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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fifth Session**)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 4th September, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Handicrafts

Q. 235. Shri Abdul Salam: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned in the export of handicrafts to different countries during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far,

(b) what steps are being taken to further the export of handicrafts this year,

(c) whether any representation has been made to Government to charge freight at a low rate and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 15.]

Shri Tangamani: In the statement it is mentioned that the All-India Handicrafts Board has made representations to the Railway Ministry to reduce the freight, and in view of the fact that they are going to revise the freight rates from 1st October, 1958,

may I know whether this reduction also will be effected from 1st October, 1958?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I could not follow

Shri Tangamani: The statement shows that representations have been made by the All-India Handicrafts Board to the Railway Ministry for reducing the freight. The Railway Ministry is going to revise the freights from the 1st October, 1958. Therefore, may I know whether this reduction will also be effected from that date?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no likelihood of any reduction being effected immediately but the main proposal is to reduce the freight to less than what it is prevailing at present. If at all there will be any concession, it will be for promoting better exports and not adding any freight to that.

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that we are resorting to publicity abroad in order to popularise our handicrafts and, at the same time, we are inviting trade representatives from foreign countries to acquaint them with our handicrafts here. May I know what progress has been made and to what extent popularity has been achieved in regard to our handicrafts in those countries due to these steps?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The results so far have been quite heartening. In the east European countries there was not much market for our handicrafts. Now, in Czechoslovakia, in Russia and all the east European countries, it is expanding. So also in the United States there has been a greater demand for handicrafts, and we hope

that in spite of the general recessional tendency in the handicraft trade, our export is looking up.

सेठ अचल सिंह : फारेन कंट्री के जो ट्रूस्ट यहां आते हैं और जो हैंडीकॉफ्ट्स का काफी सोमान ले जाते हैं, उसको तरकी देने के लिये क्या स्टप लिये जा रहे हैं?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक्सपोर्ट्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिये हम क्वालिटी कंट्रोल को आ बढ़ा रहे हैं, बहुत सी कोओपरेटिव सोसाइटी बढ़ा रहे हैं, अभी हमने एक आल-इंडिया हैंडीकॉफ्ट्स डिवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन बनाई है तथा स्टेट्स को सहायता दे रहे हैं जिससे कि वे क्रेफ्ट्समैन और आर्टिजन्स की मदद करे ताकि हैंडीकॉफ्ट्स का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े।

Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border

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***898. { Shri Damani:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kumaran:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Damar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1120 on the 21st March, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border; and

(b) what are the chief obstacles in the way of early finalisation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) A statement, giving the information, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 16.]

(b) The demarcation of boundaries is a complex and laborious process, involving agreement on each yard of the boundary which is determined from revenue records, maps and ground surveys. Also, as it involves joint operations by the survey and Revenue authorities of the two coun-

tries, the progress depends on the co-operation extended by the Pakistan authorities, which has not always been forthcoming.

Shri Damani: May I know if there is any proposal to discuss the demarcation difficulty in the forthcoming meeting of the Prime Ministers?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The discussion between the two Prime Ministers is for specially dealing with the border problems. Therefore, the question of demarcation is a part of those problems.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Pakistan has raised serious objection to certain ambiguities in the Radcliffe and Bagge awards according to which the Assam-East Pakistan border is to be demarcated and, if so, what steps have the Government so far taken to remove these ambiguities if any ambiguities exist at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir; it is true that there has been difference of opinion about the interpretation of the Radcliffe award and, I think, the Bagge award. Sometimes the two are not quite in line with each other—the two documents; and even in one case the description, and the specification on paper is one, and the line drawn on the map is another—of the same person. It is very confusing; it has given rise to all these difficulties.

There are only two ways of getting over this difficulty. One is to come to an agreement about it by a process; if I may say so, of give and take; and the other way is to agree to somebody else deciding on our behalf, some tribunal or some authority which both of us appoint.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that certain boundary demarcation posts on the border of Tripura and East Bengal were recently removed by the East Pakistan forces after the ceasefire was ordered?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have a faint recollection that in one or two cases this was done.

Shri Ganguli Thakur: May I know whether the Government is in a position to say how many square miles of Tripura have so far been forcibly occupied by Pakistan and are yet under their possession still?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know; I could not say. But, if the hon. Member is referring to the Lakshmipur area, the Lakshmipur village was in India's possession. When the Demarcation Committee went there, it decided that it should go to Pakistan. We accepted their decision, but, according to a previous agreement, it said all transfer of territory should take place on a mutually arranged date, on the date given. They did not wait for that mutual arrangement transfer, and one night they forcibly seized Lakshmipur.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what has happened to Tukergram that was occupied by Pakistan and which was in India's occupation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is true; it also at present is under Pakistani occupation.

Shri B. P. Baruah: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भ्रातृतक कुल कितनी मीटिंग्स हुई हैं और इस पर कुल कितना लार्ज चाया है?

Shri B. P. Baruah: किस की मीटिंग्स के बारे में माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं? तरह तरह की मीटिंग्स होती रहती हैं, कभी वहां पुलिस बाबों की मीटिंग्स होती हैं, कभी कास्टेबल्स की, कभी उनके अफसरों की, कभी डिफिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट्स की, कभी कमिशनर्स की, कभी सेक्रेट्रीज की, कभी सेक्रेट्रीज टू गवर्नरेंट की, कभी मिनिस्टर्स की, किस की मीटिंग के बारे में जानकारी चाहते हैं?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if we go on at this rate, how long will

it take to finalise the demarcation between the borders?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say; that is, apart from the disputed question—you can only demarcate the disputed areas when the dispute is settled—apart from that, there is plenty of area which can be demarcated now only if it proceeds slowly. I have got the actual figures as to how much has been demarcated, which will give the hon. Member some idea. For instance, in the West Bengal-East Pakistan border, the length of the boundary is 1350 miles and the length of boundary demarcated is 1112 miles. In Tripura—East Pakistan border, the length of the boundary is 522 miles and the length demarcated is 55 miles. In the Assam-East Pakistan border, the length of the boundary is 620 miles and the length demarcated is 217 miles. In the Punjab-West Pakistan border, the length of the boundary is 318 miles and the length demarcated is 160 miles.

High Explosive Factory in Bihar

Shri Bose: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of high explosive factory in Gumia in Bihar;

(b) the time by which the factory will go into production; and

(c) the installed capacity of the factory for the production of the explosives?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Progress made for the period ending 30th June, 1958 is as follows:—

(i) 92 per cent of the capital equipment has been ordered and received. The remaining 8 per cent has also been ordered but it has not yet been received.

(ii) Over 95 per cent of the housing and 90 per cent of the factory has been completed.

(iii) Permanent water supply is in operation.

(iv) Power supply is practically ready and is awaiting permanent connection.

(b) By the end of 1958.

(c) 5000 tons per annum of Blasting Explosives on two shift basis.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know the total requirements of the country at present and what percentage of it is covered by the production of this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as blasting explosives are concerned, it is fully covered. But as far as detonators and safety fuses, it is only partially satisfying our requirements.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know how much in terms of money will have to be imported still?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 24 crores per year till production starts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is a high explosive factory at Kirkee and whether the expansion of that factory for the same purpose is envisaged?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is on different lines. The expansion of the Kirkee factory according to the schedule is being undertaken by the Ministry of Defence. But those are for more civilian use—for boring wells, detonating wells, and for various types of mining. This is a more civilian requirement; of course, partly it may be military. Therefore, this particular factory was necessary.

Memorial to Lokmanya Tilak

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Shri D. C. Sharma.
*999. { Shri Vajpayee:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1122 on the 21st March, 1958, and state:

(a) the further progress since made in the construction of the class-cum-lecture hall in the Mandalay Prison in Burma as a Memorial to Lokmanya Tilak; and

(b) the amount of money spent thereon so far?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) It is reported that slabs on both sides of the verandah have been laid, the ventilator chaukats fixed and the work upto the level of the roof completed. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the construction work has already been completed. It has not been possible to adhere to the earlier target date for completing this work by the end of June, 1958 for a variety of reasons beyond the control of the Government of India.

(b) A sum of Rs. 15,000/- has been advanced to the contractor in two instalments against the work actually completed by him.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what machinery will be evolved for running this class-cum-lecture hall, in Mandalay Prison, so that it becomes public?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the agency for keeping this going, arranging for lectures, etc.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Obviously in the case of all these memorials inside a prison, the prison administration of the Burmese Government is the machinery. What else?

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are class-cum-lecture halls. Obviously there will be classes and lectures will be held. May I know what machinery will be evolved for holding these classes and lectures?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I repeat that it is for the prison superintendent to decide.

श्री भवत बर्मांड: इस स्पारक के निर्माण में काफी देरी हो गई है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या बर्मा गवर्नमेंट ने कोई सूचना दी है कि देर से देर कब तक इस का निर्माण पूरा हो जायेगा?

श्री साहस बर्मी लाल: सितम्बर की २० तारीख तक उम्मीद है कि यह काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री बद्राहरलाल नेहरू: मानवीय सदस्य यह देखेंगे कि दूसरे मूल्क में यह काम हो रहा है। हमारा दृश्य तो वहाँ नहीं चलता, त उचित है कि हम बहुत दबाव में वहाँ अपनी राय दें। हम उन में प्रार्थना करते हैं, उन से बहस होती है, उन की हजार दिक्षक्त हैं। इस तरह से काम होता है।

Messrs Hoogly Docking and Engineering Company Limited, Salkia

***१०१. Shri Halder:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Hoogly Docking and Engineering Co. Ltd., Salkia, Howrah (West Bengal) is fully booked with orders from Defence, Steel Plants Railways (mostly N.E. Railway) and Shipments in connection with the projects included in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure the fulfilment of these orders?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b): The firm is working to full capacity on orders placed with it for the Ministries of Defence, Railways and Transport among others. Necessary assistance is being afforded in regard to its requirements of raw materials etc.

Shri Halder: May I know the amount of order supplied by this company during this period?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About Rs. 60 lakhs outstanding.

Shrimati Beni Chakravarty: May I know if it is a fact that in spite of the fact that this company has got orders to the full, there is actually not full employment of the labour capacity over here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; that is not so. When it is employed to the full, how can it be not employed to the full capacity?

नाहन काउंट्री ड्राइवर लिमिटेड

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*१०३. **श्री भवत बर्मांड :**

श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :

क्या बालिक्य तथा उष्णोग मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाहन काउंट्री (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड (हिमाचल प्रदेश) की जाच करने वाले लिये नियुक्त की गई एक मन्त्रिति ने कुछ समय पहले जो मिकारिश की ओर उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के सिलसिले में अब तक क्या कायदावाही की गई है; और

(ख) उन कार्यवाहियों के फलस्वरूप उम काउंट्री के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

उष्णोग मन्त्री (श्री बनुभई जाह) :

(क) और (ख). जैसा कि सभा को मालूम है, इम न-मन्त्रिति के सदस्यों में मतभेद या इस-लिये समिति को रिपोर्ट में कोई विभिन्न कायदा नहीं हुआ। फिर भी, नाहन काउंट्री मजदूर पंचायत द्वारा कारखाने के काम-काज के बारे में उठाये गये अनेक मामलों को निवाटाने और मजदूरों से संबंध रखने वाले विभिन्न प्रश्नों के सिलसिले में सरकार ने कई कदम उठाये हैं।

ये कदम उठाने की बजह से काउंट्री ने बहुत उप्रति की है, मजदूरों और प्रबंधकों के संबंध काफी सुधर गये हैं और कारखाने का उत्पादन १९५५-५६ के १२५१ टन से बढ़कर १९५७-५८ में २४५३ टन हो गया है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जहां तक मुझे याद है कुछ वर्षों पहले भारत सरकार को सुझाव दिया गया था कि इस फैक्ट्री को नाहन से उड़ कर अम्बाला ले जाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब तिश्चित तौर से कहा जा सकता है कि यह नाहन में हो रहेगी?

ओः मनु राई शाह : यह तो पुराना इतिहास है। अब उसे वहां से कोई नहीं हटायेगा।

Shri P. C. Bose: What are the commodities that are manufactured in this foundry and what are the fuel and raw materials used?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Various cane crushers and various types of castings, particularly for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि यह फैक्ट्री बहुत बर्जे पहले राजाओं के जमाने में स्थापित की गई थी, त लिये इसकी मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी हो गई है, आउट आक डेट हो गई है? क्या इसको बदलने के बारे में कुछ प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ताकि इसका प्रोडक्शन ऊंचा हो सके?

ओः मनु राई शाह : जो हां, इस पर हम हमेशा विचार करते रहते हैं और जैसा मैंने बाया इस को तरक्की अर्चकी हो रही है। पहले लास हुआ करता था लेकिन अब प्राकिट होता है।

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

*905. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the question of associating businessmen with the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) if so, the terms and the procedure for the same?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) State Trading Corpo-

ration associates itself with well established business houses for trading in the commodities handled by them.

(b) There is no fixed procedure, as this is being done as an experimental measure, for the present. Details of terms and conditions will be worked out after sufficient experience is gained in this field.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether these business firms associated with the State Trading Corporation get any emolument or do they do it for love?

Shri Kanungo: The arrangement is that each transaction is handled on its merits. There is no emolument attached to it. It is a question of charging a commission or a certain rate of discount. These are the terms.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether businessmen will be associated with the State Trading Corporation as directors of the Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: That proposal is under consideration.

Shri Ranga: Is there any proposal to associate co-operatives of those who are themselves mine-owners and producers and who are prepared to supply the various commodities that the State Trading Corporation is purchasing?

Shri Kanungo: It is the announced policy of the Government that the State Trading Corporation always gives preference to co-operatives.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that on manganese ore trade, we have not been able to contract low grade manganese ore, while private parties have contracted for it and written to the State Trading Corporation, but no reply has been forthcoming for months together?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of the particular instance, but the fact remains that low grade manganese market in the world is out for the last 18 months.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know the names of the associates with whom the State Trading Corporation has associated itself and the amount of commission that has been earned by the State Trading Corporation from these associates?

Shri Kanungo: It is difficult to say, because the terms are different. Anyway, if any specific question about a particular commodity is put, then we may attempt to do so.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the mining boards sponsored by State Governments will be associated with the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: Obviously, because the State Trading Corporation has got to buy from mine-owners.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that they have not given any kind of preference to the mine-owners? On the other hand, a major portion of the permits is being given to those people who are businessmen and who have nothing to do with mining at all.

Shri Kanungo: That is not correct.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: So far what commission has been given to those traders who are associated with the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: The commissions for contracts vary from 1 per cent. to 6 per cent, according to the nature of the contract.

Shri Ranga: May I know.....

Mr. Speaker: May I make one suggestion? The hon. Member, Shri Ranga, says that the persons who are mine-owners are not encouraged and businessmen who have nothing to do with this are encouraged. The hon. Minister says that it is not correct. How can I settle it? Therefore, what I am suggesting is that if the hon. Member has got some information, which is not corroborated by the hon. Minister, which on the other hand, the hon. Minister says is wrong, he will try to persuade the hon. Minister after the House is adjourned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is it not a fact that the State Trading Corporation is giving quotas to newcomers much larger than would be warranted by the volume of trade they did on the date of establishment of the State Trading Corporation?

Shri Kanungo: I would submit that the State Trading Corporation does not give quotas. It is the Government which gives the quotas.

Optical Glasses

*907. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta has been able to produce Optical Glass of correct specifications, and that it has been approved by the Defence Department as equal to the one which is imported; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to produce it to meet the requirement of the Defence forces with a view to save foreign exchange?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As these samples have been tested only very recently, production on a commercial scale has not yet been considered on the basis of the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute's achievement.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What will be the total requirements?

Shri Manubhai Shah: About ten tons a year.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What is the position of the research work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the research is concerned, we are satisfied that the Institute is doing very commendable work. We have also told the Soviet technical experts who are collaborating with us that if our research fructifies they will allow us to adopt our process instead of their process.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether a dozen M.P.s visited the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute and they have stated that the work is very satisfactorily done there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is true. They have spoken very highly of the Institute.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Is this Institute producing any other glass? Has it made any research? What will be the cost for putting up a plant for those glasses?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This particular question is about optical glass. If the hon. Member is interested in optical glass I may inform him that the factory will cost about Rs. 2½ crores and will produce about 10 tons of optical glass and 200 tons of ophthalmic glass.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the annual requirements of the Defence Department? Will that requirement be met by our production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be fully covered.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

*908. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 316 on the 19th February, 1958 and state the estimated expenditure to be incurred on the introduction of Metric System of Weights and Measures in certain specific areas with effect from the 1st October, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The expenditure on the adoption of the metric system will be incurred over a period of years, and it is not possible to say how much will be spent on the first phase of the reform, beginning on 1-10-1958. Estimates of the expenditure during the whole period are under preparation. A very

rough estimate of the total expenditure by State Governments is of the order of Rs. 5 crores. This estimate is based on incomplete data received from some of the States, and is, therefore, liable to revision. Expenditure by Central Government Departments may also be of the same order, but precise estimates are not yet ready.

Shri Supakar: What is the policy of the Government regarding supply and distribution of weights and measures? Have they undertaken the responsibility for wholesale supply and distribution or will they only fix the standard and expect the businessmen and manufacturers to produce the required number of weights and measures?

Shri Satish Chandra: All these arrangements will be looked after by the respective State Governments. As far as the Central Government is concerned, it only lays down and enforces the standards. It has notified that the standards laid down by Parliament in the Act shall be enforced. But the actual supply and distribution of weight, and measures will be arranged by the State Governments in their respective territories.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Unless the hon. Members get up one by one, it is rather difficult for me to arrange the calling of names.

Shri Supakar: Regarding medicines, petrol and petroleum products, have the Government taken any steps to see that the metric system is adopted in the areas where they are going to be enforced from 1st October, 1958?

Shri Satish Chandra: A statement has already been laid on the Table of the House, indicating the areas where it is proposed to introduce it in the first instance, also giving the names of the Departments of the Government and the extent to which it will be enforced in industries.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: In view of the fact that our food situation is so

critical, would it not be advisable to postpone the adoption of the metric system and divert the money that is going to be spent on it—we are told that it will be about Rs. 5 crores—to the Grow More Food schemes?

Shri Satish Chandra: The estimate that I have given, Rs. 5 crores, is not the immediate expenditure. It will be distributed over a period of 8-9 years, that is, up to 1966, when this change-over will be completed. The money will be spent gradually. The entire problem has been considered very thoroughly and it is felt that it would be better to introduce it immediately; if we desire to introduce it at all.

श्री भवत दशम: माननीय मंत्री ने यह बतलाया कि यह धन्दाज्ञ लगाया गया है कि ५ करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार और ५ करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार खंच करेगे, मेरे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात का कोई धन्दाज्ञ लगाया है कि इस नई दार्शनिक प्रणाली के बनने से भारत की ग्राम जनता को किनी कठिनाई होगी, सासकर जो विदेशी नाम रखे गये हैं क्या उस सम्बन्ध में कोई पुनर्विचार करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

अंग: सर्वीश चन्द्र: रुपाल तो यह है कि जब दार्शनिक प्रणाली चालू हो जायेगी तो जो कठिनाइया अब होती है वे नहीं होंगी और बहुत ग्रामानी हो जायेगी। और हमारे देहातों में बच्चों को पढ़ाई में जो बहुत मासमय इस बक्त लगता है वह बचेगा और इस से बहुत से काफ़ा होंगे। जहाँ तक नामों का ताल्लुक है, वहा मीटर या ग्राम यह नाम तो रहेंगे लेकिन अब १० ग्राम या १०० ग्राम यह लोग इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

सेठ अब्दल तिहू: क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगे कि यह सच्ची किस बात में किया जायेगा कि जब भाजकल औजूदा बेट्स एंड मेजर्स थेकेदारों से व्यापारी और युकानदार लोग स्थारीद लेते हैं?

अंग: सर्वीश चन्द्र: गवर्नमेंट सच्ची नहीं करेगी जैसे व्यापारी बेट्स लेते वे उनकी कीमत प्रदा करेंगे और यह बेट्स एंड मेजर्स जहाँ इस बक्त बनते और बिकते हैं वही पर बनते और बिकते रहेंगे। नये बेट्स एंड मेजर्स बनाने के लिये उनको दुबारा गवर्नमेंट से लाइसेंस लेना होगा।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: When the country has accepted the change over to the metric system of weights and measures, may I know the reason for allowing the steel projects to enter into specifications, which are based entirely on the English system of weights and measures?

Shri Satish Chandra: I have no information on this subject. The question may be addressed to the Iron and Steel Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will the Rs. 5 crores which he mentioned, also include the expenditure for change-over in the Durgapur area, where the present system continues?

Mr. Speaker: He does not know.

Shri Satish Chandra: I suppose all the new plants are being put on the metric system. I cannot say definitely about the Durgapur Steel plant, though I think that should be the position.

