself have received notice of a short notice question relating to an occurrence on the night of 8th August, that is, when the *tazia* procession was proceeding, some bomb or some cracker was thrown there. On the 9th inst., Shri D. C. Sharma gave notice of a call-

mg-attention motion on the same subject. I have referred both of them to the Home Minister.

In view of what has happened, evidently, the hon. Member wanted to bring it to the notice of the House, and get a sense of security regarding the affairs in Delhi. In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, and the fact as reported in the press, that it took place in the first floor—a man would not throw a bomb at himself

An Hon. Member: Some persons may even do so

Mr. Speaker: Under those circumstances, something must have taken place, but it must be a slight matter; all the same, I am sure, as the Home Minister has said, all these things were being investigated into at earlier times, and a number of people were prosecuted, sent to jail and so on.

Under those circumstances, it is too small a matter for adjourning the normal proceedings of the House to invite the attention of the House to this. I do not give my consent.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Official Language Commission. [Placed in Library. See No. S-176/57].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (4) of section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, a copy of each of the following notifications:—

(1) SRO 2394, dated the 20th July, 1957; [Placed in Library. See No. S-177/57].

(2) SRO 2395, dated the 20th July, 1957, containing the Cus-

Customs Duties Drawback (Chokes for Fluorescent Lamps) Rules, 1957; [Placed in Library. See No. S-178/57].

(3) SRO. 2396, dated the 20th July, 1957; [Placed in Library. See No. S-179/57].

(4) SRO. 2397, dated the 20th July, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Sacharun) Rules, 1957; [Placed in Library. See No. S-180/57].

(5) SRO. 2399, dated the 24th July, 1957; [Placed in Library. See No. S-181/57].

(6) SRO. 2400, dated the 24th July, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Jute Manufactures) Rules, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. S-182/57].

WEALTH TAX BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): On behalf of my colleague, the Law Minister, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of wealth-tax, be extended up to the 17th August, 1957."

The House will be interested to know that the Committee have been quite assiduous. They have so far held 9 sittings; they have completed about 31 clauses and it is expected that they will finish the work in regard to the Wealth-tax Bill in another two days. As holidays are intervening, the request is made to the House to postpone the time for the presentation of the Report till the 17th August 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of

wealth-tax, be extended up to the 17th August, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

EXPENDITURE TAX BILL

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: On behalf of my colleague, the Minister of Law, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure, be extended up to the 26th August, 1957."

The House might know that the Committee have been holding sittings very largely for hearing evidence. They have held 7 sittings. They have not taken up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill and it is hoped that they will be able to complete the work well below the day indicated. I therefore request the House to give extension of time for presenting the Report to the 26th August, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a tax on expenditure, be extended up to the 26th August, 1957."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of 8 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 2 hours and 39 minutes have already been availed of and 5 hours and 21 minutes now remain.

The list of cut motions moved on the 9th August 1957, relating to the Demands of this Ministry has already been circulated to Members on the 10th August 1957.

I will call upon the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs to reply to the debate at...

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I shall take about an hour.

Mr. Speaker: I will call upon him at 17.00 hours. We will sit till 18.00 hours.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao (Khammam): There is another discussion at 17.30 hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): There is a half-hour discussion at 17.30 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to start at 17.00 hours and resume tomorrow, or would he like to start and finish today once for all?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The latter would be better, if I can start at 16.30 hours.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This process of prolonging the time, I would respectfully submit, should not be encouraged. Prolonging the time means prolonging the session. Every day we add an hour or two which means days and weeks at the end of the session; we do not know where to find the day or week.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can start at 16.15 hours and finish by 17.15 or 17.30 hours.

Mr. Speaker: He will begin at 16.15 hours and finish by 17.30 hrs. Then the cut motions will be disposed of and Demands put to vote. Thereafter, there will be the half-hour discussion.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi may now resume his speech.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I was trying to make out the point on Friday that in the context of the circumstances in which partition took place resulting in the forced migration of about 5 million people and the

terrible losses suffered by them, the legal liability for recouping those losses was on the Government of India. This liability was admitted in the pronouncement of the late Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar while committing the Government of India to pay compensation for the losses they suffered. I make bold to say that such a commitment implies payment of full compensation.

What we are now told is this, that the final figure of Rs. 185 crores is not to be exceeded unless the Pakistan Government gives something in lieu of the properties that are left there. Of course, that position can be taken up by the Government of India, and we also appreciate the efforts being put in by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in doing its best to get something out of the Pakistan Government in lieu of those properties. But what I would respectfully submit is that the way in which this question of evacuee property is being dealt with with the Pakistan Government is not the proper way. Problems between the Indian Government and the Pakistan Government comprise one integrated whole and those issues cannot be split up. The Pakistan Government wants the waters of the eastern rivers against the agreement of 1948. They want to deal with that question separately, and in order to keep international peace and goodwill, we show them all sorts of concessions. But I would submit that the entire question, whether it be of waters of the eastern rivers, whether it be our demand for compensation for our losses in Pakistan or the immovable property we have left there, is one whole question and should be dealt with as a whole. If the Pakistan Government is allowed to have the waters of the eastern rivers despite the agreement of 1948, at the same time refusing to discharge the properties which it has expropriated of the displaced persons, it would be dealing with the question in a piece-meal way and would be enabling those people to follow the policy of 'heads I win, tails you lose'.

Therefore, I would ask the Minister

[Shri A. S. Sarhadi]

of Rehabilitation—I know he is a very strong man, an efficient man too, has got feelings for the displaced persons also—to stress upon his colleagues to deal with this question as one whole. There should be no settlement, and no water should be given from the eastern rivers unless they discard the properties which they have expropriated of the displaced persons. If this question is dealt with as a whole, I am sure he will be doing a service to the refugees from the western source by getting something out of the properties our people have left there. But if on the other hand, the question is dealt with separately, I can assure him that it will be extremely difficult for him to have anything out of them in lieu of the properties that people have left there.

The second point is this. The pronouncement of the Government is there that the displaced persons are to be reimbursed out of the Rs 100 crores worth of evacuee property left by the Muslims, Rs 85 crores allocation made for them by Government and no more. But here the Minister of Rehabilitation will please see that in the First Year Plan the allocation for the benefit of these displaced persons, if I recollect correctly, was Rs 66 08 crores and the amount that was expanded was Rs 43 08 crores, which means that Rs 23 crores allocated for the purpose and to the benefit of the displaced persons was not spent in the first five years. This is an amount which belongs in a way to the refugees, which was allocated for the purpose, and there is no reason why this amount should not be added to the evacuee pool out of which they are to be reimbursed. They have got a strong case that these Rs. 23 crores which were not spent for their benefit, which obviously seems to have lapsed, should be expended for their benefit.

Another point which I beg the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation and through him the Government of India to consider is this. About 47 lakhs or

nearly 5 million people have come from West Pakistan. Most of them have spread themselves on their own initiative in the rest of the country. They have enriched the economy of the country. They have gone away to every nook and corner of India and we are proud of it. I wish that my friends from East Pakistan, the Bengalis will do the same thing. I think their culture is lovely, their language is beautiful and wherever they go they will be able to maintain their culture and language on account of its inherent strength as the Punjabis have done. The Punjabis have gone to Kanpur, Lucknow and even Madras and have made their own colonies. Anyway that is their concern. What I want to tell the Minister is this. There is no gainsaying one fact that by the influx of the refugees into Delhi and other places of India, the properties of the Government of India have appreciated to a very great extent. There has been an unearned increment that has accrued to the Government of India. Would the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation appoint a committee to go into that unearned increment, if he finds that there has been an unearned increment? Why not the value of that unearned increment go to the evacuee pool for the purpose of disbursement to the evacuees? I think their case is logically strong that this should also go to the evacuee pool. I will not further dilate on this subject. I would only say that in the interests of justice, fairness and fair play this is essential that whatever the Government has benefited by must be given back to them. I do not say that Government is exploiting the miseries of the refugees, I know it would offend them. But I would say with all the force at my command. Do not take advantage of the miseries of the refugees and displaced persons, whatever advantage has accrued to you by their influx, by their efforts, by their exertions, by their bettering the economy of the country, that must go to them and for Heaven's sake assess that unearned increment in the

property of the Government and let them have that.

Dealing with this subject, I come to another important point from my point of view, and I draw the attention of the Minister to Rule 65 of the Evacuee Rules

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is it Compensation Rules?

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Yes Rule 65 I will draw his attention to its meaning It says

- "(1) Any person to whom four acres or more agricultural land have been allotted shall not be entitled to receive compensation separately in respect of his verified claim for any rural building the assessed value of which is less than Rs 20 000
- (2) Any person to whom less than four acres of agricultural land have been allotted, shall not be entitled to receive compensation separately in respect of his verified claim for any rural building the assessed value of which is less than Rs 10,000"

What this Rule postulates is this A person whose verified claim of land is 4 acres or less is not entitled to have his house claim verified if it is less than Rs 10,000 in value My hon friend the Minister of Rehabilitation knows very well that most of the people who have come from the northern districts of united Punjab belong to the commercial classes They were living in the villages doing either petty shopkeeping money-lending business or business of that kind They had good residential houses either built by themselves or built by their ancestors The houses might be of less than Rs 10,000 or between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20,000 They have all migrated now and have settled down in towns The main business they did on the other side was commerce or trade The lands which they had there was incidental, which came to them either on account of the moneys

which they had given on loan or somehow Most of the refugees that have come even did not know of the existence of any ownership of the land, but in the Jama Bandis and the record of rights their names appeared. Therefore, the Government allotted lands, though they were not aware of such allotments It looks surprising, I would say, that it looks rather astounding that a person who has got a small area of land of 10 marlas as his holding in West Pakistan should be deprived of his claim to Rs 9,000 of his house, which he got verified Ten marlas of land would not be worth more than Rs 40 or Rs 50 For this Rs 40 or Rs 50 he has to lose a claim of Rs 9,000 because without his knowledge, without his application, without his request a certain allotment has been made to him, of which he is not aware and which he has not taken possession of I would submit that this is not only unfair and unjust and inequitous, but I would ask your permission to say that it is obnoxious There are thousands of refugees with claims for less than Rs 10,000 and between Rs 10,000 and Rs 20 000 who have been given allotments and who have not taken possession So, I respectfully pray that this Rule should be amended to the extent that option should be given to the displaced persons concerned either to take the land or if they refuse to take the land and get allotments cancelled, he should get his verified claim paid like others If that option is there I submit that Government would be able to have land and these people would be able to have their claims paid I say that this is a demand which is most justified and I wish the Minister of Rehabilitation would concede that He was so kind to concede many other things which my hon friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava submitted the other day

The third point to which I want to call attention is this This is also equally important The hon Minister has prescribed that persons having been allotted agricultural land in

[Shri A. S. Sarhadi]

urban areas in Punjab would only have them adjusted against their claims if the value is below Rs. 10,000. This he has done to bring it on par with the claims of house occupiers in the towns. I am afraid that when he gave sanction to these rules, and particularly this rule, he did not know, probably, the valuation of such lands. If only an area of the value of Rs. 10,000 is to be adjusted against the claim, it would not be more than an acre or 1½ acres which is not an economic holding. It will have its effect on food production also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What is the value of an acre?

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: It would come to about Rs. 50 per marla near about a town if its value is put in a town like Jullundur, then the price would work out to Rs. 10,000 per acre. What I submit is the lease already given for a block of 5 acres. If in the case of industries the figures of Rs. 50,000 is put up for the purpose of adjustment against claims, there is no reason why in the case of agriculture the same value is not put up. Then, the holdings that would be adjusted against the claims would be as much to make it an economic holding and the displaced persons would be able to look after that. He must bring the agricultural industry on a par with other industrial establishment and the area should be at least 5 acres or to the tune of Rs. 50,000 which the individual claims. Otherwise, the economic holdings of the individuals would not be more than an acre or 1½ acres under no circumstances can such holdings be called economic holdings.

The hon. Minister knows that many people have come from certain tribal areas of the NWFP. They had been forced to migrate, they had been squeezed out from the tribal tracts. He has tried to do his best to accommodate them as much as possible. In the matter of verification of their claims, a condition has been put. I have myself seen a letter that was

issued from the Chief Settlement Commissioner's office which said that before the claim was verified, the claims for immovable property must be supported by documentary proof. Now, there is no registration there. They do not pay such taxes as property tax as there are no municipal committees or corporations. There are no registration offices. It is a most anomalous position.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is the hon. Member referring to compensation applications or rehabilitation grants?

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: I am not referring to the grants, they are different. I am referring to the claims applications for compensation which are the basis of grants. I am subject to correction. He would also appreciate that the grants are incommensurate with the claims, they are very much less. I would refer to rule 65 in this connection. You are giving grants in certain cases. A person who has a claim for a house worth Rs. 7,000 and has got a claim of about ten marlas of land, because he has his claim for 10 marla land his other claim for Rs. 7,000 is rejected. The grant given is only Rs. 300. This aspect also needs looking into.

I would, therefore, submit that no documentary proof should be asked for. They should be permitted to give applications for verification of their immovable property which they had left. It should be left to the discretion of the claims officers whether to believe the evidence or call for any other proof and they can exercise their discretion in a judicious manner and have other proofs so that there may not be false fabricated claims.

At present there are about 400 families which have been stranded from those areas. Nothing has been done so far for them. I entirely agree that the Government is doing its best for them and is giving them doles but doles have a demoralising

effect. Look at the demoralising effect on the future education of the children. It is time that they are settled somewhere at places where they desire so that they may be able to support themselves.

I would also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Sindhi refugees whose allotments are not being made permanent. I need not dilate on this point; the hon. Minister knows it very well. This case has been hanging fire for a long time. If the records have not come back, the fault is not theirs. When the Pakistan authorities were approached, they were throwing the blame on the Government of India that the records from this side have not gone. Whatever it might be, I would pray that, in case the total allotment could not be made permanent, at least 75 per cent should be made permanent so that they should have some security.

I entirely agree with what my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said about the Kamala Market and the people who are living in the fort area. I do not think that the Government should go on any other basis than 'no-loss-no-profit'. These people have settled in the fort area by sheer energy and adventure and they have rehabilitated themselves on a portion which was lying waste. If they are turned out from that place, they should be given some alternate accommodation.

My last and the most important point is about the trust properties and the gurudwaras and other historical institutions. We have got very serious misgivings about it. There is no difficulty in the solution of this problem and about the properties and the income which belonged to the historical shrines if the Government of India makes a determined effort to settle the whole question, an integrated whole, and not allow Pakistan to gain in piecemeal dealings.

To a question I put the Prime Minister on free pilgrimage to Shrines in Pakistan, I was told that the Pakistan Government was co-operat-

ing. I am afraid it is not so. Extensive properties attached to the historical and sacred institutions are being expropriated and I feel that a time has come now when the Government of India should deal with it properly. That is a sacred trust of the 10 million people and in that I include the refugees from East Pakistan. That question is now in your hands and the posterity will look how you discharge it. It is not an easy problem. It is a colossal and stupendous problem. It is, however, a sacred trust in your hands. If you discharge it in an efficient way and rehabilitate the people in the proper manner, your name will adorn the pages of history; if you do not, posterity will condemn you.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
IMPERSONATION BY BIRENDRA KUMAR MAZUMDAR

Mr. Speaker: I want to make a statement on the person who impersonated the other day as a Member of this House. He was sent to the hospital for examination. The House will recollect that on the 15th of July, 1957, a person who gave his name as Birendra Kumar Mazumdar has committed contempt of the House by posing as an elected Member of the House and signing the role of Members as such. I was authorised by the House to send Birendra Kumar Mazumdar to a medical board for examination of his mental state and to take such further action as I might think fit on the advice of the medical board. The Medical Board has observed Shri B. K. Mazumdar for a sufficiently long period, and examined him individually and collectively on two separate occasions. The Medical Board has stated that Shri B. K. Mazumdar is a person of unsound mind, and his is a case of schizo-phrenic reaction, a type of insanity. In view of this medical report I have decided not to take any action against Shri Mazumdar.

13 hrs.

A copy of the medical report of the said Medical Board appointed to ex-

[Mr. Speaker]

amine Shri B. K. Mazumdar is laid on the Table of the House. [See. Appendix II, annexure No. 135.]

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, the other day we passed a resolution saying that it amounted to a contempt of this House. If he is a lunatic how can there be a contempt of the House at all?

Mr. Speaker: It is, therefore, that I said no action is called for. Originally, before knowing who he was, I thought there was a contempt of the House and it authorised me to take action against him. I got him examined. In view of the medical report, there is no contempt of the House, and I have discharged him.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—Contd

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Sir, we are dealing with a Ministry which is one of the cleverest in propaganda. It is also true that after we have spoken the Minister is going to have the last word and, naturally, everything which we have been placing year after year will be replied to by him in a way which will confuse the issues, and people will begin to think that all that we have been stating are being attended to, and the next year when we come back we shall again make the same complaint.

This is a Ministry with an unbroken record of obstinate persistence in pursuing wrong policies, of turning a deaf to all importunate pleadings to change these policies, and only when the terrible sufferings of refugees become impossible to hide a host of propaganda is let loose giving all extraneous reasons for their fate except that it is due to the failings of the Ministry and the wrong policies which they continue to adopt.

I will prove this from the report itself. It becomes more than obvious when one reads the report, and when one hears the answers given to our questions. The evasiveness of the

answers and sometimes, shall I say, the downright incorrectness of these replies astounds one. Can a Ministry which is entrusted with one of the most stupendous human tasks of healing the bleeding wounds of uprooted and persecuted humanity behave in a more heartless way?

Just a few days ago, in answer to a question by Shri H. N. Mukerjee regarding the fate of the refugees who are in the Sealdah Station in Calcutta Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said:

"According to our information no displaced persons are residing permanently on the platforms and precincts of Sealdah Station. Every now and then deserters from within the State of West Bengal and outside come to Sealdah and take temporary shelter there. Recently some migrants with forged migration certificates have also been noticed. The State Government have been advised to take appropriate action in the matter."

This was on the 23rd July, 1957. What did we see on the 7th August? All the main papers in Calcutta, all of them nationalist Congress papers, came out with pictures of the terrible state of the refugees in Sealdah Station. If I were to translate what was written on 7th August, 1957, in Jugantar, it says:

"For the last five years 4000 refugees have been hovering around the brink of starvation on the platforms of Sealdah. In the meantime neighbouring families have been attacked by cholera, small-pox, fever. The dirty water, the putrid atmosphere opens up before the thousands of passengers the horrifying life of these refugees at every footstep they take. There is not an inch of space in any corner that does not testify to these fragments of shattered family life." The correspondent visited the Sealdah Station in the evening. He says that many families had made a

little fire and were cooking a few handfuls of kanji, and that too only for the kids. There was nothing for the grown-ups. A spokesman of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department said that the majority had come as deserters from camps. Some had fallen victims to false migration certificates."

And, do you know how many there are?

"There are about 1850 refugees who have no identification papers."

It is not a small number, and it is not as if they come and they go. The paper continues to say:

"Some of the men looked for work as day-labourers in the docks as helpers. Some days they get work for two three days and then again for days on end they get no work. Is it surprising therefore that half starvation, and more often full starvation is their lot? Little kids cluster round the passengers begging them to allow them to carry their goods. Many of them have the tragedy of becoming refugees twice."

There the correspondent talks about a 50 year old Ananda Das. He says:

"He went to Burdwan and got a bit of land out of his own initiative. He was a sharecropper. He dreamt of begging his life afresh. Last year's flood shattered all his hopes. Shelterless, landless, Ananda Das found refuge in Sealdah Station."

I have read out this bit because I want this House, which I find so empty and which bespeaks the little interest that today the rest of India is taking in this Ministry which has been entrusted with one of the largest amount of money to tackle one of the biggest human problems, the most complicated problem, the most difficult problem,—to realise the importance of this problem.

In a nutshell the history of the refugees is the clearest pointer to the

real reasons why these things are happening. It is because these refugees have no rehabilitation. They have no means of livelihood. That is why again and again we hear that there have been desertions, that people are still starving, that a large number of refugees are suffering from tuberculosis, anemia and all sorts of diseases. And, it is exactly this which the Refugee Rehabilitation Department has refused to admit. That is the reason why they refuse to make public the Fact Finding Committee's report of 1954.

They say that the times have changed. Yes, the times have changed. There has been a greater influx. But the fact remains that even before 1954 the Fact Finding Committee made a very clear and categorical statement that there had not been any rehabilitation, that rehabilitation had failed and not even 11 per cent of the people had been rehabilitated.

There has been no attempt to rehabilitate the refugees; not only that, the Ministry is in no mood of self-criticism or re-examination of the policies they have followed. I feel in their arrogance all that they have done is to blame the refugees again and again and to make propaganda, which they have carried on all along, that all this has continued because we have had such a huge refugee influx.

This is there again in this year's report. In this year's report the opening sentence says:

"The exodus of Hindus from East Pakistan instead of ceasing continued with unabated vigour and intensity. The average monthly rate of this exodus which was 20,000 in 1955....."

It goes on like that and it says:

"It represents an increase of 35 per cent over the average monthly rate during the previous year."

There is no doubt about the amount increased influx during 1955-56. It complicated matters, no doubt, but I would request the House to consider the fate of those thousands of

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

others who have been here between 1947 and 1954. Are they rehabilitated? No. Thousands of them remain in a miserable plight, as I will show again.

Another thing I want this House to notice is that during the last eight or nine months there has been a marked decline in influx. I myself who keeps in touch with refugee rehabilitation problem was very surprised to see that from October onwards, that is, almost eight to nine months, there has been a remarkable decline in influx. From August when it was 47,000, it came down to 16,000 in September, 2000 in November, 2000 in December and in January it is 2500. In February, it is 2000. In March, it is only 1,261. If you will see, it is even lower this month than even in 1953. So, I do feel that here is a welcome change. But then, the question arises in my mind have all the ills which had come to us because there was this huge influx and which did complicate matters been attended to? Have things changed? Has there been more successful rehabilitation in the east during the last nine months? Not a bit.

There is another thing which I call slander and not propaganda. I call it slander. This has remained absolutely unchallenged for such a long time and I am glad that my friend Shri A C Guha has raised it, because I myself was going to raise it this time. It is said that rehabilitation has not been possible for East Pakistan refugees because they refused to go outside Bengal; that the West Pakistan refugees are mobile and that is why they are rehabilitated. Sir, I would be very glad if West Pakistan refugees are rehabilitated. I should be very glad of it, but there are many reasons for my doubting it. I also see what happens in this big city of Delhi. What is happening here? There were allottees of houses valued at Rs 10,000 about whom, after a great deal of agitation, the hon. Minister this year has been pleased to say that they may give their money in eight years. They

wanted it to be in 18 years. But I am glad he has given at least eight years. Now, 20 per cent instalment has to be paid immediately. I think the House should know how much it is. It comes to 1,000 to 1,800. I must state that none of our refugees not even middle-class, is in a position to pay in one instalment—Rs. 1,800 straightway. I think it is a very legitimate demand, that if we have given from the State a large amount of money for their rehabilitation—and rehabilitation is the main and basic problem—then, it is right that we should accede to their demand of Rs 30 instalment per mensem. It will take sometime for full repayment but at least, they will have shelter and a livelihood. Is it not right?

Then, they have complained about the departure from no-profit-no-loss basis of valuation. I think it is only right. Why should we make profit on them? If it is true that you have given one allotment and you have charged a particular price for a person in Malviya Nagar, why should not it also charge that same price for a person in Lajpatnagar? I should say it is a very legitimate demand of theirs, that all houses be sold at a no profit no loss basis.

Then again, there is the question of their rents being calculated in respect of their purchase money. I think that is also a very legitimate demand. It is a question that if we are going to rehabilitate them, we must have the money, and true, we want the money, because you are linking up your compensation with this. But at least we must see that those who have a little shelter are not charged heavily. Rs 10,000 per allotment is a humble enough place. I must say that if they have got shelter and they are prepared to pay a small amount by way of instalments, why should there be any objection? That is a very legitimate demand.

About the position in Purana Quila, I read the speech made by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. I entirely agree with him. What is it they

want? They say, "We have been given temporary allotments. We have paid Rs. 150, while you do not have that money. Now, you are charging us again and you are meeting that amount from our claims". They say it is unjust. But the Government say, "it is all right". What I say is, let an enquiry committee of MPs be set up and let that committee go into the question of these rents. Is there anything unreasonable in such a demand?

Then the refugees say that "we want that there should be a plan for our permanent rehabilitation." I think that the hon. Minister said that he is going to give a plot of land in Jangpura. What has happened? These are known in Delhi. What has happened in regard to Kamala Market? If this is the result, as mentioned by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, in Delhi, in respect of refugee rehabilitation, then, you can understand what is the fate of those who are far away from the centre of Delhi? People from East Pakistan—the refugees from East Pakistan—are to go away to jungles. You want them to go to the jungles in Dandakaranya. You can understand what is going to be the fate of those refugees.

I want to explode this canard that the East Pakistan refugees are not going outside Bengal. Actually, what are the figures? The figures are these. These figures deal only with the rural families, because that is the real problem. In West Pakistan, whilst the total is 5·10 lakhs, how many have gone outside? 0·5 I have taken these figures only from the Government records. In respect of other families, what is the figure? Out of 1·69 lakhs, 0·62 lakhs have gone outside Bengal. So, it is time that we came down to brass tracks. I am very glad that my Punjab friends have got enough land inside Punjab. Very good. We from Bengal may not have evacuee property, but I say that the same problems would have arisen in the case of the Punjab refugees—the rural families—if they were not lucky enough to have had lots of land within Punjab. Therefore, I would not like

this constant harping.—I can read out from my figures,—again and again, of the Ministry trying to say that the reason and the only reason why there has been no rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees is that the East Pakistan refugees do not go outside Bengal to settle.

From the details which I shall give, I would show you that in Punjab alone, out of 19,62,000 West Pakistan refugees, 16,11,000 have been rehabilitated in Punjab; in Rajasthan, 1,64,000 and the rest in Bombay, etc. But those who were settled in Bombay, etc., were the people who came from Sind generally. From East Pakistan, out of 21,69,000, we have got 16,19,000 in West Bengal and 2,25,000 in Tripura and in Assam we have got 2,67,000—distributed in the three or four States. So, what the Government give is a completely wrong picture. I know my friends have been constantly dinning in our ears that the reason why we have not been able to rehabilitate the East Bengal refugees is because they refuse to go and settle outside. It is not so. I should like to say why it is that in Bihar there are only 25,000 East Bengal refugees while in Assam, there are 2,67,000. Why is it that the refugees do not come away from Assam? Why is it that while we have got in Orissa only, 33,000 refugees, we have got 2,25,000 in Tripura. Why do the refugees in Tripura not migrate to Sealdah? The reason is, because of the condition in the camps and the failure of their rehabilitation. Take the case of the Bettiah refugees who deserted. It is not those who have been rehabilitated—those 5,000—who have migrated. It is the others who migrated. There were certain reasons, but even with all the provocations of any individual or any person, I tell you that no person who has been rehabilitated can be forced to desert once he has got rehabilitation. That is the big point which I would like to drive home to the House, because I do not know how far I will be able to drive this point home to the Minister. That is why I would beg of the Ministry not to give currency to this canard again.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

Now, I would like to refer to another point. The hon. Prime Minister also replied on one occasion when we had raised the question of Dandakaranya—I think Shri Sadhan Gupta raised that question—that refugees are being settled outside West Bengal that is in Dandakaranya. They are doing it without making complete evaluation of the land and the amount of fallow and that lies in West Bengal. He said that it is being done because we have to take into consideration, the geography, the population and all other aspects. In that way, if the total population is divided by cultivable land, there is no land in the whole of India where we can place these refugees. What we have been pressing for is, turn the fallow, waste, water-logged land in West Bengal into good land, reclaim it, and divide it 50-50 between the local people, the local landlords, the local landless people and the displaced persons.

I was surprised to hear the bitter speech made by my friend Shri Barman. I may tell him that today, the bitterness that is growing between the West Bengal people and the East Pakistan refugees is not because of the latter. I know some of them take fish from the pond; some of them steal coconut from the trees and other fruits from the crops. I have seen it. I have seen the bitterness in Rajarhat. But all this is not the fault of the displaced persons. It is the fault of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department's policies. It is the failure of the department that is responsible. I have again and again put my concrete proposals before this House but those proposals have been treated as so many scraps of paper.

Shri Barman said so much about the difficulties of finding land and that there is no land in the Sunderbans. But I say there is and if you tackle it district by district, and let us find out how much land is available and how much could be improved, we could find land. He wants to send the refugees to Dandakaranya about which I shall say something

more later. He tells us that there is no land in North Bengal. There is a lot of forest land. There is the Terai area, tea garden area where fallow land is available. Nobody is wanting to take away the cultivable land, which is in the hands of the small peasantry. In Rajarhat the local peasantry have been fighting not only under the leadership of the Kisan Sabha and ourselves, but the Congressmen themselves have been holding meetings to oppose the acquiring of peasant's lands. I would like to place before you some of the leaflets which I have got. Today satyagraha is taking place there. For five years I have been trying to din this into the ear of the hon. Minister and before him his predecessor that the small peasants land should not be taken, but it has been refused. Now the position is that the local people and the refugees who are living lives of hell in tents are not able to take that land. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary tells me that they have passed orders not to take the land. I do not know how far it is true. If it is true, I will be the first person to welcome it.