Shri Supakar: May I know the expenditure so far incurred by the Government of India on this scheme?

Shri Satish Chandra: Much money has not been spent. An Act has been passed. Details are being worked out. Government have spent some money over getting some standard weights manufactured. Some are being manufactured in the mints of the Government of India—I could not give the exact figure just now.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 910.

Mr. Speaker: That has been transferred to the list of questions for the 10th September, 1958. Next question.

Cable Factory, Trichur

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*911. { Shri Warior:
Shri Narayananakutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a cable factory is being set up near Trichur under the Indo-Japanese technical agreement; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the construction of the factory is being delayed owing to the difficulties in securing the requisite licence and sanction from Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.]

(b) No, Sir; a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has recently been issued to the promoters.

Shri Warior: Did the Government receive any representation regarding the delay in giving this licence from the State Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually speaking no delay took place. What happened was that the terms of foreign collaboration which the Okinawa Company of Japan had given us were not acceptable to us. Therefore we asked them to modify the terms and as soon as the suitable modifications came, we accepted the terms and issued the licence.

Shri Punnoose: What is the State of this proposal now?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is now for the private party to go ahead. We have given the green signal and the necessary licence. They have not yet applied for the import of machinery.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the total investment?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is about Rs. 40 lakhs.

Shri Punnoose: May I know the labour potential?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Labour potential may be between 500 and 600 men.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What is the total cost of the project and how much is the contribution by Japan towards the share capital?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Out of a total capital of Rs. 40 lakhs, 45 per cent is Japanese and 55 per cent Indian.

Notification of vacancies to Employment Exchange

*914. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state whether Government intends to introduce a bill investing Government with powers to require employers both in the public and private sectors to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The matter is under consideration.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know how long this matter is going to take for finalisation?

Shri Abid Ali: A few months more.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether Government proposes to shift some of these employment exchanges to district headquarters because all these exchanges are now located in big cities and the rural people who are living in the villages have no opportunity to make use of these exchanges or to get their names registered at them?

Shri Abid Ali: The intention is that every district headquarters should have an employment exchange ultimately.

Shri Tangamani: Pending the introduction of this Bill, may I know whether Government have issued a

directive both to the private employers and to the employers in the public sector to intimate the vacancies to the various employment exchanges?

Shri Abid Ali: An attempt has been made in that direction.

Shri Tangamani: Has any directive been issued?

Mr. Speaker: He says attempts have been made in that direction

Shri Bose: May I know whether it is a fact that some employers in some Government concerns, such as, Railways and some factories objected to this compulsory notice to the employment exchanges because they want their sons and wards to have preference in the service?

Shri Abid Ali: Now these departments also have consented to this proposal.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: How many districts are there which have upto now not got exchange offices?

Shri Abid Ali: Maybe, nearly half.

Mr. Speaker: They are going away from one topic to another. The question is only to ask them about the introduction of a Bill.

Indian Territory shown under China

*915. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big chunk of Northern Assam and NEFA territory is shown as within the "approximate borders of China" in the July issue of the "China Pictorial", an official organ of the Chinese People's Republic; and

(b) if so, action taken by Government in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The map is on a small scale, but it does show parts of Assam including the NEFA within the borders of China.

(b) The attention of the Chinese Government has been drawn to the inaccuracies in the map with a request to have them corrected.

Shri Hem Barua: On a previous occasion a similar map was published in the People's China, October issue, in 1954. It showed a large portion of Indian territory within the boundaries of China. In that case the attention of the Chinese Government was drawn to this fact. May I know if any assurance was taken from them to the effect that this error would not be committed in future any more?

An Hon. Member: Not to be repeated.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is difficult for me to answer that question because the maps in China are not printed by us.

Shri Hem Barua: But we can bring it to their notice.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

When attention was drawn to this matter first we were told that these were reproductions of old maps, coming down from the previous regime, when Marshal Chiang-kai-shek was in authority in China, and they had had no time to revise them. So they were carrying on. Evidently, the People's Government in China has revised many things since Chiang-kai-shek's regime, but this matter has been left over.

Shri Goray: Does it mean that though they have thrown out Chiang-kai-shek, they have kept his maps behind?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have been privately assured on some occasions that they attach no importance to these maps and they will revise them in time. That is where the matter stands. We have drawn their attention again to it.

Shri Nath Pai: When the present regime has shown hostility to anything from Chiang-kai-shek, why do they show a special fondness to these maps?

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to a speech which he delivered in Lok Sabha some six years ago to the effect that when the question about the boundaries between China and India came up, that was referred to the Chinese People's Government and then the Chinese People's Government gave an assurance to our Prime Minister as was revealed on the floor of this House that this matter would be amicably settled. I think it has not yet been settled. In that case was the attention of the Chinese People's Government drawn to the international boundary, i.e., the Macmahon Line that was drawn up in 1903 at the Simla Conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as the broad boundary, the international frontier is concerned between India and the Chinese State including the Tibetan region, it is not a matter of dispute so far as we are concerned. It is a fixed thing. There is nothing to talk about.

Shri Hem Barua: But that has been violated.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I proceed?

When this matter was previously referred to here in this House, I said that we had nothing to discuss because it is an obviously known established frontier of ours. We saw no reason to ask for a discussion on a thing which required no further discussion. But apart from this broad boundary there are two or perhaps three specific cases of what might be called boundary disputes. These are very small ones. Somewhere in the mountains, whether it is two miles this side or two miles that side, there has been an argument—dispute is rather a big word—between the two countries and it has been decided that the matter should be settled by talking with each other. We have had talks and the talks no doubt will continue. There are one or two places in the U.P. frontier, Tibet

and, I think, Himachal Pradesh. There are two or three places like this. They are of no particular importance. The area concerned is very little and there is no other value. We came to a decision, rather we came to an informal agreement, that these matters should be settled on the basis of long usage and to some extent natural boundaries, water sheds and the like. Hon. Members will remember that these places in high mountains are such that they are not easily accessible and in fact nobody can go there for six or seven months in the winter—only in summer months some people go for grazing purposes there.

Those minor matters are pending and we are discussing them some time. Our representative has met the Chinese People's representative and they have had talks. So far as major matters are concerned, there is nothing to discuss. But when maps of this kind are issued we draw their attention to this and say that this is wrong. That we have done again in regard to this particular matter.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the total mileage of territory in NEFA and Assam that has been shown as included within the Chinese borders in this map published in China Pictorial, July 1958 issue?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This map is on a very small scale, a tiny little map so that a line itself, just a line will cover 20 miles. I cannot say that. But, broadly speaking, it appears that fairly considerable parts of the North Eastern Frontier Agency N.E.F.A. are included, parts of Bhutan are included and parts of Ladakh are included in this, as I said roughly. You can't say. It may make a difference of 50 miles or more if the line is thick or thin.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is 1,700 miles in total?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I can't say. I have no idea.

तम्बाकू और सिगरेटों का आयात

“६१६. जी प्रधान मंत्री : क्या वास्तिक तथा उचित मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५८-५९ में अब तक कितने मूल्य के तम्बाकू और सिगरेटों का आयात किया गया ; और

(ख) यह आयात कम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वास्तिक मंत्री : (ध्य: कानूनी) : (क) १९५८-५९ (प्रप्रैल-जून ५८) में तम्बाकू की विस्तृत वस्तुओं के आयात के मूल्य का विवरण :—

मूल्य हजार रु० में

१९५८-५९
(प्रप्रैल-जून)

२. तम्बाकू अनिमित्त

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| (१) तम्बाकू से बनी चीजें | ६६४९ |
| (क) सिगरेट और चुरुट | .. |
| (ख) सिगरेटे | ६० |
| (ग) मानव-उपभोग, | |
| बृद्धपान तथा खाने के | |
| लिये तम्बाकू की बनी | |
| वस्तुये | .. |

(घ) चालू लाइसेंस अधिकारी में पुराने आयातकों द्वारा सिगार, सिगरेट और अनिमित्त तम्बाकू के आयात पर प्रतिवंध लगा दिया गया है। लेकिन पाइप में रखकर दी जाने वाली तम्बाकू के ५ प्रतिशत आयात

की अनुमति पुराने आयातकों को दी गयी है।

सं० रा० अमेरिका से पी० एल० ४८० के अन्तर्गत भारत रुपया मुद्रा से अनिमित्त तम्बाकू भी आरोदता है। इस सिलसिले में माननीय मदस्य का ध्यान उस विवरण की ओर आकृष्ट कराया जाता है, जो २२ अगस्त १९५८ को तारांकित प्रबन्ध संस्था ४३२ के उत्तर में समा की भेज पर रखा गया था।

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether there is a proposal to completely ban the import of all types of cigarettes?

Shri Kanungo: It is already under ban except for a small quantity of a particular variety.

Shri Nanjappa: May I know the value of tobacco imported from Ceylon and the steps taken to minimise import from that country?

Shri Kanungo: We usually have to import un-manufactured tobacco from Ceylon. I suppose in 1957, Rs. 1 crore 28 lakhs worth was purchased from Ceylon. We will have to purchase because certain qualities of un-manufactured tobacco are not available. We are trying for cheaper alternative sources.

सं० अधिकारी सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह मूनासिब नहीं ममझते कि सिगरेटों की इम्पोर्ट को बन्द कर दिया जाय ?

ध्य: कानूनी : उस को बन्द कर दिया गया है।

Shri Tangamani: Does this import of un-manufactured tobacco to the tune of Rs. 66 lakhs include wrapper tobacco which is used for cigars, generally known as Java leaves?

Shri Kanungo: I am not sure about it. Un-manufactured tobacco is used as raw material for manufacture here. I am not sure about cigar wrappers being included in it.

Shri B. Das Gupta: What is the total annual production of tobacco and what is the total annual requirement? In view of the figures, is it essential to import tobacco?

Mr. Speaker: This is a particular variety of tobacco for manufacture.

Shri Kanungo: Total production of tobacco of all varieties? I would like to have a specific question on that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Am I to understand from the answer of the hon. Minister that tobacco is considered as one of the essential articles, because we have been assured repeatedly that imports are being restricted to essential articles only?

Shri Kanungo: How can it be stopped because of our shortage?

Mr. *Speaker: Next question.

Productivity Teams

***917. Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven productivity teams of the National Productivity Council are likely to be sent abroad;

(b) if so, what will be the composition of these teams; and

(c) when the teams are likely to be sent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the individual teams has not yet been finalised.

This will be done by the National Productivity Council in consultation with the various organisations concerned.

(c) The teams are likely to be sent out during September 1958 to June, 1959 for a period of six weeks each.

Mr. ** Speaker: In respect of the previous question, naturally the hon. Lady Member put the question, in view of the difficulties of foreign exchange, how does it happen that luxury article is being imported to the tune of Rs. 1 crore and 20 lakhs. The answer must naturally give, we are exporting so much, it is useful, or we get only a small portion of a large quantity of tobacco which we are growing in this country. Some such answer must be given to satisfy the House. Merely to say, how can it be stopped, is no answer to that question.

Shri Kanungo: I have said, manufactured tobacco has been completely stopped.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. Why should even any tobacco be brought in? Hon. Members expect here, when tobacco is a luxury article, whether it is manufactured or un-manufactured, why should it be imported into this country, in view of shortage of foreign exchange. It may not be manufactured, but un-manufactured. For what purpose is it brought here?

Shri Kanungo: I will try to lay a statement about the use of un-manufactured tobacco which is necessary here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the number of workers who are likely to be sent abroad in this team and whether workers from the public sector will also be included?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. This will include workers from the public sector, from the private sector, top management, middle management and technicians.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question is only, how many workers will be sent.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The composition of the National Productivity Council is such that all the ratio of different categories of interests is fixed. It will depend upon what type of team we are sending, how the number of

*See also after the reply to Starred Question No. 917—Ed.

**See Starred Question No. 916—Ed.

workers or technicians or management will be determined.

Shri P. C. Bose: What are the industries that would be covered by these teams?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Coal mining industry, industrial relations, top management, organisation and training, small-scale industries, preventive maintenance, material handling, plant lay-out, factory construction, textile industry, plastic industry.

Shri P. C. Bose: These teams will have their experience in advanced countries where there is more mechanisation. May I know if these teams after return will all be employed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There will be greater programme of productivity movement in the country. This is only to get external experience.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that men from the public sector will also be included. What will be the basis of their selection? The National Productivity Council does not include any representation of the All India Federation of the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have several times cleared the matter before the House that every section and every organisation in this vast country cannot be accommodated on the National Productivity Council that has 60 seats. But, there are representatives of the public sector, not necessarily of the Federation, from the workers' side, and from the management side coming through different organisations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Who are the representatives? My information is, the Railwaymen's Federation, the P. & T. Federation, the Defence Federation—there are so many Federations which are not affiliated to any of the Central Trade Union Congress. Expansion of the public sector and increased productivity is also one of the essential things. I must know who are the representatives?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The President of the Sindri Fertilizer Workers Union.

मध्यसार (पावर अल्कोहॉल)

*६१८. धं: मोहन स्वरूप : क्या वाणिज्यिक तरीके द्वारा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में मध्यसार (पावर अल्कोहॉल) की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिये पावर अल्कोहॉल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अधिका की जाने वाली है ?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The present production of power alcohol is sufficient to meet our current requirements. However, additional schemes are also being considered with a view to meeting the possible future demand and export requirements.

Shri Mohan Swarup: May I know what is the annual requirement of power alcohol in India and how many factories have undertaken the production of power alcohol and with what results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The number of distilleries are 48; 8 new are being put up; 10 are expansion schemes.

Shri C. D. Pande: Is it within the notice of the Government that the installed capacity is not fully worked out and 12 million gallons of power alcohol are manufactured and it is difficult to lift it all because the petroleum interests are averse to the mix up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is true that the full capacity of the power alcohol industry is not utilised. But, the reason is that we are producing far more power alcohol than any industrial development of this type of country could have absorbed. It is not correct to say that the petroleum interests are against any mixing. As a matter of fact, several States including the U.P. do mix 20 per cent. of

power alcohol. But, in areas which are far flung, where the transport of alcohol will be too much expensive for mixing with petrol, naturally, we do not encourage. I can assure the hon. Member that we are taking steps to see that all the alcohol that is produced is fully utilised for chemical production and other requirements.

Shri Jadhav: May I know how far sugar molasses are being used for the production of power alcohol?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Entirely. That is the basic raw material. Of course, we have not been able fully to utilise all the molasses produced in the country.

Standards for Shoe-making

***920. Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has issued a number of standards concerning shoe-making;

(b) if so, which are the standards proposed, and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to popularise these standards among small-scale shoe-making establishment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) The following standards directly concerned with shoe-making have been published by the Indian Standards Institution:

Standards Printed

1. IS: 576-1954 Glazed Kid for Shoe Uppers.
2. IS: 578-1954 Chrome Tanned Box and Willow Kips and Sides for Shoe Uppers.
3. IS: 579-1954 Sole Leather
4. IS: 582-1954 Methods of Sampling and Test for Vegetable & Chrome Tanned Leather.
5. IS: 583-1954 Ammunition Boots for General Purposes.
6. IS: 584-1954 Chaplis, Frontier Pattern for General Purposes.
7. IS: 1016-1956 Methods of Sampling & Test for Oil Tanned Leather.

(c) The Indian Standards Institution itself has taken steps to popularise these standards and the work on the subject by bringing them to the notice of the Small Scale Industries Organisation, besides giving wide publicity to them by the issue of Press Notes to acquaint interested parties with the developments.

Coffee Production and Marketing

***921. Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate banning the import of chicory with immediate effect in view of the high increase in coffee production and acute foreign exchange difficulties;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have constituted an Expert Committee to review the marketing system adopted by the Coffee Board; and

(c) if so, who are the members and what are the terms of reference?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 17.]

Shri Jinachandran: May I know if there was a resolution by the Coffee Board to stop import of all chickory?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, Sir. The Coffee Board has been of the view that the import of chickory should be stopped. But, we feel that they take a very limited view of the beverages problem.

Shri Basappa: In view of the fact that there is keen competition in the world market for coffee and in view of the fact that our coffee is a good foreign exchange-earner, may I know whether any steps have been taken to see that the export duty is reduced and also to prevent some of the State Governments putting a ceiling on coffee plantation, because the Jatti Committee in Mysore is going to put a ceiling on coffee plantations?

Shri Kanungo: As it is, we are unable to meet the entire demand for export as it has developed. In any case, in the answer, we have said that there is a committee working on the marketing scheme, particularly for exports. As far as ceilings etc. are concerned, I suppose the State Governments have got the absolute right under the Constitution to decide what they think is right.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether even the Kerala Government have not put any ceiling, and also whether the Planning Commission is not very much in favour of putting ceilings?

Shri Kanungo: As far as I remember, the Planning Commission have offered advice that ceilings on land should not be put for plantation crops including coffee.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know the members of the expert committee, and the terms of reference?

Shri Kanungo: The terms of reference are rather long; they are to suggest more efficient methods of marketing. The members are: Mr. A. N Sattanathan, Mr Radcliffe, Mr. Rama-swamy and Mr Srinivasan

Shri Tangamani: In view of the demand in the internal market and also of the necessity for exporting it may I know whether Government will consider the question of increasing the acreage under coffee?

Shri Kanungo: Yes, there is a very elaborate scheme for helping in the re-plantation and increase of the acreage under coffee, and it has been operating satisfactorily for the last two years

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether there is any restriction with regard to the cultivation of chickory and its marketing inside the country?

Shri Kanungo: Marketing is not controlled. Import of Chickory is controlled, of course, on the basis of the exchange availability.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is whether there is any prohibition against the production of chickory inside the country.

Shri Kanungo: There is no prohibition.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that certain European planters are banning their workers from cultivating this chickory?

Shri Kanungo: We have no information about it, but then anyone can grow chickory as he likes. There is no prohibition here in our country.

Shri Jinachandran: Is it not a fact that by mixing of chickory with coffee, coffee loses its taste?

Shri Kanungo: There are two opinions about it. As a matter of fact, French coffee which is relished by many people requires an admixture of chickory.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether Government are trying to put a control on new planting and re-planting of coffee plantations, and whether sufficient arrangements have been made for that?

Shri Kanungo: There is no control. In fact, I have said that very attractive inducements are given for re-planting and extension of planting.

Shri Shankaraiya: May I know whether in view of the shortage of coffee, any experiment has been carried out to make use of coffee husk and use it for coffee?

Shri Kanungo: Coffee husk is not necessary; any experimentation with coffee husk for drinking is not necessary.

Export of Woollen Cloth

*922. **Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of woollen cloth exported to other countries during the year 1957-58;

(b) whether Government are taking any steps to increase its exports; and
(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 122,804 yards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As an incentive to export promotion special licences for import of raw materials are granted to manufacturers/exporters against exports of woollen cloth.

Wage Boards for Industries

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*926. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Mahanty:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 16 on the 11th August, 1958 and state the reasons for not setting up of Wage Boards for the other major industries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): For three major industries Wage Boards have already been set up. The circumstances of each industry have to be considered before Wage Boards are set up for them.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there was a proposal to set up wage boards for jute, iron and steel, engineering goods, and plantations, and whether Government are now reconsidering the original proposal?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There has been a proposal. As a matter of fact, the Fifteenth Labour Conference has considered this matter, and some committees were also appointed for the respective industries; the case of each industry has to be considered on its own merits, and Government are considering it.

Shri Tangamani: It was stated that wage boards had been set up for textiles, sugar and cement. And more

than two years have elapsed so far as textiles are concerned. May I know by what time these wage boards will come out with their recommendations?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult for me to give the exact date by which we can expect their reports.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the textile magnates are forcing Government to scrap the textile wage board, and if so, the reaction of Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I could not follow. Will the hon. Member repeat his question?

Mr. Speaker: Many representations will be made. Each has got his own interest

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because of the closure, this particular proposal has come from the textile magnates that the wage board should be scrapped. That is a very serious matter. After a long fight, it was appointed

Mr. Speaker: Who can prevent anybody from making a representation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the reaction of Government? These people have written to Government.

Mr. Speaker: They have said that they are waiting.

Shri Tangamani: The textile wage board was set up two years ago. We do not know when that report is going to be published. May I know whether the delay is due to certain representations by interested parties?

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon Member not have asked the question in that manner earlier? The hon Member wants to know whether the delay in the textile wage board making a report is due to any representations or any adverse action taken by various interests who are against it.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I do not think there has been any inordinate delay in their report.

Shri Mahanty: May I know why wage boards for iron and steel and the engineering goods industries are not being set up?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): It was not considered necessary to appoint wage board for these industries at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It was decided at the Fifteenth Labour Conference.

Shri Mahanty: May I in all humility submit that it was one of the major recommendations of the Planning Commission that wage boards must be appointed?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not ask the question in that manner straightway?

Shri Mahanty: The question was why wage boards were not being set up for iron and steel and engineering goods industries.

Mr. Speaker: The answer was that it had not been considered necessary to appoint wage boards for these industries. If the hon Member has got any other information, he may ask the question whether it is not a fact that the Planning Commission itself has made this recommendation?

Shri Mahanty: In that case, may we know what the reasons are?

Mr. Speaker: How can all the reasons be given?

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that the Fifteenth Labour Conference.....

Mr. Speaker: The other hon. Member has asked a question. Let that be answered first.

Shri Mahanty: It is a serious matter. He says that it was not considered necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry. The hon. Member Shri Mahanty has got parliamentary experience. He has asked the question, and let him wait for an answer. What are the major

reasons for not appointing wage boards for these three industries?

Shri Abid Ali: We have appointed wage boards for three industries, and let us see.....

Mr. Speaker: For steel and other industries?

Shri Abid Ali: For steel, we are not appointing wage board at present.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why not.

Shri Abid Ali: Because it was not considered necessary to do it at present

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly follow what is happening. The hon. Minister said that it was not considered necessary. If it is possible to give any major reasons for not accepting that recommendation or not thinking that it was necessary, they may be given. If they are too long, hon. Members will wait for an answer elsewhere.

Shri Abid Ali: No. Firstly, the number of workers in this particular industry is small. The number of establishments is also small. As I have said earlier, first priority was given to the other three industries, and now, we want to gain experience in this line, and then decide, further line of action.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Steel is a small industry?

Shri Nath Pai: I am amazed to hear that steel is a small industry.

Shri Abid Ali: I said that the number of workers was small in this industry

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that the Fifteenth Labour Conference has recommended that wage boards be set up for these industries?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not correct.

Shri Nath Pai: It is.

Mr. Speaker: I am not in a position to decide the question. Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Export of Cotton Textiles

*894. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the serious threat to India's trade in cotton textiles in the S.E. Asian markets, particularly Malaya and Singapore where new competitors like China and West Germany are reported to have stepped up their exports considerably; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter to enable the Indian manufacturers and exporters to sell at competitive prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The House is aware of the export promotion measures being undertaken to augment the export of Textiles. Further measures are being considered in consultation with the Industry.

Heavy Machine Tool Factory

*896. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for setting up a heavy machine tool works, a heavy structural works and a plate and vessel works have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Illegal Future Trading

*897. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to page 17 para. 41 of the Annual Report of his Ministry for the year 1957-58 and state the number of prosecutions launched as a

result of raids to unearth illegal future trading?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Three.

Rashtrapati's Visit to Japan

*892. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Rashtrapati is visiting Japan in September/October this year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Yes, Sir.

Textile Advisory Board

*894. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Textile Advisory Board for the Textile Industry in this country;

(b) if so, what will be the powers and functions of this Board; and

(c) when this Board will be constituted?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the Board will be to advise Government on the development of the Textile Industry in general and on any problems relating to the Industry as may be referred to them from time to time.

(c) It is proposed to appoint the Board shortly.

Trade with Afghanistan

*896. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the position of our trade with Afghanistan during 1958 so far;

(b) whether it is on the increase or decrease; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Our imports from and exports to Afghanistan during the January-April, 1958 period, were valued at Rs. 162.45 lakhs, and Rs. 85.68 lakhs, respectively.

(b) The trade is on the increase as compared to the January-April, 1957 period.

(c) A Trade Agreement was concluded with the Government of Afghanistan on 10th July, 1958 which provides for a balanced trade between the two countries and India participated in the International Exhibition held in Kabul in August, 1958.

Export of Indian Cars

***909. Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Foreign Exchange earned during the last year by the export of Indian cars; and

(b) the names of the countries to which these cars were exported?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No commercial exports of cars appear to have been made in the year 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Engineering Graduates

***912. Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of engineering graduates are at present unemployed;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the steps taken to provide them with employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). At the end of June, 1958, 542 engineering graduates were registered with the Employment Exchanges.

(c) They are likely to find employment under the various development projects being implemented under the Plan.

Property Rights for Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes

***913. Ch. Ranbir Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rehabilitation Ministry has advised the Punjab State Government to confer property rights to the local members of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes on payment of nominal price for the residential sites underneath the houses constructed and occupied so far by them in the rural areas of the Punjab State; and

(b) if so, whether the Ministry is satisfied with the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Certain instructions have been issued in regard to the disposal of rural houses in the occupation of 'Kamins' in Punjab.

(b) There has not been much progress because certain difficulties in regard to the price of the land on which these houses stand had arisen. These are being resolved and it is expected that the progress now will be rapid.

Import of Glass Chatons

***919. Shri Siva Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the import policy announced during the January-June, 1957 Licensing period the import of glass chatons was banned;

(b) how much stock of glass chatons is at present available in the country and for what period it can meet the needs of the country;

(c) whether Government have decided to permit the import of glass chatons;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) how much quantity of glass chatons is proposed to be imported; and

(f) whether the policy of importing glass chatons will continue for sometime or it will be a purely temporary measure?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) Under the current import policy, import of glass chatons is allowed only under Export Promotion Scheme. Such imports are allowed for value equal to 5 per cent of the value of exports of imitation jewellery containing glass chatons.

(d) To promote export trade.

(e) No import licence has been issued to any private firm during April-September, 1958 (upto 5th July, 1958). An export promotion licence for a value of Rs 1.25 lakhs has, however, been issued to the State Trading Corporation with the assurance that a licence for a like value will be issued each quarter for three more quarters.

(f) The import policy for glass chatons for the next licensing period other than the licences promised to State Trading Corporation cannot be anticipated at this stage.

Weekly Off to Port Workers at Calcutta

*923 **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Calcutta Port, shore and stevedore workers are granted weekly off with pay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to extend this scheme to the shore and stevedore workers employed at the ports of Bombay and Madras?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) *Shore workers:* The minimum guarantee of Rs. 92.8-0 per month to the permanent shore workers includes wages for the weekly off-day. The secondary gang porters of the Calcutta Port Commissioners are allowed a paid weekly off after 6 consecutive days of work.

Stevedore workers: Reserve Pool workers get a paid weekly off if they work for 6 consecutive days.

(b) *Shore workers:* The shore workers in Bombay are given weekly off on Sunday, for which no separate payment is due or made. In Madras the permanent shore workers are allowed a paid weekly off.

Stevedore workers: The Bombay and Madras Dock Labour Boards do not give any separate payment for weekly off-days. This is a matter within the discretion of the Dock Labour Boards.

रेमोंगासाइट पुस्कर

६२४ अंते सरज पाल्डे क्या प्रश्न मन्त्र यह बनान की रूपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या रेमोंगासाइट पुस्कर किमी भारतीय को मिला है;

(ख) यदि हा. नो किमे, और

(ग) यह पुस्कर किम भारत पर दिया गया है;

वैदेशिक-कार्य मन्त्र के सभा-सचिव (धी सादत अर्जुन) (क) जी हैं।

(ख) आवाय बिनोबा भावे।

(ग) यह पुस्कर उन्हें 'एक्षिया मे असाधारण जन नेतृत्व' के लिये दिया गया है।

Shrines in Pakistan

925. Shri Arjan Singh Bhadauria: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of non-muslim shrines in Pakistan in respect of which complaints for the violation of their sanctity were received by the Government of India in 1956, 1957 and 1958 upto 31st July, 1958;

(b) the number of cases out of the above to which the attention of the Pakistan Government was drawn and the result thereof;

(c) the state of maintenance of Sital Mandir at Lahore, Gurdwara Panja Sahib, and Gurdwara Janamsthan in Nankana Sahib; and

(d) whether non-muslim residents of Pakistan offer worship in any one of their shrines there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadatt Ali Khan): (a) and (b) Seven in 1956, twenty two in 1957 and 8 upto July, 31st in 1958 making 37 complaints in all. All these cases were referred to the Government of Pakistan who have however sent replies about five cases only. They have denied allegation in respect of four cases while as regards the fifth case they have stated that the temple in question has been restored to its original condition.

(c) A statement containing information regarding the three Shrines is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 18].

(d) Government have no information.

Wrapper Tobacco for Cigars

***927. Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of high quality cigars has fallen due to the non-availability of wrapper tobacco;

(b) whether it is a fact that representations have been made by the Cigar Manufacturers in Madras State in connection with the import of Wrapper tobacco from the United States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to facilitate such imports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No statistics are available, but it is reported that the production of high quality Cigars has been affected on account of import restrictions on Wrapper tobacco.

(b) Yes, Sir, by Messrs. Peacock & Co., Woriur, Thiruchirapalli.

(c) Import of tobacco unmanufactured was allowed in terms of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Public Notice No. 52-ITC(PN)/57, dated the 20th July, 1957, published in Part I Section 1 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 20th July, 1957, from U.S.A. under P L 480

A provision has now also been made for import (during the current period) from U.S.A. vide Public Notice No. 60-ITC(PN)/58, dated 12th July, 1958 published in Part I Section 1 of the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 12th July, 1958 and applications from Actual Users will be entertained by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

Employment Bureau at Delhi University

***928.** { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1029 on the 18th March, 1958 and state at what stage is the scheme for starting an employment bureau at Delhi University?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The draft Scheme for the setting up of an Employment

Bureau at the Delhi University has been sent to Delhi Administration and their proposals are awaited.

Export of Pharmaceuticals

*929. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- the present position regarding the export of pharmaceuticals; and
- the measures taken, if any, for the promotion of such exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Indian pharmaceutical goods are at present being exported to Pakistan, Nepal and countries in South East Asia and West Asia. Exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical products for the year 1957 amounted to Rs. 1,01,24,331 and that for January-June 1958, to Rs 41,12,000. With the export measures now being taken it is hoped it would be possible to improve considerably on these figures.

(b) A statement showing the measures taken for export promotion of these goods is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 19]

Soap Industry

*930 **Shri D C Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- the amount of foreign investment in India in the soap industry;
- the extent of Indian capital invested in the industry at present; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the Indian Capital investments in the above industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 5,68,80,350

(b) Precise information is not available.

(c) The Soap Industry is concentrated in the private sector. The foreign owned or controlled firms are advised to associate Indian capital as opportunities arise.

Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

*931. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd. has any programme for the manufacture of Tetracyclin; and

(b) if so, who are the foreign collaborators for this project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The possibility of manufacturing the tetracyclin group of antibiotics is being explored by Messrs. Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd. No definite programme has yet been chalked out.

(b) No decision has been taken on the question of foreign collaboration.

विदेश पितृ अधिकारियों के लिये वर्तमान स्थिति, कौन्ते

*६३२. { अ विवरिति मिथ्या :
..... अ वाजपेय :

क्या पुनर्वान्न तथा अहंसस्वकर्त्ता वर्ष मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) विदार के वेनिया कौम से पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के किनने विस्थापित अधिकार अब तक भेजे गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वेनिया कौम के विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ग) यदि हातों उम का स्वरूप क्या है; और

(घ) इस कौम के विस्थापित अधिकारियों को बसाने में घब नक क्या प्रशंसित हुई है?

पुनर्वान्न तथा अहंसस्वकर्त्ता वर्ष (अंग भेहर अन्ध अन्ध) : (क) ६७४४ शरणार्थी परिवार।

(क) से (इ). ३४६६ कालतकार और ३३७ मीर-कालतकार परिवारों के पुनर्जीव की योजनाओं को मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। शरणार्थियों को जमीन पर बसान, फिल्मीज और व्यापार में कार्य भादि देन की दूसरी योजनायें भी बिचाराधीन हैं। इन में से २३०० परिवारों को जमीन पर बसाया जा चुका है।

Distribution of Raw Films

*933. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new film producers find it difficult to get raw films for the purpose of film production;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether a new procedure has been evolved by the Central and Regional Advisory Committees with regard to the allotment of raw films;

(d) if so, the nature thereof; and

(e) the details of restrictions imposed on the length of films and prints?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 20].

Statistical Quality Control

*934 Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Statistical Quality Control Section under the Indian Standard Institution is imparting training courses to the representatives of various industries so as to make the technique popular;

(b) how far the technique has been put into use in various industries;

(c) whether concerns are running a Statistical Quality Control Unit themselves; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In industries such as textile, light engineering, electronics, chemicals, metallurgical etc., some application of Statistical Quality Control methods is being made.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir; some of the concerns, like Philips Electrical Co. (India) Ltd., Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jay Engineering Works Ltd., some member mills of Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association have statistical departments for studying their day to day quality problems arising in their production plants.

बहुत में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूत-वास के निकट बम १. स्कोट

*६३५ और रघुदत्त सह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २१ जूनाई को बहुत में भारतीय वाणिज्य दूत ने निवास स्थान में लगभग १० गज की दूरी पर एक स्लामिटिक बम १. विस्फोट हुआ था : और

(ल) यदि हा. तो घटना का वास्तविक विवरण क्या है ?

वंदेश्वर-कर्य मंत्र के सभा-सभा (धी. दत अरी ला) (क) और (म). २१ जूनाई, १६४८ को बंदू स्थित भारतीय कॉम्पनी के मकान से करीब दम गज के कामने पर एक बम फटा था। धमाके से कॉम्पनी का मकान हिल जाने के अलावा कोई वायर नुकसान नहीं हुआ।

Provident Fund Dues

*935. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers have to face difficulty in getting provident fund dues

immediately after discharge or retirement because of 6 months restriction; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No; there have been no representations from the large bulk of workers in this respect

(b) Does not arise

Central Tractor Organisation in Assam

*937 **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the operation of Central Tractor Organization in Ram Krishna Nagar in the district of Cachar, Assam, to rehabilitate displaced families covering four colonies failed,

(b) if so whether Government have tried to evaluate the causes of this failure of the CTO, and

(c) if the answer to part (b) is in the affirmative, the causes for this failure?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes

(b) and (c) The State Government are being asked to institute an enquiry in the matter

Arrest of Indians at Hasnabad

*938 **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian nationals arrested from river Ichhamati near Hingalganj PS Hasnabad, 24 Pariganas on the East Pakistan border five months ago have since been released,

(b) what efforts the High Commission, Dacca have made on their behalf, and

(c) how the matter stands at present?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The question of release of these Indian nationals is under active negotiations with the Government of Pakistan. It is understood that at the meeting on Secretaries level at Karachi, which began on 30th August, an exchange of border prisoners has been agreed to

भारत-पाकिस्तान परिस अधिकारियों के बैठक

*६३६ अं. सरतुं पाल्डे क्या प्रश्नमंत्र, यह बताने की कृपा करें

(क) क्या यह मत है कि पर्मी हाल ही में प्रमृतमर में पाकिस्तान और भारत की सीमा के पुलिस अधिकारियों की एक बैठक सीमाओं पर होने वाली गहवडियों को गोदने के लिये हुई थी,

(ख) यदि ता ता उस बैठक में क्या क्षमता दिये गये और

(ग) क्या उमर्का एक प्रति सभा-पट्टन पर रखी जायगी

बैदेशिक-कार्य मत के सभा-सचिव (भी सावध अली जा) (क) में (ग) सीमा की समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिये प्रतिस्त अधिकारियों की मीटिंग समय-समय पर होती रहती है। भारत सरकार का यह पता नहीं है कि प्रमृतमर की जिस मीटिंग का जिक्र प्रश्न में किया गया है, वह किसी स्वाम महत्व की थी। बहरहाल प्रजात सरकार में इस सबध में आवश्यक सूचना मार्गी गई है।

Export of Sheep and Goats

*941 **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of live sheep and goats on a

large scale through Tuticorin Port and Point Calimere to Ceylon has been permitted;

(b) whether such export has caused an abnormal increase in mutton prices in the Southern Districts of Madras State;

(c) whether any representations have been made from that area for banning their export; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Export of sheep and goats is allowed to Ceylon within a regular quota through the ports of Tuticorin and Adirampatnam. No exports have been allowed from Point Calimere.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Imports of Motors and Spare Parts

*942. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1957-58 for the import of motors and spare parts and the quantity imported against those licences;

(b) the names of countries from which the imports were made and the amount of foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(c) the position of their import this year?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 786 licences were issued during 1957-58 for the import of electric motors and parts. The quantity imported against these licences is not available.

(b) A statement showing the country-wise value of imports of electric motors during 1957-58 is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 21].

(c) The value of import licences issued during the April-September, 1958 (upto 19th July, 1958) for electric motors and spare parts is approximately Rs. 13 lakhs.

Production of Refractories

*943. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, have been taken to ensure adequate indigenous production of refractories to meet the requirements of the new steel plants as they also come into production; and

(b) what is the present installed capacity for the manufacture of refractories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Several schemes involving expansion of existing factories as well as setting up of new factories have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. Additional capacity of 9,66,410 tons per annum has been approved in this connection, in addition to the existing capacity of 4,98,240 tons. In order to quicken the implementation of these schemes Government have also set up a Panel for Refractories

(b) 4,98,240 tons of various types

Settlement of Partition Issues

*944. { **Shri D C Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1137 on the 21st March, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the settlement of issues arising out of partition and which have remained pending for long?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): There has been no further progress in the settlement of the outstanding issues as the Finance Ministers of the two Countries have not yet been able to meet.

Plastic Resins and Intermediates

***945. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of the indigenous manufacture of plastic resins and intermediates; and

(b) what is the estimated consumption of these in Indian Industries in 1957-58?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 22].

Manufacture of Small Vessels

***946. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps being taken for promotion of Industry for the manufacture of Small Vessels in the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 23].

Compensation for Displaced Persons

1461. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
{ Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claimant displaced persons from West Pakistan who have not yet been given any compensation; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 1.59 lakhs out of a total of 4.64 lakhs.

(b) The Regional Settlement Commissioners have been directed to expedite the finalisation of the remaining cases. The progress made is carefully watched every month. Steps are taken to eliminate all bottlenecks which might hinder progress.

Export of Salt

1462. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of export of salt from India during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 (country-wise) and the amount of foreign exchange earned as a result thereof; and

(b) which State in India has got the largest share in the export of salt during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The information required is given in the statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 24].

(b) Bombay.

Displaced Persons in Tripura

1463. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons in Tripura who have applied to be recognised as refugees after submitting affidavit;

(b) whether many of these petitions are awaiting consideration;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for this delay; and

(d) the steps taken to dispose them of?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 16,691.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Technical Institutes

1464. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical institutions opened during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of technicians required for the various projects; and

(c) the arrangements made for the grant of diplomas to the students of such institutions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Sanctions were issued for the establishment of 54 new Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, out of which 32 started functioning.

(b) The exact number is not known. The requirement estimated by the Technical Training Committee appointed by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is, however, 8.35 lakhs.

(c) The certificates to the successful candidates are issued in the name of the National Council under the signatures of the Secretaries of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades and the State Councils for Training in Vocational Trades.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1465. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been introduced in Bombay State; and

(b) the amount contributed by the workers and employers separately region-wise in Bombay since the Employees' State Insurance Scheme came into operation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Greater Bombay, Nagpur, Akola and Hinganghat.

(b) The Corporation had originally grouped various States into Regions for administrative convenience and Bombay Region at the outset consisted of the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal were subsequently transferred to other Regions. The accounts were maintained for the Region as a whole and not on a State-wise basis. The amounts of employers' and employees' contributions for the composite Bombay Region from the beginning to June, 1957 are given below:—

Employer's contribution Rs. 4,62,12,162

Employees' contribution Rs. 4,02,88,132

After the reorganisation of States, Bombay Region comprises Bombay State only, and separate accounts for the Bombay State are being maintained from July, 1957. The amounts of employers' and employees' contributions for the period from July, 1957 to 31st March, 1958 are given below:—

Employers' contribution Rs. 89,58,779

Employees' contribution Rs. 1,22,82,112

Handlooms in Bombay

1466. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Handlooms working in Bombay State at present;

(b) the progress made to bring these looms under the cooperative sector; and

(c) how many handlooms are under the cooperative fold in Bombay State at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The total number of handlooms in the State, as on 21st August, 1958 is 2,42,000. The exact number of looms working is not known.

(b) and (c). The number of looms in the cooperative fold increased from 59,506 in 1953 to 1,39,000 on 21st August, 1958.

Development of Sericulture in Bombay

1467. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Bombay Government for the development of sericulture during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, and

(b) the amount asked for during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) None in 1957-58. The allocation of Central assistance for 1958-59 is Rs 50,000/- No amount has been sanctioned so far

(b) The information is given below:—

| Financial Year | Amount asked for |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1957-58 | Nil |
| 1958-59 | Rs 68,000 |

Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Andhra Pradesh

1468. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1079 on the 10th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale and cottage industries in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1958-59 have since been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) Schemes for which either sanctions have been issued or for which technical approval has been conveyed to the State Government and the amounts involved are as under.—

| Handicraft Schemes | 20,300 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Sericulture Schemes | 84,566 |
| Handloom Schemes | 40,87,742 |
| Khadi Schemes | 1,59,603 |
| Schemes for Ambar and Sales Depots | 1,06,000 |
| Village Industries Schemes | 8,84,562 |

| | Grant | Loan | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Rs | Rs | Rs |
| Handicraft Schemes | 20,300 | 20,300 | 20,300 |
| Sericulture Schemes | 84,566 | 30,000 | 1,14,566 |
| Handloom Schemes | 40,87,742 | 57,300 | 41,75,060 |
| Khadi Schemes | 1,59,603 | 12,48,515 | 18,38,118 |
| Schemes for Ambar and Sales Depots | 1,06,000 | 24,000 | 1,30,000 |
| Village Industries Schemes | 8,84,562 | 10,00,325 | 18,84,907 |

In addition there is one scheme for the development of coir industry and a few for khadi and village industries which are under scrutiny.