But together with it, let us take the fisheries. Why is it that fisheries go and evade these fisheries? There are fisheries not only within the water, but outside it. There are certain people who are very high up in the offices of the Ministry who do not want this to happen. I will say to my hon. friend, Mr. Barman, there are hundreds of acres of land in my area. Let him come and see; there are lots of barren lands, fallow lands full of saline water and they can be used for cultivable purposes.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserve—Sch. Castes): It is not easy.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Nothing is easy. I would like to ask my friend, is Dandakaranya easy? Let us consider it from that point of view. Firstly, there is nobody who will say, we object on principle to people going outside. But our question is, let us first take the whole matter in an integrated way. Let us

not create divisions between East Bengal and West Bengal. Let us see if we can create good land from the waste land that is there. Let the local people also be benefitted by the refugee rehabilitation scheme. That is my outlook.

I want to be convinced as to whether Government really has an idea as to how far there is fallow land or not. I asked a question when we were in the Rehabilitation Consultative Committee, about two years ago, as to whether a total evaluation of the fallow and waste land has been made. At that time the hon. Minister said that the information was that hardly any suitable land of any measurable size was available in West Bengal. He, however, agreed to have the matter examined. That was the answer given to us at that time. When I put a starred question the other day, asking the Minister whether any collection of data has been made to evaluate waste land after the Ishaq report on undivided Bengal, and if not the reason therefor, he says, "no survey of waste land has been undertaken by the Central Government; an enquiry has been made by the State Government. We have asked whether they have made any survey after the Ishaq Committee report and the information when received, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha." I should like to know on what ground we are proceeding to say Bengal has reached saturation point. There is no data on which the Central Government is making statements, I say it is a totally wrong thing to do. First of all, let us find out what amount of land we have within West Bengal and then, after we have got that land divided amongst our own landless people as well as the refugees, we shall certainly see if there are other areas near about Bengal; we shall certainly see that our refugees go there.

Coming to Dandakaranya, it has been a source of a great deal of discussion in this House. As far as the replies given to me and Shri Sanganna are concerned, I find that actually there is hardly any scheme. Chapal Bhattacharya knows all about it he

says and I am glad he knows. But as far as Khannaji is concerned, he says:

"It is very difficult to say at this stage what will be the total quantum of the area that will be reclaimed, because surveys are being undertaken.... There are no communications and there are no roads. The nearest railway station is about 100 miles away, but in spite of all these difficulties, I can assure the hon. Member and the House that we are doing our level best."

It is good that we are doing our level best, but when this will be available God only knows. A large amount of money has been spent and I do not know whether it is going to pay you, because we have seen many reports which have appeared in the Press. It said that the Gazetteer of Koraput district published a statement in 1941 about Malkangiri taluk, which, the hon. Minister says, is one of the areas, which says:

"Generally speaking, the soil is of very poor quality and after the forest has been cut down and the natural humus has been subjected to the withering heat of two or three summers, there is very little virtue left in it."

Besides, in the rainy season, it is impossible to get there, and even the jeep in which the "Statesman" reporter visited the place got stuck up for four hours. There was a very interesting letter written by a person from F.A.O., Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta. He has quoted from the census report of India, 1951, on Orissa, where he talks about the Koraput district and he says:

"The destruction of forest and the scrub jungle done in the interests of intensive cultivation and Grow More Food Campaign exposed their land to the quick walk of water and wind, with the result that the top soil, which is generally fertile, is logged."

He goes on to say that in the Eastern Ghat region, the steeply inclined hill slopes and surface soil are subjected

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty]

to rapid erosion due to heavy rainfall and this again, is aggravated by deforestation. If this is true, I would beg the hon. Minister to consider whether we are right in spending this huge amount of money, which we need very badly. We want it for the refugee rehabilitation and we do not want the money to be wasted. If this is at all true, if a part of it is true, I should say, let us be a little wiser. Let us find out first if there is, and I say there is, fallow land in Bengal. Let them undertake a proper survey and evaluate all the water-logged areas in our own State and after that, only after that, we should try to undertake such things.

I do not want to take any more time over this matter. I would like to mention one or two other points. There is the question of urban rehabilitation. Regarding this question, the problem of employment, if I may say so, this has been a sorry tale of all colonies. If I can give you the sequence of events that has taken place regarding the setting up of industries in our various urban colonies the truth will be evident. In January, 1955, soon after Khannaji took over the Ministry, he said, 8 schemes were sanctioned and 7,000 people were to get jobs. There were to be 3 spinning mills, steel wire, ropes forgings, calcium carbonate factory, etc. after spending Rs. 384 lakhs. In October, 1955, from 8 schemes, it became 13 schemes; 9,000 people were going to be benefited; there were to be 6 spinning mills, the same calcium carbonate factory, wire rods, steel forgings, etc. In March, 1956, i.e., 1 year and 2 months later, 36 industrial schemes were sanctioned. But what is the result? We find the same names—J. K. Steel Factory, Rishra, Banga Luxmi Cotton Mills, Taherpur, Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra, Bengal Fine Spinning Mills, Gayeshpur, etc. All these are to go into production in a year or two, and some, they say, they are going to start in one or two months. When we put a question on 18th December 1956, almost another year afterwards, we find the same answer

given. Now, if we see the report of the Ministry for 1956-57, we find the same thing. Except one or two, the others have not gone into production. This is the way in which the entire question has been deliberately shelved and the economic situation has become desperate.

For instance, take Gayeshpur and Taherpur. They have a long history. I do not want to take up the time of the House. Mrs. Ray knows about them. They were the colonies which came in for a great deal of criticism in the fact-finding committee's report. We have been hearing for three years that they are going to have spinning mills in these two places. We are told that 200 to 300 people have been recruited. For 'what? Half the building is constructed a bit of the machinery has been ordered. I was told by my friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, who is a representative from that area, that in neither of these two places any industries have been started. This is the whole tale of rehabilitation, of gainful employment, which is going on whether it is in the rural sector or in the urban sector.

There is one more point and that is regarding the squatters' colony. The same is the table about squatters. In 1954—I am reading from the report; I am not saying anything of my own—we were told that 133 colonies are going to be regularised. Later on, in the Consultative Committee we came to hear that 25 colonies are going to be added. In 30 colonies the survey was completed in 1954. We were told that the work was in progress. In 1955 how many colonies were regularised? Three. In 1955-56 nothing was stated—complete silence on the matter. In 1956-57 we are told that from the 133 plus 25 colonies, the eligible colonies are 131. They have been reduced suddenly. For three years 39 colonies have been regularised. I think many of the people who are living in the colonies were long been dead by the time we have regularised these colonies if we are to wait like this. The position is the same

everywhere whether we take up the question of the refugees in Assam or in Tripura.

In Tripura what is the position? Loans which have been sanctioned years ago have not been given. Everywhere delays and delays. Even those who are supposed to get money for reclamation of jungles have not been given money.

There are so many other cases. There is no time to take up these matters. I would say that the entire Ministry has got to be looked into. It is no use giving excuses. I know what the answer from the hon. Minister is going to be. He will give a long number of figures. When I go there, I will find that nothing has been done. I can give example from my own place. There is the example of Chandipur Colony where houses have been built much earlier. In the early days of the influx, they were living in thatched houses with bamboos. Those people were living in a terrible condition, we represented that matter a year ago and then Shri Khannaji sent his people there. It was agreed that before the monsoon sets in, all the repairs will be undertaken. Now monsoon has come and almost gone. In another month the monsoon will be gone. But I have been getting letters that nothing has been done.

There is one small rehabilitation centre in Madhyamgram where three sets of women have been trained in waste silk spinning. We have been begging for a production centre. Let these women spin and get some money and Government will buy the raw silk. But it is now 1½ to 2 years and nothing has been done. It has not been sanctioned. Is it possible for non-official organisation to carry on for such a long time, training women, who have come with so much hope, without Government help?

This is the way the whole affair is continuing. So I say that unless this Ministry realises its own failures and makes up its mind that it is going to pursue new policies and it is going to eliminate not only the delays but also corruption that is rampant in this Ministry—Shrimati

Renuka Ray knows it—nothing can be done. Now what is the state of affairs? If a refugee has applied for a loan, at least a part of the loan will have to be given to Auckland House in order to be able to realise that loan. This is the position. Everybody knows it. But nothing has been done to check it. This corruption, this delay, this callousness, this persistent and continuous wrong policy, this, I say, is the root cause for the non-rehabilitation of these refugees and I say the Ministry, which has been given so much money by the public exchequer, the Ministry which has been entrusted with healing the wounds of thousands and lakhs of people who have been uprooted from their own homes, has no right to follow the present policy and it has to give a fit and proper deal to the refugees. So I say that this time when the Ministry takes up this problem, it has to try not only just to show propaganda material but really to take upon itself the great task which has been entrusted to it.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): I am very glad to find that there has been certain amount of change in the Parliament and that the problem of the East Bengal refugees is being discussed at much greater length than I used to find in the olden days. I do not know whether anyone, more especially anyone outside India, is aware of the fact that during the one decade that has come and gone, day after day, month after month and year after year, every day, even though there were lull periods, refugees in thousands and lakhs have poured into West Bengal from East Bengal. The State of West Bengal has a total area of 30,770 sq. miles and a density of population of 806. The next State in which large numbers have come is East Punjab, where the total area is 36,389 and the density of population is 340 per square mile. Apart from this, there was interchange of population in the East Punjab but in West Bengal they are all an additional number. Now I have not got very much time and I want to lay emphasis on two or three major points.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

The first one is regarding land in West Bengal. I find that the Ishaq Report has been quoted again and again. Anyone who has knowledge is aware that the Ishaq Report was drawn up with one purpose, one intent. It was to bring the whole of Bengal into Pakistan, to show that there was a majority even in the western region of Bengal of Muslims and, therefore, this report was drawn up to bring from neighbouring provinces more Muslims into the western region of Bengal so that if and when the partition came the whole of Bengal had a majority of Muslims. It was done with a purpose. Everyone knew that the density of population was very high and, therefore, to have some argument to show that there was room there to bring some further people, this report was drawn up. Since then there has been an agricultural survey by the West Bengal Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Put it on the Table of the House.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There was a survey some few years back which showed that out of the 5.78 lakhs acres of waste land there is in West Bengal 2.47 lakhs acres which will be suitable and some of it after reclamation. I cannot go into every detail of what type of lands have been given to what type of refugees. But this 2.47 lakhs of acres of land have been utilized.

Now we hear a great deal about the Sunderbans. The hon. lady Member has just mentioned it. She has stated that Shri Barman should go down with her and see all that. I would ask her to come with me to some of the refugee colonies in the Sunderbans such as the plot. It is very difficult to get there. It takes time and when you get there you feel sorry that we placed them there. For, in spite of the predictions that in two years, after the bunds are put up, the land there would no longer be saline, it has become very difficult to keep these people there, including even the hardest of refugees.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There have been no desertions from there.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Of course there were desertions at first. I have been there personally, and I have had to move those people more into the hinterland. There was room sufficient only for a few people, but for more people, there was not sufficient room.

It is well known what the position and fate of the local people in the Sunderbans is, in spite of the bunds that have been built. My hon. friend was talking about refugees today. But she also talked sometimes about the local people and their needs, in the Sunderbans. I would like to say one thing in this connection. After 1952, it became quite obvious to anyone who would go and see West Bengal that the only way of putting up the refugee cultivators who were coming from that time onwards into the State of West Bengal was by undertaking big schemes of reclamation. And schemes of reclamation have been undertaken. There were water-logged, submerged areas like Sonarpur, Aarapoth, and Bagjogla on which a good deal of money was spent. But injunctions after injunctions from the High Court came. Now, who were the people who inspired them? Who were the people who said to those Bagjogla refugees 'This land should be yours. You have been put here in tents, and you have to be helped in rehabilitation.'? That was true. They were put there by us. But the local people were also told 'This land is yours. If the land is reclaimed, it should go to you.' Thus the same people encouraged friction between the refugees and the locals.

The State Government had to make an arrangement by which anyone who had not got six bighas of land among the local people should also be included. That was done. But that was not sufficient. In spite of it came injunctions after injunctions from the High Court. In Bagjogla, about 160 acres or so have actually been given to these poor unfortunate refugees up till now. But there is local opposition from the local people. For, this is a

State where there is a lot of landless labour who also have to be provided.

Now, another hon. Member referred to Bankura. What is the fate in Bankura today? Year after year, we have scarcity conditions there. If tomorrow, we have a big irrigation project, do you mean to say that the local people can be left out from the benefits of such a project?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why should they be left out?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Would there be enough land to accommodate the incoming refugees? So, it would not be possible. I said once, and I say it again that if for another five or ten years, this sort of thing goes on, and there are no proper rehabilitation arrangements in other States for the East Bengal refugees, there will be no standing room in West Bengal.

Having dealt with the cultivator refugees, I shall now come to the overcrowded economy of West Bengal. But before doing so, I would like to say one thing. There is an idea in the minds of some persons that there has been excessive expenditure on rehabilitation in West Bengal, in the eastern regions. I have not got the entire eastern region figures with me, but let me give the figures for West Bengal. Rs. 38 crores have been given to 2.2 lakhs of refugees, which, when averaged out, would be less than Rs. 800 per family, which is much less than the ceiling rate that has been prescribed. And how has this money been spent? It is not for the Union Minister of Rehabilitation or the State Government's Rehabilitation Ministry to make the assessment. The *Statistical Survey Report* of the Statistical Bureau which has done a survey up to the middle of 1955, which is very revealing, and which is very interesting, says what exactly has been done, and what has not been done.

At page 4, paragraph 4(1), the reports says:

"The total number of migrants who had occupation in Pakistan

is 5,59,000. The number having occupation since migration is 7,29,000."

At page 6, paragraph 4 (21), the report analyses that the income level of the migrant earners shows that 41.8 per cent of the displaced persons have an income of over Rs. 50, of whom 13.4 per cent earn more than Rs. 100, and the rest are earning below Rs. 50. Now, it is quite true, it is absolutely true, that the income level of many of them is below than in the State. It is also perfectly true that many of them have only been partially rehabilitated, and they do not even have an income of Rs. 50. It is also perfectly true that many of them had not yet been rehabilitated. I am talking of those who had come into the State, at that time, when the number was 27 lakhs.

The report also reveals what has happened to the money that was given for house-building purposes. At page 36, para 23, the report says that leaving out the single-member families, 3,08,000 families own houses of their own. Of these 2,81,000 families have been assisted by Government, while the rest have built houses for themselves. With an average of about five persons per family, this covers about 21,45,000 persons out of the 27,23,000 persons who were in the State at that time. The report also points out the types of houses that have been built, the amount of money that was given, and that it is possible to give to the displaced persons in the rural areas. Their houses are similar to those of the people who live there. But since the houses were being newly built, at least they might have been given better ones. All the same, to say that the money on rehabilitation was wasted is not correct. I do not understand how it was wasted, when the money is not adequately given for rehabilitation as yet.

Again, if you see the report of the Ministry, you will find how much money has been given by way of grants, and in the State of West

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Bengal, Rs. 13 crores have been given for education, medical facilities and various other things. The *Statistical Survey Report* about education is very interesting. At page 3, para 3 (4), it is stated:

"An interesting feature is that amongst the children of displaced persons, the percentage of literacy is more than double of what it is amongst the population as a whole."

It further says:

"When the migrants came to India, their percentage of literacy was already high. But there has been an overall increase of more than 25 per cent over the standard of 1950, during the past five years."

[SHRI MOHAMED IMAM *in the Chair*]

13.50 HRS.

At page 37, in para 36 of this report, details are given of the problem of migrants who are in employment. It shows that—and this is something which the rest of India must know—the impact of the refugee rehabilitation on the State of West Bengal has been such that

"the economic standard of the State has been lowered to the extent of a deficiency of income of Rs. 21.9 crores per year as a result of migration."

The migrants came into the State, which was already over-crowded, and they have increased the pressure on land, which was already heavy.

The report adds:

"1,08,000 migrant earners in excess of the numbers who were employed in Pakistan and the numbers warranted by the normal rate of increase of the labour force amongst the migrant population, have proportionately increased the unemployment problem among the indigenous population involving a loss to them of Rs. 10.8 crores per year."

In the desperate search for employment by the migrants, the *per capita* income of the State as a whole has been lowered. The total loss to the State in terms of *per capita* income on account of migration, therefore, must be higher than the aforesaid Rs. 21.9 crores. Every thousand migrants who have come into the State since the date of Survey (which was July 1955) or will come in future will adversely affect the economy of the State by an additional amount of Rs. 2.9 lakhs per year. It is important to distinguish these amounts from expenditure on rehabilitation. The amounts represent the compensation which is needed by the State as a whole for recovering loss of income as a result of migration".

At that time, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 33.45 crores, Rs. 19.35 crores were given as house-building loans. Uptodate, Rs. 33.60 crores have been distributed to individual displaced families. Of this, Rs. 21.84 crores has been spent on house-building loans.

It is impossible to quote the entire report in the short time at my disposal, but I would request the hon. Minister to get copies of this from the Statistical Bureau of the State of West Bengal and provide them to Members of Parliament. It would make interesting reading because it shows what has not been done and what has been done; it also shows the inadequacy of the amount given for rehabilitation. It is natural that much more could not have been done.

Remember that certain families had the full limits while others have had much less. The fact that a good deal, 41 per cent, have an income of Rs. 50 is due to the fact that every avenue of employment that the State Government could find, whether in Government itself or in private firms which Government sought, was given to the refugees. In 1954 rose a situation in which any young man who had grown

up in West Bengal could not find employment because all employment had to be given to refugees on a priority basis. Therefore, the position has been reached that it was impossible to continue that way. Room had to be found for the local population also to get employment.

It would be quite incorrect to say that the local people of West Bengal have no sympathy or that they want to create trouble or the East Bengal refugees or that the East Bengal refugees are to blame. But the hard and naked truth has to be faced. I know the hon. Minister will agree with me. The facts are there, that it is not possible for West Bengal to do anything more. No words can describe the position that obtains in West Bengal today all over the State due to its overburdened economy.

The hon. Member spoke of North Bengal. What is the position in North Bengal? If she goes there, she will see it for herself. Raiganj practically is a new town built by refugees. In Cooch Behar, what is happening today? In spite of migration certificates, without migration certificates people are coming into Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri from across the border. This is the position of the State. This position has obtained for sometime now.

In 1952, for the first time the State Government pointed out that expensive schemes of reclamation would have to be undertaken. It was decided that the extra cost of this would not be borne by the refugees. But when the influx started in the beginning of 1954, it was decided in the middle of 1954 that it was not possible for the State of West Bengal to rehabilitate any new refugees and they were to be kept in camps—transit camps. The West Bengal Government used to have worksite camps; the system of worksite camps broke down with the influx of refugees, pouring in day by day; it was difficult even to find enough high-land to put up tents.

It is these refugees who are still in camps, on whom, one may say, the expenditure has been infructuous. That is quite true. But this is no part of expenditure on rehabilitation in West Bengal. I know that the Ministry of Rehabilitation has been trying. But it is a fact that for these and other people who have come, schemes of rehabilitation have not upto now been put up in other States on an adequate scale. The Union Ministry of Rehabilitation also cannot work alone, in the air. It needs the co-operation of the other States. The whole problem of rehabilitation can only be solved in co-operation of all the people of India who must realise what this problem has become for this area. I do claim that West Bengal has borne a heavier responsibility than any other State in settling refugees.

A great deal has been said about the Dandakaranya scheme. My own feeling is that it will take time. In the meantime, there must be other schemes. I once suggested to the Minister, and I am making that suggestion again in all seriousness, that there should be at least one scheme for East Bengal refugees somewhere near Delhi. You have every other type of refugee near Delhi. Why should not there be one scheme for the East Bengal refugees so that people may understand what they are like, so that the wrong ideas about the East Bengal refugees may not persist? While the Dandakaranya scheme is being implemented, you will need this scheme and other schemes outside West Bengal to be quickly implemented if infructuous expenditure on camps is to be avoided.

I have no time to go into great detail, but I want to make one point. That is about the aptitude of the East Bengal refugees. There is a wrong impression—I agree with the hon. Member who spoke before me on this point—with the whole of India about the East Bengal refugees' capacity, there is a wrong impression. There are 22 lakh refugees in West

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Bengal who have been given loans, either fully or partially. In spite of the over-crowded economy there, 41 per cent have settled down, people who never earned a living in Pakistan are earning their living today. Valiant efforts are being put up by all these refugees to settle in that area.

It is absolutely true that in East Punjab, every cultivator who came could be settled, but in West Bengal, what was the amount of land that could be given to even those who could be settled? If these things are borne in mind, I think people will realise that because some persons are induced to squat in Sealdah, particularly before elections or at any other time, that does not show the real calibre of the East Bengal refugees. Because there are people who fish in troubled waters, as Dr Subbarayan said the other day, it does not mean that all East Bengal refugees fall a prey to them. That is not true.

A large number of those who came in earlier years and suffered have settled. Some of them have been unsettled during the last floods along with the local people; yet they have shown tenacity in settling again. Surely those people should not be forgotten, when we are thinking of the East Bengal refugee.

That is why I would ask the Minister to have some scheme near Delhi so that the people all over India would understand the problem of these East Bengal refugees. Also they would understand the problem of the area from which they came and what struggle they are making to settle down. A few lakhs should not be allowed to spoil the fair name of a large majority who have done their best and are still struggling to settle in an over-crowded economy.

I have sought the forum of this House because I feel that it is essential for India to understand the problem. Not the Union Ministry of

Rehabilitation, nor even the Government of India by itself can solve this problem, unless there is some other solution. Many attempts have been made, hundreds of attempts have been made to change the climate in Pakistan, each one of them has proved abortive so far. Therefore, it is for India to plan out what she is going to do. Kashmir and the Canal Waters disputes are discussed in the international forum, at length and often in a twisted and garbed fashion. But what of the East Bengal refugees, squeezed out from their homes and moorings, the treatment of Pakistan towards minorities?

I am glad that the Dandakaranya scheme is to be implemented. But that will not answer the present. The unfruitful expenditure on camps, whether those camps are kept in West Bengal or in any other State, will go on until rehabilitation schemes properly executed and carried out can be set up outside West Bengal.

With these words, I support the Demands

14 hrs

श्री राजा रमेश (चादनी चौक) समाप्ति महोदय, मैं पुनर्निवास मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में चन्द एक बाते इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मुझ अपने पुनर्बास मन्त्री महोदय से बड़ी हमर्दी है क्योंकि जब से पुनर्निवास का काम उनके जिम्मे पड़ा है, वहाँ सारी बाते जो शुरू शुरू में शरणार्थियों या पुरुषार्थियों के लिए की जा रही थी, वे कठीब कठीब बन्द कर दी गई हैं। आगे के लिए जी पुनर्बास मन्त्रालय की जो पालिसी है वह अधिकतर यही है कि पुनर्बास के काम को अपूर्ण तक ही सके समेता जाए। यह मन्त्रालय यद्यै इस कोशिश में है कि उन शरणार्थियों को जिन्हें की मुझाबदा देना है या जिन्हें हस्ते बर्खाना है उसको केवली से जल्दी किया जाए और इस कार्य को समाप्त किया जावे।

किन किर भी मैं यह अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि उन बातों का यहां पर विक करने किन-का सम्बन्ध दिल्ली के आसपास बसे हुए शरणार्थी भाइयों से है।

सब से बड़ी बात जो इन मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है वह आसपास के इलाकों में बसे हुए शरणार्थियों की जरूरियां जिन्दगी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का विभाजन हुए करीब दस बरस हो गए हैं और यहा दिल्ली के आसपास शरणार्थियों के लिए बाकी टाउनशिप बने हैं, काफी कालोनीज बनी हैं और वहां पर हजारों की तादाद में इन आदमियों को आबाद किया गया है। जिन इलाकों में इन लोगों को बसाया गया है, उनके बारे में भूमि बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जिन तक-सीफों की ओर यहा पर बार बार इस मन्त्रालय का व्याप आकर्षित किया जाता है, उनको दूर करने की ओर जो इस मन्त्रालय के कदम बढ़ते हैं वे बहुत हल्के बढ़ते हैं। मेरा इशारा इस ओर है कि शरणार्थियों को बांने के लिए हमने जिस बक्त इन कालोनीज को बनाया था उस बक्त हमने पूरे तौर पर नहीं सोचा था कि आया इतने लोग जो आबाद होंगे उन्हें वहा जिन किन चीजों की जरूरत होगी और आया वे यहा पर मूँह्या भी हो सकें, या नहीं। हमने इन कालोनीज को जल्दी में बनाया और इन लोगों को इन कालोनीज में जल्दी में बसाया। इन कालोनीज को बने आज करीब पाँच छ साल हो चुके हैं और हर साल यह सबाल हमारे सामने आता है कि आया वहा पर बिजली का, पानी का, सड़कों का और भदसों इत्यादि का या डिसपेंसरीज का पूरा पूरा इतिजाम है या नहीं और हर बार यह कहा जाता है कि इस ओर पूरा व्याप दिया जा रहा है लेकिन इसके बाबजूद भी आज कई ऐसी कालोनीज हैं जोकि अधेरे में पड़ी हुई है या जिन में वह सामाजिक जिन्दगी नहीं है कि जो कम से कम एक इंसान के लिए जरूरी होते हैं। बार बार इस ओर हम अपने भाजी महोदय का और इस बंत्रालय का व्याप दिलाते हैं लेकिन

जिस रफ्तार से यह चीज हो रही है, वह बहुत ही लुस्त रफ्तार है और इस रफ्तार को टैक करने की ज़रूरत है। कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जोकि शहर से बहुत दूर हैं और एक बहुत जरूरी चीज जोकि वहा पर बसने वाले के सामने आती है वह आने जाने की होती है। हालांकि डी० टी० एस० में कुछ इतिजाम किया है और सरकार ने भी ऐसी कालोनीज में रेल चलाने का बन्दोबस्त किया है लेकिन ये तिल्कुल काफी नहीं है और शरणार्थी को और लास तौर से उनको जिनके कि बच्चे पढ़ने जाते हैं या जिन को रोज़ शहर आना जाना होता है, बहुत तकलीफ आने जाने में होती है। आने जाने की तकलीफ को तो आप छोड़ दीजिये। इसके अलावा भी मने देखा है कि कई इलाकों में अच्छा भीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता है। हालांकि बाट बार इस की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई जाती है और यह कहा भी जाता है कि इसका इतिजाम हो रहा है लेकिन होता नहीं है। कई कई इलाकों में तो बिजली भी नहीं है और कुछ इलाके ऐसे भी हैं कि जिन के अन्दर गल पड़ा रहता है और स गन्द को उठाने का और फिकावाने का कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। कई इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां पर कि किसी भी म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी द्वारा कोई इतिजाम नहीं किया गया है और न कोई म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी इसको आगे जिम्मे लेने के लिये तैयार है। सरकार ने इन इलाकों के बारे में इटरिम अनेकमेंट किया हुआ है जोकि बिल्कुल नाकाफी है और उसका इतिजाम जब तक पूरे तौर पर नहीं होगा या उस तरीके पर नहीं होगा कि जिस तरीके पर एक म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी करती है, लोगों की तकलीफ दूर नहीं हो सकेगी। मेरा जाहां हूँ कि भाजी नहोदय इस ओर व्याप हैं। इस पर सरकार को और करते करते काफी अर्द्ध गुजर चुका है और यह इतना असा है कि जिस असे में बड़े बड़े शहर आबाद हो जाते हैं। ये कालोनीज जो इतने सालों से आबाद हैं और सरकार ने लोगों को जगह जगह से निकाल कर पांच पांच

[बी राबा रमण]

और सात सात भील दूर आवाद किया है लेकिन उनके लिए उन जरूरियात का भी एक अंसाल के लिए पहली जरूरियात होती है, अभी तक पूरा बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय की ओर से हमेशा ही यह कहा जाता है कि जहाँ तक रुपये पैसे का तालुक है हमारे पास इसकी कोई कमी नहीं है। जब ऐसी बात है तो समझ में नहीं आता है कि इन सहायियात को मुहैया करने में इतनी देरी क्यों की जा रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें।