In respect of small scale industries for the year 1958-59, an amount of Rs 7,50,000, as grants and Rs 22,50,000

as loans has been allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Under the new procedure, orders in regard to which were issued on 12th May, 1958, the entire allotment will be placed at the disposal of the State Government in nine equal instalments

and the actual sanctions will be issued by the State Government itself.

After the 12th May, 1958, this procedure holds good not only for coir and small scale industries but also for handicrafts, sericulture and handloom industries schemes. Only in the case of khadi and village industries, the Khadi & Village Industries Commission will continue to sanction funds directly to the State Governments, State Statutory Khadi and Village Industries Boards, registered Institutions and Co-operative Societies, etc.

Training in Handicrafts in Rajasthan

1469. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved any schemes for training in handicrafts in Rajasthan:

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the places where they will be implemented?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 25]

Khadi Production in Rajasthan

1470. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity of Khadi produced in Rajasthan from 1st January to 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Production statistics from all Khadi and Ambar Charkha Centres in Rajasthan for the period 1st January to 31st July, 1958, have not yet been received. However, according to reports received so far, production of Khadi including Ambar Khadi, from 1st January to 31st July, 1958, was 20.37 lakhs sq. yds.

Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Rajasthan

1471. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of looms registered under Weavers' Cooperative Societies in Rajasthan (district-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The number of weavers' co-operative societies in Rajasthan as on 31st March, 1958 was 747.

(b) A statement, showing the number of looms registered in the State (district-wise) as at the end of April, 1958, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 26]. It is not known how many of these are in the cooperative sector

Handloom in Rajasthan

1472. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present stock of unsold handloom goods in private sector and in the cooperative sector in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether any financial aid is proposed to be given to those looms which are outside the cooperative fold?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) As regards the cooperative fold the State Government has reported that unsold stocks were 29,683 yards valued at Rs 29,430/- as at the end of May, 1958, in respect of approximately 455 Cooperatives in the State. Information relating to stocks outside the cooperative fold is not available.

(b) No, Sir.

Registered Companies in Rajasthan

1473. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of

the registered companies in Rajasthan (District-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The time and labour involved in preparing a district-wise list of the names of more than 550 companies registered in Rajasthan will not be commensurate with the results to be obtained. However, a statement showing numerical distribution of companies in each district is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 27.]

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Rajasthan

1474. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount allotted during 1958-59 by the Central Government for the Khadi and Village Industries Board of Rajasthan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has tentatively allotted out of the funds placed at its disposal by the Central Government, Rs 22,34,400/- as grant and Rs 29,86,670/- as loan to the Rajasthan State Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of Khadi (including Ambar Khadi) and other village industries.

Employment Exchanges

1475. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons who got employment through the different Employment Exchanges in the State of Bombay during the year 1957-58; and

(b) the number of applications pending with the different Employment Exchanges in the above State at present?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 26,924

(b) 1,57,451 as on 31st July, 1958

Central Schemes in Punjab

1476. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by the Centre on the schemes sponsored and executed by the Central Government in the State of Punjab during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount to be spent during the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Information regarding the amount provided by the Central Government for Centrally sponsored schemes in the Punjab in the first two years of the Second Plan is being collected and will be made available in due course. As regards purely Central schemes it is not generally possible to allocate expenditure by States and territories.

Small Scale Industries Board

1477. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bibhutti Mishra:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of resolutions passed and recommendations made by the All India Small Scale Industries Board at its eleventh meeting held at Mussoorie during the second week of May, 1958 and

(b) the action taken by Government to implement them?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28.]

Survey of Unemployment

1478. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1149 on the 21st March, 1958 and state the further progress made so far with regard to the survey of unemployment carried out under the auspices of the Research Programmes Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The report on unemployment in Assam has been approved for publication by the Research Programmes Committee, which will pay the full cost of printing the report. As regards the report on unemployment in Travancore-Cochin, the Research Programmes Committee received on 27th March, 1958 a revised version of the report from the Kerala University. This was considered by the Research Programmes Committee and it came to the decision that the author may be allowed to publish the report, if he so wishes, but no contribution towards the cost of printing it should be made by the Research Programmes Committee.

As regards Socio-Economic Surveys of Cities the report on Baroda was published in April 1958, the reports on Hubli and Jamshedpur are in press, reports on Agra, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi and Jaipur are being drafted and the reports on other cities are being finalised.

Free Trade Port at Kandla

1479. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the establishment of a free trade area at Kandla port; and

(b) if so, how it will differ from the free ports like Singapore or Hong Kong?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme prepared by the Development Commissioner, Kandla for the setting up of a free trade zone in that port has been received and is under scrutiny and consideration;

(b) Free ports, such as Hong Kong and Singapore, are ports into which foreign merchandise can be freely imported and also moved into inland destinations for sale etc. to consumers without payment of customs duty. On the other hand, free trade zones or areas are spaces specially segregated by customs cordons in sea-ports and air-ports. Foreign merchandise can be freely imported into these segregated areas for purposes of re-export to foreign destinations with or without processing and/or manufacture. Such goods cannot, however, be taken out of the customs cordons without payment of customs duties and other charges imposed by the Government of the country concerned.

Radio-activity

1480. **{ Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the highest level of radio-activity reported upto the end of August, 1958 in the country; and

(b) whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). It was pointed out in reply to Starred Question No. 1435 by Shri H. C. Mathur on April 3, 1958 that the highest level of radio-activity was observed in Delhi in April 1957. This was 18.7 micromicro curies per cubic meter of air and was below the maximum permissible limit. There has been no change in the position, since then.

Documentary film on Shri Rabindra-nath Tagore

1481. **{ Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question

No. 1430 on the 3rd April, 1958 and state the further progress made with regard to the production of a documentary film on the life and teachings of Shri Rabindranath Tagore?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It has been decided to entrust the production of the film on Shri Rabindranath Tagore to Shri Satyajit Roy. The film is scheduled to be completed before the Tagore Centenary in 1961.

Dandakaranya Scheme

1482. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Barman:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1764 on the 22nd April, 1958 and state the progress made so far with regard to the reclamation work of Dandakaranya?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Dandakaranya as a whole is not being reclaimed; only selected parts of it are to be reclaimed.

Reclamation operations are in progress in the Pharsgaon area. The first village has been constructed and about 200 acres reclaimed so far.

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

1483. **Shri Abdul Salam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., has recently purchased a quantity of 60,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilisers from West Germany;

(b) whether the purchase has been made on a barter basis;

(c) whether the entire quantity is to be brought in Indian vessels; and

(d) if so, whether the freight rates agreed to are competitive and advantageous to the country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Employment Exchanges

1484. { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of literate and illiterate unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges in the various States during the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far;

(b) the number of persons provided with employment during the above period; and

(c) whether Government have devised any schemes for expediting placement of these unemployed persons registered with the Employment Exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is as under:

| Item | Matriculates and above | | Others | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | 1957-58 | 1958 (April-June) | 1957-58 | 1958 (April-June) |
| Registrations | 5,53,575 | 1,65,187 | 13,13,610 | 3,67,236 |
| Placements | 67,276 | 17,315 | 1,36,131 | 41,896 |

(c) The schemes under the 2nd Five Year Plan are devised to expedite placement of the unemployed.

Health Insurance Corporation

1485. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected for health insurance under the Employees' State Insurance Corporation during the year 1957-58;

(b) how much has been spent during the same period; and

(c) what is the accumulated balance of this fund and how it is intended to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Rs. 6,67,11,495.

(b) Rs. 4,37,99,697.

(c) Rs. 13,90,91,575 (upto the end of 1957-58).

The surplus funds will be utilised for the construction of hospitals, annexes to existing hospitals, and dispensaries for insured persons.

Aid to States

1486. Shri Anirudh Sinha: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance to the States for implementing the Second Five Year Plan during the year 1957-58 State-wise; and

(b) the machinery if any, which the Central Government has established to control the utilisation of this assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29.]

(b) The Government of India do not control the utilisation of the assistance as the expenditure is incurred by the State Governments. But where Central assistance has been given for specific schemes, they satisfy themselves by obtaining periodical reports of the actual expenditure from

the State Governments that the amount of Central assistance has been utilised on the purpose for which it was intended.

Refugee Colonies of Belonia

1487. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 families of refugee fishermen are living in the refugee colonies of Belonia, Tripura;

(b) if so, their sources of income at present; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for development of fishery for the rehabilitation of these displaced persons?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) Their main occupation at present is cultivation for which 2 acres of land has been allotted to each family. In addition they are engaged in development works; catching fish from rivers, tanks and ponds and dry fish business.

(c) No specific scheme has yet been formulated. Two areas measuring 11.36 acres in all have been selected for development of fishery and are being surveyed by the Tripura Rehabilitation Department for the purpose of working out a detailed scheme.

Betel-leaf Plantation

1488. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Administration submitted a scheme regarding Betel-leaf cultivation in Belonia refugee colonies with a view to properly rehabilitate displaced families; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In December, 1956, Rehabilitation Department of

the Tripura Administration submitted a scheme to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for betel-leaf cultivation in several rehabilitation colonies including Belonia. As however it was found that the schemes did not lead to the economic rehabilitation of the families concerned they were not sanctioned.

Migrants from West Pakistan

1489. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of migrants from West Pakistan during 1958 so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): *2,719 migrants entered India during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1958.

Arrears of Rent for Government Buildings in Delhi

1490. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) total arrears of rent for Government buildings in Delhi separately under:

(i) the Government departments (department-wise),

(ii) institutions, and

(iii) with private individuals, and

(b) the steps taken to realise these arrears?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) (i) Rs. 3,03,451. A statement showing the break-up department-wise, is laid on

the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 30].

(ii) Rs. 1,00,000.

(iii) Rs. 4,13,368.

(b) The amount due from Government Departments will be realised through book adjustments. Where acceptance of debits has been unduly delayed, the matter is being actively pursued with the Departments concerned. The amount due from private institutions and individuals will be realised either through their sureties or by recourse to certificate proceedings and recovery as arrears of land revenue under the provisions of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958 now pending enactment by Parliament.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

1491. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj of all States during 1958-59, and

(b) whether the Government of India have received reports from the States of the work done by the Samaj during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) During the year 1958-59, the Planning Commission have so far given grants-in-aid to Bharat Sevak Samaj, Delhi Pradesh, only as follows:

| Nature of Scheme | Amount sanctioned |
|---|-------------------|
| | Rs. |
| 1. Pilot Project for enlisting and mobilising Public Cooperation for social and economic welfare work in slum areas of Delhi | 11,500 |
| 2. Pilot Project for enlisting Public Cooperation for national reconstruction programme by starting 10 Youth Plan Clubs in the Urban Areas of Delhi | 825 |
| TOTAL | 12,325 |

*This figure does not include migrants into Punjab during July, 1958.

(b) As Bharat Sevak Samaj is not functioning under the control of Government, the question of receiving reports from the States of the work done by the Samaj during the year 1957-58 does not arise. The Planning Commission, however, called for Progress Reports from the Samaj on the working of those schemes for which grants were sanctioned by them during 1957-58 and such reports were received.

Foreign Delegations

1492. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign official delegations that visited India during 1957-58;

(b) the object of visits of those delegations;

(c) the names of foreign countries to which those delegations belong; and

(d) the expenditure incurred on each of them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Fifty four, according to information available so far.

(b) to (d). Such information as is already available is contained in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 31.]

Registration of Handlooms

1493. Shri Jagannatha Rao: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration of handlooms has been completed throughout India; and

(b) if so, the total number of handlooms registered so far and their number in Orissa State particularly?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No, Sir,

(b) The total number of handlooms registered as on 6th August, 1958 is 24,23,825. This includes 1,06,553 looms booked for registration in Orissa State. ***

भारतीय पदाधिकारी का पाकिस्तान से बापस बुलाया जा जा

१४६४. { श्री रमेश सिंह :
श्री स० म० बर्मी :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री स० म० बर्मी सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेग कि

(क) क्या यह सब है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार ने डाका स्थित भारतीय उप-उच्चायुक्त के प्रधान मंत्रिव श्री ए० के० सेन को बापस बुलाने के लिये कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैहेजिक कार्य नंत्री (श्री अहरनाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पाकिस्तान ने यह आरोप लगाया कि श्री ए० के० सेन ने उनके अंदरूनी मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया था । हमने पाकिस्तान को बताया कि यह बात सब नहीं है, सेकिन धार्म राजनीतिक व्यवहार के अनुसार श्री ए० के० सेन को बापस बुला लेने के असाधा हमारे पास कोई भी बारा नहीं था ।

Export of Oilseeds, Tea and Jute

1495. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken to step up the export of oilseeds, tea and jute during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 32.]

Tea Production

1496. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps taken to improve the yield per acre of tea during 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Nearly 80,000 tons of fertilizers were made available to the tea industry during each of the last two years and efforts are being made to effect a similar supply in the current year. Distribution of better type of seeds, and insecticides has also been arranged.

Cement Quota to Orissa State

1497. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quota of cement allotted to Orissa for the year 1958-59; and

(b) the quantity of cement lifted so far by Orissa?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A quantity of 89,700 tons of cement was allotted to Orissa for the period 1st April, 1958 to 30th September, 1958, but allotment for the period 1st October 1958 to 31st March, 1959 is not yet due. Against the above allotment, a quantity of 51,448 tons was lifted upto the end of July, 1958.

Naga Hostiles in Manipur

1498. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that six armed Naga hostiles attacked and looted four civilian trucks laden with goods at a place between Kohima and Mao on the 26th July, 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal

Nehru): The reports indicate that a few hostile Nagas attacked and looted three civilian and one Government vehicles near Khoijuma (Naga Hills) on the 26th July, 1958. The losses sustained were Rs. 473 approximately.

Unauthorised occupants of Government Quarters

1499. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether any directives were issued to Delhi State in 1956 to provide alternative accommodation to the unauthorised occupants of Government quarters?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): It was decided in March, 1949 that alternative accommodation may be provided before eviction to such displaced persons as entered into unauthorized occupation of Government accommodation before the 11th December, 1948. The work of providing alternative accommodation to such displaced persons was dealt with by the Estate Office until the 1st September, 1954 when it was transferred to the Housing and Rent Officer of the Delhi State Government. No directive as such was issued.

Import Licensing Policy

1500. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of Foreign Exchange required to meet the requirements of imports during the six months beginning from 1st October, 1958 has been finally ascertained; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Spinning Mill in Punjab

1501. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a cotton spinning mill in Punjab;

(b) if so, the location thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a co-operative cotton spinning mill too; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement (statement No. 1) showing cotton spinning mills in Punjab which have been licensed or approved for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 33.]

(c) and (d). A statement (statement No. 2) showing cooperative cotton spinning mills approved for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 33.]

Tea Exports to U.S.A.

1502. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1694 on the 16th April, 1958 and state the quantity and value of tea exported to the U.S.A. in the last five years (year-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 34.]

Second Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh

1503. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount proposed to be spent in Andhra Pradesh on the major industries in private sector during the Second Plan period; and

(b) how does it compare with the amounts proposed to be spent in other States?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission has not worked out the State-wise break-up of the estimated investment likely to be made in major industries in the private sector during the Second Plan period. Such estimates are hardly possible because the intentions of private entrepreneurs so far ahead as five years can only be very imperfectly known. Even to the extent that they can be gauged from the applications for licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, estimates based on them are unreliable because complete and correct information is often not furnished regarding the investment likely to be made and in a number of cases the projects for one reason or another are not proceeded with.

Pilgrims to Pakistan

1504. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims from India who attended the religious fairs in Pakistan during the current year so far; and

(b) the facilities provided for the Indian pilgrims by the Government of Pakistan?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, as soon as it is available.

International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam

1505. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the expenditure so far incurred by India on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The total expenditure incurred by India on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam, since its inception upto May, 1958, is Rs. 61,80,248-83

Out of this amount Rs. 39,65,437-62 is recoverable from the Geneva Powers, being the expenditure incurred by India on their behalf.

The above figure is subject to further modifications when figures of debits from certain Defence Authorities are available.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

1506. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1839 on the 25th April, 1958 and state the further progress made in formulating Middle Income Group Housing Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The State Governments are being consulted in the matter. The views of some of them have been received. The matter will be processed further as soon as the remaining States send in their comments.

Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund

1507. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 377 on the 22nd November, 1957 and state:

(a) whether any other meeting of the Central Board of Trustees of the

Employees' Provident Fund has since been held;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed at that meeting; and

(c) the decisions or recommendations made by the Board?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A copy each of the Agenda of the meeting of the Board held on the 24th March, 1958, and of the decisions/recommendations made, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 35.]

Heavy Water at Sindri

1508 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the result of studies being made with regard to the production of Heavy Water at Sindri?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The problem is still under examination and it will take some time before a final decision in the matter is arrived at

Import of Fruits from Afghanistan

1509 Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantity and value of dry fruits imported from Afghanistan during 1957-58?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): 17,123 tons of dry fruits valued at Rs. 3,34,28,000 were imported from Afghanistan during 1957 and 5,821 tons valued at Rs. 1,28,50,000 during January—April, 1958.

Banned Films

1510. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films which have been refused certificates by the Board of Film Censor during 1958 so far; and

(b) names of such films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): The following films were refused certificate of public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Censors from 1-1-1958 to 22-8-1958:

S. No. Name of the film

Indian Films

1. Golden Gang (Hindi)
2. Jasoos (Hindi)
3. Bole Taisa Na Chale (Revised) (Marathi)
4. Speed Queen (Hindi)
5. Shararat (Hindi)
6. Savera (Hindi)
7. The Millions Wait (English)

Foreign Films

8. The Naked Street and Trailer
9. Short Cut to Hell and Trailer
10. The Black Scorpion and Trailer
11. Giant Claw and Trailer
12. U.N.O. Report on Hungary
13. The Boss and Trailer
14. Jet Pilot
15. Bad Lands of Montana
16. Summer Love and Trailer
17. The Deerslayer and Trailer
18. Peyton Place and Trailer
19. This is Russia and Trailer
20. The Monster that Challenged the World and Trailer
21. The Quiet American and Trailer
22. Desire under the Elms and Trailer
23. The Green Eyed Blonde and Trailer
24. The Sleeping Tiger and Trailer

| S. No. | Name of the film |
|--------|--|
| 25. | Flesh and the Spur and Trailer |
| 26. | Riffi |
| 27. | Scarface (Revised) |
| 28. | Gunslinger and Trailer |
| 29. | Invasion of the Saucer Man and Trailer |
| 30. | The Law and the Jake Wade |
| 31. | Baby Face Nelson and Trailer |
| 32. | The Restless Breed |
| 33. | Touch of Evil and Trailer |
| 34. | Island of Lost Souls and Trailer |
| 35. | The Left Handed Gun and Trailer |
| 36. | Girls on the Loose and Trailer. |

Films which were originally refused Certificate, but have been subsequently certified for public exhibition after necessary excisions were carried out by the applicants from 1-1-1958 to 22-8-1958 are given below:—

| S. No. | Name of the film |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Bhala Admi (Hindi) |
| 2. | 12 o'Clock (Hindi) |
| 3. | Mujrim (Hindi) |
| 4. | Teesri Gali (Hindi) |
| 5. | Taqdeer (Hindi) |
| 6. | Mousi (Hindi) |
| 7. | Police (Hindi) |
| 8. | Bhola Shukar (Hindi) |
| 9. | Hath Kadi (Hindi) |
| 10. | 10 o'Clock (Hindi) |
| 11. | Gauri Shankar (Hindi) |
| 12. | In Dreamland (Hindi) (short film) |
| 13. | Test Reel 'There is a Time to Love'. |

Faridabad Development Corporation

1511. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 197 on the 23rd July, 1957 and state:

(a) whether a Trading Corporation under Faridabad Development Corporation Act has since been set up; and

(b) if so, the number of members in the Corporation and their names?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). After the Faridabad Development Corporation Act was passed certain fresh developments have taken place at Faridabad. The construction of the township is almost complete, and with the efforts made by the Government over all these years the economy of the township has improved. A stage has arrived when the various activities of the Board could be entrusted to the normal agencies of the Government. Basic and Post Basic Schools have, therefore, been transferred to the Punjab Government and the Power House at Faridabad is expected to be handed over to the State Government shortly. Decision has also been taken to transfer the Badshah Khan Hospital at Faridabad to the State Government. The Punjab Government has further been requested to set up a notified area Committee at Faridabad to look after the municipal functions which have hitherto been the responsibility of the Board.