जब मैं बन्द बातें शहरी इलाकों के बारे में ध्यान करन चाहता हूँ। आज से तकरीबन दस बरस पहले हिन्दुस्तान का बटवारा हुआ था और उस बक्त हजारों मकान दिल्ली के अन्दर ऐसे थे जोकि मिसमार कर दिए गए थे आपसी लगड़ी की बजह से, और उनमें जो सोग रहते थे वे इधर उधर आग गए थे। उन मिसमार मकानों के अन्दर आज भी कुछ सोग पढ़े हुए हैं और उनकी हालत इतनी दर्दनाक है, इतनी लराब है कि उसे देख कर हेरानी होती है और समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार उनकी तरफ क्यों ध्यान नहीं देती है। ऐसे हजारों मकान हैं कि जिनको मिसमार कर दिया गया है और उनमें से बू उठती है, पेशाब, पालाना बहु किया जाता है, उनमें से बन्द उठता है और इनके आसपास लोग रहते हैं। इनकी जो हालत होती होती होती उसका आप सहज ही अन्दाज़ा लगा सकते हैं। इन मिसमार मकानों को न बेचा जाता है और उन ही इनको किसी के हवाले किया जाता है। आप इस बाज़ को जानते ही हैं कि शहरों के अन्दर आवादी की क्या हालत है। हजारों सोगों को मकान नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं और उनको शाहदरा, यादियाबाद इत्यादि में जाकर रहता पड़ रहा है। इन सोगों को आने जाने में जितनी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है, उससे आप परिचित ही हैं। अगर इन तमाम मकानों को सरकार किसी दरह से किसी एक कारपोरेशन के

हालांकर दे या कोई और ऐसी स्कीम निकाले कि इन तमाम मकानों को फिर से बगा दिया जाए और उन सोगों को जोकि तकलीफ था रहे हैं वहाँ वे शरणार्थी हों या उसी इलाके के रहने वाले हों, उनको दे दिया जाए तो ये मकान बहुत सारे सोगों की ज़करत पूरी कर सकते हैं। किन्तु ही सालों से वे इसी हालत में पड़े हुए हैं। वे बँडहर हो गए हैं, बोसीदा हो गए हैं। लोग इनमें नहीं रह सकते हैं। कोई जमाना आ कि सोग जब आग कर जाए ये तो वे इन में बस गए थे। आज उनकी हालत यह है कि किसी की ज्ञात नहीं है, किसी की ज्ञात दूटी हुई है, किसी की दीवार दृटी हुई है और जो लोग इनमें रह रहे हैं वे एक प्रकार का खतरा मोल लेकर रह रहे हैं। इनको सरकार बचती है और वेत्रे जाने पर जब कोई इनको खारीद लेता है और जिस रोज़ वह खारीदता है, उसी रोज़ से वह उन आवामियों को जो उनमें रहती है निकालने की कोशिश करने लग जाता है। जो खारीदता है वह भी आपने आपको मुसीबत में डालता है और जो रहता है वह भी आपने आप को मुसीबत में पाता है। मैं जाहूंगा कि सरकार इस भोर तबज्जह दे। हजारों मकान ऐसे हैं जो बोसीदा हालत में हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय की जास तौर पर तबज्जह उन मकानात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ओक मूहल्सा करोड़ और बढ़क बाली गली में है। ये दिल्ली गेट और अजमेरी गेट स्कीम से नवाते हैं। सभी मकान ऐसे हैं कि जो इवेंवरी प्राप्ती में आते हैं और उन सब का आपके मंत्रालय से बास्ता है। अगर आप देखें तो आपको मालम होगा कि इन मकानात में जो लोग रहते हैं वे बड़ी मुसीबत में हैं और हर साल इन मकानों में से दो तीन मकान फिर भी आते हैं। अगर हम कस्टोडियन के पास जाते हैं और उनसे प्रार्थना करते हैं। कि इन मकानों की रिपेयर करायें तो उसके लिए वह तैयार नहीं होते हैं और कहते हैं कि वे इनको बेचने की फिक में हैं। बेच कर कैसी भी क्षमा हालत होगी? मैं वह कह सकता हूँ कि

जो लोग इनको खारीदेंगे वे भी भूसीबत में पड़ेगे और जो लोग उन मकानात में रह रहे हैं वे आज भी भूसीबत में हैं और आगवना भी उन मकानों के बिकाने के बाद भी भूसीबत में रहेंगे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों नहीं एक स्कीम पुनर्वास मंत्रालय निकालता जिसके कि मात्राहत उन गलियों के तमाम मकानात को एक सिरे से ढा कर दुबारा नये सिरे से तामीर किया जाय और उन लोगों को दिये जाय जो कि उनमें बसे हुए हैं, फस्ट प्रिफरेस उनको दिया जाय, लेकिन अगर उनका आलानेट अरेजमेंट हो गया है और वह कहीं पर रहना चाहते हैं तो दूसरे अवित्यों को ऐलाट कर दिये जाय। ऐसा होने से जो रात दिन उन मकानों में रहने वालों को खतरा बना रहता है वह दूर हो जायगा। मैं ने मत्री महोदय का ध्यान कई बारः स और दिलाया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसकी तरफ तकज्ज्वली जानी बहुत जरूरी है और इसका एक इलाज यह हो सकता है कि उन इलाकों के मकानों को पुनर्वास मंत्रालय से हाउरिसिंग मिनिस्ट्री खारीद के और खारीदने के बाद उनको मिसमार कर के दूसरे मकानात स्लम किलाएरेस के नाम पर बना दे और जो लोग पुराने उन मकानात में रहते हैं उनको फस्ट प्रिफरेस दे कर दुबारा बसाना चाहिए और अगर वे न रहना चाहे तब दूसरे लोगों को वे मकानात दिये जाय। उन बोसीदा मकानात में से उन लोगों को निकाल कर कहीं ऐसी कौलीज में भेज दे जहा वे आराम से रह सकते हो ताकि उनकी दिक्कतें सत्तम हों और जो जान माल का खतरा आये दिन बना रहता है वह दूर हो। पिछले साल भी उन्हीं इलाकों के अन्दर एक मकान गिरा था और उसमें एक बच्चा मर गया था और उसमें एक आदिमियों को बोठे आई थी। वहा से कुछ लोगों को निकाला गया और कुछ को बाहरी खोड़ दिया गया। वहा कई और मकान गिरे हैं, यह तो सैर हुई कि उन मकानों के गिरने से कोई आदमी नहीं मरा लेकिन रात दिन का यह खतरा तो बना हुआ है। मैं आहता हूँ कि मंथी महोदय ऐसे बोधीदा मकानात की तरफ जास तौर से तबज्जह

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन मकानों को दूसरे आदिमियों को बेच कर के यह यासला हल नहीं हो सकता है बल्कि उससे दिक्कत और बढ़ती है। इससे बेहतर यह है कि उन तमाम मकानात को हाउरिसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के हवाले कर दिया जाय और उनसे यह कहा जाय कि जितना रुपया पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को देना हो वह मंत्रालय दे दें और उनको अपने काबू में करके उनको मिसमार करके जो लोग वहाँ रहते हैं उनको कहीं टेम्परेरी तौर पर शिफ्ट करके या परमानेट तौर पर दूसरी जगह देकर उन तमाम इलाकों को साफ़ करके नये सिरे से मकानात तामीर करायें और यह जो दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर लोगों के रहने की तंती है, उसको किसी हद तक दूर करे।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह देखा गया है कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच में कुछ समझौता उन बैंकों के मुतालिक़ था जो कि डिस्प्लेस्ड बैंक है। पाकिस्तान से समझौता होने पर बहुत सारा रुपया हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान से बसूल किया और उस बमूल की हुई रकम को डिस्प्लेस्ड बैंक को देने में देर लग रही है जिसकी बजह से उन बैंकों के जो आहक हैं और जिनका कि रुपया उनमें जमा था उनको उन बैंकों से रुपया मिलने में आज बेहद दिक्कत हो रही है। सभापति महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि जिस बक्त हमारे यह पुरुषार्थी भाई पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान में आये तो बहुत सारा रुपया अपना उन बैंकों में छोड़ आये थे, जायदाद और अपनी प्रापरटी तो सब गंवा कर आये में ही और यहा आने पर और पास में रुपया न होने से उनकी हालत बहुत खस्ता रही और यह आप बखूबी समझ सकते हैं कि जब किसी का बैंक में रुपयाज मा हो और वह रुपया पाकिस्तान से मिल जाय और मिलने के बाद अगर रुपया मिलने में दिक्कत हो और देर लगे तो उसको कितनी तकलीफ होगी। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंथी महोदय इस और तबज्जह दें और जब कि उनको पाकिस्तान से रुपया बसूल हो गया है तो

[बो राजा रमण]

जोगों को उन डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंकों से रुपया भिलने में देरी न होनी चाहिए। मेरे पास बहुत काफ़ी लोग इस क्रिस्टम के आये हैं जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि हमारा रुपया डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंकों में जमा आ और हुकूमत हिन्द को पाकिस्तान से इस सिलसिले में कुछ रुपया बसूल हो गया है, लेकिन उनको उसके भिलने में देर लग रही है और आनाकानी की जा रही है। मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी हमारी एक भोहतरमा बहन ने बतलाया कि पुर्वासि मंत्रालय ने कुछ मार्केंट्स के बारे में यह फ़ैसला किया है कि उनको बेचा न जाय। यह कहा जाता है कि उन मार्केंट्स की जमीनें सास बजह से उमको नहीं भिल सकती, इसलिए हम उनको नहीं बेच सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सिलसिले में गवर्नरमेट की एक कॉर्सिसटेंट पालिसी होनी चाहिए। कहीं पर किसी मार्केंट की दुकानें एसटीज को बेच दी जाती हैं और यह जो भिन्न भिन्न मार्केंटों में भिन्न भिन्न ढंग अपनाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में काफ़ी असन्तोष उन लोगों में पैदा करता है। उचित यह होगा कि हम तमाम मार्केंटों के बारे में एक ही पालिसी रखें और उसी पर अमल किया जाय और इस तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे बहुत से पुरुषार्थी भाइयों के दिलों में जो एक असन्तोष की भावना पाई जाती है वह दूर हो सकती है।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज बहुत सारी छोटी छोटी कौलीज में जो पुरुषार्थी बसे हुए हैं, जैसे साल किसे के आल पास और उससे आगे चल कर जल्ला बाजार में, हालांकि उनको अभी तक वहां से हटाया नहीं गया है लेकिन रात दिन उनको नोटिस आते रहते हैं। कभी कभी डिमीलिलन स्टेट्स बाकर उनकी ज्ञापियों को गिरा की देता है और इस तरह वह उसे जी भाइस्ट हो जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री बहोदय इस ओर ध्यान में भी जितने भी पुरुषार्थी पाई

हमारे बसे हुए हैं उनको इस तरह की विकल्प पेश न आये क्योंकि एक और तो वह शायद नई पालिसी के मात्रात नये एकाटमेट नहीं कर रहे हैं और इसी ओर उनको इस तरह से तंग किया जाय और ऐसा करना मैं समझता हूँ इंसानियत के साथ खेलना होगा अपर उन लोगों को आराम की जिन्दगी न दी जाय तो कम से कम जो जिन्दगी उन्हें बयस्सर है वह उन्हें भिली रहे। मैं सास तौर पर उन इसाकों की बाबत मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो कि रेड फोर्ट के आसपास है और जहां के नाशिन्दों की रेड फोर्ट नोटिफ़िकेशन ऐरिया कमेटी की तरफ से नोटिस आते हैं और जिसकी बजह से वहां के रहने वालों को बहुत दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है।

एक चीज मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेट की पालिसी के मात्रात मैं यह देखता हूँ कि हजारों मकानों को आप आहिस्ता आहिस्ता नीलाम कर रहे हैं।

बी बहरखान जल्ला : मैं सैकड़ों भी नहीं हैं और आप हजारों का चिक करते हैं।

बी राजा रमण जो आप नीलाम कर रहे हैं या जो नीलाम करने वाकी है, मैं उनका चिक कर रहा हूँ। उन नीलामकर्दा मकानों को जिनको कि नीलाम करना है, उनके पन्दर काफ़ी तादाद मेरा अंदाजा है कि करीब करीब १ लाख आदमों बसते हैं और उनमें काफ़ी तासाद हमारो भाइनारिटी की है, जो मुसलमान लोग वहां पर आबाद हैं, मैं यह देख रहा हूँ कि जो मकान बिके हैं हालांकि २ साल का प्रोटेक्शन उनकी भिला है लेकिन वह दो साल होने नहीं पाते और उन मकानों के लारीदे जाने के क्लीन बाद ही उन भाइनारिटी के लोगों को उन मकानों से निकालने के तरह तरह के तरों के इस्तेमाल किये जा रहे हैं।

बी बहरखान जल्ला : आप कोई विसाम दे सकते हैं?

बी राता राता : जी हां, मैं दे सकता हूं।
 फर्रश्खाना और बल्लीमारान में कुछ मकान
 ऐसे बिके हैं कि जिन मकानों के बाहियों, को
 राह, दिन, रात किस जगह, है की नोट्रिंग,
 दिया जाता है, कभी कुछ हिस्सा उनका ले
 सिया जाता है और फिर आहिस्ता आहिस्ता
 उनको स्कूट्ज किया जाता है और मैं ऐसे
 केसेज की फ़ॉर्हिस्ट भी मंजी महोदय को दे
 सकता हूं। इस बात की सहत ज़रूरत है कि
 सरकार इस भीज को देवे कि अगर दो
 साल के प्रोटेक्शन के बाद भी अगर ६० हजार
 मादमी एक दफ़ा में एफेक्टेड होते हैं और
 उनको उनके मकानों से निकाला जाना आपके
 कानून के मुताबिक होता है तो वह कौन सी
 दिल्ली है जो ६० हजार आदमियों को आवाद
 कर सकेगी और उन लोगों को जगह मुहैम्या
 कर सकेगी। अगर आप आज इस मसले पर
 और नहीं करेंगे तो कल आप को और ज्यादा
 दिक्कत उठानी पड़ेगी। मैं तो समझता हूं कि
 जिनने मध्यून आप बेचना चाहते हैं या बेच
 चुके हैं उन मकानों को अगर गवर्नरमेंट ले
 लेती और उन्हीं मकानों से किराया वसूल
 करती या उन्हीं पुराने किरायेदारों को
 एलाट कर देती और उनको मुनसिब
 कीमत लेकर बेच देती तो इस तरह का
 इत्तावार और इस नग्न की गडबड शहर के
 अन्दर पैदा होने के इमाकान न रहते। आज मैं
 देखता हूं कि उसके कारण लोगों के अन्दर
 बहुत काफ़ी हैजान पैदा हो रहा है और इसका
 नाम जा मुझे यह नज़र आता है कि वह दिन
 बहुत ज़ल्द आने वाला है जब आप देखेंगे कि
 बहुत से लोगों को काफ़ी परेशानी और
 दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ेगा और उसकी
 बज़ह से आपको भी काफ़ी परेशानी होगी।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मैंने चन्द एक
 बातें जो दिल्ली के सिलसिले मैं हारस के
 सामने रखी हैं, उन बातों पर मंजी महोदय
 घ्यान देंगे और ज्ञास तौर से यह जो कौलनीज
 में एमेनेटीज प्रोवाइड करने का सवाल है,
 उसके देने में काफ़ी देर तक रही है, जैसे पासी,
 बिजली और सड़कों का बनाना, ताकि जो

चोर यहां से बाह्य भेजे जाए है जीत इस जनरिय
 से में गये हैं कि नई जगह पर उनकी बिन्दगी
 बुशहाल होगी, वह पूरी हो सके ताकि हमें
 वह छहने का मौका मिल सके कि इस मंज़दातम
 ने जिस जगह से उठा कर उनको दूसरी जगह
 पर भेजा, तो दूसरी जगह पहली जगह से
 बेहतर है।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Before you call upon the next speaker, I would request the last speaker to furnish more information. He made allegations that certain houses had recently been auctioned in Ballimaran and Farrashkhana. Over the normal protection, two years' special protection, has also been given so that the tenants are not evicted.

I should be very grateful if you will kindly ask the hon. Member to send me the names and addresses of those house. I would like to have enquiries instituted.

Shri Radha Raman: I want to point out one thing. The hon. Minister just now said that they were evicted. I only said that they are being evicted, notices are being served and they are being squeezed out before two years. I am prepared to give a list of such houses to the Minister if he is prepared to make amends

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That means the same thing. I would like to explain the position. Under the law that this House has enacted and under the compensation rules that have been passed by this Parliament, every tenant, if he is eligible, paying rent and all that, is given special protection of the law. That means two years. After that the normal protection of the law continues. I would even request the hon. Member to send the details of those to whom notices have been served because I would like to look into these cases as this is a serious allegation.

Mr. Chairman: I hope Shri Radha Raman will supply the necessary information to the hon. Minister.

Shri Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the refugee problem is really an acute problem atleast in regard to West Bengal. This problem was created ten years ago due to the partition of our country, and though it has been to some extent served as regards the western region, as regards the eastern region the problem has grown more acute and it is growing worse day by day. Neither the State rehabilitation department nor the Central Government has been able to solve any of the problems which still exist in West Bengal. On the contrary we find that huge amounts of money have been squandered away in the name of loans and doles to these refugees. We know that only about 50 per cent. of these loans and grants go to the pockets of the refugees and the rest go to middle-men like lawyers, brokers and other employees of the department of rehabilitation.

Just a few minutes ago, one of the Rehabilitation Ministers, who is considered by the West Bengal people as one responsible for all sorts of misdeeds in the last five years, also spoke in support of West Bengal Government's action as regards rehabilitation. But, so far as the people in general are concerned, they say that both these departments are responsible for the position to which these refugees in West Bengal have been brought to.

It is, of course, useless to describe the appalling picture that exists in West Bengal. In the last ten years we have found them camping on foot-paths and station platforms and dying like cats and dogs. About a week ago, it has already been referred to by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, the Bengal papers flashed the news of a refugee lady giving birth to a child in the open platform at the Sealdah Station, although there are two hospitals on both sides of the station. This is what the State Rehabilitation Department and the Centre have done. They could not even take care of these persons living on foot paths and streets for years.

The real problem which is troubling us is, how to liquidate the camp life. We have seen that the refugees are gradually deteriorating in their habits because of their camp life. I have gone to the Betiah camp. Of course, there has been rehabilitation. Perhaps the hon. Members know that in the months of March-April about 15,000 people came from Betiah camp to West Bengal. Now, about 10,000 people have returned. We have seen that those who have been rehabilitated on land have not come, only those persons who were living in camps have come. The same is the condition in Char Batia camp of Orissa and also in Mihijam camp where small refugee traders have been taken. They were given loans from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,500 each. They were told that they will also be given stalls for opening their own shops. The loans were given four years back. When stalls are provided after four years the money has been spent. ■

Everywhere the refugees have been treated in this way. It is for that reason that they are deserting the camps and going back to West Bengal. Even in West Bengal these people are not willing to live in these camps. We cannot express in so many words the appalling conditions that exist in all these refugee camps.

In order to liquidate the refugee camps, which is one of the most important things needed at the present moment, I would like to give some suggestions to the Government. First of all, this dual control of the refugee problem must be done away with. Some portions of the problem are dealt with by the State Government and some are dealt with by the Central Government. When we approach the State Government they say that they are not concerned with it. It is evident from the fact how the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister, who was there for the last five years, accused the Central Government for

paucity of funds. Therefore, this dual control must be done away with and the Central Government should take up the responsibility of this department.

My second suggestion is that a reassessment of avocations should be made. When these refugees came from East Bengal they registered their names as small traders even though they were cultivators, because at that time the small traders used to get a larger cash amount than cultivators. Therefore, in order to get a larger cash amount they registered themselves as small traders even though they were, in fact, cultivators. Therefore, a reassessment of avocations must be made.

My third suggestion would be that a comprehensive plan of rehabilitation must be taken up by the Central Government.

Fourthly, I suggest that rehabilitation of people from West Bengal should be made in surrounding areas. It is very difficult for any man from one State to rehabilitate himself in a State far off from his own State. Therefore, it should be seen that refugees from East Bengal are at least rehabilitated in the surrounding areas of West Bengal.

I, of course, support Shrimati Renu Chakravarty as regards the scheme for land reclamation. Even after the reclamation of land I think it will not be possible to rehabilitate the refugees on land in West Bengal.

There is one other suggestion that I want to make. There can be industrial rehabilitation. Industries should be set up by the Government for rehabilitating these persons. There is another process. That process is the gradual absorption of the refugees in the existing mills and factories. I know in my own constituency there are about nine jute mills, three cotton mills, one engineering factory and 50 brick kilns and about 40,000 workers are employed there. There are also camps where

10,000 refugees live. I gave suggestions to the Government and to the local authorities. I have also seen that from these mills and factories, about ten per cent of the workers go away out of retirement or due to death every month. Therefore, I suggested that at least 10 per cent of the new workers should come from among the refugees so that the problem can be solved and the refugee problem can be liquidated. But neither the Central Government nor the West Bengal Government took any decision on it, nor the factories considered the matter. I requested them to follow this procedure. Now, they fill in the vacancies by recruiting people from the neighbouring States and they do not take the local people. I do not say it from any sectarian point of view. What I say is, instead of putting these East Bengal refugees on the shoulders of Bihar and Orissa, they may be taken by the local mills and factories and absorbed there. But instead of doing it, the factories are taking people from other States. What I suggest is one way of gradually absorbing the refugees and thus the refugees can be liquidated from their existing camps.

Another method is to set up new industrial factories. I find from the report that the Government is helping some of the existing mills and factories for extending their factories, with the request that the factories should employ a definite number of refugees. In this connection, I shall give one example. There is the Arati Cotton Mills at Dasnagar. The owner of this mill is Shri Ala Mohan Das, a notorious employer of West Bengal who has been convicted under the Industrial Disputes Act, the Payment of Wages Act and under all sorts of labour Acts. There is no security of service in his mill. This proprietor, who has been condemned by the people and has been convicted under so many Acts, has been given not only Rs. 15 lakhs, but at the same time, he has already taken Rs. 12.20 lakhs as advance. As against this amount,

[Shri Ghosal]

he has appointed only 83 displaced persons out of 600. I know that after three years, he would even dismiss these 83 employees because he has already taken the help of the Government. That is the way in which these employers have been helped. So, my suggestion would be, instead of helping these persons to expand their factories, the Government must take up the responsibility of setting up factories themselves so that the refugees can be employed there.

My next suggestion is this. The DVC power has been extended to the villages of Hooghly and Howrah. But with this power, do you know what the people are doing? Nothing of course, there are some lamps put on the streets and also some shops are using this power. But really nobody is using this power because of the high cost per unit. What I say is, with this power, some cottage industries like brass metal, cane work, leather-work, etc., could be started so that the refugees can utilise this power and also develop the cottage industries in the villages and thus enabled themselves to earn their livelihood.

Now, another suggestion would be that Government is going to establish some industrial estates in West Bengal in which case—they are going to establish one in Howrah—they should take the refugees first in the industrial estates so that the refugees might get into the factories and earn their livelihood. In this way, if we can rehabilitate them in these industries, then, of course, to some extent, the problem be solved. The housing problem could also be solved by this, because the mills have got quarters, and they could be used by these people whom they would employ.

Lastly, my suggestion is that the housing loan should be stopped. Instead of that, Government should take up the responsibility of building houses on the principle which they followed in the case of the Punjab refugees. The refugees never get the

housing loan in proper time. Much of the loan goes into the pockets of other people, and further, the material is not easily obtainable even though the loan is given to the refugees in time. Therefore, house-building should be undertaken by the Government and the housing loan should be stopped.

In conclusion, I think that if my suggestions are taken up by the Government, it will be possible to alleviate the miseries of the West Bengal refugees to some extent. Otherwise, these problems will exist. There is a saying in West Bengal and that is, the Rehabilitation Department is not willing to solve any problem because of the abolition of that department. Let this not come to such a pass.

लाला अच्चित राम (पटियाला) :

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को मुदारका बाद देता हूँ, इस बात के लिए कि उन्होंने पिछले बजट के मौके पर एक बात कही थी मि जो नुकता चीनी होगी उस को वह वेलकक करेंगे, और उन्होंने उस बात को खूब निभाय-है। जब भी उन की नुकता चीनी होती है वह हमेशा खन्दा पैशानी रहते हैं और जहां तक हो सकता है उस पर अमल करने की कोशिश करते हैं, बजाए इस के कि उस पर नाराज हों। यह चीज उन से गैरमुतवक्को है क्योंकि आखिर वह पठान है, लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने इस चीज को अच्छी तरह निभाया है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं समझ रहा हूँ वह यह कि बदकिस्मतो से या खुशकिस्मती से अभी हमारे मंत्री पूरी तरह से कैविनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं बने हैं इसलिए उतने एकैकिटव नहीं हो पाए हैं। अक्सर यह होता है कि कोलीग्ज भी उन की नुकता चीनी करते हैं। इस तरह का एक स्टॉटमेंट राज्य सभा में हुआ।

तोसरी बात यह है कि हालांकि इस मामले में बहुत कुछ हुआ है लेकिन जितना चाहिए उतना रूपया नहीं दिया गया। यह खुशी को बाहै इस काम में काफी रूपया

जगाया गया है, लेकिन फिर भी यहाँ की विकासत हुई है। यदि तक दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का लंबे कम न हो तब तक इस को यहाँ व्यापा नहीं मिल सकता। फिर दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स का कोआपरेशन भी बहुत जड़री है। इन सब बातों के होते हुए ढाई वर्षों के अन्दर जो कार्रवाई हमारे मध्ये जी ने की है, मैं नहीं कहता कि उस पर नुकता चीरी नहीं करनी चाहिए, लेकिन उम बा रेवाई काफी दूरी है। यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह कोई ऐसी बास है जिस पर जिरह की जाए।

इस के बाद मैं चढ़ बातें रिहैबिलिटेशन के मसले पर कहा। इस डिवेट का यक्षम यह है कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ गवर्नरेट की तबज्जह दिलाई जाए और लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया जाए। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि कोई ६० लाख आदमी रिफ्यूजी बन कर हिन्दुस्तान से आए हैं और उन की दीन किस्मे हैं। एक वह रिफ्यूजी है जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं जिन की गिनती ४१ लाख के करीब है, दूसरे वह रिफ्यूजी हैं जो वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, जिन की गिनती ५० लाख के करीब है, और तीसरे रिफ्यूजी पाकिस्तान हेल्ड टेरिटरीज से आए हैं, उनकी गिनती करीब छें लाख के हैं। जो ४० लाख रिफ्यूजी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, उन में से कभी दो लाख आए, कभी चार लाख आए, कभी कुछ और आए। कुछ पता नहीं कि कब इस लाख आ जाए और कब पाच लाख आ जाए। वह बिल्कुल अनसेटेन है। लेकिन साथ ही जो वेस्ट पाकिस्तान में पालिसी भी वही ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में भी है कि माइनारिटी कम्यूनिटी के लोगों को किसी तरह से स्वीज आउट किया जाए। यह चीज हमारे सामने है। लेकिन इन मूर्शिकालात के बाबजूद भी उन को रिहैबिलिटेट करने के लिए रकीमें बनाई गई और और भी तेयार की जा रही हैं। इस रिहैबिलिटेशन के मामले के अन्दर जो ऐसे कम्यूनिट भाई हैं, उन से मेरा एसलाक बहुत कम रहा है, यिल्के इस सालों के अन्दर। लेकिन आज यहाँ बहुत भूमि उन से एसलाक

हो रहा है। यहाँ पर एक बात उठाई गई कि जो ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज हैं वह वेस्ट बंगाल से बाहर जाने के लिए तैयार है। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज को यहाँ पर पेश करना मुनासिब नहीं है। पालिर बुकारथ की स्कीम क्यों बनाई गई, बिहार के अन्दर क्यों स्कीम बनाई गई, उड़ीसा के अन्दर क्यों बनाई गई? यह बात मान ली गई है कि ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज ऐसे हैं जो बाहर जा सकते हैं, जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। तभी तो स्कीम बनाई। इस बास्ती में समझता हूँ कि गवर्नरेट को इस बात के लिए ऐक्यूज करना कि वह ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से भाए हुए लोगों को यदद नहीं करना चाहती और इसी बिना पर वह अपनी १ कीमें तैयार करती है, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। हा, यह बात ठीक है कि जिस हद तक ईस्ट बगाल के रिफ्यूजियों को वेस्ट बगाल में जगह मिल सके, वह देनी चाहिए। मैं कल यह सुन कर खुश हुआ कि एक भाई ने कहा कि मिदनापुर में और बद्रियान के अन्दर जगह खाली है। इस के लिए गवर्नरेट ने जो बड़ा भारी फैसला किया वह यह या कि प्रायरिटी कैटेगरीज बनाई। जो भी प्रायरिटी कैटेगरीज में आ जाए, उन को जगह मिलनी चाहिए। यह फैसला उस ने बहुत सोच समझ कर किया और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस का असर भी हुआ। पाकिस्तान में कोई भी पालिसी अमल में आई हो, लेकिन गवर्नरेट आफ इंडिया ने जो पालिसी इस मामले में बरती है उस का असर जहर होगा। लेकिन मैं कहा चाहूँग कि जिन बजूह पर गवर्नरेट आफ इंडिया ने फैसला किया है, उन को जरा बचाहत के साथ लोगों के सामने पेश करना चाहिए। आज लोग समझ नहीं सके हैं कि गवर्नरेट आफ इंडिया ने क्यों यह पालिसी अपनाई। इस प लिंसी को पूरा करना बहुत बड़ी है और कोई जगह नहीं है कि उस को क्यों न बचाया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो यह पालिसी बनाई गई है वह बहुत ही समझूझ कर बनाई गई है और उस के पायदा भी हुआ है।

[नाला अंचित राम]

इस के अलावा जो बड़ा आरी फैसला गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने किया वह यह था कि किसी को रिहैबिलिटेशन के राइट का बेनिफिट नहीं मिलेगा जो बेस्ट बगाल में सेटल होगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पालिसी भी इस लिए ठीक है कि आज वहां पर बहुत कंजेशन है । बेस्ट बगाल के प्रन्दर सेवुरेशन प्लाइट आ गया है और आज रिफ्यूजी दूसरी बगाह पर जाने के लिए तैयार भी है । इस बास्तव में यह स्कीम बनाई गई है । लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि अगर ऐसी एरियाज बेस्ट बगाल में हैं जहां पर रिफ्यूजीज बसाए जा सकते हैं, तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का फर्ज है कि उन पर वह उन को बसाए । जैसे लोग कहते हैं बद्वान में जगह मिल सकती है, मिदनापुर में जगह मिल सकती है, माकेंट प्राइस पर, गवर्नमेंट मामूली प्राइस न दे, माकेंट प्राइस दे, २०० रु, ३०० रु करा दे, यह देख लिया जाये कि यह ट्रैक्टरन रिफ्यूजीज के फायदे के लिए है, ऐड गवर्नमेंट शुद्ध नाट हेजिटेट ट पे दैट अमाउट । जो जमीन मिलती है उसे लेना गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज है । चूंकि इस तरह स्कीम रिफ्यूजीज के फायदे के लिए बन सकती है, इस लिए मैं कहूँगा कि अगर इस मामले को रिएजामिन करने की जरूरत हो तो भी गवर्नमेंट इस को करे और जो भी जमीन मिल सकती हो, उसे ले ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि ईम्ट बगाल में जो एप्जोडम हो रहा है, वह बड़ा अनन्तेचुरल है । मैं पहले भी कहा था कि यह मामूली बात नहीं कि एक मुल्क के नैशनल अपने मुल्क में निकाले जाए और वह दूसरे मुल्क जा कर बमे । दुनिया के प्रन्दर कही तो इस तरह का कायदा है? अगर सी तरह से होता रहा कि एक मुल्क के लोग दूसरे मुल्क में बले जाएं तो दुनिया का अमन कहा रखेगा? जहां आम तमाम प्रश्न २०० एन० ओ० के पास आ जाते हैं, मैं बड़े अद्व से कहूँगा, आप इस चीज को भी से जा कर वहां से कीजिए । यह मामला

मामूली नहीं । आप सुन रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान काश्मीर का मामला २०० एन० ओ० में से जाने वाला है, मैं पूछूँगा कि क्या यह मसला ऐसा नहीं है जिसे आप वहां से जाए । मेरा स्पाल है कि यह निहायत ही जस्ट मसला । हम सोचते थे कि लायद पाकिस्तान को एक बरस में समझ आ जाए, दो बरस में समझ आ जाए, तीसरे बरस में समझ आ जाए, लेकिन इस बक्त तक दस बरस ते गए हैं । आज भी कहते हैं कि ते हजार आदमी हर महीने आ रहे हैं । मैं इन बक्त इस सबाल के प्रोस एंड कास में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन 'यह जरूर समझता कि इस पर गौर करना चाहिए ।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up

लाला अंचित राम । मैं अभी तक किसी भी चीज पर नहीं बोला, न रेल पर और न बजट पर । यह तो मेरा सेल सब्जेक्ट है । For the last ten years, I have been dealing with this subject and you should permit me to speak on this subject. Perhaps you are a little new.....