In view of the developments mentioned above, the idea of setting up of a Corporation at Faridabad has been put off and negotiations have been started with the Punjab Government for its taking over the administration of the remaining functions of the Board.

Jullundur Information Centre

1512. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the total expenditure that the Central Government have incurred over the Jullundur Information Centre so far?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): The expenditure incurred on the Information Centre at Jullundur, which was opened on 20th July, 1958, is given below:—

1955-56—Rs. 12,969.00

1956-57—Rs. 11,745.00

1957-58—Rs. 17,949.23

1958-59 (upto 31-7-1958)—
Rs. 3,939.07.

Closure of Textile Mills

1514. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the names of the textile mills closed upto the 31st July, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 36.]

Local Development Works

1515. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of the schemes formulated for local development works in Punjab, district-wise, during 1958 so far; and

(b) the total estimated expenditure of the schemes?

The Minister of Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) and (b). The information asked for is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Machinery for Nangal Fertilisers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.

1516. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for the purchase of machinery for the Nangal Fertilizer and Chemicals (Private) Ltd.; and

(b) the names of suppliers and their agents in India and the value of machinery to be supplied by each of the firms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The Government of India have so far approved four major proposals of the Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Private Ltd., for the purchase of machinery for the Fertilizer-heavy water project. The total cost involved is Rs. 1495.16 lakhs.

| (b) Equipment to be supplied | Names of suppliers | Agents in India | Contract price |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Electrolyser Plant | M/s. Oronzio De Nora, Italy. | None | (Rs. in lakh) |
| Fertilizer group of plants. | M/S. Saint Gobain, Paris | None | Rs 849.49 |
| Electrical Equipment | M/s. English Electric Company, U.K. | M/s. English Electric Company, Bombay. | 223.79 |
| Accessories and auxiliaries for electrolysis plant. | M/s. Oronzio De Nora, Italy. | None | 58.18 |
| | | TOTAL | 1495.16 |

Border Dispute

1517. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting between India and Pakistan at official level at Akhaura was held in August, 1958 to discuss the sealing off, by the East Pakistan authorities, the route from Assam to the Indian Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions arrived at?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A meeting of representatives of the Government of East Pakistan and the Tripura Administration was held at Akhaura on the 17th August, 1958, to discuss the incident at Lakshmipur. While no progress was made regarding the above incident, Pakistan authorities announced the unsealing of the East Pakistan-Tripura border at the meeting.

The Assam-Tripura route, via East Pakistan has been opened with the

unsealing of the East Pakistan-Tripura border.

Border Incidents

1518. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents which have occurred on the Indo-East Pakistan border in the last three months in which Indian nationals have been obstructed from harvesting paddy;

(b) the details of these incidents; and

(c) the steps taken by India in this regard?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Besides general disturbance to farmers as a result of Pakistani firing, there were only two specific incidents

(b) On the 11th July and again on the 20th July, 1958, Pakistani forces attempted to prevent Indian cultivators from harvesting their paddy in

village Utiteka near Latu on the Assam-East Pakistan border.

(c) Indian forces gave necessary protection to the Indian cultivators, who were able to reap their paddy crops, without further interference by Pakistani forces.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

1519. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Himachal Pradesh who have received housing loan under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme in 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far district-wise; and

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 37.]

State Plan of Punjab

1520. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Government of Punjab have submitted their estimates of financial resources for the remaining years of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Yes; the estimates are under examination in the Planning Commission.

Kanpur Textile Mills

1521 **Shri K. N. Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of accumulation of stock of cloth with Kanpur Textile Mills; and

(b) how far it is responsible in creating unemployment problem in Kanpur?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Unsold stocks of cloth with Kanpur Textile Mills stood at about 42878 bales on 16th August, 1958.

(b) Nearly 3,300 workers were rendered idle owing to the accumulation of cloth stocks in Kanpur. Another 3870 workers of Messrs Cawnpore Cotton Mills have been displaced due to its closure.

Productivity Council for Punjab

1522. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to constitute a Regional Productivity Council in Punjab; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). As a matter of general policy, the constitution of Local Productivity Councils/Regional Productivity Councils in important industrial areas in the country is encouraged. The assistance of the Government of the Punjab as well as that of the other State Governments has been sought in this connection. The Government of India is not aware whether any proposals to set up a Local/Regional Productivity Council has been initiated in the Punjab.

Cotton Spinning Mills

1523. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for licences for cotton spinning mills received from the Punjab State during the last two years;

(b) the licences granted and the names of the licencees;

(c) whether there was any co-operative concern amongst applicants; and

(d) if so, whether it has been given a licence?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Since 1-1-1956, 13 applications were received for the establishment of new cotton spinning mills in Punjab.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 38.]

(c) and (d). Three applications were received for licences for co-operative spinning mills. All the three applicants were offered allotment of spindles. One of them was not able to avail itself of the offer which accordingly was withdrawn. Licences to the other two have not yet been issued as they have not produced the requisite Clearance Certificates about import of textile machinery.

Jeejeebhoy Committee

1524. Shri Anthony Pillai: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jeejeebhoy Committee has submitted its final report rationalizing a piece-rate scheme for Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether Government will lay a copy of it on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under examination, and copies thereof will be supplied to the Parliament Library in due course.

International Passports

1525. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Indian nationals for the

issue of international passports in 1956, 1957 and 1958 upto 1st August, 1958;

(b) the number of passports issued in each period referred to in part (a) above and the number of applications still pending disposal;

(c) the names of the countries for which the passports were denied and the number of persons who were denied the passports for each country, and

(d) the number of foreign nationals, country-wise, who were refused visas for entry into India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Passports for Visits to Pakistan

1526. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Indian citizens, State-wise, who applied for the issue of passports for Pakistan during the years 1956, 1957, 1958 upto 1st August, 1958;

(b) the number of persons who were denied passports for Pakistan;

(c) the number of Indian nationals who were refused visas for entry into Pakistan during the period mentioned in (a) above; and

(d) the number of Pakistan nationals who were refused visas for entry into India during the above period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a), (b) and (d). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

(c) The information is only available with the Government of Pakistan

Standing Labour Committee

1528. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) when the next meeting of the Standing Labour Committee is scheduled to take place; and

(b) the venue and the agenda for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). These questions are at present under consideration.

12 hrs.

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
SITUATION IN KERALA**

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Asoka Mehta and Shri Jadhav relating to:

"The stabbing on political grounds of P. N. Velayudhan, of Karamukku Village, Manalur, Trichur District, who is now in a precarious condition, other cases of assaults and murders by Communists and the state of insecurity in the State of Kerala where Government is no longer carried on in accordance with the Constitution".

What is the authority on which he bases his statement that it is on political grounds?

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): This morning a telegram from Shri Kurur Nambudiripad, a well-known public worker from Trichur, was brought to me. This is what it says:

"Another Communist stabbing today stop This evening Communists dangerously stabbed staunch Congressman P. N. Velayudhan Karamukku Village Manalur Constituency a Communist stronghold eight miles west Trichur stop

Victim removed hospital here stop Condition precarious stop Detailed letter follows".

A little earlier, another telegram was brought to me. It is from Shri P. T. Chacko, Leader of the Congress Legislature Party and Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly. This is what the telegram says:

"Communists armed with daggers other deadly weapons attacked the residence George Joseph Congress MLA Mannanam yesterday stop Two Congressmen intervened they stabbed stop Injuries fatal stop I visited spot stop Alarming atmosphere prevail stop In neighbouring place five such incidents took place during week stop One died and six seriously injured stop."

I received only yesterday a communication from another member of the Legislative Assembly of Kerala, a PSP member, Shri Janardhanan. He has sent me two things, a copy of a letter which he addressed to the District Collector of Trichur and a Press cutting. A copy of the letter which has been addressed to the Collector of the Trichur District was also sent to the Home Minister. It is a long letter. I will not take your time in reading the whole of it, but I will just quote two or three brief sentences from it.

"A group of Communists planned a brutal assault on me and my comrades, announced the plan publicly and carried it out in the very centre of Trichur town. You never took any proper step against those guilty of this criminal action".

Then a little later:

"Many a political murder has taken place in this area. In Manali especially a set of Communists has been organised and is kept ready to pounce on the anti-communists in general and me in particular".

Later on he says:

"One night when I was not at home the Communists planned to surround and attack my house. My wife and children who got the warning in time had to flee for their lives".

Again he says:

"When Shri P. R. Francis, MLA and a number of non-Communist political workers were assaulted in Manali, when at Peringottukara and Karanchira communists trespassed into and broke open private houses forcefully and beat up the inmates and a handful of Congressmen, when at Varanthalarpilly a number of Congressmen were murdered in cold blood, you stood still".

All these facts were brought to the attention of the District Collector of Trichur and to the hon. the Home Minister here.

The Press cutting that he has sent is in Malayalam, from the *Cochin Express*. I have a summary translation of it. It is very interesting.

"A Nambudiri of Kadavallur had a hair-raising experience when he was passing through Pookkde Village to attend a marriage in his friend's house. This Nambudiri looks almost like a double of C. G. Janardhanan"—

from whose letter I just read out—

"and like him is stout and wears a beard. Seeing the Nambudiri going on a bicycle somebody from a distance shouted out, "There goes C. G. Get hold of him". Nambudiri did not then understand why they were shouting at him. On his return, he saw a group of about 30 young men collected on the spot. As he neared the crowd, they rushed at him and sur-

rounded him and heard him cry out, "Cut him to pieces". Bewildered, Nambudiri cried for help. When they heard his voice, they discovered the mistake they made, and asked him: "Are you not Janardhanan? If we get him, we will kill him. We communists are after him. You may go". Nambudiri after returning home sent word to Janardhanan that he should not stir out of his house".

I have another report about something which happened a little earlier. It says:

"On the night of August 17, 8 PSP and Congressmen were admitted in Chalakudi Hospital as a result of grievous injuries inflicted on them by a gang of communists at Kattapuram village in Koratty. Two of them were later removed to Trichur hospital. One of them, David, a PSP worker, expired the next day".

Only in this morning's newspapers, you must have read that there have been raids and murders and stabbings. But I have no authentic information about them with me.

I read out to you some of these telegrams and letters. They are merely specimens of others that have been coming to us, and I am sure, to other Members of this House also.

I have raised this matter in the form of an adjournment motion because I feel that the Union Government have failed in their duty. Article 256 of the Constitution lays upon them the responsibility to see that the administration in a State is carried on in accordance with the laws passed by this Parliament, laws about safety and security of persons. Directions have to be issued by the Government here. I do not know what they have done. Article 355 also was brought to your attention earlier. Here is Shri Janardhanan who writes to the Collector, who has drawn his attention

[Shri Asoka Mehta]

to the fact that his family had to flee in the night, that he had been assaulted before and his colleagues had been assaulted. The Home Minister gives him no protection and no kind of protection is available in that State.

Mr. Speaker: What has the Collector done?

Shri Asoka Mehta: He has done nothing. That was why he sent me a copy of his letter to the Collector.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): He is helpless.

Shri Asoka Mehta: He is helpless. Somebody who has a beard and who was looking like Shri Janardhanan was attempted to be attacked. That is what is reported. That man, the Nambudiri on returning to his house warned Shri Janardhanan to be careful and said 'Do not stir out of your house'. Then I quoted the telegram from Shri P. T. Chacko, Leader of Opposition in the Kerala Assembly, that another MLA, Shri Joseph, was attacked. If MLAs and other people are in danger, if they are under attack, I do not know what this Government is doing. I have nothing to say about the Kerala Government. The Communist Government functions as one expected it to function. I am concerned with the failure of this Government to see that the Constitution is upheld, to see that the laws of this Parliament as passed are carried out in accordance with the decisions of this Parliament, and it is because of the failure of the Government to look after the elementary and inalienable rights of the people to security of life and property, in view of the fact that articles 355 and 356 and other articles of the Constitution which guarantee such rights have not been upheld, and the elementary liberties of the people have been permitted to be menaced, that I feel that this House should adjourn its business and discuss this matter of grave urgency. I cannot think of any matter of graver urgency than the safety and security of the citizens of India in any part of this country.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not a matter of law and order?

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is not such a matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Because it is a Communist Government!

Shri Asoka Mehta: This is not a matter of law and order. All beards seem to be red rags to our Communist bulls (interruptions). If it was simply a matter of law and order, I would not be concerned with it.

I have, therefore, invited your attention to articles 356 and 355 and would like you to consider whether a *prima facie* case is not made out for discussing this motion.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the hon. Member's point that though it is a matter of law and order, the State Government is not maintaining law and order and giving help to all those honest citizens who have got a right to carry on their avocations and not be treated like this. Does he attribute the situation to that?

Shri Asoka Mehta: I did that and I made it clear that that is in the very nature of the Communist Government. During the last 18 months, this situation has been steadily deteriorating till we have reached a stage when, if you can give us an opportunity, we can place before you overwhelming evidence....

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon Member suggest that these matters were brought to the notice of the local Government?

Shri Asoka Mehta: They have been I read out the letter that was sent to the District Collector. The District Collector has taken no notice even when the man was beaten up and his family had to flee. A copy of this letter was sent to the Home Minister. The Home Minister takes no action. Ultimately, where has the man to seek protection? If he does not get

it in his State, it is the bounden duty of this Government to give protection, and if this Government will not give it, it stands condemned and this House has the right to bring up that condemnation.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Why does he not go to the other side?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): Sir, I have listened to the statement made by the hon. Member. He has referred to a number of cases. Every one of those cases relates to the vast subject of law and order. There have been a number of cases according to reports that have reached him in which some persons have been fatally assaulted. That is a matter for regret. We all deplore these tragic occurrences. But can such a thing be the subject of an adjournment motion when matters of law and order cannot be the subject of an adjournment motion?

If he says that there has been a breach of the Constitution, then, mere reference to a few cases like that does not establish that and a matter of that type cannot be the subject of an adjournment motion either.

An adjournment motion can refer to a specific matter of recent occurrence. He says that things have been so developing that the Administration of Kerala is not being conducted in accordance with the Constitution. Well, that is not a single occurrence which can be the subject of an adjournment motion.

So far as these cases are concerned, I too have been receiving telegrams and other communications from time to time. Some of them I have referred either to the Chief Minister or to the Law Minister of Kerala, and some were also sent by the Home Ministry. With regard to the few that were sent at an early stage we got a reply from the Government. With regard to the others we have not yet received any reply. I was expecting a note from the Government about those occurrences.

Kerala has a large number of newspapers, and reports have been appearing from time to time about incidents which one cannot read except with a feeling of sorrow. But, whether the Constitution has failed and whether the Central Government should issue directives are matters about which a mere reference to a few cases is not enough. The position with regard to law and order as such is not a subject which attracts the jurisdiction of the Central Government.

Cases do occur even in other places, perhaps, with lesser or with greater frequency. How far the Government can be held responsible for what is happening is not clear. Things do happen; but the State Government need not necessarily be considered to be responsible for everything that happens in the State. So far as the Centre is concerned, we are not directly concerned. But the larger issue, I admit—if the Government fails to act in accordance with the Constitution or if there is need for taking over the Administration or for issuing directives—is one which comes within the purview of the Central Government. But the reference to a few cases which may have happened and which do happen occasionally would not, perhaps, be sufficient for dealing with this matter in that way.

It is an important matter. We all receive such reports with concern and with grief. But whether the Central Government should take any action is not fully clear from what has been stated here. In any case, this cannot be the subject of an adjournment motion.

I expect some sort of a note from the Kerala Government; I have not received any. Of course, so far as these particular incidents are concerned, I am not in a position to give the version of the Government of Kerala as to what they say about it. The statements that have been made by the hon. Member have not obviously

[Pandit G. B Pant]

been communicated to the Government of Kerala and they have not come to their notice

So, in the circumstances, whatever be the position, I think, so far as the adjournment motion goes it is not admissible under the rules.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated-Anglo-Indians): Sir, before you give your ruling, may I make a submission? I was under the impression that a few days ago the hon Leader of the House and Shri Dange, the Leader of the Communist Group had agreed that we should discuss these allegations about the breakdown of the Constitution in Kerala. I had thought that that is the present position, and that we were awaiting the allotment of time. May I respectfully submit that instead of having either an adjournment motion where the time would be very limited or even a 2½ hours discussion, because of the exceptional circumstances and the House seems to agree with the suggestion, we should have a discussion, and a day should be allotted to discuss all these problems.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty. Sir, may I just clarify the position for my hon friend Mr Anthony? What was discussed and decided was not the question of the break-down of the Constitution in Kerala but generally the question of what will be the relations between the Centre and the States.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) I have an important submission to make to the House. I do say that this matter should not be discussed in the way that parties get more and more consolidated and fight more and more and disrupt the country more. I beg to say that this question should be discussed and considered only from the standpoint of humanity, that is to say, from the standpoint of absolute justice. That is what I have to say.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): May I say.....

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough.

Shri Pocker Sahib (Manjeri): These cases and numerous other cases of serious nature have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister and the Government of India and there is a general feeling of insecurity among the people of Kerala. Does it not afford ground for the Central Government at least to issue directives to the Kerala Government to behave properly?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: From the statement of Shri Asoka Mehta it appears that such cases are not sporadic. If they are sporadic cases, then, certainly, it is a matter of law and order for the State. But, if for a period of 16 months the people of Kerala have been subjected to this feeling of insecurity to life and property, then, it is certainly time that the Central Government looked into the matter; and, at least this Parliament should take note of that. After all, this Parliament and the Central Government are responsible for upholding the fundamental rights of the people. I am certain that if the fundamental rights of the people of Kerala are being infringed, at least this Parliament has every right to look into the matter. I should certainly think that if an adjournment motion is not allowed we should allot a day—full five hours—for a discussion on this subject.

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon). I have to make a reference to some judgment

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. We are not having a general discussion on the matter.

A very serious allegation has been made in the adjournment motion that one Mr Velayudhan was stabbed by

the communists and that he is in a precarious condition. In deciding whether an adjournment motion ought to be allowed or not, hon. Members are aware that three things are necessary. The matter must be a serious and public one; it must be of recent occurrence; and there must also be a default on the part of Government. Otherwise, no adjournment motion is allowed.

So far as the subject-matter is concerned, the stabbing, it can be said that it is a matter of law and order. A matter of law and order is the concern of the State; but where the State itself is being accused of partisanship, certainly, there is no question of saying it is a matter of law and order. If there is some person to take charge of law and order and carry on the Administration, certainly, it is a matter for the State to consider. Here is a serious allegation that the State which is responsible for maintaining law and order is almost a party to this. Not one, but a series of incidents have been mentioned as having occurred. Sometimes stray cases of murders take place; otherwise there may not be sessions cases coming up before the courts. But that is in the ordinary course, on account of various disputes and feuds between individuals. But the allegation here is that persons belonging to one political party who are running the Government have molested persons belonging to the other party who are in the opposition: Congressmen on the one side and the PSP and others on the other, including some members of the local legislature. If this is really true, it is impossible for anybody to live there as a citizen. Therefore, it is very serious. I agree with the hon. Home Minister that these instances may not be sufficient but these instances have to be coupled with the instances with respect to which the hon. Home Minister himself thought it necessary to make a reference to the State Government. Knowing the hon. Home Minister as I do and knowing also that he is so very particular about not encroaching upon the State

Government's powers, the very fact that he has referred certain of these matters points to certain things. These incidents must have induced him to feel that these matters which came to his notice and which he referred to the local Government cannot, *prima facie* in the ordinary course, possibly be disputes between individuals and individuals or quarrels between citizens and citizens. Therefore, he has referred these cases to them. He has received replies only with respect to a few; to the others, the reply is not there. These are instances, not one but a number, which have come to the notice of the hon. Member who is a very responsible Member of this House, only yesterday or today. The hon. Home Minister is not in a position to say these are not true except that he says that similar reports have appeared in the Press and they have also been brought to his notice. I feel that these along with the others which were brought to the notice of the hon. Home Minister may be sufficient for invoking the jurisdiction of this House to ask the hon. Home Minister to give a direction to the State Government but I am not in a position to decide whether these instances alone are enough for that purpose until I know definitely through the hon. Home Minister whether these matters are true. We must know what the hon. Home Minister and the State Government are in a position to say. Let these instances also be referred to the State Government by the hon. Home Minister and let us have full information. That is number one.

Secondly, it is alleged that the State Government failed to take action. An instance is given that when the matter was brought to the notice of the Collector, no action was taken. I think these are serious matters. Then it is alleged that some person was belaboured and he was surrounded by some persons. Wherever one might be, even in the capital city of Delhi, if such incidents occur, I do not know where we have to flee. Therefore, this is rather a difficult affair. It is a serious one which is not confined to

[Mr. Speaker]

yesterday or today. Therefore, I would not hesitate to invoke the jurisdiction of this House and let this matter to come up provided there are a number of instances and all of them can be related. They should be verified. I do not want to invoke the jurisdiction of this House without verification.