Mr. Chairman: I can give the hon. Member another 5 minutes.

Lala Achint Ram: I want at least 15 minutes more. It is not your fault ...

Mr. Chairman: I think I can allow the hon Member only 5 or 6 minutes more, because there are a number of speakers who are anxious to take part in the debate.

लाला अंचित राम । मैं कह रहा था कि इस मसले को भी सामने लाया जाये । हालांकि वह मसला गवर्नेंट आफ इंडिया का है, लेकिन मैं रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री से भी दख्खास्त करता कि स तरफ ओड़ी तबजबह दी जाए ।

इसके बाद जो सजेशन बुझे देना है वह पाकिस्तान हेल्ड 'टिटरी के बारे में है ।

پاکستان ہے لہ دیڑتاری جو ہے ۔ یہ سے دے لال بادنی جائے ۔ میں لڑکی کی جو بھی ریسپووزی بہا سے جائے، انکو ریڈیولینڈے نے بیانیں دیتی نے تماام سوچ لیا ہے ۔ یہ لڑکی کی بات بھی ہے ।

वह खुद रिप्प्यूब्ली है और उनके दिलमें वही दर्द है जो कि एक रिप्प्यूब्ली के दिल होना चाहिए। लेकिन मेरी समझ 'नहीं आ रहा है कि वह अभी तक क्लैम्स का मसला क्यों हल वही कर पारे'। गवर्नेंट आक इडिया ने यह फैसला किया है कि जो लोग बस्ट पाकिस्तान से आए हैं उनको पूरा कम्प्यूनेशन दे की हमारी जिम्मेदारी न हो, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि हिन्दुस्तान में करो पति रह सकते हैं, लवपति रह सकते हैं लेकिन जो आदमी पाकिस्तान से आया है और जिसकी दस लाख की प्राप्टी वहा रह गयी है उसको क्यों पूरा कम्प्यूनेशन नहीं दिया जाना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नेंट अपनी पालिमी के बारे काई पैस्फेनेट जारी ताकि हम भी लोगों को बता - , न कि गवर्नेंट की यह दलील है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप उन ३० हजार आर्द्धमियों के कलम नहीं लेने हैं जो कि पाकिस्तान के पञ्च बाले लाके में आये हैं। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो लोग आये हैं वे तो अपनी जायदाद वेव बाच के आरे हैं पर इन बेचारों ने क्या गुनाह किया हैं जो उनके करेमन ने लिये जाते। ये तो अपनी सारी जायदाद छोड़ कर आये। आप इन लोगों को कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देना चाहते। आपने अभी-तक कुन ४,६३,००० कलम लिय है। लकिन अभी २० हजार और लोग बाकी हैं जो कि पार्सिस्तान आकुका डॅरिया से आये हुए हैं। इन को काश्मीर में जगह नहीं मिली। इसमें इनका क्या कुसूर था। यह तो काश्मीर गवर्नरेंट का फर्ज था कि इनको जमीन देती। मैं कहूँगा कि इन लोगों 'साथ सरोहन बेहाली हो रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि मंची बहृसिंपत मंची के इन की तरक तबज्जह दे। मैं जानता हूँ कि किसी कदर उनके भी हाथ

बचे हैं लेकिन फिर भी इन लोगों के साथ
भापको जस्टिस करनी चाहिये ।

तीसरी बात यह है ' कि जो बैस्ट
पाकिस्तान में ५० लाख आदमी यहां प्राये
उनके द्वारे मेरे यहा जायदादो की कीमते बढ़
गयी । लेकिन आपको याद रखना चाहिये
कि इन लागी ने देश की आजादी के लिये इन्हीं
कुर्बानी की है । इनकी कुर्बानी की बजह मेरे
ही आज हम इस देश को आजाद देश भी और
भारत कह सके हैं । लेकिन दस बरस हो
गये पर इनको कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला ।
आपने अभी तक ४,६३,००० के कलेम लिये
हैं । एक लाख कलेम और मंहरदानी के
लिए ही इस तरह कुल तादाद ५,६३,००० हो
गयी है । लेकिन जो कंपेन्स का कम्पेन्सेशन
मिलने मेरे देरी हो रही है सका कारण क्या
है यह देवना चाहिए । अभी तक जो कलेम
भदा हुए हैं वह १ ७२ लाख है जिनमे मेरे
८० हजार कलेम ऐसे हैं जिसको इटेरियम
कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है । कुल कलेम्स
जिनका पूरा कम्पेन्सेशन दिया है वह ८५
हजार या ६० हजार । तीन हजार कलेम्स
का एक मीने से फैसला होता है । जो आदमी
फैलकों का हाथ गरम कर देता है उसका करें
जन्दी तैरे जाता है ।

आपने कहा कि कुछ क्लेम प्रायरिटी फैटेगरी के हैं जिनमें विडोज भी आती हैं। उनके क्लेम बेरोफाई नहीं होते। मैं कहूँगा कि इस तरफ व्यान दिया जाये। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह भीरियस बात है। जिस रफ्तार में आप चल रहे हैं उससे तो इस काम के पूरा होने में तीन घार पांच बरस सम जायेगे। अगर किसी को १५ बरस बाद क्लेम मिलेगा तो वह क्या कर सकेगा।

प्राप्तने कहा था कि जिनको क्लेम देन हैं उनको तो आवादाद पहले ही दी जा सकती है। लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि मुझे पहले इसीका ऐसा अवधारणा नहीं मालूम देती। प्राप्तने कूकी

[साला अधिक रात]

कलम सैटिल नहीं किया है इसलिए जो मकान उस आदमी के पास है न वह उसको गिरवी रख सकता है और न बेच सकता है। इस तरह से अभी तक उसको कुछ नहीं मिला। मकान मिला सो उसका किराया दिया। इस पर सट आपने डिप्रिसियेशन में काटा। अब अगर १३ साल बाद आप उसका कलम सैटिल करते तो उसको क्या मिलगा।

इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सारी छोटी छोटी बातें हैं। मसलन पोलोटिकल सफरसं का मामला है। वे समझता हूँ कि आपके दिल से उनक लिए दर्द है। विडोज का मामला है। कल ३७ से पहले के कानून के मुताबिक उनको सिफ़ मनटिनन्स एलाउंस मिल सकता था लेकिन अब जो कानून बना है उसका उनको पूरा कायदा मिलना चाहिए।

एक छोटी सी बात और है सबस्टेशियल प्रापर्टी के बारे में। आप कहते हैं कि जिसकी प्रापर्टी का एक यूनिट दस हजार या २० हजार से ज्यादा नहीं है उसको गिना नहीं जायेगा। लेकिन हाईकोर्ट ने फैसला किया है कि जिसकी कुल प्रापर्टी मिल कर दस हजार या बीस हजार होगी उसको सबस्टेशियल माना जाएगा। वे कहूँगा कि रिहैबिलिटेशन विनियोग सूपरिंम कोर्ट के फैसले का इन्तजार न करे और इस चीज को रिप्यूजीज के हक बे फैसला कर दे।

इवेंक्सो प्रापर्टी के मुतालिक में कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोग बैस्ट पाकिस्तान पर ५००० करोड़ की जायदाद छोड़ कर आये और यहां पर जो जायदाद छोड़ी गयी वह १००० करोड़ की थी। हम इस मामले को क्यों न १० एन० औ० के सामने से जायें। और उनसे फैसला कराएँ। जब हमारा आपस में फैसला नहीं हो सता तो हमको यह मामला १० एन० औ० के सामने से जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई सहाइ की बात नहीं है। हमको १० एन० औ० स कहना चाहिए कि हमारे छोटी के पास हमारी इतनी जायदाद ऐ

गयी है। अगर हमारी तरक्की कुछ निकलता हो तो हमको देना चाहिए और अगर हमको कुछ मिल सकता है तो वह हमको दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा करना इसका की बात होगी।

सेड अवस्था तिह (आगरा) : इस पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने, जिसको गवर्नरेट आफ इंडिया ने नो, दस बरस पहले मुकर्रर किया था, बहुत उपयोगी काम किया है। जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान का बटवारा दुभा था उस बहुत लालों डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स पाकिस्तान से हिन्दुस्तान आये और इस हालत में आये कि उनका खाने का कोई ठीक नहीं था, पहलनं का कोई ठीक नहीं था और रहने का कोई ठीक नहीं था। वह बहा पर अपना सारा सामान छोड़ कर यहा आये थे। यह पर तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों ने, और खास तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश दिल्ली और इस्टर्न पंजाब के लोगों ने उनके रहने और खाने पीने का प्रबन्ध किया। बाद मे सेट्स गवर्नरेट ने इस काम को अपने हाथ में लिया और इसकी व्यवस्था शुरू कर दी। यह खुशी की बात है कि जिस तरीके से गवर्नरेट ने इस काम को अजाम दिया वह दुनिया में एक भिसाल है। यूरोप में भी इस किस्म की समस्या पैदा हुई थी लेकिन वहां इतनी संस्था में आदिमियों के लिए व्यवस्था नहीं करनी थी किर भी इतने कम संस्था में लोगों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी। लेकिन यहां पर तो चालीस पचास लाख आदमी एक साथ आये। उनकी व्यवस्था करना भासूली बात नहीं थी। लेकिन गवर्नरेट आफ इंडिया ने इस काम में पूरा योग दिया। उनको रहने, खाने खन्दे आदि की हर तरह की सहायिता दी। दस बरस से यह समस्या चल रही है। इस पर इस समय तक करीब साढ़े लाल लाल करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुकी है। मुझे बुझी है कि जो आदमी बैस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये वे उनमें से ८० या ९० फौस दी बातये आधुनिक हैं

और उनसे कान बच्चे के लिए अच्छा इन्टजाम किया गया है और वे काम में लग गये हैं । उनके सानेसीने का इत्तजाम ठीक प्रकार से हो गया है और वे अब अपने पैरों पर लड़े हो चुके हैं । योंसे से लोग अब भी रह गए हैं, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से उनके लिए भी प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । यह बड़े दुल की बात है कि ईस्ट बगाल से लाखों की तादाद में लोग भारत में निरन्तर आ रहे हैं और उन के लिए मुनासिब इत्तजाम नहीं हो रहा है । पाकिस्तान गवर्नरेंट ने एक बहुत बड़ी धौर निनदनीय नीति अपना रखी है, जिसके प्रत्यर्गत वे लोगों को दाढ़ते हैं, उनको तरह तरह की मुसीबतों में डालते हैं और उनके दिलों में डर पैदा करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से भजबूर हो कर उनको हिन्दुस्तान आना पड़ता है । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव यह है कि भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान गवर्नरेंट से कहना चाहिए कि ईस्ट बगाल में लाखों को तादाद वे जो लोग आ रहे हैं, उनको बसाने के लिए वह जमीन 'या वह अपने प्रदेश में ऐसा बातावरण पैदा करे कि वे लोग अपने भारों को छोड़ कर भारत में न आये । भारत सरकार को ईस्ट बगाल के डिस्ट्रिक्ट पर्सन्ज को बसाने के लिए पाकिस्तान से कुछ जिले हासिल करने चाहिए । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या बड़ी बिकट है । हमारी इकानोमिक हालत खारब हो रही है । इस अवस्था में लाखों आदिमियों का ईस्ट बगाल से बैस्ट बंगाल में आना 'या के लिए बहुत घातक है और इससे बहुत दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है । 'स्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगों पर सरकार ने लाखों रुपए उनके पुनर्वास के लिए खर्च किए और अब वे कैबी-करीब बस चुके हैं । लेकिन ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आने वाले लोग बड़ी दिक्कत और परेशानी में हैं । यह ठीक है कि उनके लिए कैम्प लोले गए हैं और उनको सहायता दी जा रही है, लेकिन अभी इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत कुछ करना चाही है ।

आगरा जैसे करीब पचास काठ हजार डिस्ट्रिक्ट पर्सन्ज चाए—करीब तीस हजार

पंचाब से और करीब तीस हजार जिसे । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि वे सोन अब बस चुके हैं । सरकार ने उनको भकान, दुकान, कर्जा, शिक्षा के लिए रक्कम इत्यादि दिए हैं । मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि इमरजेंसी के समय में बहुत से रेप्पूजी भाइयों को सड़कों की पटरियों पर दुकानें खुलवा दी थी, लेकिन वे लोग आल्टर-नेटिव एकामोडेशन दिए जाने के बावजूद वहाँ से हट नहीं रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ की सड़के बहुत तंग हैं और पटरियों पर दुकाने होने की वजह से वहाँ आना जाना मुश्किल हो जाता है और एक्सिम-डेट होने हैं । आगरा एक पुराना शहर है और बहुत कनेजिट है, अगर लोग इस तरह पटरियों पर बैठे रहें, तो मडक पर निकलना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है । इसलिए उन लोगों को वहाँ से हटाना आवश्यक है । मैं जानता हूँ कि दिली में भी इसी प्रकार की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा था और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरेंट ने पटरियों पर वे लोगों को हटा कर दूसरी जगह अवस्था की ओर 'लोग हट गये । आगरा में भी उन लोगों को आल्टरनेटिव एकामोडेशन दी जा रही है, लेकिन वे लोग नहीं हट रहे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह उसकी व्यवस्था करें ।

हमारे देश में डिस्ट्रिक्ट पर्सन्ज के लिए जो काम किया गया है, उस का दुनिया भर में बड़ा अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है । गवर्नरेंट ने अस्ती, नववे लाल आदिमियों को जिस प्रकार बसाया है, उसकी दुर्नाया गगमा करती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

15 hrs.

ओस० ब० बलदी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, रौहिलिटेशन के बारे में जो किताब हमारे सामने है, उस को पढ़ने से कम से कम यह मालूम होता है कि रौहिलिटेशन का तात्पर्य तकरीबन हल हो चुका है । 'जाव' से

[श्री स० म० इनडी]

हमारे जो साथी आए हैं, उनके बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वे बस चुके हैं और जहाँ तक पूर्ण बगाल के लोगों का सवाल है, कहा जाता है कि वह इस लिए हल नहीं होता है कि वे लोग मोबाइल नहीं हैं। बदकिस्मती से या खुशिकिस्मती से मैं खुद एक बगाली और इतना मोबाइलम हूँ कि बगाल से चल कर जाव गया और पजाब से चल कर उत्तर प्रदेश गया और उत्तर प्रदेश से मैं नान-बगालियों के बोर्डस से जीत कर यहाँ आया हूँ। इस लिए अगर हम यह कहे कि हमारे बगाली भाई किसी दूसरों जगह रहना नहीं चाहते हैं, वे होम-सिक हैं, इस लिए जहाँ उनको भेजा जाता है, वे वहाँ से चले जाते हैं, तो यह शायद भी हो जाएगा। मैं मानता कि हमारे बगाल के भाई और वहने बगाल से मूल्यवान करते हैं। उनको अपनी जबान से मूल्यवान है। वे अपने बगाल के बारे में — उस शस्यन्यामला भूमि के बारे में — सोचते और सुनते “और कभी कभी यह द्याल करते हैं कि न न हम बगाल में रहते, तो उसकी जमीन में हमें काई स्थान मिलता। इस लिए यह मानना कुछ ठीक न होगा कि ‘मोबाइल नहीं हैं।

पहले मैं अपने पजाब के भाईयों के बारे में दो चार सवालात माननीय मंत्री जी के मामले रखना चाहता हूँ। उनके सामं भव से बड़ा बवाल है देहाती और शही पुरुषायियों में भेद भाव — डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि अगर आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट परसंच्च क्लेम्ब एक्ट, १९५० को देखें, तो आप को मानूम होगा कि वह डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन उस में रखा गया है। उस एक्ट के मात्रात्त १९५० में एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला गया, जिस में एक्सीक्यूटिव को इन बात का पूरा राइट दिया गया कि पार्लियामेंट में जो एक्ट पास हुआ है, उसको वह जिस तरह चाहे—चाहे अप हक में और चाहे रेफ्यूजीज के हक में—मिल ने लाए। हाई कोर्ट के जस्टिस लोसला ने, जहाँ तक कम्पेन्सेशन का सवाल है, देहाती पुरुष-यियों के हक में क्षेत्रस्थ दिया। सवाल यह है

कि अगर एक प्रापर्टी बीस हजार की नहीं है, या दस हजार की नहीं है, लेकिन तीन प्रापर्टी है और टोटल युनिट बीस हजार से ज्यादा है, तो उसको क्यों शामिल न किया जाय। मैं आप को मारकत माननीय बौद्धि से, जो कि शायद खुद भी पुरुषार्थी है, यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन नैचुरल जस्टिस के लिए नहीं है। हम समझते हैं कि देहाती पुरुषायियों को नैच ल जस्टिस मिलना चाहिये। वह उन को नहीं मिला है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस भसले पर विचार करने के लिये एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया जाय। तक बीन७० हजार क्लेम्ज—हो सकता है कि यह फिर गलत हो शायद साठ हजार क्लेम्ज—इस आधार पर रिजैक्ट किये गये हैं कि उन की क प्रापर्टी ऐस हजार या दस हजार की नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हैं क्षेयर आफ लाइफ में डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन को दूर कर रहे हैं। तो किर रिफ्यूजी और रिफ्यूजी के बाच में यह डिस्ट्रिक्टमिनेशन न रखा जाय। यह कहा जाना है कि जो मकान देहातों में है वो प्रापर्टी देहातों में है उस को कोई रेटल बैल्यू नहीं है, —रोजडेशियल बैल्यू नहीं है। मैं अब बर्ना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर वे मकानात हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइ वे ने कोई हवालारों के लिये नहीं बनाये हैं। आज-कल जिस तरह शहरों का एक्सप्रेशन हो रहा है और शहरों का लाका देहातों में जा रहा है, उस को देखते हुए, अगर देश का बटवारा न हुआ होता, वो उन मकानों वो रेटल बैल्यू भी जो जा जाते हैं। लिहाजा मैं समझता हूँ कि स बा मेरुद इन्साफ से काम नहीं लिया गया है। जैसा कि हमारे मुश्तिजी दोस्त लाला अचित राम ने कहा है, स के बारे में फैसला दोना चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल नान-बलेंटेस के लोन्ज का है। कानपुर में, जहाँ से कि मैं चुन कर आया, गोविन्दनगर का एक इसाका है। माननीय मंत्री जी उस को जानते हैं, क्योंकि वह अक्षर

बहा जाते रहते थे । वहां पर कम से कम पांच छः तो केसिस ऐसे हैं, जिन को तमाम पर्सनल प्राप्टी अटैच करने के आर्डर इशू कर दिये गये हैं । नान-कलेंटेस है । वे लोन आदा नहीं कर सकते हैं । उन को कहा गया है कि आम तौर दिन में आदा नहीं करोगे, तो कुर्सी कर दी जायेगी । एक कानून निकाला गया था, जिस का हम ने स्वागत किया था, कि जिस का तीन सौ पये तक लोन है, वह आप कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन अगर लोन ३०१ रुपये हो, तो वह देना पड़ेगा । मैं मानवीय मौजी और इस सदन के सम्बन्धे गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी का लोन ३०५ रुपये है, तो उस को भी कुछ एजेंस्प्लान मिलना चाहिये । अगर किसी का लोन ५०० रुपये है, तो ३०० रुपये तो आप एजेंट कर दें चुके हैं, इसलिये उस से मिक्के २०० पैसे जायें और वे भी इजी इस्टाल-मेंट्स में । पुरुषाधियों के बारे वे यह कहना कि वे रीहैबिलिटेट कर दिये गये हैं, उन के कोई सवाल नहीं है, तोक नहीं गो । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग जो पाकिस्तान से इधर आये, वे छोटे छोटे बच्चे, वे हमारी माताये तथा हमारी बहने तथा हमारे भाई जो इस देश के अन्दर आये उन्होंने कभी किसी के पास हाथ नहीं फैलाया, कभी किसी से भी लड़ नहीं भा ती । इस चीज को देख कर वह कौन शक्त गोग जिसको लुढ़ी न हुई होगी । जब कभी किसी मालूम बच्चे को एक हमते खेलते हुए बच्चे को, जो कि ट्रेन में बिस्क्युट या दूसरी चीजें बेचता फिरता है, कभी कोई ऐसे ही पेसा देता है, तो उस के मुह से यह उत्तर निकलता था कि मैं भी लड़ नहीं चाहता, मैं बेच कर के, मैं बेहत भजड़ी कर के, अपना पेट भरना चाहता हूँ । कितनी अच्छी चीज है यह । इस बास्ते मैं आप से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम कोई आईये इश्यू कीजिये जिस से कि का सामान कुड़क न हो ।

आप ने क्वार्टर्स बनाये हैं, मालवीय नगर में और दूसरी जगहों पर । इन के बारे

मेरुक्के मालूम हुआ है कि उन से यह कहा गया है कि वे बोस फोसदी फौग्न इस्टाल-मेंट्स का रुपया दें । एक मकान की जितनी कीमत होती है उस के हिसाब से यह रकम एक डैड हजार के करीब बैठनी है । किस तरह से वे इतना रुपया दे सकते हैं, इन पर आप को विचार करना चाहिये । आज उन की ऐसी हालत नहीं है कि वे इतना रुपया दे सकें । मैं भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप चाहते हैं कि प्रापर रीहैबिलिटेशन हो तो आप को किरायों में कमी करनी होगी । जितना किराया आप ने फिरम किया है, उतना किराया वे आज दे नहीं सकते हैं । जितना किराया उन्होंने दिया है, उस को एकाउट में ले कर आप और उस के बाद इस्टाल-मेंट्स को इस तरह से फिरम करें कि एक को बोम तीस रुपये से ज्यादा न देना पड़े । उन नोंगों को वही रहना है और कही उन को जाना नहीं है । आप को इस तरह से कार्य करना चाहिये कि उन को कोई नकलाक न हो । आज उन मकानों की जिन्दगी खत्म हो चुकी है । उन की शायद छः माल की जिन्दगी आप ने रखी थी । इस को आप जाने दीजिये, लोकन जो समस्या आज उन के सम्बन्धे है, उस को तो आप दृष्टि से बोझन न हीने दें । आज हालत यह है कि वे देने नहीं सकते हैं उतना रुपया जितना आप उन से मांगते हैं । इस बास्ते मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि प्रापर मेहरबानी कर के इस समस्या को उन वे हित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए इन करे ताकि उन का प्रापर रीहैबिलिटेशन हो सके और जो उन की आर्थिक दशा है, वह सुधर सके ।

अब पुराने किले की जो कहानी है, उस को मैं आप के सामं रखना चाहता हूँ । पुराने किले जब मैं घूमने गया तो मैं ने जब इस का पता किया तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि अन् १६४७ में जब लोग पाकिस्तान से आये तो वहा मकान तो नहीं लेकिन कैम्प था, बैठ हाड़सिस थे । जब वहां पर आग लगी उस बफ्ट रीहैबिलिटेशन के बजीर लोहग

[भी स० म० बनजी]

माल सबसेना साहब थे । उन्होंने कहा कि इन को रिपेयर करना चाहते हैं और यह भी कहा कि कस्ट्रेशन का जो चाले हो वह वे दे और जो मैटिरियल का लचाच हो, उस को दें दी । वहा के हर भाई ने तकरीबन डेढ़ सौ रुपये दिये । तकरीबन ६०,००० रुपये उन से आये । उस के बाद कमिशनर साहब का एक नोट निकलता है जिस में कहा जाता है कि मकानात का किंगाया उन से नहीं लिया जायेगा । लेकिन इस के बाद सब मकानों का किंगाया बढ़ना शुरू हो जाता है, ढाई रुपये, पाच रुपये, सात रुपये के हिसाब में । आज हालत यह है कि उन का बारह रुपया किंगाया है । मुझ शालूम नहीं कि उन मकानों की आज कीमत क्या रह गई है, जिन को कि पाच छंसी रुपये की मकान की लागत से बनाया गया था । वहा पर बाजार है, वहा पर स्कूल है, वहां पर सोशल लाइफ है, वहा पर जितने भी साथन हो सकते हैं, मैजूद हैं । लेकिन किंगाया जो उन से लिया जाता है वह बारह रुपये महीना है । क्या वे इतना अविक किंगाया देने के काबिल हैं । हरिंग नहीं है । अगर वे डैमेस्ट्रेशन करते हैं तो आप जानते हैं कि क्या कहा जाता है । कहा जाता है कि ये जो वामपक्षी हैं ये इन लोगों को भड़काते हैं और यही सब आन्दोलनों के पीछे हैं । अगर पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीफोन का हड्डिल होता है तो भी हमी को दोप दिया जाता है । तमाम हिन्दुस्तान में जो चुक्क भी इस गवर्नरेंट के लिलाक होता है, उन भव के निवे हमारे पर ही आरोप लगाये जाने हैं । लेकिन हमानदारी से आप ही बताइये कि क्या बारह रुपये महीने किंगाया बाजिब है ? इतना अविक किंगाया उन से किस आधार पर लिया जा रहा है ? उन को प्राप्तरुपी रीहैबिलिटेट करना हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का कर्ज है । मैं आगे कहूँगा कि एक कमेटी इस पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों की बलाई जाये जिस में इस तरफ बैठने वाले मैम्बर भी हों और कांग्रेस की तरफ बैठने वाले मैम्बर भी हों, जो इस सारे मामले की

जांच करें और यह देखें कि आया यह बारह रुपये जो किंगाया इन लोगों से लिया जा रहा है, बाजिब है या नहीं है ।

अब मैं थोड़ा सा इडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स के बारे में धर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । आप ने कुछ इडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स बनाये हैं जिन का जिक्र कि आप ने प्रायेस रिपोर्ट में किया है । आप ने कहा है कि छोटे छोटे कारखानों के रूप में इन को बलाया जा रहा है । इस रिपोर्ट में आप ने गोबिन्द नगर जो कि कानपुर के पास है, उस का नाम भी दिया हुआ है । जो बहने रिफ्यूजी होकर पाकिस्तान से आई है वे वहां पर घागे बाटने का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से करती हैं । अगर वहा पर इस घागे बाटने के काम को काटें इंडस्ट्री के तौर पर बलाया जाये तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

ईस्ट बगाल में आये हुए रिफ्यूजीज का भी सबाल हमारे सामने है । उन को बलाने के लिये भी यह कहा जाता है कि बहुत बड़ी स्कीम हमारे पास है । यह कहा गया है कि दंडकारण्य की स्कीम के पूरा होने पर हजारों की तादाद में रिफ्यूजियों को बसाया जा सकेगा । आप ने एक्युल सर्वे तो कर लिया है लेकिन जमीन पर मवे नहीं किया है । मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय उन की समस्याओं को हल करने के अच्छे तरीके ढूँढ़ सकते हैं बजाय इस के कि हम ढूँढ़ सकते हैं । अगर आप की किताब के अनुसार सारे मसले हल हो गये हो तो मैं कहूँगा कि रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री को डिसाल्व कर दिया जाये । अगर काई ममले बकाया नहीं कर गये हैं तो इस मिनिस्ट्री का क्या काम है ?