So far as the adjournment motion is concerned, I agree that it is not a proper method of bringing up this matter. This Government will also be accused of rushing hastily and interfering, in a Federal Constitution, with the rights and powers of the State Government. Evidently these instances are coming to their notice. There was previously also an adjournment motion here which I did not allow. These are matters which they are taking time to consider. Why rush through hastily? I would therefore urge upon them to take these instances also and refer them and satisfy themselves as quickly as possible. Therefore, I do not think that it is right that I should at this stage allow any adjournment motion. No useful purpose would be served. I do not find that the Central Government has not done its part. In the first instance, it can only refer to them and later on make up its mind.

Regarding the suggestion of Mr. Frank Anthony that there should be a discussion regarding this matter, as the House is aware, a number of things have been alleged. On a prior occasion, Shri Dange was here and he also suggested that there should be a discussion but he wanted, according to Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, a discussion about the relationship between this Government and the State Government . . . (Interruptions). So far as this suggestion is concerned, I can say immediately that we do not discuss abstract legal propositions. Unless it arises upon a particular instance with respect to which we can take notice we do not discuss more abstract propositions of law. We are not the Supreme Court to give

opinions as to what ought to be done and what ought not to be done. In those circumstances, we may have to consider in relation to these actual instances, what action has to be taken. A motion has also been tabled by Mr. Menon and I am looking into it. If I am satisfied that there are a number of instances and that they are political, not ordinary, murders or otherwise, and if I am also satisfied *prima facie* that the local Government has not come to the rescue and there is such insecurity which almost makes people lose faith and look to the Central Government, I will certainly give an opportunity for this House to discuss not only those instances, but the other matter also as to what this Government can do. But this Government can act only on some matters which are brought before this House and I am taking time to consider it. I will also consider these instances. In the meanwhile, I request the hon. Home Minister to make a reference to the Kerala Government and find out the truth or otherwise of these things and let us know what their explanation is particularly with respect to the statement made by the hon. Member, Shri A. O. Mehta. All these matters may kindly be placed before me so that I may decide the matter. I am not going to take a hasty decision. I am aware that we ought not to take jurisdiction over matters which are purely of a local nature. If it is so serious and the allegations amount to a breakdown of the Constitution and the law and order situation, I would not hesitate to allow a discussion in this House. On account of these reasons, I do not think it necessary to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Will it mean that this House will be able to discuss, if we are able to bring forward before this House, a long series of happenings, which are specifically of a political colouring? Will we be able to discuss them?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is asking me a hypothetical question. Enough unto the day are the instances we have heard.

I am discussing only this matter. I am not prepared to give my opinion one way or the other and encourage the hon. Members to bring in all sorts of cases here. I shall try to satisfy myself and when I give a ruling, the hon. Members know what the ruling will be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The point was this. The hon. Member made one small statement saying that because it was a Communist Government, obviously it could not look into law and order. It will be there, if you look through the transcript. I wanted to know this point: Is it because there is a Communist Government, the Centre must intervene, or is it because certain things happen there? (Interruptions).

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Will Bombay be discussed?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Members sit here only for five or six hours; they spend 18 hours outside. The hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty may talk the hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta, whether this is enough or not enough.

Pandit G.B. Pant: Will the hon. member kindly give me a copy of the papers that he read out?

Shri Tangamani: Why should they be secret documents?

An hon. Member: Let them be laid on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: These papers will be laid on the Table of the House.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Fourth Annual Report (1957-58) of the Organisation and Methods Division. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-883/58.]

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF DEFENCE SERVICES

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:

- (1) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1957, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-884/58.]
- (2) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1955-56 and Commercial Appendix thereto. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-885/58.]

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K.C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the half year ended the 30th June, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-886/56.]

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, I beg to lay on the

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 699/R-Amtd. XXV dated the 16th August, 1958 making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-887/58.]

12.31 hrs.

RAJGHAT SAMADHI (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the following motion moved by Shri K. C. Reddy on the 3rd September, 1958, namely:—

"That the Bill to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

30 minutes are now available for this. Shri Braj Raj Singh was in possession of the House. He is not in his seat.

सेठ गोविन्द वास। (जबलपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवेयक राजघाट समाधि के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर उपस्थित किया गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

कल इस विवेयक के सम्बन्ध में जो बाने कही गई उन में सरकार को एक दोष दिया गया था कि उन्होंने इस यादगार के नियमण में बहुत अधिक समय लगा दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी बातों में शीघ्रता होनी ही नहीं चाहिए। सरकार के पास इस समाधि के अनेक नक्शे थाएं। उन में विवेयियां ने भी कुछ नक्शे भेजे और हमारे देश के कलाकारों ने भी कुछ नक्शों को भेजा भेरा विश्वास है कि यदि इस में शीघ्रता की जाती तो जिस प्रकार हमारे देश के एक कलाकार का नक्शा दस्त में स्वीकृत हुया यह शायद नहीं हो पाता वे सुरक्षार को इस बात पर बबाई देना चाहता

है कि उन्होंने इस समाधि के लिए हमारे देश के एक कलाकार के नक्शे को स्वीकृत किया है। कलात्मक जगत में मैं कोई संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण नहीं रखता चाहता। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में शिविरों और देशी कलाकारों में भी कोई अन्तर नहीं करता चाहता, परन्तु इसी के साथ हर देश की संस्कृति और सम्यता के अनुसार उस देश को एक विशेष परम्परा होती है और वह परम्परा तभी ठीक प्रकार से व्यक्त की जा सकती है जब उस देश के कलाकारों को इस प्रकार के कामों को सौंपा जाय।

मैं आपको दो दृष्टान्त देता हूँ। इसा के अच्छे में अच्छे चित्रों को मैं ने रोप में देखा, वैटिकन में देखा, फ्लोरेंस में देखा, पेरिस में देखा और अमराका के नाम ट्रैजिल्स में भी देखा, परन्तु इसा का एक सा रूप होने पर भी भिन्न भिन्न देशों में बने हुए इसा के चित्रों से भिन्न भिन्न प्रकार को भावनाएं प्रकट होती थीं। अब ने देश का ही मैं एक दृष्टान्त देना हूँ। प्रजन्मा में भगवान बुद्ध का जो पद्म पाणि चित्र है उस चित्र में और मारनाथ में जो कुछ जागाने विक्रारी ने भगवान बुद्ध के चित्र बनाये हैं उन में बहुत अन्तर है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारनाथ में बनाये गये भगवान बुद्ध के चित्र में कोई कला नहीं है। कला की दृष्टि से वे चित्र भी सर्वात्मक श्रेष्ठों में ग्राते हैं, परन्तु उन में हमें वह भारतीयता दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती जो भारतीयता हमें अजला के भगवान बुद्ध के चित्रों में दृष्टि-गोचर होती है।

याथी जो हमारी भारतीय मंसुकृति और सम्यता को परम्परा के एक उत्तम व्रतीक थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस जमाने में हमारी मंसुकृति और सम्यता का उन से बड़ा और कोई प्रतीक उत्पन्न नहीं हुआ।

हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता का उदय और विकास उपवनों में था था । सादगी उसकी भींव थी । इसलिए कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने जो बात कही कि भाषी जी की समाजी में कोई बहुत बड़े भवन का निर्माण नहीं होना चाहिए है, उसकी भींव भी सादगी की नीव होनी है, यह सर्वेषा उचित है । यह समाजिक होनी चाहिए उपवनों से बिरी हुई, हरयाली में पदवेष्टित, ताल और तमाल, कदम्ब और बकुल, तथा आम और नाना प्रकार के फल बूँझों, गुलाब, के इह, केतकी, जूहों, बेला, चमेली आदि के कुमुख तथाओं एवं लता गुल्मों की कुंजों से आच्छादित, जहा दिल्ला के इस भद्रमहाते हुए वामुमडन के बाहर जाकर हमें कुछ क्षणों तक सच्ची शान्ति प्राप्त हो सके । फिर इसके निर्माण में जल्दी भी नहीं होनी चाहिए । किस व्यक्ति के जीवन में ५, १० वर्षों का समय महत्व रखता है, परन्तु एवा वस्तुओं के निर्माण में नहीं । इन कलात्मक वस्तुओं के निर्माण की एक योजना अवश्य बनती है । उस योजना की रूप रेखा सदा बैसा रहता है परन्तु वह रूप रेखा, वह योजना बंसी रहते हुए भी कलात्मक वस्तुओं का निर्माण हाते होते । उन में अनेक सूक्ष्म परिवर्तन हात जाते हैं और वे परिवर्तन स्वल वस्तु के बैसा का बैसा रहते हुए भी उस कलाजन्मय वस्तु का सारा स्वरूप बदल देते हैं । उस स्वरूप के बदलन से जिन भावनाओं का मन में उदय होता है वे भावनाएं भी दूसरे प्रकार की भावनाएं हो जाती हैं ।

एक कलात्मक कविता, नाटक, या उपन्यास वा कहानी लिखते लिखते अनेक बार तो यह होता है कि जिन पात्रों का चरित्र विवर होता है वे पात्र लेखक के स्वयं के हाथ से निकल जाते हैं । लेखक उन्हें जिस प्रकार विवित करता चाहता है वे उसके अनुरूप विवित नहीं होते । यद्यपि

वे पात्र जीवित नहीं रहते पर लेखक उन पात्रों के साथ इस तरह बह जाता है कि वे पात्र लेखक की इच्छा के प्रतिकूल विस्तर से प्रकार से निर्मित हो जाते हैं । यही बात मूर्तियों और चित्रों के सम्बन्ध में होती है । मूर्ति और चित्र व्यक्ति विशेष की रहते हुए भी उसकी दृष्टि में उसकी मृकुटि में, उसके औरें में, उसके अंग विकेपण में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन हो जाता है कि जिस मूर्ति का निर्माण होता है वह मूर्ति मूल योजना के ठीक विशद बन जाती है । जहा तक स्थापत्य कला का सम्बन्ध है स्थापत्य कला में यह परिवर्तन इतनी दूर तक तो नहीं होना परन्तु वहा भी वस्तु के निर्मित होते होते कुछ ऐसे सूक्ष्म परिवर्तन होते हैं कि जिससे वह स्थापत्य वस्तु एक दूसरे प्रकार की भावनाओं का व्यक्त करने लगती है । इसलिये मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार नक़शे की अंजूरी में शीघ्रता नहीं की गई उसी प्रकार इस समाजिक निर्माण में भी शीघ्रता नहीं की जानी चाहिए और अधिक से अधिक समय कलाकार को दिया जाना चाहिए जिस से कि वह फुरसत से उस वस्तु का ठीक रूप से निर्माण कर सके ।

कल जो एक मुक्षाव दिया गया था उसे सुन कर मुझे अत्यधिक आश्चर्य हुआ । कल यह मुक्षाव किया गया कि उस समाजिक उस स्थान से हटाकर दूसरे किसी स्थान पर ले जाया जाय । मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह विवित मुक्षाव किस प्रकार से किया गया ? गांधी जी की भावनारे अनेक बनी हैं अनेक बनेंगी, परन्तु उस समाजिक स्वल का एक विशेष कारण है । गांधिजी के शब्द का अन्तिम संस्कार उसी स्थान पर हुआ था । उसकी भावनाएं उस समाजिक से निहित रहेंगी । यदि वह समाजिक स्वल पर कर दी जाये तो इस प्रकार की भावनाएं उस समाजिक साथ किस प्रकार रह सकती हैं ? मेरी भावना

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

मंत्री जी के इस सुझाव से सर्वथा सहमत हुं कि न री बाढ़ से उस समाधि को बचाने के लिए और कुछ वैज्ञानिक साधन उपलब्ध करने चाहिए जिस से यदि कभी बाढ़ आवे तो समाधि को कोई क्षति नहीं पहुंचे परन्तु उस समाधि को उस स्थान से हटा कर के किसी दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना यह तो एक अद्भुत सुझाव था और मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि यह सुझाव किस प्रकार से किया गया ।

जैसा मैं ने बहुत संक्षेप से निवेदन किया इस नक्शे की स्वीकृति में देर हुई, यह विलकुल उचित बात हुई । उसी के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके निर्माण में शीघ्रता नहीं होनी चाहिए । कलाकार को हमें पूरा पूरा समय देना चाहिए ताकि जो भारतीय संस्कृति तपोवनों में उदित हुई, तपोवनों में विकसित हुई, और तपोवनों में ही फलीफूली, जिस संस्कृति के इस काल में गांधी जी मूर्तिमन्त्र प्रतीक थे, उस संस्कृति का हमें उस स्मारक में दर्शन हो सके । इसलिए, जैसा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, उनकी समाधि पूर्ण रीति में मादी होते हुए भी, उन कलात्मक भावनाओं का प्रदर्शन करने वाली होनी चाहिए जो कलात्मक भावनायें भारतीय संस्कृति में हजारों वर्षों से निहित हैं ।

मध्यक जी, इस संसार के ६ सब से पुराने देन है, भारत, मिश्र, चीन, यूनान, मैसोपोटामिया और बैबीलोनिया । मैसोपोटामिया और बैबीलोनिया का आज समार में कोई स्थान नहीं है । शेष चार में से भारत का तो मैं रहने वाला हूं, शेष तीन देशों को मैंने देखा है । मैंने यूनान को देखा है, मैंने मिश्र को देखा है, मैंने चीन को देखा है, परन्तु इन तीन देशों में यदि आप वहां की प्राचीन संस्कृति के दर्शन करता चाहते हैं तो वे दर्शन आपको या तो वहां के संबहरों में होते हैं या वहां के अजायब घरों में होते हैं । संसार में केवल भारत ही ऐसा

वेश है कि जिस वेश के सामाजिक जीवन में हजारों वर्षों के बीत जाने पर आज भी हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति, प्राचीन सम्यता और प्राचीन परम्परा के हमें दर्शन होते हैं । हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि उस संस्कृति और सम्यता के इस काल में सब्दे प्रतीक गांधी जी की समाधि में हमको उस भारतीय संस्कृति, सम्यता और परम्परा के पूर्ण दर्शन हों ।

मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्पण करता हूं ।

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, Yesterday I confined myself to stating briefly the reasons and the circumstances which prevailed with us to bring forward this amending Bill, but the hon. Members who have participated in this debate have, by and large, chosen to speak on the general aspects of this samadhi at Rajghat.

Several hon. Members have spoken with warmth and feeling that this memorial at Rajghat should be a fitting one, that Government have not taken steps quickly in order to have a fitting memorial there and that steps should be taken at least now to have a fitting memorial there as early as possible. The hon. Member who spoke just now also has spoken eloquently about the need to have a fitting memorial there in tune with our traditions and in tune with the culture of our country. In regard to this matter I do not want to take the time of the House by saying anything because yesterday when the hon Prime Minister intervened in the debate, he gave a fairly lengthy answer to this aspect of the problem. He has stated the course that events have taken, he has also stated why there has been some delay in finally choosing the design which we have already chosen. I would only like to say that steps will be taken now to

have the detailed drawings of this design which has already been chosen and to expedite the work as much as possible. Seth Govind Das has said that we need not be in a hurry, we should proceed slowly and cautiously and not do anything in haste and repent at leisure. There was also a suggestion yesterday by some hon. Members that the name of the samadhi should be changed, that the site of the samadhi should be shifted. With regard to both these matters also, the hon. Prime Minister has stated the opinion of the Government, and I do not think I need add anything more to that.

Several suggestions have been made about the maintenance and upkeep of the samadhi. Several draw-backs have been pointed out by some hon. Members, and naturally, they have urged very strongly that these draw-backs should be set right, that it should be made a place saturated with a serene atmosphere, that there should be sanctity there, and that feelings of reverence should be roused in all the people who go there. Certainly no one disagrees with this very laudable objective. In fact, I have gone there several times and I am afraid I was not subject to the same feelings to which my hon. friend Shri Nath Pai was subject. It is a matter of attitude I suppose.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): He is more sensitive than you are.

Shri K. C. Reddy: If he wanted an ornate structure or a very big monument there in order to generate in him feelings of reverence etc., then, as I said, it is a matter of taste, but it is a simple thing there. It all depends on the attitude with which you go there, the mood in which you go there, and it is more subjective I think than any structure of brick and concrete there.

Several suggestions, however, have been made to improve the surroundings of the area. Reference was made to a slum round about the Rajghat samadhi. Reference was also made to a nullah running there and to the power station. Some other matters

were also referred to. I have been there several times, I go there very frequently, and I have brought it to the notice of the committee which is in charge of the maintenance of this samadhi to look into some of these matters. I may assure the House that I will continue to do so.

In fact, this committee has been constituted to look to many of these matters, and several leading people have been put on this committee. I may mention some names. The late Devadas Gandhi wa: a member of this committee; Lakshmidas Purushottamji, Secretary of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Kaka Kalelkar, Shri C. K. Nair and several eminent people have been on this committee, and I dare say they have given their attention as to what should be done to improve the surroundings of this samadhi.

Several other suggestions were also made about a proper museum being constructed there etc. I would only like to say that in the design that has already been approved, there are several features which perhaps will take care of some of the suggestions that Members have put forward. I would only like to add that so far as the design is concerned, which has now been finally approved by the Government, a model of it had been kept in the exhibition grounds in the past, and it has also been arranged to keep this model in the exhibition grounds in the exhibition which is to start from 1st October, and all hon. Members who have a desire to go and see the exhibition are welcome to do so, and after seeing the model I hope they will be satisfied with the design which we have chosen now after a good deal of thought and consideration. About a hundred designs were received. The design has been chosen with great care, and as the hon. Prime Minister said yesterday, it is going to be implemented in phases.

Some suggestions were made about the staff, their conditions of service, about providing them with uniforms etc. This is also a matter which

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

initially has to be taken up by the committee which is now functioning. The Government also will look into it, and I would like to give the assurance that we will consider the whole matter carefully and remove the legitimate grievances of the watch and ward and other staff working there.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I would like to say only a few words. One hon. Member, I think Shri Achar, pointed out that we are relying too much on the principle of nomination.

Shri Jadav (Malegaon): May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: Afterwards

Shri Jadav: He is referring now to the provisions of the Bill. Because he is replying, I want to ask one question

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri Jadav: The question is this. The hon. Member has told us just now that he has visited the site several times. May I bring it to his notice that the words written on the pedestal are wrongly written? गंगा—they are two distinct words, and they have been written together. I hope it will be corrected as early as possible.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It was mentioned yesterday also. I have not noticed it, and I would like to go again and see if the mistake has been there.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajpur): You claim to have gone there on many occasions and you have not seen this?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I did not give my attention to these details. As I said, when you go there, a feeling of reverence and sanctity comes upon you, and sometimes you miss to notice these details, if I may say so.

I was referring to the fact that the principle of nomination has been

given a lot of prominence in the constitution of this Committee. The House will notice that in the original Act, all the persons more or less had to be nominated. It is only now for the first time that we are introducing an element of election in so far as three Members will have to be elected by the two Houses of Parliament.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Well, Sir, in the matter of the constitution of a committee like this I would like to ask why the principle of election should be made much of. Yesterday some hon. Members—Dr. Sushila Nayar, Shri C. K. Nair, Dr. Melkote and Shri Radha Raman and so many other Members also—said that the principle of nomination certainly should not be departed from, that the principle of election should not be introduced in this matter and that they would welcome the principle of nomination to be continued. Well, Sir, we have for the first time introduced this principle of election so far as the three Members of Parliament are concerned. Let us see how it works; and, if necessary, we can provide for more elected element.

And Shri Mahanty asked why this principle is being introduced now, what is the rationale behind it, and whether it is the principle of the Government that in the constitution of all committees the representation for both the Houses will be in the proportion of two to one. I would like to say that there is no fundamental principle or anything like that which Government want to implement in the constitution of all committees. But the hon. Member is aware that in the case of several Committees, for instance, Joint Committees for consideration of Bills, the Public Accounts Committee and so many other Committees this convention has grown up, namely, that the representation of both Houses will be in the proportion of two to one. So when the Rajya Sabha Secretariat pointed out to us that in the existing

Act two Members are being nominated by the Speaker and it would be desirable that representation to the Rajya Sabha should be there specifically

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): I enquired about the rationale of having election in view of the fact that in respect of most of the Committees Members are being nominated by the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be, and I enquired why a departure has been made in this particular case.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no fundamental principle involved in this. Two Members could have been nominated by the Speaker and one Member could have been nominated by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. There is no fundamental principle involved. But the matter was considered, and it was thought desirable that we could as well have election by the two respective Houses for this purpose. Personally, even if nomination had been provided for, I would have liked it. But we thought we could introduce the elective principle somewhat in respect to the constitution of this Committee.

Then, some other suggestions have been made by hon. Members, and they have also given notice of amendments. One such suggestion is that in addition to the Mayor being *ex-officio* member of the Committee, there should be provision for one other member of the Corporation to be elected by the Corporation members. Another has suggested that they may be elected by the Corporation and the Aldermen. Another Member has suggested that instead of another member being elected by the Corporation, one member of the Advisory Board on Delhi Affairs may be elected. These are all the various suggestions that have been made.

As I pointed out yesterday, in the Committee according to the present Act the President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee was to be *ex-*

officio member of his Samadhi Committee. Now that the Samadhi is situated in the jurisdiction of the Delhi Corporation, we have proposed this amendment for the Mayor to be *ex-officio* member of the Samadhi Committee. So there will be enough representation for the Corporation, in so far as the elected Mayor of the Corporation will be an *ex-officio* member of the Samadhi Committee. I do not think there is any great necessity for providing for election of another member by the Corporation. It will be having too many elected people, if I may say so, and politics need not be very much brought into a matter of this kind. Anyway, we can watch and see how this constitution will work, for some time; and if later we find the necessity for any member of the Corporation to be elected or for any Advisory Board member to be elected, then we can certainly give thought to it. For the present I suggest that we may leave matters where they are; I mean we may accept the provision that we have brought forward.

Then, there has been a suggestion that the Chairman may be chosen from among the members who have been nominated or elected in accordance with the provisions of section 4 and that Government need not be given the discretion to nominate someone else as Chairman, from outside its members, and that the Government's powers should be restricted in this behalf. Well, Sir, I do not see any fundamental principle involved here also. It would be possible for Government to appoint a Chairman from among the members of the Committee. In fact, this has been the case during all these seven years. Though there was this express provision vesting the authority with the Government to appoint someone else as Chairman, Government have not done it. And it is only to cover exceptional circumstances that this authority has been vested in the Government. It is better that there is some latitude in this matter, and it is from that point of view that I would like

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

to suggest that we need not think of now changing that provision of the Act.

With regard to tenure also, our proposal is that the tenure of these Members who will be elected by the Parliament should be coterminous with their membership of the House from which they have been elected. That is not a very unusual thing. And with regard to the proposal to restrict their membership to three years or five years, or whatever it may be, I do not see any strong reason to accept that amendment. In fact, as I said yesterday, the Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation, in their report to the House in 1957, have suggested that these Members may be elected by both the Houses and that their terms may be coterminous with their membership of the House from which they have been elected. It is in accordance with that recommendation that we have brought forward this proposal.

In view of all this I hope the amendments will not be pressed and the House will be pleased to take up the Bill for consideration as it has been placed before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Speaker: Now we shall proceed with the clause-by-clause consideration. Hon. Members who have tabled amendments may say if they are pressing any of their amendments.

Shri Nath Pai: They are not here.

Mr. Speaker: None. Very well.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

12.59 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

As the House is aware, five hours have been allotted for all the stages of the Bill. I would like to take the sense of the House as to how these five hours should be distributed among the various stages of the Bill.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): There are 55 amendments.

Mr. Speaker: What time would the hon Member suggest?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I would suggest four hours for the general consideration and two hours for the clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Speaker: There are only five hours.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It is within your discretion to give more time. I suggest four hours for the general discussion and two hours for the clause-by-clause discussion. You may take one hour more at the discretion of the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: Only five hours have been allotted.

Shri Nasir Bharucha: It is within the discretion of the Chair to extend the time.

Mr. Speaker: The discretion is to extend it by one hour. But he says five plus one plus one.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): The suggestion is that within your discretion you may extend it by one hour.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): If there are six hours I suggest that four hours may be given for the general discussion and two hours for the clause-by-clause reading. But if there are only five hours then let it be three hours and two hours—because there are fifty-five amendments.

Mr. Speaker: I understand. Clause-by-clause consideration would require two hours inasmuch as there are fifty-five amendments. The suggestion is that the general discussion may be restricted to three hours or extended by one more hour, as necessity may arise. If I find a number of hon. Members I shall certainly extend the time.

13 hrs.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, when my senior colleague, Shri Reddy, brought this Bill for the first time before this House in the month of March 1958 we had a fairly long discussion on the general principles of this Bill. Therefore, Sir, it is not necessary for me to go at great length into the general aspects of this Bill. We had also in the preliminary stage given statistics with regard to squatting which has taken place in an unauthorised manner on government lands.

Briefly speaking, Sir, there are four very important basic reasons which make it necessary for us to come before Parliament seeking legislative powers for quick and speedy eviction of unauthorised squatters from Government lands and premises. Sir, squatting has taken place on a very large scale on Government lands, whatever be the reasons for it. Here in passing I may mention that all squatters are not refugees or displaced persons either from the East or from the West. Recent statistics prove that in Delhi nearly 50 per cent of the squatters are not displaced persons.

Similarly, Sir, the Rehabilitation Ministry informs us that of the thousands who squat in Sealdah Station nearly 45 per cent are not refugees.

Secondly, there is immediate need for Government to get back possession of those lands, because various important development projects are being held up, in Delhi particularly. For instance, I can mention here the case of the Ring Road which, as you know, is being constructed all round Delhi for better facility of communication with the city from outside. Construction of a part of the Ring Road is being held up because squatters who are in possession of the land through which this road is to be constructed refuse to move out. Similarly, from the Delhi Administration we have received an alarming report that very important development projects, construction of schools, laying down of parks, vaccination centres, etc., cannot be proceeded with because the land happens to be in unauthorised occupation of the squatters. I believe, Sir, nearly 357 acres of nazul lands are in possession of these squatters who number well over 11,000.

Of course, there is the ordinary process of law—the ordinary laws, to which we could have taken recourse, and sought their eviction. But as it is well known it takes a very long

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

period. There is a very cumbrous—if I may say so—judicial process to be gone through and then on the top of that there are the appellate courts and you will never know when the final decision may be available. But these lands and premises are very urgently needed. In fact, they are very urgently needed sometimes in the interest of the squatters themselves. The Purana Quila had been squatted upon by a very large number of refugees from West Pakistan for a number of years.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: They never squatted Government put them there

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We have built tenements and we have provided lands for these squatters to move out. But before these people could move out another set of squatters have come and squatted over there, with the result that Purna Quila remains in much the same condition as it was before.

Similarly, with regard to Sarai Rohilla, there also we have provided alternative accommodation and sites for the squatters, but another set of squatters have taken possession and they refuse to move out. Similarly, with regard to auctioned evictee properties, as soon as notice is given and sometimes even before that, these people go and occupy those houses with the result that we cannot give vacant possession to the people who have purchased those lands and properties in auction.

Therefore, some speedy and quick method of evicting these squatters is needed. Government have special powers from the beginning of the last Great War. There have been various enactments and ordinances which permitted Government to get people evicted normally. But the Act which we seek to amend by the present Bill met with certain difficulties, because there were three High Court decisions which held that this Act contravened

certain provisions of our Constitution. The Calcutta and Punjab High Courts held the view that it violated article 19(1) (f) of our Constitution because under the Act which we are seeking to amend practically all powers for eviction were vested in an officer who was quite an indefinite person known as the "competent authority" and he could, bluntly speaking, quite in an arbitrary manner evict somebody who, in his opinion, was an unauthorised occupant of government land.

The Bill that we had first presented to the House, in our view, met with the objections which were raised in the Calcutta and the Punjab High Court judgments. In the process of discussion in the Select Committee further liberalisation has taken place. Now there is the Estate Officer in the place of the "competent authority" and this Estate Officer is a gazetted officer of the Government of India. He has to give notice, he has to hear what the other party has to say. The other party can produce evidence. After hearing the evidence the Estate Officer gives his decision and then also we have provided in this Bill a judicial review by the District Judge of the locality or a judicial officer of ten years' standing nominated by the District Judge, as the case may be. Therefore, Sir, anybody who would closely look into the provisions of this amending Bill will find all the objections, defects, which are mentioned by the Calcutta and the Punjab High Courts, have been very fully met.

Then remains the judgment of the Allahabad High Court which held the view that it contravened article 14 of our Constitution, the equality clause. It was making a sort of discrimination in treatment between people who were tenants of, let us say, properties owned by private persons and the people who were tenants of Government properties. Now, as I went through the first debate in this House as well as in the other House, I thought there was a misconception

with regard to the judgment delivered by the Allahabad High Court. The Allahabad High Court itself said that there could be valid reasons for some sort of a discrimination in treatment and there has also been a Supreme Court judgment to that effect. Discrimination in the sense of difference in treatment of citizens is allowed provided there is a rational reason behind it and there is a nexus between the purpose to be served and the discrimination.

The points mentioned by the Allahabad High Court in their judgment were practically the same as enumerated in the Calcutta judgment, viz., everything is left to the subjective judgment of a person known as the competent authority. Now we have specifically mentioned that that competent authority is going to be the Estate Officer. We have provided a rigid drill through which the Estate Officer has to proceed before he can really evict a person. Above all, we have provided for a judicial review of his decision. We think that satisfactorily meets the difficulties mentioned in the Allahabad judgment. We had the advantage of the legal opinion of the Solicitor-General who appeared before the Select Committee at the specific request of certain members of the committee and he said that so far as he understood the law, he was certain that it met very well the difficulties which the Allahabad High Court had enumerated in their judgment. This is with regard to the legal aspect.

I am now coming to the amendments, numbering 55, which have been tabled. Really speaking, they fall under three or four categories. A vast number of them are in regard to eviction of Harijans and Scheduled Castes people and the poor people who have squatted on Government lands forced by circumstances. The question of Harijans and Scheduled Castes people should not be mixed up with the question of eviction of

squatters on Government properties. The Government are fully aware of the difficulties which our Harijan and Scheduled Castes brethren daily experience. Society has dealt with these people very harshly for centuries and certainly nobody can accuse our Government of having been unmindful to the special needs of those unfortunate people. Vast sums had been placed at their disposal and different organisations had been created in the Government—both Central and State—to look after the needs of the Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and so on. Similarly with regard to the displaced persons, I have gone through the figures supplied by the Rehabilitation Ministry and I find that hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent on the rehabilitation of refugees. So, it would not really be proper for hon. Members of this House to chastise us, saying "you are going to throw out people who have already been thrown out once from their homeland, only because they have squatted on Government lands". We have tried to deal with them as humanely as possible. The very fact that even today thousands of people are squatting on Government lands is enough proof that Government do not evict these people out of the areas where they have squatted only because they happen to be squatting on Government land. We have been evicting from Government lands only after we have made the best possible arrangement—they may not be quite adequate—for alternative accommodation for those people.

Therefore, it would not be proper to bring in the question of the special case of Harijans and Scheduled Castes people, displaced persons or people engaged in construction labour, with regard to this particular Bill. If hon. Members say that Government should spend more and take certain other steps which would ensure a better life to these unfortunate brethren of ours, I shall certainly be with them.

Quite a number of the amendments refer to the Estate Officer also. In

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

The Select Committee also, we were asked to mention specifically in the Bill itself that the Estate Officer would be either a judicial officer or an officer who has had legal training. Unfortunately, it may not always be possible for us to do so, because the post of Estate Officer is not being specially created to satisfy the needs of this Bill. In various States, Estate Officers are already there, functioning more or less as managers of Government properties and estates. It is only with regard to the eviction of squatters that this additional responsibility is being thrown on the Estate Officer. The Estate Officer is a responsible officer of the Government and therefore, it is expected that he will act in a manner which will meet with the full legal requirements of the situation.

Another practical difficulty has been that quite a large number of properties which have been squatted upon are defence lands and the Defence Ministry tell us that it is impossible for them to find always officers who have had legal training. But in our own interest, we will try to post only those people as Estate Officers who have a legal training or a judicial training.

So far as the question of legal title of these lands is concerned, we will by executive directive, instruct the Estate Officer that wherever the legal title to property is involved, he should not proceed in the manner prescribed in this Act.

I now come to the most difficult problem. The largest number of amendments have been given notice of with regard to what are known as the Gadgil assurances. You may recollect that when the Bill was first brought before the House, the then Minister for Works, Power and Supply, Shri Gadgil, had given certain assurances. Those assurances do not cover any and every squatter; they do not cover any and every dis-

placed person. He said that if it is proved that a squatter is a displaced person and he has been in occupation of Government property before the 15th August, 1950, certain special facilities will be given to him before he is evicted out. If he is a displaced person and squatter on Government lands between 16th August, 1950 and 31st December, 1950, he would be given three months notice before he is asked to vacate. With regard to all other squatters, whether they are displaced persons or belonging to any other category, they would be summarily ejected from Government lands. In connection with that assurance, Shri Gadgil had said that there would be a consultative committee and there will be representatives of various interests in that committee. A sector-wise plan would be created and the squatters covered by the Gadgil assurance would be asked to move out only when alternative sites had been prepared and for the destruction of the hutments, etc. that they might have built, some sort of ex gratia payment—not compensation, as he made it very clear—would be paid by the Government, because Government are fully aware of the difficulties of those people and do not like to add to their miseries.

The second Assurances Committee of this House went into the question as to how far the assurances had been implemented. My hon friend, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, I believe, was the Chairman of that committee. They were not satisfied with the manner in which the assurances had been implemented, and they gave certain directives as to how the Government should proceed in the implementation of the Gadgil assurances.

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In the Select Committee also, in the dissenting note given by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and several others,

they have been harsh enough to say—I think it was even incorrect—that these were merely pious wishes in the sense that they have not been worked upon and possibly Government did not intend working upon them. Certain other Members of the Rajya Sabha had said that a specific assurance should again be given that the Gadgil assurances would be implemented by this Government, even after the passage of this Bill. We have given that assurance. Now, after the report of the Second Assurances Committee was received by our Ministry, we prepared a detailed note about the working of the implementation of the Gadgil assurance, and that note is before the House; it was laid on the Table of the House. Later on, the third Assurances Committee categorically gave us a certificate that the assurances given by Shri Gadgil have been faithfully carried out. I, therefore, fail to understand how Shrimati Kripalani sticks to her second report of the Assurances Committee, completely ignoring the third report, which has given us a good certificate.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I have not spoken yet.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: A large number of squatters were covered by the Gadgil assurance. I believe their number runs into several thousands. We have categorically stated in the other House, and we repeat it here, that the Gadgil assurances would be implemented in letter and spirit as they were made by the then Minister when he piloted the first Bill. There will be an advisory committee and a sector-wise plan will be prepared. But do not ask us to solve the problem in a day. Several thousands of people are involved and I am told that the development of the land where they would have to move will cost us about Rs. 5 crores. Naturally, a lot of time would also be needed. Therefore, we cannot solve this problem in a day; it will take some time. It will take some more time before all these squatters who are covered by the Gadgil assurance could be given

alternative sites and ex gratia payments for moving from where they are squatting today. I do not think at this stage I need add anything more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for certain incidental matters, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

पंडित थाकुर बाल भारती (हिंसार) :
जनाब हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब,

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In English please. I am sure he will do it. Important points may be raised by him. Further, he speaks in English most eloquently.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I ought to have requested him to speak in Hindi. All the same, since I forgot, I will not take advantage of it and will speak in English according to his direction.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: "Request" not "direction".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: This Bill has a chequered history and the predecessor to this Bill, when it came before the House, was discussed in an atmosphere which was then charged with excitement. Now after all these long years, this Bill has come to this House under more favourable circumstances.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: You are right.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I remember, when Shri Gadgil brought a similar Bill, he said in this House that the Bill was a small measure, which would take an hour or so. At that time, I also spoke and I almost took about three hours, and other Members also spoke on it, and instead of one hour about thirteen months were taken for the passing of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure, the hon. Member is not taking as much time today.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: But we want enough time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not taking that much of time. I am only suggesting that, as a matter of fact, the time allotted is not really sufficient and, therefore, the hon. Speaker has been pleased to say that he will consider whether it should be extended at least by one hour. Be that as it may, the hon. Minister has just spoken about Gadgil's assurance. I did not want to speak about it at this stage, but since that is the last thing that he spoke about, I will take it up first.

Those assurances were given at a time and in an atmosphere when the refugee question was not so much settled as it is now. There is no doubt about it. But, at the same time, assurances were given in a solemn manner, and I am very glad that the hon. Minister has not repudiated them. They have been repudiated in practice very much, and this is not the first time that I am speaking about them. I have spoken about those assurances very many times before and I had occasion to show that, as a matter of fact, the assurances which were given were violated in spirit as well as in letter. Even some of the Ministries wrote to the Committee on Assurances they did not know what the assurances were. Ultimately, when the matter went before the Assurances Committee—the Second Report of the Assurances Committee will bear testimony to that fact—evidence was led before the Assurances Committee that those assurances were not kept. My hon. friend has spoken about the third report also. May I humbly tell him that the fourth report is in the offing?

These refugees have applied to the Assurances Committee of today that the assurances have not been implemented and that the third report, they say—I cannot vouchsafe for that—is one-sided and is not correct.

If my hon. friend would kindly look into the assurances, he will come to the conclusion that the assurances are continuing ones and therefore, as he has suggested, if all the assurances were to be made effective, it would require about Rs. 5 crores. He has suggested that. He has also said that, as a matter of fact, even if the money was available, the Government will take a long time to implement them. If it would take a long time, may I ask him why he said that the third report says that the assurances have been implemented? From his own speech it is quite clear that the assurances have not been so far implemented and they require, according to him, a fund of Rs. 5 crores and at least five years. He has not specified the time. He says "in course of time". Be that as it may, I stand here to show that, as a matter of fact, those assurances have been broken in spirit as well as in letter, more often than they have been observed.

One of the assurances was that in regard to such buildings as were constructed, they will be allowed to stand and they will not be demolished, provided they stood the test of the municipal rules etc. Somebody would go into the question and on "no profit; no loss" basis, first of all find out the value of the land underneath the structure, and after that they will regularise it. Now seven or eight years have gone by. We have requested the Municipal Commissioner; we have requested those Committees which were functioning. We have asked even the Chief Commissioner to go to the spot and ask the authorities concerned to inspect and put some value on them. Yet, I am very sorry to say, that all those houses in Ahata Kedara and other places are still standing without the land beneath being valued so far. Their value has not been appraised and we have not been asked to pay the amount. We were agreeable to pay the amount and we will agree to pay the amount. But nobody has yet regularised those constructions, and we are in jeopardy and

action is being taken against us under the Act.

Now, suppose a notice is given by the estate officer today in regard to those buildings. The assurance given to this House stands, as Shri Gadgil said and as has come out from the mouth of the hon. Minister who has just spoken. But the house will be demolished. But we have instances where houses worth as much as Rs 40,000 were demolished and people were sent at dead of night with all their bag and baggage in a lorry to a jungle. It was said that alternative accommodation was being given. It was nothing but a piece of vacant land. And this has been done before our very eyes. Even an adjournment motion was moved in this House once and I have stated in this House very many times, as also other hon. Members that this is what is happening and this is likely to happen as a result of this law even if there is a provision for alternative accommodation.

Some of those persons affected by these Gadgil assurances went to the High Court, and the High Court said these assurances do not constitute a legal basis for the High Court to take action, because they are not to be found in the Act. Now my hon. friend has again repeated that assurance. I congratulate him for repeating that assurance and I hope that during his tenure of office the assurances will certainly be upheld and followed. But, at the same time, I am constrained to say that Shri Gadgil spoke in the same strain and now his successor is also speaking in the same strain. These refugees and these displaced persons underwent all the sufferings that could be imagined from the acts of those who were subordinate to him.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, could I ask the hon. Member a question? Suppose this Act were not there, could we not have proceeded against these squatters under the ordinary law of the land? What would have been the position of these squatters if we had

done that, except for the time element?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Follow the ordinary law of the land

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I understand that my hon. friend is taking away what he has given. The Estate Officer is subordinate to this Government. As long as the assurances stand the Estate Officer will not have the heart to go against the assurance, and a honest Government like ours will not allow him to go against them.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The hon. Member has not understood my question. What I want to know is this: suppose from the very beginning this law was not there and they were squatting on Government land, had not the Government a legal right to get it cleared?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am very glad that this question has been asked. The question is not new. The question has been asked in these rulings which I hold in my hand—the Calcutta, Delhi and Punjab rulings. My hon. friend says that if there were no law, how we would have proceeded. You would have proceeded like an ordinary citizen in the land. You would have filed a suit in the civil court. In the civil courts what would have happened? All my defences were there and I would have succeeded against you. It is your own officers and the Minister, Shri Mohan Lalji and the Deputy Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner who encouraged these people to construct these buildings. In 1947 and 1948 they asked them to put up these buildings and encouraged them. Now you come and say, "Take away these buildings" and demolish them. All these advantages are not open to me in this. Even your assurance will not be open to me in this as you have not seen it fit to put a clause here enacting those assurances. But you are afraid of your own assurances. You do not want to uphold them. As a matter of fact,

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

you say in words which you never effect in practice. Excuse me if I am making a statement which is too strong, but this is my experience and I have seen day after day people coming to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister should not be so near to him. It will be better if he passes through me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My own apprehension is that even if it goes direct or goes through you, it will be ineffective. So there is no chance of his being affected by what I am saying.