बा० सुशीला नाथर (झांसी) : सभापति महोदय, यह रीहैबिलिटेशन का सबाल, जैसे कि कई भाई बहिनों की तुरफ से यहा कहा जा चुका है, एक बहुत बड़ा हृष्णन प्रायस्त है और मुझे कहता चाहिये कि इस हृष्णन प्रायस्त को एक हृष्णन एप्स से देखने की एक मनुष्य की चूटिंग से भीर

सहाय्यतापूर्ण कृष्टि से बेत्ता कर के उस को सुलझाने की बड़ी शानदार कोशिश हमारी सरकार ने की है। इस निवित्तिसे में मैं भी महोदय को मुदारिश्याद देना चाहती हूँ। उन्होंने रीहैविलिटेशन एडवाइजर की हिसियत से बहुत शानदार काम किया है और उस के बाद मत्री होकर वह बगाल में जाकर बैठे हैं और वहाँ की समस्या को सुलझाने का हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। बगाल की समस्या बहुत टेज़ी है और बहुत ही कठिन है। इस समस्या को हल करना कोई आसान काम नहीं। हम लोग अच्छी तरह से उस दुख दर्द को जानते हैं जिस में से हमारे ईस्ट बगाल के शरणार्थियों को गुजराना पड़ रहा है और जिस का उन को आज भी सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उस दुख दर्द के बारे में हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने यहाँ पर रोशनी भी डाली है।

हम इस बात को भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि इस समस्या को हल करना कठिन है क्योंकि यह एक चालू समस्या है, यह निवित्त नहीं है कि इतने लोग आ गये हैं और इन को किस तरह से बसाया जाये यह तथ्य करना आसान है। यहाँ तो हर रोज, हर महीने और हर साल नये लोग आ रहे हैं। उन को किस तरह से बसाना है, किस तरह से उन की समस्याओं का हल करना है, यह एक पेंचीदा सवाल है। जाहिर है कि आवास, जलवायु इत्यादि की दृष्टि से जहा उन की अनुकूलता है, वहा रहना वे ज्यादा पसन्द करते हैं। जिपुरा बांग्रह से वे लोग नहीं आये हैं ऐसा भीरी बहन रेणू चक्रवर्ती ने कहा। उस का कारण यह है कि वहा बगाल की तरह आबौद्धवा है, बगाल जैसा वहा रहन सहन है इसलिये वे वहा से उठ कर नहीं आयेंगे। लेकिन जहा पर अनुकूलता है नहीं है, वहा से वे चले जाते हैं। तो मैं समझती हूँ कि इस और जात सवाज़ह सेने की आवश्यकता है कि ऐसी जगह बहुती जाव जहा कि जलवायु, आबौद्धवा और जलीन बांग्रह उन की दृष्टि के अनुरूप हो और

यहाँ वे लोग आसानी से रह सकेंगे। मुझे बताया गया है कि उन्हीं कृष्टि विलू दे वह दंडकारण की स्कीम की तरफ तबज्जह दी गई है और हक्कमत इस बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रही है। मेरा मत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन है कि वह अपने भाषण में हमें बतायें कि क्या कलक्षीट स्टेपस लिये गये हैं इस स्कीम को सफल बनाने के लिये और हक्कमत इस बारे में कितनी तेजी से कार्य कर रही है और कब इस स्कीम को अमल में लाया जा सकेगा।

इसी प्रकार कुछ भाइयों ने सवाल के रूप में यहाँ पर कहा कि एडमास (अदमान) में बगाली लोग ज्यादा अच्छी तरह और खुशी से रहते हैं। मुझे मत्री महोदय के जवाब से निराशा हुई जब उन्होंने यह कहा कि इस सवाल को होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिबेट में उठाया जायें। सच बान तो यह है कि इस देश के रहने वालों को इस बीज से कोई खाम भतलव नहीं है कि किस मिनिस्ट्री के साथ किसी भी दौड़ी चीज के किसी छोटे या बड़े पहलू का ताल्लुक है। कैबिनेट की रिसोर्सिविलिटी मिली जुली होनी है। रीहैविलिटेशन मिनिस्टर महोदय का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह देखें कि कौन भी जगह पर इन रिस्यूजीज को आमानी से बसाया जा सकता है। और अपन कैबिनेट के माथियों से बात करने की जरूरत हो तो वे चुद बात कर लें। और योजना बनावें। जब स्कीम मजबूर हो जाये तो जिस तरह भी वह उचित समझे उस स्कीम को सफल बनाये और जितनी तेजी स हो सके, उतनी तेजी से उन लोगों को बसावें।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 80 per cent of the quota meant for East Pakistan refugees who are sent to Andamans 80 per cent is our quota 20 per cent is for the rest of India

डा० लुशोला नायर मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की जितनी भी सम्भावना है, जहा जहा वे समझते हैं कि इन को बसाया जा सकता है और जहा पर वे लुशी से रह सकते हैं, वहा की स्कीम को

[इडॉ सुशीला नायर]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा जांच कर उस को सफल बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये ।

उस के साथ ही नायर भेरा बगाल के भाई बहिनों से भी निवेदन है कि हर समय उन का इस चीज पर जोर देना कि बंगाल में ही पूर्वी बंगाल के लोग रह सकते हैं, बाहर नहीं रह सकते, कुछ मुनासिब नहीं लगता । भेरी बहिन श्रीमती इलापाल चौधरी ने तो कहा है कि उन के लिये डाक्टर भी बगाली होने चाहिए । अब यह तय में समझती हूँ कि भाषा की दिक्कत न हो और उन की भाषा समझने वाले डाक्टर हो लेकिन मैं यह नहीं समझ पाइ कि अगर मैं जाकर उन की सेवा करने लगू तो मुझे वह नामजूर कर दे और कहें कि नहीं हमारे लिये बगाल का ही डाक्टर होना चाहिये । हमारे पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के भी बहुत से लोग दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों में गये हैं ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabdwip): On a point of personal explanation. I did not mean that they could not be treated by other doctors. But even the people of West Bengal very often do not understand the language of East Bengal and so, it would be very difficult for any other person to understand the language of East Bengal. Hence, they need Bengali doctors, who are Bengali-speaking, and who know the East Bengal language.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would only add this amendment that 'Bengali understanding' will be more proper than 'Bengali-speaking', because it is enough that the doctor can understand the language of the patient.

15.16 hrs.

[**Shri C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair.]**

हमारी बहिन श्रीमती रेणुकाकर्णी ने जो कीर्णी दी है कि बेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के बहुत ज्यादा लोग पंजाब में बसे हैं, उन में मुझे कुछ योद्धी सी गलती लगती है । जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है जहाँ २५ लाख के करीब पंजाब में बसे हैं जहाँ १५, १६ लाख लोग पंजाब से

बाहर बसे हैं । मेरा ऐसा स्पाल है कि अगर बंगाल के भाई बहिन इस बात पर बहुत जोर न दे कि पूर्वी बंगाल से आने वालों को बंगाल में ही रहना चाहिये तो पूर्वी बंगाल के लोग भी बंगाल से बाहर जा कर बसने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

इस के साथ ही साथ मुझे यह भी कहना चाहिये कि जो लोग कैम्पों से भाग आते हैं वे खाली इसलिये नहीं भाग आते कि वहाँ पर रहना नहीं चाहते । अक्सर हमारी सरकार द्वारा पुर्टग दी कार्ट बिकोर दी होते, वाली बातें की जाती हैं । बसाने के लिये लोगों को ले जाते हैं लेकिन वहा उन के रखने के लिये तैयारी नहीं होती है । यह अव्यवस्था के बल कैम्पों में ही नहीं बल्कि हमारे दिल्ली नगर में भी उन कौलीज में जिन को कि चीज़ कौलीज कहते हैं यह अव्यवस्था देखने को मिलती है । उन कौलीज में हम लोगों को यह सोच कर ले जाये कि जल्दी ही वहाँ पर सड़कें बन जायेगी, दैनेज हो जायेगा और स्ट्रीट लाइनिंग हो जायेगी लेकिन आज ६, ६ और ७, ७ बर्ष हो गये हैं, यह सुविधा वहा के लोगों को नहीं मिली है । लैं यह ऐसी चीजें हैं कि इन के न रहने से भी लोग रो धो कर किसी तरह अपना गुजर बसर कर सकते हैं लेकिन अगर आप उन को एक ऐसी जमीन पर बसाने से जायें जो कि पत्थर जैसी ही और आप उस को तोड़ कर लेती लायक बना कर उन को यदि न दे तो आप ही बतलाइये वे बेचारे वहाँ जा कर क्या करें ? सिवाय वहा से भाग आने के दूसरा उस के पास चारा ही क्या है । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । जहा आप लोगों को बसाने के लिये ले जाते हैं वहा उन के रहने का भी प्रबन्ध हो और रोजगार का भी फिर दे वहाँ से नहीं भागेंगे ।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह तमाम काम अकेले पुरावास में जायेंगे का है, ऐसा में नहीं मानती । मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे पाकिस्तान बनने के समय एक ईंविनेट कमेटी बनी थी सारे रीहैविलिटेशन प्राइवेट को देखने के लिये, उसी तरह से कौशार्डिनेशन

आज भी होना चाहिये । आप का यह रीहिं-
लिटेशन का सबाल फूड एंड एप्रीकस्टर
मिनिस्ट्री के बाँ भोर कढ़ के साथ सम्बन्धित है ।
आहिर है कि अगर आप नई जमीनों को
ठीक कर के वहां पर लोगों को बसायेंगे तो
देश का अप्रभ उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ।

इसी तरीके से आज हम कम्पेन्सेशन दे
रहे हैं, वह देना चाहिये । कम्पेन्सेशन के
बारे में मुझे भी कहना है लेकिन इस बहत
में इतनी ही बात के लिये उस का जिक्र कर
रही हूँ कि अगर उस कम्पेन्सेशन के साथ
एक कोषार्डिनेटड तरीके से आप की कामसं
एड इडस्ट्री बाले बैठ कर एक योजना बनाये
ताकि उधर से कम्पेन्सेशन के रूप में
जो पैसा उन को मिल रहा है वह आप की
स्मूल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज भीर देश की दूसरी
प्रोडक्टिव स्कीम्स में लग सके तो यह आप के
सेकेन्ड फाइब इयर ब्लान में बैठ सकता है ।
इस तरीके से अगर आप एक साथ मिल कर बैठे
भीर इस भुग्याविजे की रकम को इस तरह
लगाने में मदद दे तो देश की प्रोवर भाल
एकोनामिक समस्या के हल होने में भी कुछ
मदद मिल सकेगी । इस के अलावा लोगों को
कायमी (स्वायी) तौर पर रीहिं-लिटेट करने
में आसानी होगी । इसीलिये मैं यह महसूस
करती हूँ कि अोवरराल कोषार्डिनेशन बहुत
आवश्यक है ।

एक्सटनेंल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री को ईस्ट
पाकिस्तान की सरकार पर यह भी दे कर
कहना चाहिये कि वे अपने वहां अल्पसंख्यक
लोगों को ठीक प्रकार से रखें भीर उन के
सुख सुविधा का स्थाल रखें ताकि उन को वहां
से इधर भाग कर आना न पड़े । आज चूँकि
हमारे भाइयों को वहां पर ठीक प्रकार से
नहीं रखा जाता है इसलिये वे वहां से भाग भाग
कर इधर आते हैं । मुझे याद है कि शूरू शूरू में
जब एक भर्तवा बहुत बड़ा एक्स्टोइस हुआ था
तब लियाकतभाली भीर सरवार पटेल ने उन
को शाफ कह दिया था कि अगर आप अपने

वहां पर ऐसे हलात पैदा नहीं करते जिस से
अल्पसंख्यक लोग वहां पर रह सकें भीर परि-
स्थितिया ऐसी होती है कि वे वहां से भागने पर
विद्युत होती है, तो आप को वहां से भाग कर
आये हुए भाइयों को बसाने के लिये पाकिस्तान
का कुछ इलाका हमें देना होगा क्योंकि
हमारे वहां जो मुसलमान बस रहे हैं उन को
हम निकालना नहीं चाहते भीर हम एक्स्टेंज
भाफ पायुलेशन नहीं चाहते लेकिन जितने
लोगों को आप अपने वहां से निकाल रहे हैं
उन को यहां पर बसाने के लिये उतनी जमीन
आप को देना ही पड़ेगी । इस का बहुत प्रचल्या
असर हुआ था ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के
प्रधान मंत्री श्री सुहरावर्दी आये दिन, हमारे
भाइम मिनिस्टर साहब को गालिया देते रहते
हैं भीर हम बैठ कर के सुनते रहते हैं । हर
एक बात के ऊपर हम देखते हैं कि उन की भीर
से ज्यादती होनी है भीर मजा यह है कि
उन के द्वारा ज्यादती भीर जुल्म होने पर
भी वे हम को गालिया देते हैं भीर दुनिया में
यह बताने की कोशिश करते हैं कि भारत
द्वारा उन पर जुल्म भीर ज्यादती हो रही है
जब कि हकीकत बिल्कुल उस्टी है । हम लोग
हमेशा उन की हर बात को भीर ज्यादतो
शान्ति से बदाश्त कर जाते हैं । यह तो ठीक है
कि हम उनको बदास्त करे क्योंकि हम ईंट का
जबाब पत्थर से नहीं देना चाहते, हम उनकी
स्तर पर उत्तर कर अपने को जलील नहीं
कर सकते भीर हमें करना भी नहीं चाहिए
लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमें यह चीज अवश्य
देख लेनी चाहिए कि दुनिया के सामने तस्वीर
बिल्कुल साफ तौर पर भौजूद रहनी चाहिए
कि बास्तव में हकीकत क्या है । आज वह तस्वीर
भीर हकीकत पूरे तौर से जैसे येश होनी चाहिए
वह येश नहीं हो रही है, ऐसा मुझ को सगता है ।
सही तस्वीर दुनिया के सामने येश होनी
चाहिए ।

भव मुझे बोडा सा स्लेम्स के भारे में भीर
विशेष रूप से विषवायों के स्लेम्स के भारे

[डा० सुहीला नायर]

में कहता है। इस बदल वह कम्पेनियन का कानून बना है और १९३७ के पहले वर्ष जो विवाहों के हक के बारे में कानून है उसमें बहुत फ़र्क है। पहले के कानून के मूलाधिक हो विवोज को कुछ विलता ही नहीं, ऐसा कहूं तो इसमें विवाहोंकित नहीं होगी और उसको निटाने की जरूरत है। आज आपके सामने उड़ीसा हाईकोर्ट और मध्यप्रदेश हाईकोर्ट की रुलिंग है कि जो आपका जो हिन्दू सम्बंधित विल पास हुआ है उसके पावार पर आपको यह सारे अधिकार विवाहों को देने चाहिये। अगर आज एक ज्वाइट फ़ैमिली के पास २० हजार रुपये का क्लेम है और उस ज्वाइट फ़ैमिली में दो बेटे हैं, एक बेटी है और एक बिडो है तो आप दो बेटों का ही हिस्सा न लगाते हैं लेकिन अब हिन्दू सम्बंधित विल पास हो जाने के बाद उस २० हजार के क्लेम के आप को चार हिस्से करने चाहिये ५, ५ हजार के, जितना बनता है आप हिसाब लगा कर उन चारों को दीजिये, जो प्रर्पोशन आपने इसके लिए तय किया है उसके मूलाधिक दीजिये लेकिन ऐसा न करके विवोज को मॉटेनेस शेयर देना बहुत नामुनामिक और अनुचित बात है ऐसा न होना चाहिए। यह तो औरतों के हक को पूरी तरह से कुचलने की बात होगी। इस लिए मैं बड़े अदब से ममी महोदय से कहना चाहती हूं कि इस चीज़ को उन्हें दुरुस्त कर लेना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा मुझे यह कहना है कि जो हमारी बहनें आज कैम्पस में पढ़ी हुई हैं, उनके अलावा कई एक बहनें जो बड़ी मुसीबत में हैं, वे बाहर हैं कैम्पस में नहीं गई हैं, उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया जाय। एक इसी तरह की मुसीबतजदा बहिन भेरे पास आई थी और वह कह रही थी कि मैं अपनी अर्जदास्त लेकर कल या परसों थी महोदय के पास पहुंचूंगी...

श्री वेहरचन्द्र शास्त्री : आज सुबह पहुंच गयी है।

डा० सुहीला नायर : वह बेचारी नहीं जानती थी कि क्लेम दिया जाता है

उल में अर्जी नहीं थी। यह बोरे पास वह आई तो मैं ने उस की बात को सुना और कवगत बहरह ले कर मंबी-महोदय के पास भेजा। उन्होंने आयद डिपार्टमेंट के पास भेज दिया होगा। बोरे पास एक हटीन जबाब आ गया कि उस पर अब गीर नहीं किया जा सकता। अगर मूले यह इटीन जबाब ही लेना था, तो मुझे मंबी जी को पत्र लिखे की क्या आवश्यकता थी। मंबी महोदय ने खुद मुझे यह सबक पढ़ाया था जब मैं रीहेलिटेशन मिनिस्टर थी और वह रीहेलिटेशन एडवाइजर थे, कि अगर मामूली हटीन का जबाब पाना था तो तुम्हारे पास आने की किसी को क्या जरूरत थी, सेकेटरी के पास वे जा सकते थे। आज मैं मंबी महोदय को उन की ही बात की याद दिलाना चाहती हूं। तो जो इस किस्म के हार्ड क्लेम हो उन को महानुभूति से देखना चाहिये। मैं समझती हूं कि जो दूसरे लोग हैं उन के क्लेम्स को चाहे आप एटरटेन करे या न करे, लेकिन जो विडोज हैं और जिन के क्लेम रह गये हैं, जोकि आपने अनजानपन मैं क्लेम नहीं रख सकी, उन को आप को जरूर एटरटेन करना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से सम्बंधित का सबाल है। उस के बारे आप कह सकते हैं कि वह जा कर मुकदमा लड़ कर कोटि में हजार चीज़ को दुरुस्त करवाये। वह बेचारिया कहा से जा कर मुकदमा लड़े, उन के पास पैसा नहीं, साधन नहीं। और फिर अगर हक्कमत ने क्लेम की जाओ पुराने ढग से करदा भी नी तो वह कोई बहुत बाध्य तो नहीं होगा। मैं तो कहती हूं कि आप के दफ्तर में फ़ाइले पढ़ी हैं, उन को आप फिर से देखियें, रिपोर्ट कीजियें, और जो कुछ हक से उस का बनता है वह दीजिये।

आप जो आपटी बीरह आक्षयन कर रहे हैं, मैं जानती हूं कि इस हजार से बीमे के आप नहीं कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कर

रहे हैं, उन के दाम आप अपने ही असेसमेंट से भार चार गुने और पांच पांच गुने ज्यादा के रहे हैं। तो जो पैसा आयेगा उसे आप बरकारी तिक्कोरी में ला कर रखियेगा या रिफ्यूजीज को दीर्घियेगा? भेटा नश्ता से निवेदन है कि इस तरह के जो हार्ड केसेज उन के क्लेम को ज्यादा करने में आप इस पैसे को सर्वं करे, उस को सरकारी खजाने में डालने की बात न भोवे। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो यह रिफ्यूजीज के साथ न्याय की बात नहीं होगी, अन्याय की बात होगी।

मी नरह में जो लोग दस हजार ० से कम के दुकानों बैठे हैं उन को उ दुकान ऐसाट करन वा सवाल है। जैसे दिल्ली में ही कुछ मार्किट हैं। भवी महोदय ने एक सवाल के जवाब में वहाँ कि जो दुकाने रोड बर्म्स हैं, जैसे कुतुब रोड है और दूसरी सड़के हैं वह किसी का नहीं दे रहे। उन को यह बात में समझ भवती है लेकिन जो दुकान रोड बर्म्स पर नहीं है जैसे बमला मार्केट है, दूसरी जग है अगर उनको आप रिफ्यूजीज को नहीं देंगे तो यह इन्फाक की बात नहीं है, यह मैं अप्टटा से बहना चाहती हूँ। यह बहना कि रामलीला बमटी की जमीन है, इस के कोई माने नहीं है।

ओ मोहरखन्द खाना रामलीला आउड की बात है।

डा० लुक्कीला नायर भले ही रामलीला आउड की हा, लेकिन वहा रामलीला तो चल नहीं सकती जबकि वहा दुकाने बन गई है। वह दुकाने आविर आप किसी और को दें। अगर उन को आप रिफ्यूजीज को देने सो मैं समझती हूँ कि ज्यादा अच्छी होगा। हक की बात तो यह है कि जो रिफ्यूजी वहा बैठे हैं, उन को भी आप को देखना चाहिये। खान मार्केट में जिस बिना पर आप ने दिया, उसी बिना पर आप को बमला मार्केट में भी देना चाहिये। न दोनों में कफ़ करना मूलाखिब नहीं है, यह बात जितनी और से मैं कह सकती हूँ, कहना चाहती हूँ।

इसी तरह कई विडोज बीरह इचर उधर पड़ी हुई है, बुइडे लोग पड़े हैं। मैं ज्ञासी में गई, वहा एक बुड़ा और बुड़ी लकड़ी टेक्के हुए था। भूखो भर रहे हैं। उन को पन्द्रह रुपये मिल रहे हैं, लेकिन पन्द्रह रुपये में स्त्री पुरुष दो कैसे गृजारा करे। आज के जमाने में? उन का कोई नहीं। आज से एक बुड़ा मेरे पास आया, वह सुनार था, उस का अच्छा बर था, आज उम का बच्चा बेचारा भरे जैसा बीमार पड़ा है, उम के पाम एक कौड़ी नहीं थी। खैर, जो भद्र ही सकती थी, कर के, उसे भेजा, जिस दरवाजे पर भजा जा सकता था वहा भी भेजा। उस का आखिर क्या होगा मैं नहीं जानती हूँ। तो इस तरह के जो रोज बेसेज आते रहते हैं उन की तरफ आप का ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप कह सकते हैं कि आप पब्लिक में भी तो ऐसे बेसेज हैं। ठीक है, आप पब्लिक में भी हैं, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान म एवं ज्वाएट फैमिली वा हमारा भोशल मिक्योरिटी वा सिस्टम था। आज दूसरे देशों में सरकार की तरफ से भोशल मिक्योरिटी होती है, यहा हिन्दुस्तान में यह था कि कोई बीमार पड़ा तो गाव चला गया अगर नौकरी छूट गई तो गाव चला गया पर्ति भर गया तो विवाह और बच्चे गाव चले गे। अपने घर के लोग भले ही वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से न रखते लेकिन सड़क के ऊपर तो नहीं पड़ने देते थे। कुछ न कुछ उन का बन जाता था। लेकिन आज यह सोग बीमार पड़े तो किस के दरवाजे पर जायें? तो जरूरी है कि सरकार की तरफ से उन की सोशल सिक्योरिटी का इत्तजाम हो। जो होम्स बने हैं, उन में किसी को दाखिला नहीं मिलता। मैं तो कहती हूँ कि साहब, आप अपनी स्कॉल्स को आगे बढ़ाइये। आप यह भल सोचिये कि इन होम्स को बन्द कर दिया जाएगा। आप को यह सोचना चाहिये कि आज की जो परिस्थिति बन गई है, पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद आपके करोड़ों सोगों का

[डा० सुशीला न.यर]

नामंल पैटर्न आफ सोशल सिक्योरिटी ट्रूट गया है, ऐसी स्थिति में उन की सोशल सिक्योरिटी का इन्तजाम गवर्नरेट को करना होगा और इस के लिये आप को फेसिलिटीज बढ़ानी होगी, आप उन को कम करने की नहीं सोच सकते हैं । बुद्धों के लिये आप को क्या करना है, विधायी के लिये आप को क्या करना है, यतीमों के लिये क्या करना है, आप यह तय करे । वे आज भटक रहे हैं, चारों तरफ और आप सोच रहे हैं कि जो होम्स बने हुए हैं उन्हे भी हटा देना है । यह नहीं हो सकता । यह कोई इसाफ की बात नहीं है, यह ह्यूमन व्याइट आफ व्यू में देखने की बात नहीं है । आज हम अपने देश को एक बेलफेस्ट कहते हैं । तो बेलफेस्ट में हम को बेलफेस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज की तरफ ज्यादा भयान देना होगा । बेलफेस्ट ऐक्टिविटीज की तरफ भ्यान देने के लिये हमें सोचना होगा कि हम किस तरह से इस रीहैबिलिटेशन विभाग का सशोधन करे, इस को किस तरह से अधिक से अधिक भोशल बेलफेस्ट का रूप दे, यह बन्द करने का सबाल नहीं है, हमारे सोशल बेलफेस्ट की दृष्टि से इस का कुछ रूपान्तर होने की जरूरत है ।

एक बात में और कहना चाहती हूँ जो बेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के बारे में है । मन्त्री महोदय जब रीहैबिलिटेशन ऐडवाइजर थे तो उन्होंने इनकाफ किया था भेरे माथ कि जिन लोगों ने कानून तोड़ कर जबर-दस्ती घरों का कब्जा नहीं किया, धर्मशालाओं, स्कूलों, घरों और पब्लिक बिल्डिंग्स में जा कर नहीं थुम गये ऐसे लोग जो शराफत में आ कर अपने किमी दोस्त या किसी रिस्टें-दार के घर में कहीं न कहीं सर छिपा कर पढ़ गये, और जिन को ऐसे पढ़े बरसों हो गये हैं, उन के बास्ते भी कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिये । उन की इतनी ही जल्ता है कि उस बक्तु उन्होंने कानून तोड़ कर जबरदस्ती

कब्जा नहीं किया । उन के लिये मन्त्री महोदय ने मकान बांधने की एक स्कीम बनाई थी । उस के भुताविक उन्होंने कुछ लोन्स दे कर और जमीनों की कुछ मदद दे कर उन को बसाने की बात कही थी, वह स्कीम कहा चली गई, मैं नहीं जानती । मैं पता है कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि बम्बई में भी तो लोग सड़क की पटरियों पर सोते हैं, पाकिस्तान से आने वाले भी सो गये तो क्या हुआ ? लेकिन यह बहुत निर्दयता की बात है । मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ बम्बई में कोई सड़क की पटरियों पर आ कर सो सकता है, लेकिन उस के पास कोई न कोई घर है, जरूरत के बक्त वह जा सकता है, बीमारी में घर जा सकता है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान से आये हुए लोगों के पास ऐसी कोई जगह नहीं है, आज दम बरस हो गये, और उन को कोई राहन नहीं दी गई । फिर कई लोग कहते हैं कि उन में से कई के पास पाकिस्तान में कहा जायादा थी ? अरे, वह जो डिस्ट्रिटी थी, जो अन्हूँवालिटी थी, उस को निकानने की बात हो रही है । हमारा सारा टैक्सेशन स्ट्रॉबर इस की भिमाल है कि डिस्ट्रिटी लत्म हो और अन्डर डाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद हम दे सके । अगर पहले किसी के पास मकान नहीं था, और आज हो जाता है, तो इस में बुरा मानने की बात नहीं है, यह तो हमारे खुँ- होने की बात है क्योंकि इस रीहैबिलिटेशन की मार्पण हमारा सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आगे बढ़ाता है ।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से बहुत नम्रता से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि वह इस चीज़ की तरफ फिर से तबज्जह दें और इस स्कीम को फिर से सामने लायें जिन बंगल ही ने आपका कानून नहीं तोड़ा वह भी आपकी मदद के हफदार है, उनकी तरफ भी आप का कुछ कर्ज़ है । बिडोज

के बारे में और सोशल बेनफिटर के बारे में मैं ने जो निवेदन किया है उस की तरफ भी आप जितनी तबज्जह दे सकेंगे ऐसी मुझे आशा है।

बी ८० कू० नायर (बाल दिल्ली) : आननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दिल्ली का मुमाइन्दा हूँ, इसलिये रिप्पूर्जी भावीम के बारे में बोले बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता। आप आनते हैं कि दिल्ली में सब से ज्यादा रिप्पूर्जी आवाद है। दिल्ली में कम से कम पांच या छः लाख रिप्पूर्जी हैं, जिन्हें देश के किसी भी दूसरे हिस्से में नहीं है। इन छः लाख आदिमियों में सब के सब बेस्ट पंजाब के लाहोर में रहने वाले हैं, लाहौर, रावलपिंडी, गुजरात, बगैरह। जब पाकिस्तान बना तो वह लोग छोटे कस्बों में नहीं गये, क्योंकि वह खेती नहीं कर सकते थे। वह ईस्ट पंजाब में भी इसीलिये नहीं गये, वहाँ वे करते भी क्या? अब चूँकि यह दिल्ली से आ कर बसे, उन की कई बड़ी बड़ी समस्याएँ हैं। मैं उन में से केवल चन्द बातों की तरफ मझी जी का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ।

हमारे मत्री जी 'रीहैबिलिटेशन' के बारे में जो काम किया है, उन का किनी को बताने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा और शानदार काम किया है, और वह भी अपनी पसेंरिलिटी की बजह से। उन के पहले भी मत्री रह चुके 'लेकिन अमली काम करने वाले तो तब भी यही थे। आखिर मेरे यह काम जाहिरा तौर पर उन के हाथ में आ गया। उन्होंने हम सभाल को बहुत हिम्मत के साथ और दिल्ली के साथ, बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि बड़ी हमदर्दी के साथ किया। दूसरे लोग कभी कभी तरह तरह की बातें भी करते रहे, तो भी वह बहुत हमदर्दिया तरीके से काम करते रहे। पठान होने की बजह से कभी कभी कड़ी पर सच्ची बातें भी मुनाते हैं, लेकिन उन के दिल में सब के लिये हमदर्दी है, इस में कोई शक नहीं। उन के बड़े बड़े कामों में सब से बड़ा काम, मैं समझता हूँ, दिल्ली

का ही रीहैबिलिटेशन है। दिल्ली में करोड़ों पे खर्च कर के २० से ज्यादा कालोनीज बनाई गई, ८० से ज्यादा मार्केट्स बनाई गई। इस तरह से उन्होंने बड़ा शानदार काम किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन केतामाम काम ~ सब से बड़ा तुर्दा डकारप्प का पुनरुद्धार होया। अगर डकारप्प को अच्छी तरह से डेवलप किया जाये तो गाली रिप्पूर्जीयों की समस्या हल हो सकती है। जैसाकि मेरे पूर्ववक्ता डा० सुशीला नायर ने कहा सचमुच मेरे इस काम का तो पहले ही हाथ में लेना चाहिया था। इस को डेवलप करने में दो तीन माल लगेंगे लेकिन हमे इस काम को करना है और हिम्मत के साथ करना है। इसलिए मैं एक तजवीज करूँगा कि इस काम का बढ़ाने के लिये हमे फोज की मदद लेनी चाहिए। डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की माफैंड संज्ञान को डेवलप करया जाये तो यह काम बहुत जल्दी हो सकता है। उन की माफैंड बड़बड़ ट्रूस्टर भी आसानी से लाये जा सकते हैं और इस काम को बार कूटिंग पर पूरा किया जा सकता है। ईस्ट बगाल से इनना बड़ा नफ्लेक्स होता था रहा है। मेरी ममक म नहीं आता कि क्यों हम इस काम को बार कूटिंग पर हैडल न करें। इस के अलावा जहा तक हो सके एन० सी० सी० और ए० सी० सी० के कैम्प भी वहाँ पर कमटेट किये जायें। स प्रकार बहुत पैसा भी बच जायेगा और हमारे नीजदानों को मरीजैबलेशन के काम में हाथ लगा का मौका भी मिलेगा।

अब मैं दिल्ली की तरफ आता हूँ। पहली बात तो मूँहे यह कहनी है कि गवर्नर्मेंट आठ नो मार्केट्स को अपे हाथ में रखता चाहती है। मैं इस में कोई अबलम्बनी नहीं देखता। अपेक्षी हुक्मत में जहर यह होता था कि सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा जायदाद अपने हाथ में अलग रखना चाहती थी। पर अब स की क्या जरूरत है ?

[भी च० क० नायर]

तो केटोनमेंट्स को भी अलग रखना चाहते थे योग्योंकि उन का हिन्दुस्तान पर मिलिटरी आकुपेशन था । वह आवानियों को भी जनता से दूर रखना चाहते थे । लेकिन आब वह चीज नहीं है । अब तो हमें आवानियों का प्रबन्ध भी आम जनता के प्रतिनिधियों को साथ मिला कर करना चाहिये । गवर्नरेट जब चाहे कोई भी चीज ले सकती है । लेकिन यह जो न मार्केट्स को अपने कब्जे में ले कर किराए पर देने का गवर्नरेट का इरादा है इस को मैं एक छोटा खाल समझता हूँ । मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे बजार साहब जोकि पठान हैं उन के दिमाग में यह चीज आ सकती है । यह और कहीं से निकली है और उन्होंने स को डिटॉ कर दिया है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में बजार साहब को कुछ मैग्नेनीमसली सोचना चाहिये ।

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: I am counting. When the hon. Member raised the point I was just worried about it myself. Now there is quorum. The speaker may proceed.

भी च० क० नायर । दूसरी बात जो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ वह कुछ कालानीज के बारे में है जिसे मोतीनगर और रमेश नगर । मात्र और बम्ट दिल्ली के पास कई कालोनीज हैं । उन में अमेनिटीज के लिये मन्त्री महोदय ने बहुत काम किया है लेकिन अभी भी उस काम में कोआर्डनेशन की कमी है । वह के काम को न म्युनिसिपलिटी ही करती है और न रीहैविलेशन विभाग करता है । वे चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम मैनिटेशन बीरह के काम को म्युनिसिपैलिटी के सुपुर्द कर दे और जो "सा इस काम के लिये रीहैविलेशन विभाग के पास हो वह उस को ट्रास्फर कर दे जिस से कि वह काम ज्यादा सुचारू रूप से हो सके । इस के अलावा भी वहाँ कई और चीजें करने की हैं । वहाँ पर अभी

परिवाराउड्स सीबज नहीं बना हुआ है, सड़कों और गलियों में भी जामियाँ हैं । रमेश नगर में एक अच्छा अस्पताल बना हुआ है लेकिन अभी तक वहाँ काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । वह अस्पताल तीन साल से इसी तरह पड़ा हुआ है । मेरी समझ में नहीं प्राप्ता कि कब वहाँ काम शुरू किया जाएगा और वह काम किस के सुपुर्द होगा । इस के बारे में भी गवर्नरेट को तहकीकात करेंगी चाहिये और उस काम को जल्दी करेंगा चाहिये ।

एक और बहुत ग्रहण चीज है । दिल्ली ने ऐतिहासिक अदानियों को बलाया गया है लेकिन कुछ फैमिलीज अभी भी पटरियों पर पड़ी हुई हैं । एक सास तारीख के बाद जो आदमी आये हैं उन को रीहैविलेशन का हक नहीं मिला है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बक्त जबकि रीहैविलेशन के आर्सरी हिस्से में हम गुजर नहीं हैं तो उन लोगों को बमान का प्रबन्ध भी करना चाहिये ।

इसी प्रकार जो बहुत से दुकानदार पड़े हैं और जो रेडी चलाने वाले हैं उन के बारे में भी आमिली फैसला आप को करना चाहिये ताकि रीहैविलेशन वा काम सपूर्ण हो जाय ।

एक चीज बहुत जल्दी है । उस के बारे में भी मैं आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हूँ । यह स्माल क्लेमद्स का सबाल है । आप ने क्लेमद्स की कई कैटेगरीज बनाई हैं जिन को पहले पहले पेमेट किया गया । लेकिन छोटे क्लेम वालों की इन में बारी नहीं आई । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर भी गवर्नरेट को ध्यान देना चाहिये । कम से कम जिनके क्लेमें से हैं उन का कम्पैनेशन जल्दी से जल्दी दिया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं मन्त्री जी का बहुत शुक्रवार हूँ कि उन्होंने इस्टालमेंट का जो बड़ा आदोलन चल रहा था उस को शान्त कर दिया और

तीन के बजाय आठ स्टालमेट कर दिये । लेकिन इस में एक छोटी सी तरमीम करनी है । आप पहले इंस्टालमेट में २० परसेंट मात्र रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि आठो इंस्टालमेट आप बराबर कर दें यानी हर इंस्टालमेट साड़े बारह पर सेट कर दिया जाे । इस से इन गरीबों को कुछ राह मिल सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स की ताईद करता ।

जी अजित सिंह (मटिप्पा-रजित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : समाप्ति जी, मैं आपको अन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आखिरकार आप ने मुझे टाइम दे ही दिया । मैं चार पाँच पार्टीज भाननीय मंत्री जी के साथने रखना चाहता हूँ और ज्यादा बक्त न लेता हुआ मैं शिद्धूल कास्ट्स और उन लोगों के बारे में, जो कि मुल्क के पार्टीशन के बक्त फौज में थे, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ ।

जैसा कि सुशीला जी ने कहा है, यह बात सच है कि कई विडोज बक्त पर आपने क्लेम दाखिल नहीं कर सकी और अब उनके क्लेम एन्टरटेन नहीं किए जाते हैं । इसी तरह शिद्धूल कास्ट्स के लोग अनपढ़ होने की बजाह से आपने क्लेम दाखिल नहीं कर सके । बेशक कानून में उनके लिए कोई गुजायश नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इत्तजा कहूँगा कि अगर ऐसे कोई केसिंज आ जावें—अबल तो पाकिस्तान में हरिजनों में कोई अमीर आदमी बैं ही नहीं, जो यहा आ कर क्लेम दाखिल करते, लेकिन अबर कुछ लोग बक्त पर ऐसा न कर सके हैं—तो उन पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर किया जाय ।

अब मैं सर्विना सोलजर्ज के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ । उस बक्त जो सिपाही, हवालदार या जै. सी. आजै. एक्टव सर्विस पर थे, वे इस बजाह से आपने क्लेम दाखिल नहीं कर सके कि वे उस बक्त मुल्क से दूर थे—बाहर थे । मैं इत्तजा करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर

कानून में उनके लिए कोई प्राविधिन बना कर उनके क्लेम्ज को एन्टरटेन किया जाय, तो यह कन्फ्री और डिस्लेस्ड परसेन्ज की बहुत कुछ विद्यमत और भवद होगी । इन को बसाने के लिए मैं कुछ सजेस्वान्ज देना चाहता हूँ ।

दिल्ली में या और शहरों में जो नान-क्लेमेट रेफ्यूल हैं, उनको वे मकान दिए जाते हैं जिनकी कीमत दस हजार से कम होती है। पिछले बजट के मौके पर हम ने इम सिलसिन में जो सजेस्वान्ज दिए थे, गवर्नरेट ने बेशक उनको काफी हृद तक मन्जूर कर लिया । उस बक्त हम गोपो ने बड़े जोर शोर से कहा था कि चार किस्तों के बजाय बीस किस्तें रखी जाये । मैं मशकूर हूँ रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री का कि उस ने बीस किस्तें नहीं तो आठ किस्तें तो मुकर्रर कर दी, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ये आठ किस्तें थीं हैं, इन से रेफ्यूजियों को उतना रिलाफ नहीं मिलेगा, जितना कि मैं चाहता था । मैं चाहता हूँ कि बीस नहीं तो पंद्रह किस्तें कर देनी चाहिए, जिससे डिस्लेस्ड परसेन्ज को कुछ सहलियत मालूम हो ।

मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ । गवर्नरेट ने वह अस्सी हजार एकड़ जमीन रिकवर कर ली है, जो कि गलती से या लोगों की ठाकाबी से रेफ्यूजियों को दो दो बार एलाट कर दी रखी थी । मैं अब कहूँगा कि यह जमीन गावों के उन लोगों को दे दी जाय, जो कि हरिजन—शिद्धूल कास्ट्स के हैं और जो जान—क्लेमेट हैं । इस तरह काफी लोगों की रीहैबिलिटेशन हो सकती है ।

मैं मुस्लिम इवेकुई प्राप्टी के बारे में कुछ लकड़ कहना चाहता हूँ । पंजाब वे माझे में मुसलम नों की जमीन थी और उस जमीन को गवर्नरेट ने आपने बांध में ले लिया है । आब कल उस जमीन की नीलामी हो रही है । मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उस जमीन को तिर्क हरिजन रेफ्यूजियों और सर्विना सोलजर्ज के बीच में, जिन्होंने क्लेम नहीं दिए हैं, नीलाम किया

[भी प्रजित मिह]

जाय, ताकि वे लोग भी दूसरे सिटिजन्स की तरह अपना गुजारा कर सकें।

शहरों में जो नान-क्लेमेंट हरिजन बसते हैं, मैं उनके बारे में भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों को एविवशन आईर न दिए जायें। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आज कल करनाल में भटिष्ठा में और दूसरे शहरों में—शहरों में ही नहीं, बल्कि गांवों में भी—जो हरिजन मकानों में रहते थे उनको निकाल दिया जाता है और सड़लाई ज—जयदा जमीन बाले—स्टाफ बालों को रिश्वत दे कर उन मकानों को अपने नाम एलाट करा लंते हैं—चाहे उनके पास पहले ही चार चार मकान क्यों न हों। मैं ऐसे कई केसिंज पेश कर सकता हूँ।

फुल कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट की पालिसी यह है कि उस ने दो लाख तक के क्लेम्ज को अन्यून करने का बयान दिया है और ऐसा होता भी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पचास हजार रुपए तक जो कम्पेन्सेशन है, वह पूरा दिया जाय और उस में कोई कटौती नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मिडिल ब्लास के लोगों को अगर बहुत कम दिया जायगा, तो उन्हें गुजारा करने में बहुत भुक्तिल होती। मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि यह पैसा आवेग कहां से। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले काहव यीजर प्लैन में हम ने रीहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री पर ६,६८,००,००० रुपए लग्जर करने के लिए रखे थे, लेकिन लग्जर हुए सिर्फ ४,३८,००,००० रुपए। हमारे पास इस तरह २३ करोड़ रुपए बच जाते हैं। इस रकम को अगर हम इवेन्युर्स प्लूल में डाल दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सारे के सारे पचास हजार रुपये बाले डिस्केंस्ड पर्सनेज को नहीं तो ७५ परसेंट लोगों को जहर कुल कम्पेन्सेशन मिल सकता है।

इस के बाद मैं उस इमतियाजी तालूक के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि

देहात और शहर के लोगों से किया जाता है। देहात में जिस आदमी को तीन सौ रुपए तकाबी के तौर पर दिए गए, गवर्नरमेंट आफ ईडिया उससे वह रकम बसूल कर रही है, लेकिन शहरों में तीन सौ रुपए जो दिए गए हैं, वे बापिस नहीं लिए जा रहे हैं—उनको माफ कर दिया गया है। मैं उसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। मैं खुश हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट ने शहर बालों को माफ कर दिया है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट ने जिन गांव बालों को तीन सौ रुपए तक तकाबी के तौर पर कर्ज दिया है, उन को भी माफ कर दिया जाय और ऐसे खिलाफे में कोई डिस्केंस्ड पर्सनेज तालूक नहीं होना चाहिए, जिससे कि देहात और शहर बालों में फिलाश देखा हो।

अब मैं गुरुद्वारा ननकाना साहब के मूलालिक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर एक ननकाना साहब दृस्त था, जिस के पास तकरीबन अस्सी लालू रुपया था। उसके इबज में सारा पैसा शिरोमणि गुरुद्वारा प्रबन्धक कमेटी—एस० जी० पी० सी०—को दिया जाय। भुजे यह भी मालूम है कि कुछ जमीन सीज के तौर पर एस० जी० पी० सी० को दी गई है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जमीन सीज के तौर पर नहीं बल्कि परमिंट एलाटमेंट के तौर पर उसको दे दी जाय।

पिछले सैशन में मैंने अर्ज किया था कि भी भुजलामान पार्टीशन के बहत पाकिस्तान नहीं गए, गवर्नरमेंट ने उन की प्राप्ती पर भी कैब्जा कर लिया। वे लोग कहीं नहीं नहीं, लेकिन उन की प्राप्ती को इवेन्युर्स प्लूल में डाल कर दूसरे लोगों में बाट दिया जया। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं निहायत आजिजाना तौर पर रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि अगर इस तरह की कोई शिकायत हो, तो मिनिस्टर साहब वेस पर गौर करें।

ये नेहरूगढ़ जम्मा : कोई केव अपर भाप की नजर में हो, तो मेरे पास शिवायी चीजिए।

भी अवित्त सिंह में जनाव का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं ऐसे केसिंज बहुत दे सकता हूँ।

आखिर मेरे खाला साहब का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होने पिछले बजट के मौके पर वीर गई हमारी बहुत मी सजेस्वान्ज को मान लिया और इनी बजह से गरमी में बोलने की हमारी हिम्मत नहीं हाती। मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिस हमदर्दी और नरकी के साथ वह रेफ्यूजीज के मसला पर गौर करने हैं वह उसको आगे भी जारी रखेंगे।

Shri S. Ghose (Burdwan): Sir, the problems of the refugees are manifold of which, I think, the most important is rehabilitation upon which I want to lay stress. I do not want to harp upon the woes and sufferings of the refugees, neither do I want to harp upon the failings of the Government, because in West Bengal deaths from hunger, deaths from under-nourishment and deaths from other unnatural causes have almost become a matter of frequent occurrence so much so that we have been lost to all sense of feelings and we are taking them as a matter of course.

My submissio is this. A man can bear the pangs of hunger for a few hours. But, Sir, can you for a moment tolerate this idea of a girl of 17 giving birth to a child in an open place at the Sealdah Station? And, that did actually take place on the 4th of August. That is what is happening in West Bengal. It is for this reason that I say that the problem of rehabilitation has become acute and it cannot brook any delay any further.

Much has been said, much is being said, and much will be said regarding the rehabilitation problem. Many suggestions have been thrown, and at present that is one in front is the scheme of Dandakaranya. What is the scheme of Dandakaranya? We do not know. The Minister has been kind enough to send us some papers in the nature of hand-outs from which we cannot learn whether any scheme has been unfolded.

I have read them with as much care and attention as they deserve. But the sum total of it is that the Ministry has at last been able to spot out a plot of land where the refugees can be rehabilitated, nothing more, nothing less.

The Ministry says, not only that this plot of land is spread over in three States, but a substantial portion of it is in the nature of *res nullius*; it has not yet been mapped out. The Ministry further says that there is no means of transport and communications. The most beautiful part of that hand-out is, which is very beautifully vague, that the Ministry will take two or three years to gain momentum. We are fortunate that the Ministry has not been kind enough to say that it will take two or three years to conserve energy. The dictionary meaning of 'momentum' is 'impetus'. If after two or three years the Ministry gains momentum, or this scheme gains momentum, what is the type of rehabilitation that will take place? During this period, where will the refugees live? Will they remain in a state of isolation? I submit something tangible must be done. They are living in transit camps and are in a pitiable condition. Therefore, my suggestion is this.

16 hrs.

Before I make that suggestion, I want to say a few words so far as the Dandakaranya Scheme is concerned. About Dandakaranya, the Ministry is yet to think out what will be the educational policy there, what will be the jurisdiction of the courts and what will be the principles of the administration and the principle for determination of franchise, etc. All these practical difficulties will arise because this plot of land is within three States. The suggestion that I am going to make will not raise so many complications. At the outset, I submit that I have got no fancy nor am I one of those who work out averages to fad ariver and come to some conclusions. We must take stock of facts. If a survey is made, it will be found that the district of Purulia which has recently

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come under West Bengal—especially the southern portion of it—has a vast tract of land and the refugees could be rehabilitated at small cost,—a cost which would be far less than that which is going to be spent in the Dandakaranya scheme. If that land is not found to be sufficient, after rehabilitation, you could use the vast tract of land adjoining to it in Dhalbhum and Santhal Parganas. The refugees, after being rehabilitated in the district of Purulia, could be rehabilitated within Dhalbhum and in Santhal Parganas. The complications which we anticipate will arise if the scheme of Dandakaranya is taken up They will not arise in this case. Also, it cannot be said for a moment that there is no land, that such and such is the population, and that therefore West Bengal is gasping in suffocation, that the rehabilitation problem cannot be solved, etc. That is a thing which we cannot persuade ourselves to believe. Purulia and along with it the portions of Dhalbhum and Santhal Parganas should be surveyed for rehabilitation purposes. Before taking up the Dandakaranya scheme, many refugees could be rehabilitated in the areas I have mentioned.

But one thing might be said. If the rehabilitation starts in the areas mentioned by me, then, the question may arise as to what is the use of reclaiming Dandakaranya. To that question, my answer is this. The Ministry should get itself ready for an unceasing flow, exodus and influx of the refugees. It will continue unabated. It is no use saying that there has been stoppage of exodus. That is only mincing matters. Some stiff conditions have been imposed in the migration certificate most probably due to the vacillation of this Government or to the appeasing policy of this Government towards Pakistan. And naturally, there has been a little less exodus, but I submit that persons with false certificates are coming away. Naturally they will come away when they find the place too hot for them and cannot remain there. I will beg of the Government

and the Ministry that they must get themselves prepared for getting crores of people that are left behind in Pakistan. So, the Dandakaranya scheme will not go in vain. If Dandakaranya is reclaimed, then all those people who are bound to come and who will come could be settled, for, they cannot remain where they are now, due to the conditions prevailing there. The Dandakaranya scheme could be utilised and the refugees could be rehabilitated there. I submit that the Ministry should conserve its energy and, in the meantime, go on with the scheme of clearing up Dandakaranya. Along with that, let them rehabilitate the people in the way I mentioned. If that suggestion is acceptable to the Government, I submit—

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: On the borders of Bihar?

Shri S. Ghose: Yes; Dhalbhum is in Bihar; Santhal Paraganas is in Bihar. What is the harm? If Bettiah could be utilised, then what is the harm if some portion of Dhalbhum is taken and some portion of Santhal Paraganas is taken? My suggestion is that south of Purulia should be taken first. If you find that that is not sufficient for the rehabilitation purposes, what is the harm if some portion of Dhalbhum and some portion of Santhal Paraganas is taken? I submit that will at least solve the problem before the Dandakaranya scheme materialises. Even if we go in a break-neck speed, the Dandakaranya scheme cannot take concrete or tangible shape, before five years. Before five years, the refugees cannot remain in a stage of Trishanku. They must be given some abode. I think that will be the best thing in the present context.

Then I submit that this Ministry must get itself ready for further exodus. It cannot, however stiff the conditions that they attach for the migration certificates, check the exodus from Pakistan. People are bound to come from that place. Though I desire that they should not come to this

land, even then, our desires will not be fulfilled, and they will come and they must come.

In conclusion, I submit that the Ministry knows more than anybody else that it is on account of their sins, of commissions and omissions that the refugees are in the present position, and it is up to the Ministry to rehabilitate them in suitable places and in suitable conditions. The only thing that I beg of them, is, not to take them from the frying pan to the fire.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have seldom dealt with this Ministry with any amount of tenderness, but I feel, after my experience of about six years in this House, and after listening to the debate on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the last six years,—and I have come to the conclusion—that the Ministry deserves some amount of tenderness at our hands. Why do I say that? I have been interested in the refugee problem and I have also been interested in studying various measures that have been taken to rehabilitate the refugees. I have done that not only with reference to this country but also with reference to some other countries.

For instance, there were certain number of refugees who had to be resettled after the first world war. When I read in the newspapers about the plight of these refugees, who are the concern of all the Middle-East Arab nations, I assure you that my heart bleeds. The refugees, who were to be resettled after the first World War, are not yet resettled. The refugees who have come out of Israel and other countries are in a very desperate position. When I look at that picture and compare it with the picture that we have in India, I say to myself, this Ministry may have been slack here and may not have been very energetic there; this Ministry may have made some mistakes here and there, but on the whole, the record of re-

habilitation in our country is one of which any Indian can be proud. I say this with due sense of responsibility.

The Rehabilitation Ministry is not a Ministry I do not know why it is called a Ministry. It is a multi-purpose Ministry. It has taken on itself the functions of so many different Ministries. When I read through the report, I asked myself, how is it that this Ministry does all kinds of things from providing houses to the refugees to providing dowry to those eligible girls who are to be married. I think this a good and noble record for this Ministry. It has to do with stipends for people who want to be educated, with training schemes, with cottage industry schemes, etc. It has to put up townships. It does all kinds of things, and yet I find that very few persons have any charitable word to say for this Ministry. I ask myself this question, what is the reason for that? After all, I am myself a refugee from West Pakistan and I have seen the work of this Ministry at first hand and yet, when I listen to the speeches here, I ask myself, why is it that this Ministry gets so much of trouncing on the floor of this House?

It is a problem for me. The answer is, while the Minister has been doing very well, he has failed to do one thing. I will say to him with due respect that he should not ignore that any longer, if he wants that the name of his Ministry should not be tarnished and that the name of India, as a country where refugees were rehabilitated very well, should shine as brightly as he wants. This Ministry is working along the lines chalked out by the British bureaucrats. It does not take the people sufficiently into confidence. It wants to solve all its problems departmentally. It thinks that the heads of its department know everything. These persons are good and I have nothing to say against them. In fact, I thank God I do not know anyone of them. It thinks that all its officers know everything and they are the last

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words of efficiency and all that kind of thing. That is the reason why this Ministry does not get as much credit for the good work that it has done as it should.

I ask the Minister; why don't you take the Members of this Parliament into your confidence? There are a hundred and one problems connected with this Ministry. Look at other Ministries. Look at the Railway Ministry and the Ministry of Communications. While he was making his concluding speech, the Minister of Communications said that for considering the problems of extra-departmental post office men, he would appoint a non-official committee. But this Ministry of Rehabilitation is more or less a closed book for the Members of Parliament and for the public. Of course, it will be said, we have an advisory committee for compensation and so on. But the Members of this House or the Rajya Sabha or the members of the public, who are interested in the rehabilitation of refugees, whether from East Bengal or from West Pakistan, are not taken into confidence. As I said, if non-official committees are appointed to go into those problems, suggestions will come, which will lighten the work of his Ministry and it will also ease the lot of the refugees. I do not know why it is not done.

That is why I find that even in the matter of rehabilitation of refugees, some persons are driven to what I call the agitational approach. I do not want the agitational approach, when we come to deal with the refugees. But the trouble is, since the public is not taken into confidence, sometimes they are driven into making this kind of unwholesome agitational approach. Hardly a day passes when I do not find in the papers that there are demonstrations going on somewhere, that there is a march going on to the house of the Chief Minister or to the secretariat. I find that sometimes there are all kinds of

public meetings held, in which all kinds of threats are held out. Why is it so? It is because the Ministry is not as open and as responsive to healthy criticism as to give consideration to workable propositions which are put forward by the people. I would say in all humility to the Rehabilitation Minister that he should take the Members of this House more and more into his confidence and the Members of this House will be great bulwarks of the good work that he has done and of the reports that he has placed before us for our benefit.

There are many problems connected with this Ministry.

One of the problems to which I want to refer is the problem of the refugees from East Pakistan. I say this not only as an Indian but also as one of those persons who are educated in Bengal; and I have some affection for the Bengal and for Bengal people.

An Hon. Member: Only for Bengal, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Of course not. I will say that our Ministry, in the matter of rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan had been following not even a hand to mouth policy. There has been no foresight in this matter. There has been no forecast in this matter. There has been no vigilance in this regard. We have been, I should say, dealing with this problem in an improvised manner. We have been victims of improvisation so far as the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees is concerned.

I think, Sir, any one who reads the papers and any one who understands the ideology and the practice of Pakistan should have known that there is no place for any Hindu in Pakistan. He cannot live there as a self-respecting citizen. I am not saying anything very alarming and shocking when I say that sooner or later all these Hindus have to come to us. This has happened in the case of the Hindus from Sind. We had thought that they were all right but they were crying.

Last time when I put a question I was told that so many hundreds of Hindus have come. The Rehabilitation Ministry should not deal with this very big problem in a piecemeal fashion but it should have the blue prints of the schemes ready so that when those persons come we will be able to do something for them.

We are now thinking of some schemes in this direction. There are other schemes which are being talked about. But before you have done something as regards the Dandakaranya scheme, you will have to think of some other scheme, because, the influx of refugees from East Pakistan is not going to stop. Therefore we should not wait for these persons to come and then think of rehabilitating them. I would say that you should even now think of rehabilitating as many of the Hindus from East Pakistan as you can. If you don't do that, I think, it will not be doing justice for these persons.

One more point and I will take my seat. It is this. We are all talking about our negotiations with Pakistan. I would say to our Minister that his negotiations with Pakistan have not been as unsuccessful as the negotiations in other fields. There are so many outstanding questions with Pakistan, for instance, there is the question regarding personal and household effects, the question about fire arms, the question about cost with regard to which we have submitted claims for payment of Rs 25 crores and the question of lockers and safe deposit vaults and joint stock companies and so many other things. I know that a meeting of the officers was held to settle these questions. But I find that though some progress has been made in this field, and for that credit is due to our Minister for Rehabilitation, I would say that any great progress has not been made. I would say that the machinery and the personnel for these negotiations should be looked into and something should be done so that these little things which are irritants for the refugees are done away with.

Sir, as I said in the beginning, I think this Ministry is doing on the whole well by our country and by the refugees. But I would say, with regard to the problem of East Pakistan refugees, there should be a Committee which should be appointed of all the groups in the House and all parties in the House so that we should try to have an overall picture of what we are doing now and what we are going to do in the next three or four years and what we are expected to do in view of our relations with Pakistan and in view of the treatment of Hindus in Pakistan.

Mr. Chairman The hon. Minister is not well and can address the House sitting

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is about two and a half years now that I was invited by the Prime Minister to take over the portfolio of Rehabilitation. Though I had been associated with the Ministry of Rehabilitation practically right from the very beginning, I had very little idea of the relief and rehabilitation problems in the eastern zone because I was mostly connected with the rehabilitation of the displaced persons from West Pakistan. With a view to have a first-hand idea of the problem and to have a proper appreciation of the same and to come to grips with it, I requested the Prime Minister that I should be allowed to shift my headquarters to Calcutta. He very kindly agreed. You know, Sir, mine is the only Ministry which has its headquarters out of Delhi. The Ministry itself is in Delhi but the Minister's headquarter is at Calcutta. Imbued with the idea of serving my unfortunate brethren from East Pakistan, I went there with missionary zeal, but soon after my arrival there I found that the problem was of a very stupendous nature—not that I was afraid of that. In nature, as well as in its complexity, it was an entirely a different problem from that of the displaced persons from West Pakistan. Sir the reasons are obvious. Ours was a well-defined problem.

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There was no vacuum in the case of the eastern region. We depended entirely on the mercy—if I may call it—on the political climate or the vagaries of Pakistan. The Hindus there, who have been the nationals of that country for over ten years, who have sworn allegiance to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, even they have no idea of what the future has in store for them.

As far as the numbers are concerned, the numbers in the Western region are anything between 47 to 48 lakhs. In the Eastern region the number today is something between 41 to 42 lakhs, thus there is not much difference I wish to tell Shri M. Ehas, sitting right opposite me, that, in spite of the fact that about 10 to 12 lakhs of Muslims went from India to Pakistan, from West Bengal, Assam, and Tripura; under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact which we have honoured and honoured fully, every one of them has come back and their properties have been restored. What has been the result in the opposite direction? Though my sister Shrimati Renu Chakravarty may disagree with me on many things, I hope she will bear with me on this fact, that not a single Hindu went back from West Bengal to East Pakistan and to no one the property was restored.

Sir, that is the position in that State. When I went there, what do I find in store for me from my old friends whom I left in Pakistan and with whom I have had the privilege of spending nearly fifty years of my life? We had at that time about 1.4 lakhs displaced persons in camps. The first present that I get from my old friends is an exodus at the rate of 20,000 persons a month in 1955-56. A year after that, in spite of my visit to Pakistan and talking to the President of Pakistan whom I still claim to be one of my very dear friends, the number instead of going down went up from 20,000 to 27,500 per month. In two years about 6 lakhs people came. This is not a small number.

Our camp population shot up from 1.4 lakhs to 3.5 lakhs. Today in the camps in West Bengal, Bihar, Tripura and Orissa we have about three and a half lakhs displaced persons.

And it pained me a little yesterday or the day before, or to put it more precisely on Friday, when a very dear friend of mine, who has been associated with the Ministry of Finance, accused me of useless and infructuous expenditure. What have I done? What am I guilty of? That I would not allow my refugee brethren from East Pakistan to die on the streets of Calcutta of hunger and starvation. What have I done? I have provided them with food and shelter, with education. Is it useless expenditure, Sir? Can any Government worthy of its name ever think in terms of these unfortunate victims of partition being allowed to die on the streets and not being taken to camps?

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Nobody suggested that you should allow them to die. The question is of rehabilitation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me carry on

Sir, the expenditure is neither useless nor infructuous. This expenditure you might call inescapable, but from human considerations that expenditure had to be incurred and placed in that position again I shall never hesitate to do what I did then.

My hon. friend Shri Bimal Ghose was very eloquent. He is not here today.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): I am here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Oh, you are. I have great personal regard for him; he is a very dear friend of mine.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Everybody.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Outside the House he talks to me very charmingly. But sometimes I think he is

carried away I remember his having said two things one, that the funds that have been allotted to East Pakistan are not adequate

Shri Bimal Ghose: I did not say anything to that effect

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then somebody else must have said that. He also said that hardly anything has been done within the last two years

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: For rehabilitation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When Mr Khanna came to Calcutta he had lots of hope in him, but his hopes—I would not use very strong language—have been dashed to the ground, or, possibly, I have not come up to his expectations

Before I tell the House what has been done and what has been achieved, there is one thing to which I wish to draw your very pointed attention and it is this. From the 1st of April 1948 till the 31st March 1957, that is over a period of round about nine years, about 105 or 110 crores of rupees have been spent on the rehabilitation of displaced persons in the Eastern Region. I want to say a little about Bengal in this connection because references have been pointedly made that while in the Western Region more attention has been paid, adequate attention has not been paid in the Eastern region. I am not going to hold any brief for my predecessors. As I have just said, I was never concerned with the problem of rehabilitation of displaced persons from Eastern Zone; I mainly dealt with the rest. But I want to say and through you for the information of the House that for the two years that I have been in charge of the rehabilitation problem in the Eastern Zone—I am talking of the years 1955-56 and 1956-57—allocations to the extent of Rs 36 crores were made (Interruptions) I did not interrupt any hon Member. In the previous seven years, total allocations were at the average

rate of Rs 9 crores a year. That was the average. During the period I have been in charge, in the first year a sum of Rs 16 crores was allocated and in the last year a sum of Rs 20 crores, that is Rs 36 crores in all, the average being nearly Rs 18 crores. Nearly 30 to 40 per cent of the total allocations were made during the last two years that I have been dealing with the problem of rehabilitation in the Eastern Zone

Now, Sir, I would just say a little in passing about what has been done during the last two years. I shall be very glad if my figures are either challenged or contradicted. But before I come to that there is one thing I must say. If we have been able to achieve any results, the results have been achieved on account of the full and continuous co-operation that I had from my colleagues during the period that I have been there, whether in West Bengal, whether in Assam, whether in Tripura or any other State. There is no question of the Centre doling out funds and then having no responsibility whatsoever in the matter of expenditure. Schemes come to us, we examine each scheme and it is after due examination that these schemes are sanctioned. The implementation, of course, is the concern of the State Government. But I have gone round and seen things for myself. There is hardly any State in the eastern region which I have not visited during the last two years. I have visited a large number of colonies in West Bengal. I have seen things for myself. There may be defects here and there may be defects there. That is likely to happen in any administration where the expenditure is being incurred at the rate of Rs 18 crores a year. It is not a small sum when you come to think of it.

Let me take up housing first. We have sanctioned the construction of over 5,000 tenements at a cost of Rs 315 lakhs during the last two years; about 1,500 tenements have already been completed. In addition, we have

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sanctioned about a crore of rupees for the construction of Rs. 10,000 tenements for the unattached women and infirm displaced persons.

Next I come to development. Schemes for development of 40 colonies involving an expenditure of about Rs. 178 lakhs have been sanctioned. The works are in progress. Regarding rural rehabilitation, 62,000 families have been rehabilitated in rural areas, mainly in agriculture and in auxiliary occupations at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know whether any agricultural land has been given to each of these families?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you want I will give you the information. I have no objection whatsoever. Now I want to know whether my statement is going to be contradicted.

Shri A. C. Guha: Not even an acre of land per family is given.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I never interrupted him. I hope he will also not.....

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Minister interrupted me three or four times.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Then the hon. Member can also do it to equalise.

Now I come to urban rehabilitation. Approximately 24,000 urban families were advanced loans amounting to Rs. 3 crores to enable them to set themselves up in business and various trades. Schemes covering an expenditure of Rs. 110 lakhs have been sanctioned for training-cum-production centre (including that of Mrs. Renu Chakravarty) for imparting technical training to 15,000 displaced persons. Besides that, we are setting up medium industries in refugee colonies at a cost of Rs. 2.7 crores. Here I want to dwell a little. **Shri Bimal Ghose** is a very leading advocate, a good advocate.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am not a lawyer

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You are not a barrister?

Shri Bimal Ghose: No.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry. I must confess I am new to the House and so also to some of you. In Bengal these names are more or less alike and I do make mistakes. I was just saying that Mr. Bimal Ghose on Friday took out my six-monthly review and read pages out of it and tried to show that hardly anything had been done. He talked about Taherpur. I entirely agree with him. We have not achieved anything. The fault is not ours. The licence had been granted. If you want, I can give the name; Mr. Bhattacharya.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Licence had been granted?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I continue? I listened to her very patiently and I didn't interrupt her in the least.

Bhattacharya is the name of the person to whom a licence has been granted for a spinning mill of 25,000 spindles in Taherpur. Electricity was wanted. Promised. Subsidy required. Promised. Some subsidy in water. Promised. Towards the end, a few months back, he backed out. He has come to me in confidence. He said: I do not want to set up the spinning mill. When you take me to a refugee colony, I have to deal with a particular set of persons. So I have to think many a time before I am going to invest lakhs of rupees in the setting up of a spinning mill there.

I am sorry, there I have failed and the fault is entirely mine. I admit it. But in other places I have not failed. I knew this question would crop up in the House, and only a few days ago, before coming to Delhi, I went round and saw things for myself. I invite Mr. Ghose, Mr. Guha and my sister

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty to come with me after the session is over. I shall myself take them to these industrial colonies where these industrial schemes are in the process of implementation. We have not done so badly in the face of the difficulties with which the country is faced. You might call it dollar or sterling, import of machinery or whatever it is, but in spite of all that we have done extremely well in this matter. I invite any member of this House, whether he has adopted West Bengal for the purpose of his education like Professor Sharma or not, to come with me. I will take them myself and show them these industrial schemes which are in the process of implementation.

Big schemes naturally take time. You cannot set up a spinning mill of 25,000 spindles overnight. I have never claimed up till now that these schemes will be implemented within a month or two. But where we could do better we have done and that is just what I stated in the matter of our training schemes and production centres.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Which is the report in which he has shown that all these wonderful centres are functioning? Why does not he put it in the report?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I go into the little details there will not be much time left for the other important points.

Now I come to education. Outside the camps, during the last two years 240 primary schools and 13 secondary schools were set up at a cost of Rs. 16.67 lakhs and Rs. 8.42 lakhs respectively. A sum of Rs. 8.67 lakhs has been sanctioned for accommodation in existing secondary schools for displaced persons. Six new colleges have been sanctioned and I think four or five have already started functioning at a cost of Rs. 47 lakhs. Rs. 6.32 lakhs have been sanctioned for expansion of accommodation in the existing colleges. The total expenditure under

education during the last two years amounts to Rs 2.81 crores.

Now a word about medical facilities and I will come to the next point. I am not going to dilate upon all the medical facilities or medical measures that we have taken. I am going to deal only with T.B. My hon. friend Shri Barman naturally felt very sore about it two days ago, and I told him that I shall again take up the matter with the Government of West Bengal. But, again, I am prepared to tell you, and through you, the House as well, that we have done very well.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Putting on the back

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Apart from the medical facilities in camps and homes as part of relief assistance, medical facilities are provided to displaced persons living outside. The number of T.B. beds have been increased by about 200. Schemes for another additional 485 beds have been sanctioned. I shall read out the names, which are as follows: 300 in Pandeswar Hospital in West Bengal, 100 additional beds in Niramoy Hospital, West Bengal, 20 in Nowgong in Assam, 20 in Chandpur in Orissa, 20 near Naini Tal in Uttar Pradesh, 25 in Tripura, thus making a total of 485. This is over and above our present figure of round about 650 to 700. A clinic with capacity for 450 T.B. patients for domiciliary treatment is being set up at Bellaghata, Calcutta. Five mobile medical units have also been sanctioned in areas having heavy concentration of displaced persons. Capital grants have also been given to well-known medical institutions for providing medical facilities to displaced persons.

This may not be a very good record in the eyes of my hon friend Shri Bimal Ghose. But I call it a very good record of the work that we have been able to achieve in the background that I have mentioned, namely that while on the one side we were going on with rehabilitation, we had six lakhs of people to cater to and take

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2 lakhs into the camps, we had to look after them, and on the other side, we were able to do this work also. When a comparison with the problem in the west is made, it is not appreciated that we have no more exodus from West Pakistan. That exodus ceased long ago; about ten years ago. But here, on the one side, you have rehabilitation, and on the other, there is this stupendous problem of relief.

Shri Bimal Ghose: May I make one request to the Minister that he may come along with me from Ranagarh down to Calcutta, along Kalaghat, and see how the displaced persons who have come over again are living for the last seven or eight years, and whether they are not starving and dying out slowly? He may come along with me, and I shall take him to the colonies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: One hon. Member, two days ago, accused me of useless and infructuous expenditure. But here is a Member telling me that in spite of about Rs 8 crores that we are spending on the relief of displaced persons in the eastern zone,—this is inclusive of education, medical relief, accommodation, and food and shelter—this money is not adequate.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is in camps. That is good.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am talking of camps. Our expenditure on camps today is about Rs. 2 lakhs a day, it is about Rs. 55 lakhs a month.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am not disputing that I am talking about the rehabilitation of the other people.

Shrimati Rena Chakravarty: The real thing is rehabilitation. Nobody is bothered about the other things.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have told you about rehabilitation. We have rehabilitated over 60,000 families during the last two years—I shall come to that aspect of rehabilitation a little later—if the hon. lady Member would bear me out.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I do not agree. Let Shrimati Renuka Ray say that.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister can keep to the trend and answer in his own way the various questions that have been raised.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Another point about which very vehement protests were made—and my revered friend Lala Achint Ram also made a mention of it—is the question, as it is generally termed, of the stoppage of the issue of migration certificates. That is not correct. We have not stopped the issue of the migration certificates, even up till this moment. We have only regulated the issue of the migration certificates. And what are the priorities that we have laid down?

I will read out those priorities. Then you will see in what rational manner our approach has been. Our approach is human, who are dealing with the problem now in a planned manner. The priorities are: (1) orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan, (2) unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan, (3) wives joining husbands in India, (4) families living in isolated pockets, (5) grown-up girls going to India for marriage, (6) families who had disposed of their entire property in East Pakistan before 1st April 1956 with a view to migrating to India, (7) members of split families, part of which has already settled in India, (8) persons whose near relatives on whom they are entirely dependent are in India, and last of all (9) all other cases which do not fall under the first and second priorities mentioned above, each case to be judged on its merits.

These are the priorities that we have laid down. I do not know whether it will be pertinent on my part to say something...

Shri Bimal Ghose: Please.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would like to take the House into confidence. It came to our notice that families were being split up for the purpose of

multiple rehabilitation benefits, both relief and rehabilitation, in West Bengal and other States. At one time, when the exodus started, the size of a family was round about 4-5; it came down to round about 2-4 or 2-5. Half remained there; half came out. What we have done now is this. We find out from a man, take for example, Shri Bimal Ghose or Shri Mukerjee, you want to go out to West Bengal? Yes. Has your family gone out there before? Yes. What are the names of the members of your family? Such and such. Have they received rehabilitation benefits? Yes. If you say that you have received the full dose of rehabilitation benefit, you are not entitled to claim any second dose of rehabilitation benefit.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Probably in Sealdah station

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to Sealdah station I am not finishing, I have still half an hour left

That is the position. When I tell a man, that 'you are coming to West Bengal or the eastern region, we shall not give you any more rehabilitation benefits', it is not to those priorities that I have just mentioned; it is only to that family, part of which has already come to India and has received rehabilitation benefits.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not stated in the report

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If I repeat it, then you say you go on repeating the same thing over again; if I do not repeat it, you are likely to forget it.

I was just accused today: 'You go on adding to your scheme, first year report, second year report, third report 24, 36 and so on'. If I bring them up-to-date I am blamed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We are not 'blaming you for giving the reports, we blame because it is so slow, so very slow.'

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You would not be grumbling and grousing

if the rehabilitation programme had been slow. You know it perfectly. It is what we have done that is causing pain to you and the Members sitting on your side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: You are patting yourself on the back so much

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Somebody just remarked—and the other day too—that we were not working according to a plan, hardly any assessment had been made of the programme. If this charge had been levelled at my door, say, about six months ago, it would have been correct, because at that time our main trouble was in dealing with the problem of saving people from hunger and starvation. Who? Who have come out of Pakistan and who are coming out of Pakistan physically wrecked and mentally and psychologically shattered.

It is all right for some of us who live either in Calcutta or those having houses allotted to them in Delhi to talk, but if they go to Bongaon, if they go to some of the border places, they can see things for themselves and realise what is the position of those unfortunate people I have been there, I have seen them.

17 hrs

Shri A. C. Guha: We have also been there several times—perhaps more than the Minister himself.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not referring to you, Mr. Guha. We both belong to the same party. Till two months ago, we were colleagues together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why this party feeling? It is a non-political issue.

Shri A. C. Guha: Even then I was writing strong letters to you

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Your letters have always been acknowledged; and they are receiving the utmost consideration they deserve.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The hon. Minister probably thinks that all are happy in West Bengal and there is no discontent anywhere

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This debate has gone on for 7 hours I have hardly spoken for half an hour I do not know why I am causing so much stir on the opposite side This is everybody's problem It is not a political issue You do not want to deal with it as a political issue but as a human problem, I also want to deal with it as a human problem Then, I do not see any reason why I should cause so much stir about it Why should there be any stir?

During the last 2 months we have made some specific advances and also taken some important decisions The most important decision that we have taken is about those unfortunate friends of ours who have been living all these days in these camps, for all these years, and have been causing so much pain to my friends opposite Our decision is this From now onwards two things will be done We shall give the highest priority to the rehabilitation of persons in camps We will give the highest priority to the 3½ lakhs of persons in these camps—2 lakhs came in the last 2 years and 1,40,000 have been there already

The second thing that we have done is equally important and it is this The camps in West Bengal having been saturated, their conditions being so bad as they cannot but cause pain to my hon friend Shri Bimal Ghose, we have decided that, in future, further migrants from East Pakistan shall be given no relief or rehabilitation in West Bengal, Assam or Tripura and I shall take charge of them and take them to other States

Shri Bimal Ghose: Later on to no State

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon Minister would not concentrate on this Ghose affair

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other thing that we are doing is that

we have started screening of these camps We want to see who are eligibles and who are not Some of them might have been there for years; they might have rehabilitated themselves and they may not be a legitimate charge on us

One more thing we have done about which our friends have been urging. That is, that we should take a complete survey of these camps, divide them into different categories There are, firstly, camps which could be converted into townships With a view to convert one into a township, there must be a rail siding, there must be a road and it must be near to a place where the economy of that township can be built Or, we should take camps, a group of camps, which can be integrated into one township, and there may be camps which may have to be abolished That work has also been taken on hand.

After the camps, we come to the normal refugee population in a State The normal refugee population can be divided into 3 heads One is that part of population which has received a full doze of rehabilitation assistance A family might have been rehabilitated; we might have given him or her a house to live, we might have given a loan and some gainful employment That, we feel, is entirely off our hands

We have some families who have received partial assistance What I mean by partial assistance is this Under the stress of circumstances, these families came to West Bengal and we are being accused for keeping there in large numbers—about 32 lakhs of refugees are in West Bengal today—and it has shattered the economy as Mrs Renuka Ray mentioned a little while ago We want to have a complete survey of these families—families which have not been completely rehabilitated and those which have been only partially rehabilitated We have recently started a complete survey of the families so that we can tackle the problem in a planned and phased manner

I might say a few words about the other States where the refugees are now being rehabilitated Manipur, Tripura, Assam, Bihar and Orissa besides some in U P and some in Andamans. There is hardly any problem in Manipur as the number is fairly small. As regards Orissa and Bihar also, the number is not very much, excepting some that we have sent to Charbatia and Batia camps, the original number in those States is not very great. There we have had an assessment made and I feel that by the end of the next financial year, we shall be able to rehabilitate almost all the displaced persons in these two States.

In Tripura, it is a difficult problem, so is in Assam. Tripura has its own geographical limitations and Assam has its various problems. You may call them autonomous States, you may call them NEFA area, you may call them anything. In spite of all these difficulties, you will be surprised to learn that the refugee population in Tripura is far more than the local population itself. That State is more or less a bottleneck.

In Assam, most of our refugee population is concentrated in two areas one is Cachar and the other is Goalpara. I have been to Cachar right up to Halakandi on one side and Karimgunj on the other right on the outskirts of Pakistan. I have been to Goalpara and from Goalpara to Dubri and then to Cooch-Bihar and from there to Bengal. These are two areas where we have got very heavy concentration of the refugee population.

Schemes have been formulated and we are going ahead with those schemes. It is only about a month ago we sanctioned schemes for about 2,800 camp families at a considerable cost. I am not going to say that the problem in these two States will be resolved within a year or two. But, I am hoping, in spite of the pessimistic observations of my lady friend opposite, that within about three years we should be able to resolve the problem in these two States too.

West Bengal has the largest number of displaced persons. With a view to tackle the problem of West Bengal on a planned basis—now that the exodus has come down appreciably—we have divided it into five zones. Each zone is going to be under the charge of a senior zonal officer. My idea is to liquidate the problem of West Bengal by zones. Instead of doing it in a haphazard manner, we propose to do it on a zonal basis.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: How many zones, may we know?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Five zones

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What are they?

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister need not worry about the running commentary.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can give them the names of the five zones. They are (1) Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, (2) Murshidabad, West Dmapur, Malda, (3) Burdwan Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapur, (4) 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Hooghly, Howrah; and (5) Nadia. Before long I will send her a sketch of West Bengal indicating these five zones—to her as well as to the gentleman sitting next to her.

Now, Sir, a few words about Dandakaranya, desertions, the "notorious" Batia Camp, the Sealdah Station and then I want to go to West Pakistan.

As regards Dandakaranya scheme I do not want to say much, as I have already circulated a detailed note. The only thing I have done is that I have not lent any wrong hopes to anybody. What I said is, it is a very difficult scheme, it has got potentialities, the area is to be surveyed, proper and effective measures have to be taken. I do not want to fail in Dandakaranya. So, I have stated that it will take two to three years before this scheme takes momentum, but that does not mean that we will not go ahead with that scheme. Soon after the monsoons I am going to shift 500 families to Malkangiri Taluk.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

A question was asked, very pertinently, on Friday and today, what do you propose to do during the interim period? Are you going to keep quiet till the next two or three years and do nothing in the meanwhile? My answer is an emphatic "no". During the last two years we have already been able to select about two lakh acres of land.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That was two years ago, and not during the last two years.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Schemes for areas covering 35,000 acres have already been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 280 lakhs. This will cater for 7,000 families. Nearly 2,000 families have already been moved. We will go ahead with these schemes.

But, I may not be able to satisfy my friend Shri S. Ghose. It amused me, Sir, when he said, do send refugees, displaced persons to Bihar but please rehabilitate them only on the border of Bihar.

Shri S. Ghose. First of all, I said, Purulia

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other day an hon friend remarked that we are not giving adequate quota for Andamans. The quota is 80 per cent for displaced persons from East Pakistan and 20 per cent for the rest of India. If the idea is that even that 20 per cent should be denied to the rest of India, I have no objection. But, that is not going to solve the problem. What I do fear is that we should not create political problems in the matter of rehabilitation. When Bihar is prepared to take thousands of displaced persons and give them the best lands in Champaran District and Batia, which I have seen for myself, why should we refuse? These schemes have been complimented so greatly by members opposite that when there was talk about desertions from Batia they said that not a single person fled or left these colonies where hundreds of families have been rehabilitated within the last six months.

An Hon. Member: Not Members opposite.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If Bihar is doing so wonderfully well, giving me co-operation, must our friends opposite create a political problem for me and tell the Government of Bihar that "please settle on the border of Bihar", so that tomorrow there can be another Reorganisation Committee or something like that?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: We have never said that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not yielding.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do not suggest anything of that sort. We never wanted that.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want to dwell upon that. There was one thing very dangerous about Dandakaranya which was said by an hon. Member, today. He said "You take them to Dandakaranya. One is part of Andhra, another is part of Madhya Pradesh and the third is part of Orissa. What is going to be the administrative set up of that place? What is going to be the language there? What is going to be the culture there? What is going to be the administration, etc. there?" What he wants me to tell these State Governments is, 'You give me your areas and tomorrow these areas will be excised from those States'. Are you helping the cause of rehabilitation? Are you really earnest about these unfortunate people who may be living in the Sealdah station or in camps? Why do you want to make political issue of all these things?

Talking about Batia, what is Batia? It is a camp. We set up a camp there I sent people to Bettiah in the month of June, 1956. Not a single person moved from Batia till the end of February, 1957. Those camps were all right. There was nothing wrong with those camps. But just on the eve of the general elections in Bengal, those camps went ablaze.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Very unfair.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not referring to any party.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do not make politics out of those refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only making statements which will be borne out by facts. Towards the end of February, the trouble started. What happened? People came to Patna, got hold of the trains, dragged the ordinary passengers out and told them "We want to go to Bengal"? They did come to Bengal. I could have stopped their coming. If we wanted to do that, I could have stopped their coming. But neither lathi nor a baton nor a bullet was used, which some people wanted me to use. I did not at all use anything. No force. They came to West Bengal and stayed there. Till when? When the elections were over, and after the elections were over, every body had gone back to Bettiah.

17.17 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Bimal Ghose: On what condition?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The funniest thing is this. Bettiah was very bad! Things were terribly wrong in Bettiah.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Correct your statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have to correct nothing at all. I must say I am grateful to one person whose name I shall not mention. He went to Bettiah, and he wrote to me a letter which I have not made public yet, but I appreciate it. You know what he wrote. He said: "Please convey our grateful thanks for the courtesy that the Bihar Government has extended to us and the way the refugees are being looked after." I have not made that letter public. That letter was given to me. A few days after the election was over, everybody went back. There is no trouble in Bettiah now. None whatsoever, because there was no trouble before.

Now about Sealdah. I am sorry for Sealdah. We have spent crores of rupees for the rehabilitation of displaced persons. I go and live amongst them. I have got their confidence. I have got their goodwill. They treat me as one of them. Do I feel happy when I see my brethren lying in Sealdah? No, Sir. It pains me. It hurts me. Some of my friends opposite only talk about things in newspapers. Did you see one, a news item two days ago? Dr. Roy is sitting in the Writers' Building, discussion is taking place in this House, and demonstration is going outside the house of Dr. Roy.

Shri Bimal Ghose: So what?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So what? You mussed the bus by a day.

Shri Bimal Ghose: And they were dying?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There is no question of dying. Whoever went there did wonderfully well. Why don't you go to the Writers' Building?

What I wish to say about Sealdah station is this, Sealdah station has been cleared once, has been cleared twice and has been cleared many a time. If the clearance of Sealdah station means an invitation to all those persons who have been settled for years in the colonies of West Bengal to leave the colonies and come to Sealdah station, I am not going to have it. If it means that all those persons who have not even got migration certificates—because in the case of persons who have got migration certificates, we have accepted them—will come and squat on the Sealdah station and the Rehabilitation Ministry takes charge of them, then there will be no rehabilitation whatsoever.

I am prepared to give a sporting offer, but that would be subject to the concurrence and approval of the Ministry of West Bengal—I hope I will be able to secure that approval. If you and others who are interested in the rehabilitation problem in West Bengal, come with me and give me an assurance that once the Sealdah station

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

has been cleared, you will help me, co-operate with me in seeing that not a single person would be allowed to squat at the station. I am prepared to clear it. Are you prepared to give that assurance? But if by clearing the Sealdah station today, I am going to invite some more people tomorrow, I am going to think twice what my next step is going to be.

I have got only ten minutes left and my friends, Lala Achint Ram, Ajit Singh and many others will be cursing me that I have not come to the West at all. I do want to say a few words about West Pakistan also, but as the time at my disposal is very short, I will deal only with one aspect of the refugee problem in the western zone, and that is the payment of compensation to displaced persons. This is one of our very vital problems. When Lala Achint Ramji gave the figures of the claimants including those who have applied for rehabilitation grants plus those who have received interim compensation of about Rs. 54 lakhs, I believe he has gone a little astray in the matter of counting when he said that the number of persons to whom compensation is paid each month is round about 3,000. That is not correct. I gave an assurance to this House last year that I shall make an honest attempt to see that about one lakh persons are paid compensation every year. My figure is ahead of that and I shall see that monthly statements are sent to the Members of the Congress Parliamentary Party and the members of the informal Consultative Committee, so that they are fully posted with the progress of the compensation scheme and the payment of compensation.

One thing has come to me rather as a great pain and that is the question of payment to priority categories. I do not want to take much time of the House by saying that we have paid compensation to roughly about 2,25,000 persons up till now. The amount is Rs. 61 crores—Rs. 38 crores in cash, Rs. 14 crores in property and Rs. 9

crores by adjustment of public dues. That is the amount that has been paid. The cash amount paid is substantial.

As regards priority categories, I gave an undertaking to this House last year that by the 31st of March, 1957 all the priority categories would be paid off. What has happened is this. There are the old persons and then there are those who may be suffering from T.B., cancer, etc. We received a large number of applications from widows in 1953, then the period was extended, if I remember correctly, to 1955. The matter was brought to my notice that these unfortunate widows have to suffer a lot. So, is the case of the old persons, those who are over 65, what I have done is this and I hope the Ministry of Finance shall not take notice of it—I extended the dates of these priority categories, made them of a recurring nature and took them on to the 31st of January, 1957. So, the number increased. In spite of that, Sir, of the total number of round about 61,000, 52 or 53 have been paid—I am talking from memory—I may be making a mistake of a thousand or two here—and only 7,000 remains. These, I hope, if they have not been paid off already, will be paid within a month or so. But one thing I wish to repeat and it is this. These seven or eight thousands that are a sort of carry over, who are still on my hands, are not those who are from the original priority categories. They have been added on to 31st January, 1957.

I wish to refer to only one more point, namely, instalments. That is a very important question. I will not take more than 3 or 4 minutes. When the compensation scheme was formulated and the rules were brought before this House, the refugees met some of our leaders, we had meetings after meetings, and the rules were passed unanimously in this House. We fixed the limit of allotability at 10,000, shops being included in that limit and the period of instalment, taking A, B and C colonies into consideration, was fixed at 3 to 4

years. In the case of A colonies, the instalment was 33 1/3 per cent; it came down to 25 and 20 in the case of B and C colonies. That was the unanimous decision of this House, Sir, and the rules were passed by both Houses, this House and the Rajya Sabha. I had a very large vulnerable section of refugee population to whom compensation had to be paid. I went to the Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, and told him about this. I have not made a statement on this point up till this time in the House. I am making this today. I told him that if I were to retain confidence I want cash and I cannot go on without it. My pool is entirely immobilised. With the evacuee property of Rs. 100 crores and loans of Rs. 30 to 35 crores and Government property of Rs. 50 crores, the whole thing is immobilised. And I have to pay the T.B. patients and others who are over 65 and so I want cash. He asked "How much do you want?" I said "Forty to fifty crores." He said "You know, I am implementing the Plan; I am faced with very serious difficulties." I told him that I had gone to him with very great hopes, that I had never been disappointed in the past and he should come to my rescue. He said, "Very well, let us strike the bargain at Rs. 45 crores. You asked for Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 crores; make it Rs. 45 crores. But you must give me an assurance that you will also stand by your commitment, the commitment that you have given to the Parliament when the rules were passed, that realisations will be made within the specified period. Because the money that I am giving you is not my money, that money may be of some development project, maybe of a steel plant, maybe of some canal." I thanked him for his goodwill and I gave the assurance that I shall do my best and see that the accommodation that he was giving me would be paid back in time.

The rules were passed. Everybody was happy about it. But within six months the trouble starts. Two years are no good; four years are no good; we cannot pay; we have not got the

money; it is all right that you have fixed the allottable limit at Rs. 10,000, but we cannot do it. Then some Members of Parliament write long representations, signed by about sixty of them and send it to me. I then went to the present Minister of Finance. He could have told me that this was not the understanding: he could have said it if he wanted to that I have not stood by the commitment that I gave to his predecessor. Anyhow he was very kind; so was the Cabinet; so was my predecessor, Mr. Jain, whom I am just noticing sitting by my side; Pantji, Panditji, Maulana Sahib, they were very good to me, and the result was that the period has been raised from four to eight years. There is one thing that I want the House to appreciate. Though the period is eight years, from September 1955 no rents have been charged and no money has been realised. So, it is a period of ten years which has now been given to a displaced person to pay back in instalments. But it has been very conveniently forgotten today.

An hon. Member, I do not know who it was, it was perhaps Mr. Nair, said that it is not easy for a displaced person to pay the first instalment of 20 per cent. He forgot that it has been brought down from 33 1/3 and 25 per cent to 20 per cent.

I am grateful to hon. Members for all the good words that they have said about my Ministry. I have not been able to reply to many points, but I can assure the House that I shall see that each point is examined and whatever can be done will be done. I shall try and do my best.

Mr. Speaker: Now I shall put cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that

[Mr Speaker]

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof —

Demands Nos 76, 77 and 125"

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below
Ed]

DEMAND NO 76—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEMAND NO 77—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,12,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'".

DEMAND NO 125—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,00,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

DEPARTMENTAL CATERING ON RAILWAYS

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up the half-an-hour discussion under Rule 55 Shri Mathur

As hon Members are aware, a brief statement regarding the matter will be made by the hon Member, it will be replied to by the hon Minister. Meanwhile, if any other hon Member has given notice, he may be allowed to put one or two questions asking for elucidation of the matter. The whole discussion must be disposed of within half-an-hour. About ten minutes the hon Minister will take; ten minutes will be allotted to the hon Member raising the discussion and ten minutes will be earmarked for others

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pal) Mr Speaker, this discussion has been necessitated for clarification of the answer given by the hon Minister to my Question No 191 on 19th July, 1957 I had asked the Railway Minister to tell us whether we were incurring any loss on departmental catering and, if it was so, what were the reasons. The answer given by the hon Railway Minister, if properly appreciated, will be found to be unsatisfactory and self-contradictory. What the hon Minister said was this

"The provisional figures for 1956-57 which are available indicate that there has been loss on departmental catering on the Southern, South Eastern, Eastern and Northern Railways, and profit on the other Railways

The accounts have not been audited and finalized, but the estimated loss on all Railways taken together during 1956-57 is about 12 lakhs

The main reasons for the loss are sale of better quality of edibles compared to catering by contractors, maintenance of better service and incidence of higher over-head

and establishment charges on account of payment to the staff of Central Pay Commission scales of pay, gratuity and contribution to provident fund and application of liberal leave rules."

These are his reasons. Now the obvious contradiction which I wish to point out and the clarification which I wish to seek are these. The reasons which have been catalogued apply, I think, equally to all the railways. The very nature of the reasons which have been given, explaining the loss, are of the nature that they are applicable equally to all the railways and, if it is so, may I know how is it that in some of the railways where catering has been newly introduced, they are running at a loss, while in some other railways they are making a profit? If the reasons that are given are substantial, then they must apply equally to all the railways.

Now on the four zonal railways new catering has been introduced and out of these four I will just mention the Central Railways. On the Central Railways you are making a profit of Rs. 2,87,000. As against it, on the Eastern Railway you are losing about Rs. 4,20,000. So it is obvious that these reasons have not been gone into in detail. Otherwise, some good explanation must be given for this self-evident contradiction.

Apart from this, my basic and fundamental objection is very different. It is based on the report on the basis of which departmental catering has been introduced. My hon. friend, the Deputy Minister for Railways was himself a member of this Committee and his predecessor, Mr. Alagesan, was the chairman. Now, two important recommendations which this Committee has made are these:

The Committee endorsed the principle that departmental catering should be run on "no-profit-no-loss" basis.

Mr. Speaker: I was not able to follow thoroughly what is the object of this discussion. Is it to ask the Government to revise its policy

regarding departmental catering? All arguments seem to point to this purpose that in view of the loss, a decision which has been taken by this House long ago and also reiterated in reply to a question whether we have incurred loss, Government should be asked to revise it, by using this Half-an-Hour Discussion. I thought the hon. Member was eliciting information on certain points.

The hon. Member may kindly refer to rule 55(3) which says:

"The Speaker shall decide whether the matter is of sufficient public importance to be put down for discussion, and may not admit a notice which, in his opinion, seeks to revise the policy of Government."

Whatever little doubt I had has now been made clear, and the hon. Member's desire by way of this half-an-hour discussion is only to get the policy revised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, not at all. If you will bear with me for two minutes....

Mr. Speaker: I have heard the hon. Member already.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not ask for the policy to be revised at all.

Mr. Speaker: Then, what is the hon. Member suggesting?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I just want a clarification in regard to the first contradiction which I have pointed out.

The second thing which I point out is this. These are two recommendations made by the committee on catering. May I know whether Government are following those recommendations, and if they are following, how do they propose to wipe off these losses? I am not at all asking for a revision of the policy. As a matter of fact, I am emphatically of the view that the policy of Government need not be revised. I might

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

make it clear even at the very outset. It is none of my intention that we should do away with departmental catering.

Departmental catering was introduced on a definite understanding on the basis of these recommendations. One of these recommendations was that it should be on a no-profit-no-loss basis. This recommendation was accepted, and it was introduced on this basis. The committee said that it was absolutely possible that departmental catering could be introduced on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and there should be no loss at all. Another recommendation was:

"The Committee would like to reiterate that it is not their intention to recommend elimination of contract catering on the railways. They would like to see efficient contract catering running side by side with departmental catering, each profiting from the experience of the other and fulfilling a complementary role."

Now, my submission is this. We were getting about Rs. 30 lakhs by way of licensing fees from the contractors. We were prepared to wipe out that. We were prepared to do away with the licensing fees, because we wanted to provide better food for the passengers. That was perfectly understandable. Then, the contractor was definitely making a huge profit, or at least some profit, or some good profit. We were wanting that the licensing fee which he was paying out of the food which he sold, and the profit which he was making out of the food which he sold, should be utilised to give better food to the passengers. But what has happened? The no-loss-no-profit basis has not been adhered to. But we are incurring a loss on the railways on which we have introduced catering newly only during the last two years. The story does not end here. What has happened is that, with the introduction of departmental catering,

instead of maintaining a healthy competition, we are introducing monopolistic tendencies, and the Railway Department has raised even the prices of the foodstuffs.

The railways have taken over catering at Delhi very recently. At Delhi, puris were being sold at Rs. 1-8-0 per seer; but now they are being sold at Rs. 2 per seer. Sweets were being sold at Rs. 2-8-0 per seer, but now they are selling at Rs. 3-8-0 per seer. Again, they were making their purchases. Now, they have introduced departmental catering at Lucknow. It is not that the railways are manufacturing any sweets; they are making the same purchases as the contractor was making from the market. The famous Lucknow *rebbis* which were being sold for Rs. 1-4-0 a lb. are now being sold at Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

So, it is not only that we have lost the revenue which we were collecting by way of licence fees, not only have we wiped out the profit which the contractor was making, but we have increased the rates at most of these places, and yet we are incurring a loss.

The Railway Minister should let us know whether he is sticking to those recommendations made by this committee, which he has told us, he has accepted, and which he has reiterated on the floor of this House; if he is sticking to those recommendations, I would like to know how he proposes to wipe out the losses.

Another question which I want to ask is this. How is it that when the no-loss-no-profit basis has been accepted, on certain railways, the railways are pinching the pocket of the travelling public and making a profit out of it? I want to make it perfectly clear that it is not my contention that departmental catering should be done away with. What I mean to say is that it is so obvious from the facts and figures which I have doled out, figures which I have collected from the Railway

Ministry itself, and the figures and information I have gathered otherwise, that we are unnecessarily running at a loss. While we are running at a loss in some places, we are making profit at other places. The reasons given in the answer cannot be considered as good reasons, because if they are good in the case of one railway, they should be good in the case of other railways also. If you have given a rise to the staff and you have provided better food, am I to understand that it is only on the Eastern Railway that you have done so and not on the Central Railway?

So obviously it appears that there is maladjustment and maladministration and we are very much concerned about it, because we feel that whatever the department touches, even if it is gold, it turns into dust. The House should be assured that the recommendations made by the Committee are adhered to and that departmental catering is run on a no-profit-no-loss basis. There should be adequate reasons given to explain how all this profit has been wiped out and how we are running at a loss.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I was really sorry to hear my hon. friend making the remark that whatever the Government or the Railway Administration touched, it turned from gold to dust. I am sure most of the hon. Members present here have eaten the food after catering had been departmentalised. I have also travelled frequently and I have met a very large number of people who used to complain very bitterly about the poor quality of food. Now all of them have a good word to say about the quality of the food that is being served by this departmental catering.

I might remind my hon. friend that the very object of taking over catering by the railways was to improve the quality of the food. The quality of food had deteriorated to such an extent that it had almost become uneatable and it was only as a result of frantic protests by the members of

the travelling public and also by hon. Members on the floor of this House that we were constrained to take this step.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have never said a word against departmental catering. I said—you take over. That was not my point at all.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I was just replying to the 'turning of gold into dust.'

My hon. friend remarked that the main recommendations of the Catering Committee were not being adhered to. I beg to reiterate that every recommendation of the Committee is being adhered to. He has quoted certain paragraphs saying that departmental catering should run side by side with contract catering. We are sticking to that system, and I might tell him that we have decided that having taken over a certain number of stations, we hope that the large number of contractors who are still allowed to cater on railways will bring up their standard of catering to that of railway catering. And provided they do that, we do not propose to take over very many more stations. In fact, if the situation improves, it would not be necessary to take over any more station, because our very object is to improve the quality of food. That, we feel, we have succeeded in doing. I do hope that the contractors who have been allowed to remain on the Railways will play up and improve the catering and bring it to the level of the railway catering.

I might also say that although we do not intend to take over any more station from the contractors, if we find that the quality of food at any station has deteriorated to such an extent that it is necessary for us to take over in public interest, we shall not hesitate to do so.

My hon. friend talked about the losses on departmental catering. I will give him the reasons. The main losses were on the Southern and South Eastern Railways. On the Southern and South Eastern Railways,

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

Departmental catering has been there for a long time. The main reasons why there has been loss on the Southern and South Eastern Railways are....

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I asked definitely about the Central and the Eastern Railways. Please deal with them

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Let me deal with departmental catering as a whole. There are losses on the Southern Railway because, in addition to the scales of pay recommended by the Central Pay Commission, we are giving very liberal terms, free food and oil baths and other facilities ...

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Catering Committee has discussed all this

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is the reason for the losses in the Southern Railway. I also said that we are allowing the contractors to continue in some stations (Interruptions)

On the South Eastern Railway, the main reason for the losses are these. The Railway have really made a name for themselves for the high quality of western style of food. I am sure many of the hon. Members who have travelled on that Railway and eaten that food have a very good word for it. But, we cannot go on incurring losses and we have taken a decision and asked our Railway Administrations, where they are running at a loss, to take steps immediately to eliminate all losses.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Also profits.

Shri B. Dasgupta (Purulia): On the South Eastern Railway, I can tell you that we get the worst kind of food. I can name stations. It is departmental catering. I know places where there are no purchasers and still there is a big establishment.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are certain Railways where we have been

constrained to retain the western style of catering. The losses are mainly on establishment where we are serving the western style of food, on restaurant cars and dining cars.

As the House is probably aware, recently, the hon. Minister has taken a decision that in order to reduce over-crowding on some of the long distance trains which carry dining cars and restaurant cars, they are to be discontinued. The discontinuance of these cars will, to a great extent, reduce the losses

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What a solution!

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not that we are going to leave the people without food. We are going to make alternative arrangements for food at suitable halting stations in the way and we are going to improve the standard of refreshment rooms all along the line

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): We have suffered by that method. Sometimes, the Grand Trunk Express, which was scheduled to go to a particular station at about 12 noon, actually reached at 4 pm in the afternoon.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The hon. Member also referred to the licence fees which we were getting from the contractors and which had been displaced and the loss to which the nation had been put. I may inform him that even now, we continue to receive licence fees in respect of a large number of stations. We have taken over only a very few stations. The licence fees was something like Rs. 30 lakhs previously and I am sure it has not gone down below Rs. 20 lakhs at present. Our intention is that the quality of the food should be kept at a high level. We will try to eliminate whatever losses there have been.

The hon Member was keen to know about the Eastern Railway. We want-

ed to take over Howrah which was the biggest place on the Eastern Railway. Some people went to the court and obtained injunctions and as a result of that we could not take over that very profitable station. Recently, we have taken it over and I had been to Howrah. I was very glad to see that in the third-class waiting hall, as many as three to four thousand people were having their meals. Really first class meals were served at cheap rates . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: First-class meals at third-class rates.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: My hon friend need not be alarmed at these figures; they have not yet been audited and in actual fact, we hope that the actual losses will be a little less than what is stated here. With these few words, I can assure my hon. friends that we will stick to the recommendations of the Committee and we intend to stick to the policy that we have decided and we will go through it

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, not one point which has been raised by me has been answered. I pointed out to him the contradiction that if these are the reasons which are responsible for the losses on the Eastern Railway, they apply equally to the Central Railway. But, on that railway we are having profits while we are having losses on the Eastern Railway. So, the reasons must be very different. I have also pointed out that the rates have been revised in a monopolistic manner which is against the recommendations of the committee. It wanted that there should be a fair and healthy competition. But, instead, there are monopolistic tendencies and in a very monopolistic manner things are done. I raised three points and none of them have been touched. He was all the time talking about the Southern Railway and the South-Eastern Railway. I know the position about them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why the rates have been raised and why, in spite of the raising, there are losses in a particular section. What are the special inconveniences? While the Central Railway is yielding a profit, the Southern and the South-Eastern Railways are running on a loss. What are the peculiar disadvantages of running catering there as opposed to the other places?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the hon. Member knows, the railway administrations are functioning more or less as autonomous units. In some places, certain railways have given more prominence to the western style of catering and improved the standard of western style catering by opening cars and restaurants. As a result of that, they might have incurred losses. The other railways may have given more prominence to the other style. I may tell the House that the most profitable thing on the railways is the ordinary tram-side-vending.

Mr. Speaker: Why cannot they adopt this? Whichever lead to losses may have to be eliminated. At any rate, there need not be any profit. All that he wanted was this. In the earlier days, there were contractors. They would not work on a no-loss-no-profit basis or on a charitable disposition. He must have been making profits. We do not make profits. We increased the rates. He wants to have all that information.

18 hrs

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is just the beginning of departmental catering. We are going to gain by our experience. Where some sections have gone into loss we are looking into them very carefully to see the reasons for the losses. If any sections have made excessive profits we are trying to cut down the profits and bring down the rates.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The reasons which he has now stated are quite different from the reasons given in the original answer. May I know whether the reasons given in the original answer do not apply?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The reasons given in the original answer do apply. If the hon. Member will apply his mind he will find that these are the main reasons for the losses. There are certain other reasons also which have been pointed out by the hon. Deputy Minister. On certain Railways due to historical reasons the restaurant and dining cars are run on western style. We have not changed them all of a sudden to Indian style. The patronage of passengers on those restaurants and dining cars is much less than on those of Indian style. That is one of the reasons for greater loss on Eastern Railway as compared to Central Railway.

Then, on the dining cars it is invariably a loss because we do not get even the haulage charges of the dining cars by that number of passengers who patronise the dining cars.

With regard to the question about monopolistic rates of eatables, I am afraid my hon. friend is entirely mistaken. I have on certain occasions seen some of the restaurants on the Central Railway and other places. I have found, especially in Bombay, people from the City also come to the dining hall of the Central Railway.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There the rates have increased.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If my hon. friend had made enquiries to satisfy himself he would have found the answer. We are giving a full meal for 18 annas or even 14 annas. If some hon. Members of this House have taken that meal they will testify that the charges that are levied as compared to the quality of food served is very reasonable. Even private contractors will hardly afford at that rates that quality of food.

As regards sweets, I know in Delhi we are preparing most of the sweets ourselves. It is only in the case of some specialised sweets that at times we purchase from the market. That we do and I will not deny that, and we will continue to do that in certain cases of specialised items—which sometimes are a speciality of an individual or a family. I know in Delhi the Railway restaurant has become so popular that even for private parties people are inviting those caterers. If they are not comparatively cheaper and also of better quality, I do not think why people should patronise them. As they are cheaper why the travelling public or the Delhi public should not patronise.

So, there is not at all any monopolistic tendency in charging the rates either of puri or sweets. I will leave it to my hon. friend to taste the puris supplied by our railway catering and to taste the puris of others. He will find then whether, if there is any higher price for railway puris, there is any justification for the high price charged or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Let us have a test by the Members.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There have been some losses. My hon. friend has conveniently forgotten one of the paragraphs of the Catering Enquiry Committee. I will read that out for his benefit and for the benefit of this House. I shall read that portion of the recommendation which has not been read by my hon. friend. The Committee says:

"Refreshment and meals on trains should be provided at popular prices by the department. Departmental catering should provide a wide range of food and snacks. The aims should be to run the catering establishment on a no-profit-no-loss basis in the long run".

I will draw his attention to the words "in the long run".

"To start with, if the departmental catering suffers any loss, it may be considered as expenditure on advertisement and partly to be on account of passengers' amenities".

I wish my hon. friend read this portion and pointed it out to this House.

In the initial stages, nowhere in the world departmental catering on the transportation has been a paying thing. I was the other day looking into an article on the catering on the railways in the United Kingdom, and I was surprised to find the colossal loss that they incur on this account. The main thing I again reiterate is this: that the salary that we pay to the employees is several times higher than what a contractor pays to his employees.—the same category of his employees. I may tell the hon. Member for his information that the bearers and cooks under the private contractors were getting Rs 30 plus food, and as soon as the department took over those employees, we began to pay according to the Pay Commission's recommendations, and immediately the salaries shot up to the minimum of Rs 75. That makes a difference. That is also one main factor for the loss.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Then how were they serving the private contractor?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That question may be put to the quite large number of people who are serving in this country even at Re. 1 as daily wages. But I have explained the position. Since we took over, the salary bill has increased.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why is the profit in the Central Railway?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have again explained what is the reason for the loss on the Eastern Railway and for the profit on the Central Railway. If my hon friend does not want to understand it, I cannot help it. I have said it is because of historical reasons; the western style of catering on the Eastern Railway has been the main cause of this loss. We are gradually going to replace it. The intention of the catering should be that it is patronised not only by the passengers of the first and second class but also by the third class passengers who may take advantage of that. At present, the style of catering on the Eastern Railway is not of that type, and unless we replace that, I am afraid there will be loss. I am going to take certain steps in this direction and I think in course of time the losses will be minimised.

18.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 13th August, 1957.

Monday the 12th August 1957

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		COLUMNS 7899—7941	S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
S.Q.	Subject				
Nos.					
780.	Infective Hepatitis	7899—7900	811.	Community Development Programme in Himachal Pradesh	7950
781.	Khandwa-Hinglaj Rail Link	7900—03	812.	Doubling of Railway Tracks	7950—51
782.	Compensatory (City) Allowance	7903—05	813.	Rice for Madras	7951
783.	Navigation of Rupnarain	7905—06	814.	Fish Boat Building Yaras.	7951—52
784.	Protection of Railway Lines	7906—08	815.	Helicopters from U.S.A.	7952
785.	Starvation Deaths	7908—10	816.	Hooghly River Fore-shore Erosion	7952
786.	Food Production	7910—14	817.	P & T. Workshops	7953
787.	Central Ware-Houses	7914—16	818.	Fruit Products Organisation	7253—54
788.	Diesel Cars	7917—19	819.	Construction of Road and Bridge in Bihar	7954
789.	Deep-Sea Fishing	7919—22	820.	Flag Stations	7955
790.	Bridge over River Kshipra	7922—23	821.	Wheat Supply to Bihar	7955—56
791.	Surplus Food-grains	7923—26	822.	Road Bridges over Narbada	7956
793.	Naval Architects	7926—27	824.	Double Track on Southern Railway	7956—57
794.	Dead Fish in Arabian Sea	7927—29	825.	Vishkapatnam Ship-yard	7957
799.	Economy on Railways	7929—31	826.	Food Adulteration Act	7957—58
S.N.Q.			827.	Indo-U.S.A. Agreement on Farm Surpluses	7958
Nos.			828.	Railway Vendors	7958—59
7.	Mileage Rates of goods and passenger traffic	7932	U.S.Q.		
8.	Railway Accident	7932—34	585.	Coal Wagons	7959
9.	Electrification of the Howrah Burdwan Section	7935—37	586.	Construction of Double Railway Lines	7960
10.	Strike Notice by Station Masters' Association	7927—40	587.	Postal Facilities in Orissa	7960
11.	Floods in Imphal River	7940—41	588.	Lac Industry	7960—61
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		7941—76	589.	Railway Wagon Supply	7961
S.Q.			590.	Purchase of Ships	7961—62
Nos.			591.	National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Punjab	7962
792.	Railway Board	7941—42	592.	Renovation of Katras in Delhi	7962
795.	Calcutta Seamen	7941—42	593.	Delhi Transport Service Employees	7963—64
797.	Ferry Crafts on Brahmaputra	7942—43	594.	Railway Engineers	7964
798.	Tractors	7943	595.	Nursing and Midwifery	7964
800.	Disciplinary Action against Railwaymen	7944	596.	Central Station, Madras	7964—65
801.	Food Situation in Tripura	7944—45	597.	Development of Fisheries in Manipur	7965
802.	Theft in Parcel Office, Cuttack	7945—46	598.	Telephone Connections in Manipur	7965—66
803.	Manufacture of Electric Trains	7946	599.	Railway Equipment Committee	7966—67
804.	Chittaranjan Loco Works	7946	600.	Purchase of Dakotas	7967
805.	Post and Telegraph Facilities in Rajasthan	7946—47	601.	Purchase of Dakotas	7968
806.	Road Bridge over Jamuna	7947—48	602.	Kichha Station Yard	7969—70
807.	Coal Loading Plant	7948	603.	Clerical Service on Railways	7970
808.	Commemoration Stamps	7948	604.	Passenger Amenities	7970
809.	Night Trains	7949	605.	National Highways	7971
810.	Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh	7949			

WRITTEN ANSWERS QUESTIONS *contd*

U S Q <i>Nos</i>	COLUMNS
605. Midnapur-Adra Section of B S Railway	7971
607. New Sleeping Drug	7971-72
608. Witch and Ward Department of S E Railway	7972
609. Recruitment in Railways	7972-73
610. Rudrapur-Nautanwa Railway Line	7973
611. Sambalpur Railway Station	7973
612. C T O	7973-74
613. Water-Supply Schemes in Andhra Pradesh	7974
614. Contributory Health Service Scheme	7975
615. Lunatories	7975
616. Sugar Factories	7975-76
	7976-77

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

On an enquiry by Shri A K Gopalan, the Prime Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) informed the Lok Sabha that the Government had advised the President to revoke the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker will allow consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice by Shri Surendranath Dwivedi regarding the alleged bomb explosion in Delhi on the 10th August, 1957.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

798c-81
The following papers were laid on the Table
(1) A copy of the Report of the Official Language Commission
(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under Sub-section (4) of Section 43-B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878
(i) S R O 2394, dated the 20th July, 1957
(ii) S R O 2395, dated the 20th July, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Chokes for Fluorescent Lamps) Rules, 1957
(iii) S R O 2396, dated the 20th July, 1957

(iv) S R O 2397, dated the 20th July, 1957 containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Sachet) Rules, 1957
 (v) S R O 2399, dated the 24th July, 1957
 (vi) S R O 2400 dated the 24th July, 1957, containing the Customs Duties Drawback (Jute Manufacturers) Rules, 1957

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES

7981-82

Time for presentation of Reports of the Select Committee on Wealth Tax Bill and Expenditure Tax Bill was extended upto the 17th August, 1957 and 26th August, 1957.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

7992-93

The Debi informed the Lok Sabha that he had decided not to take any action against Shri Birendra Kumar Mazumdar who posed as a Member of the Lok Sabha and took oath on the 15th July, 1957, as the Medical Board had declared him to be of unsound mind.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

7982-8105

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rehabilitation concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

HALF AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

8106-20

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur raised a half an hour discussion on points arising out of answer given on the 19th July, 1957, to Starred Question No 191 regarding departmental catering on Railways.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1957

Discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Steel, Mines, and Fuel.