Anyhow, I was submitting that it would have been much better if these assurances were enacted in this Bill. As my hon. friend has said, he has got sympathy with the displaced persons. I do not doubt it. Every right-minded person has got sympathy with displaced persons. As a matter of fact, it is on account of their sacrifice that we have got this freedom. My hon. friend has asked me, "The assurances are there. What would happen if this Act were not there?" As I said, if the Act was not there nobody would touch us and if the Act is there nobody can protect us. We went to the High Court to get protection and yet what did we get? The High Court said that the assurances are of no legal value. So, these assurances are of no legal value and there are none so far as the High Court is concerned. I accept that statement. But so far as the Government is concerned, it is the very basis of good administration of this land. If the assurances of a Minister are not worth the paper on which they are written, it will be a bad day for India. Therefore I am submitting to keep up your prestige and your honour, we want that in the Bill itself it may be enacted that these assurances stand.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Does the hon. Member completely ignore the Third Report of the Assurances Committee?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In fact, I am very sorry my hon. friend had gone out when I dealt with the Third Report of the Assurances Committee. If the hon. Deputy-Speaker gives me much more time, I will repeat those arguments. I will quote my hon. friend himself. I will prove that the statement of the hon. Minister says that the Third Report of the Assurances Committee has no legal existence as it is an *ex parte* report and the refugees were not heard before it was made. The Fourth Report is in the offing. They have complained that it is a continuing thing. You cannot have any sort of a report to the effect that assurances have been implemented when, according to you, it will take five years and it will need Rs. 5 crores to implement these assurances. Your own statements are a standing reply to the Third Report.

Now, I was submitting that all these amendments are emanating from all sides of the House. Members belong to all the parties. The consensus of opinion is that these amendments be made. Now, certainly the hon. Minister will not be respecting this House, if he stands up and says, "I do not accept these amendments", it is possible people may give a vote but then if he really wants to do the right thing, I will request him to just appreciate the feelings of the hon. Members of this House, who in a large number have given notices of amendments. This is the declared wish of the House. I hope the hon. Minister will see that these wishes of the House are carried out.

Again, the hon. Minister said that people were squatting in Serai Rohilla and some other places. He spoke of Sealdah also. I do not know how could that be relevant so far as this Bill is concerned. This Bill is not an all-India measure.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is.

Shri Jagannatha Rao (Koraput): Yes, it is.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I request him to kindly read the definition of public premises.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It extends to the whole of India.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I know that. But I say that is wrong. The words are:

"public premises means any premises belonging to, or taken on lease or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central Government,"

If it ended here it will be all right, but it says further:

"...and, in relation to the Union territory of Delhi,...."

Therefore it means that the public premises at Sealdah are not included in the Bill.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): They are.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They come under the first clause.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not a public premises according to this definition. Sealdah station is not a public premises according to this definition. If you extend it to the whole of America, I have no objection provided public premises means what it means. Public premises can exist only in the Union territory of Delhi and nowhere else.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, no.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would like to be enlightened.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as we understand—of course, I am not a lawyer—it says in clause 1(2) that it extends to the whole of India. Then clause 2 says:

"public premises means any premises belonging to, or taken on lease or requisitioned by, or on behalf of, the Central Government;"

There is a semi-colon. Therefore, I think it is a complete statement by itself. Then it adds:

"....and, in relation to the Union territory of Delhi,...."

Certain other things are included.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As if the Union territory of Delhi is not included in the whole of India.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Not that but certain special categories of properties in Delhi

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In one sense it extends to the whole of India. I know. May I explain the sense? Suppose, the Estate Officer gives notice about arrears and damages to a person who lived here six years ago or seven years ago. He was here and damages are to be paid or the arrears of rent are to be paid by him. In that case he can be proceeded against as if the recovery of land arrears was due not even in Delhi but somewhere else also. Whenever he goes this decree will dog him. Therefore, it extends to the whole of India. Otherwise, so far as immovable property is concerned, if he says it extends to the whole of India—here we find "on behalf of the Central Government and in relation to the Union territory of Delhi"—what was the necessity of writing this "in relation to the Union territory of Delhi"?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Also.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Where is 'also'? The words are only that public premises are these in relation to the Union territory of Delhi. Therefore, my humble submission is that really they are giving an answer to an argument which argument I made in this House, viz., why is the Government of India discriminating between State and State? The Bombay Government does

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not have these powers. In other parts of India these powers cannot be used. They are only in relation to Delhi. This is discriminatory.

Then again, what do we find?

"any premises belonging to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi..."

Why not the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta or Bombay or Ahmedabad and others?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: They are not sought to be included.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: They are not sought to be included. Even there is a discrimination. Then—

"any premises belonging to the Delhi Development Authority, whether such premises are in the possession of, or leased out by, the said Authority"

Therefore I submit, so far as this law goes, as the Allahabad ruling says, it does not only discriminate between trespassers and persons who are in unauthorised occupation of lands which are owned by the Government and those which are owned by private persons. This goes further. This makes discrimination between States and States and between Corporations and Corporations, and in other ways also. It is also discriminatory in this sense. I am not concerned with what is happening in Calcutta, etc. I only object to the use of the word Sealdah here, because Sealdah is out of the question.

May I humbly ask the hon. Minister who had taken so much pains, to tell us whether the objections taken in these three rulings of the High Courts of Allahabad, Calcutta and Punjab have been taken away? Before I come to that, I want to submit for the elucidation of the matter that if my

hon. friend says that they do not want to disturb those squatters who are displaced persons—he said that those squatters have been sent away, but other squatters have come in their places—we are at one with him. I say that we do not want that any person may enter into unauthorised occupation of Government land or government buildings. As regards those people who were there before 15th August 1950, on his own showing, my hon. friend should not have a law against them. As I have submitted, in 1947 and 1948, what happened in Delhi and other places in the Punjab, very many Members in this House are not fully aware of. People came in streams absolutely having nothing but their clothes on their persons, with their families. They must be given some alternative accommodation. I have said in this House before and I repeat with affection and devotion that it was only our Prime Minister and Sardar Patel who solved that question. Lesser men would not have solved that question. In a sort of brain-wave as it usually affects our Prime Minister in times of difficulties and emergencies, he made it a rule that no displaced person shall be evicted from any place unless he was given alternative accommodation. These assurances are not of Shri Gadgil's giving alone. Shri Gadgil was only an instrument in seeing the difficulty, in feeling the difficulty solving it. He was surrounded by all of us who knew the things as they were. After negotiations for 13 months, these assurances were given. They are solemn promises and any attempt to give them go by any effort in this direction is not entitled to any respect. On the contrary, I cannot find words adequate enough to express myself when I find that officers of the Government disregard the words of a Minister and solemn assurances given by him.

As I was submitting, these three rulings given by the High Courts of Allahabad, Calcutta and Punjab are

in my hand. I find that the executive which has brought forward this Bill has not fully considered the objections given in this judgment what to speak of meeting them. The main objection was that the fundamental right of the citizens of this country are sought to be interfered with and jurisdiction of civil court has been excluded. Every person is entitled to have his civil rights decided in a civil court and to see that due procedure as is found in all the civilised countries is observed in his case. Even in our Constitution, we have article 50 that the separation of the judiciary and the executive must be there. What do we find here? We find that the Government has not placed itself in the same position in which ordinary law places it. What happens in an ordinary civil suit? There is the plaintiff on the one side and there is the Government as defendant on the other side. If the Government is the plaintiff, there is the defendant on the other side. Both the parties are before the court equally. Even costs are awarded; they are heard and issues are struck. Everything is done as if there are two persons, as if Government was a person. What do we find in a criminal case? Government is a party; the accused is a party. They are equally balanced in their rights. Here, the Government has become a superior person in the sense that it wants to enact this law for its own purposes.

I would not grudge that I want, we all want that the Government should not be put in any difficulty if there is a situation or emergency in which we ought to see that the Government is not put in any difficulty. We are agreeable to enact such provision. At the same time, my difficulty is that the Government has taken such a large chunk of power, such a measure of power that nobody can support it. If they had confined themselves to cases in which people took forcible possession of certain properties and there was unauthorised possession of any building, if any proper-

law is brought in which the fundamental rights of the citizens were not crushed altogether out of existence, I would have supported it. The Allahabad High Court also said that it is not wrong to enact a law in which the good rights of the Government could be secured. The other High Courts also are not so much opposed to the principle of having a law in which the Government property of this nature may be secured. What they are opposed to is this. You enact a law in which all the fundamental rights are crushed. This law is not better than the previous law which has been held invalid by these three High Courts.

The first thing is that they do not want that the executive should take charge of the civil rights in this country. Another Bill is coming before you, the Delhi Rent Control Bill under which instead of the courts which have been deciding the matters all these years, a Controller, an executive officer is going to be appointed. Under this Bill, not the court, but an Estate officer, an executive officer will decide the rights of the parties.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Only the label of the officer is changed.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Only the label is changed. By the change of label, the real obstacle in this law cannot be removed. What is this Estate officer? Who is this Estate officer? Exception was taken in one of the rulings of the Allahabad High Court. It was said, we do not know what are the qualifications of this officer. But, this aspect of the case was not agreed to, this argument was not agreed to by the Punjab and the Calcutta High Courts. They said, let us assume that the Government will appoint good officers, why should we assume that the Government will abuse these powers? I am of the same view. I will not assume that the Government will appoint such officers as will abuse their powers. It is not in the interests of the Government to

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appoint such officers. At the same time, they have now given what kind of officers they will be. If they had not given this, and if they had said, an officer, I would perhaps rest content. What do they say here? Objection was taken in the rulings that they were going to be executive officers and it was said, we do not know what kind of officers they were. Now, they say that the Estate officer will be a gazetted officer. What is a gazetted officer, I would like to know. Not a judicial officer necessarily. The point there was that judicial officers should have been appointed. What is a judicial officer? A magistrate is a judicial officer. If magistrates were to decide these things, we know what will happen. You do not appoint judicial officers. You say, gazetted officer. Can an Excise officer be a gazetted officer or not?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
Why not?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In every department, there are gazetted officers. It means, every kind of officer will be appointed.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A Deputy Superintendent is a gazetted officer.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: As a matter of fact, that officer must be a person who can efficiently discharge his duties. He must know a certain amount of law. He must be a judge. He must have experience and all that. A judicial officer would have been better. At the same time, even a magistrate as I said is a judicial officer. A Civil Judicial officer would have been much better. Even if you wanted to give such officer these powers—I am opposed to the appointment of an executive officer—if executive officer was allowable, still, a gazetted officer is out of the question

What are the powers of this man? That you have an Estate officer is not

our grievance. The real gravamen of the charge is that the procedures which are the safeguards for the right determination, for the legal determination of the rights of the parties are not to be found in this Act. First of all, appeals. Does my hon. friend want to say that our Central Government is worse than a district officer, a district judge? Previously, the appeal was made to the Central Government. The Central Government certainly is much bigger than the district judge. Though it is not a judicial officer, still the Central Government had some powers. Now, a district judge has been substituted. I beg to ask: What will the district judge do? The Central Government, after all, is a powerful body, and could decide cases according to its own light. But this district judge will be totally helpless. First of all, the roots of this system are there in the estate officer. What evidence will he take? It depends upon him. How will he approach the case? It depends upon him. Will he allow any defence to be raised or not? It depends upon him. And a bold order made by this officer will go before the district judge. What will the district judge do? He must do everything according to the file; and if the file will be silent, what will he do? What is the use of having this district judge? Perhaps, so far as the Central Government is concerned, it would have approached it in a different manner. A judicial officer cannot approach it in this day. Therefore, my humble submission is—in fact, in one of the rulings, I find that this is a case of Caesar upon Caesar. The district judge will be helpless; he is a mere tool; he will not be able to do justice according to the procedure. Only district judges can give justice according to the accepted procedure in all the civilised countries; the case is fought out, the parties are there, the pleas are there, the issues are there and the evidence is there. But, where is the provision in this Bill that the estate officer is forced to take the

evidence of any party or even to allow him full opportunity for pleas? The question of going into the title to the property and principles of Estoppel etc. will never be decided. in this by hybrid system of a judicial officer being trust upon an executive officer.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Clause 5 makes that provision.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Clause 5 reads:

"If, after considering the cause, if any, shown by any person in pursuance of a notice under section 4 and any evidence he may produce in support of the same and after giving him a reasonable opportunity of being heard, the estate officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorised occupation....".

My hon. friend calls my attention to clause 5 and says that there is a provision there for hearing evidence. Evidence on what? First of all, the words are:

"the estate officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorised occupation....",

that is, he shall be satisfied that the person is in unauthorised occupation. Can a person say before him, 'I am entitled to the property, not the Government and further that possession was encouraged by the Hon. Shri Mohan Lal Saksena, the Central Rehabilitation Minister and the Deputy Commissioner, Shri Shankar Dayal; they encouraged me to build this thatched shed or this house? He would not be heard in this matter. That is the real difficulty.

Again, suppose a person says, 'I went to the office and gave the rent, but the person in charge refused to accept'. Will you accept this statement from him? I gave many examples in this House in 1951 that in such cases, people took the rent to the

officers but the officers refused to accept the rent. They themselves put in respect of those properties three times the rent. When the matter was brought to the notice of the authorities, they then saw to it that the rent was reduced. There are many cases where people ran about to give their rent, but the rent was not accepted. Will it be a case of no rent having been paid? Will it be a case of arrears? Will it be a case of taking interest on arrears? Will it be a case of charging damages? All these things will never be allowed to be produced. All this evidence can only be there if such pleas are allowed to be taken and there are no provisions for allowing the pleas. Suppose the estate officer who is the executive officer, says, I do not accept your evidence, take away your witness, where is the record to show that that such order was given? At least if there is a proper record and there is a proper procedure, the man knows, the counsel knows and the vakil knows. But where is the vakil here? In this Bill, I do not find any provision that a legal practitioner will be allowed to represent these matters.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: He is not barred from appearing.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: From a thing which does not bar on the face of it, I do not know whether he is barred or not. Suppose the officer says, I do not hear you, how can the person just insist on being heard and appearing before him, when there is no provision in this? Even in the Income-tax Act and other Acts, we have got provisions. If there is no bar, here is the test; I have given an amendment, and let the Minister accept it.

Shrimati Sacheta Kripalani: If there is no bar, let him accept the amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: And I shall be very happy. I am now giving another example.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Appearance of lawyers is not provided for in every separate Act.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Usually, there are many Acts where specific provision has been made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only when it has to be restricted, that provision has to be made.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: So far as the court of a district judge is concerned, you are perfectly right. And the person may be able to say, I am here by my right, because I have the right to practise in the district court. But before the estate officer, can he appear? I want to know where the rule is whereby the lawyer can insist on appearing.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are going to provide it in the rules. It is not barred by the law as it is.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Let us have it in the text of the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is now conceded that Government would provide it in the rules.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I humbly request to the hon. Minister is to point out to me whether in any of the items in clause 13, it has been provided that the rules will provide for it.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is given in clause 13(2)(b) which reads:

"the holding of inquiries under this Act".

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The holding of inquiry is no inquiry at all. I want to know whether there is anything here by which he can say that a *vakil* would be allowed. Anyhow, I do not want to press it, and I am glad that the Minister has said that such right of representation will be allowed; so, I do not want to say that what he says will not be done.

May I humbly ask him another question? In all civilised laws, in this limited span of life which has been vouchsafed to man by God, there is a law of all laws, which is the law of limitation. Suppose a person has come in in 1947, and the arrears are there still due from him, and he stayed here only for six months, and he has not paid the rent in the year 1958, or suppose a person is in possession of any premises in Delhi for more than sixty years, of any land which belonged to Government, or, say, for fifty-nine years. What happens to that man? I beg to ask my hon. friend. The law of limitation is not there. On the contrary, it is a well known thing that many refugees did not come here to Delhi in 1947, and yet rents were realised from them from 15th August, 1947 though they were not in India. This was not just in one case, but in regard to all the refugees. This is a well known thing. According to the ordinary law, if a person has got a decree, but does not execute it for three years, or he sues for rent which was due for a period of more than three years, his suit will be thrown out. But there is no law for this Government. Therefore, if at any time a person was there, he will be sued. Or, where is the question of suit or decree? An order will be passed for eviction. Does my hon. friend contend that in these rules he will also make a law about limitation? There is no reply.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I shall reply later on.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: At the same time, I do beseech him to kindly look at the matter in another way. After all, he is dealing with human beings, and the span of life which has been given to every person is a specific period and not an indefinite period. Therefore, he may kindly see that so far as these damages and arrears of rent are concerned, only in respect of legally recoverable dues

an order can be made. When I come to the question of the possession of land, I shall have some observations to make in regard to that also. I was submitting that we have heard for a long time that no person can be a judge in his own cause. But here, the officer is himself the judge, himself the executor and himself the investigator; all the three things have been combined in one. Practically, he is a government agent; he is not a court. The court is not a Government agent; the court is a distinct body. But, here, he is a servant of the Government; Government charges all these things, and the servant decides all these matters with one stroke of the pen. Is it fair and just? And where is the evidence before us that there are many people in Delhi who did not pay their rents regularly? So far as I know, some lakhs of rupees were remitted by Shri Gadgil when he was the Minister, that is, rents which were due and which could not be paid were remitted. May I humbly know whether those remissions will stand, for, according to this Bill, for any time, the person can be asked to pay the rents etc.? I would very humbly request Shri K. C. Reddy to kindly consider this question and see that he also remits a good amount of rent if it is irrecoverable.

14 hrs.

What is the use of proceeding against these people? Supposing you evict them, what would happen further? They will be your problem again. It is Government's duty to provide houses for the people. Shri Reddy when he spoke two or three months ago in this House gave almost a promise that so many crores of rupees were going to be spent by the Government of India so far as housing was concerned. We consider this a necessary aspect of the activities of a welfare State and we congratulate the Government and Shri Reddy on doing that divine thing. At the same time, if he proceeds with this Bill in the manner he wants to, what would

happen? So many persons will be his responsibility that it will be very difficult for him to provide them accommodation.

What do we find in this provision? There are two things mentioned before the Estate Officer can take action according to the provisions of this Act. One is that the persons are in unauthorised occupation of certain premises and further, that they should be evicted, which means that the Government are giving discretion to the Estate Officer to proceed or not. It may be undesirable to proceed against people whom the Estate Officer knows will be thrown on the streets. For example, a person is ill, lying on his deathbed and he is in unauthorised possession. Will Government put him on the streets? They will not I know of many cases, specially of refugees, men of 70 years age and more who have been in government service. They have been asked to vacate their premises on the specific assurance that they will get alternative accommodation. They were sent to other places and in those places again, they were given notice. They were asked to become licensees. Now they have become licensees. They have again been given notice. They came to me. The man is an old man who has worked all his life for Government. He says: 'I do not know where I am'.

In this operative paragraph, two things, as I said, must be fulfilled. One is that he is in unauthorised possession and the second is that he should be evicted. As against this, we find in a subsequent clause that this provision is taken away. It is said in clause 5 that if the Estate Officer is satisfied that the public premises are in unauthorised occupation, he may, on a date to be fixed for the purpose, make an order of eviction. So that condition goes away here. In one place, Government say that in case a person is in authorised occupation and that he should be evicted; and in the other place, they do not arm him with the power to consider

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whether he should be evicted. Logically, they should have enacted in the operative clause the same provision, that where the Estate Officer is satisfied that a person ought not to be evicted, he ought not to be evicted.

Therefore, even knowing that this law is illegal and is bound to be declared unconstitutional again if the matter goes before a High Court or the Supreme Court, I want that at least so far as justice is concerned, so far as the officers whom Government appoint for this purpose are concerned, they should not be given authority in one place and in another place that authority should not be taken away from them. Government ought to say that if there are good and sufficient reasons why a person should not be evicted, he should not be evicted. At least give that power to somebody. Even under the Delhi Rent Control Bill which is coming before us, discretion is given and people are not simply to be evicted from their places. This is a basic thing. There we find that no court shall pass a decree for eviction and the Controller will also in certain contingencies not pass orders evicting a person, whereas according to this law, no Estate Officer shall desist from evicting the person if he is in unauthorised occupation. Is that what Government mean, that every person who cannot show an authority on account of the efflux of time or for any other reason, ought to be put on the streets? I do not think Government mean it. Government do not mean it. Government only want to safeguard certain rights in the case of obstinate and obdurate persons to see that an effective remedy is there. But here we find that even the Estate Officer is not given any discretion whatsoever to do some justice in proper cases.

If my argument is accepted, my hon. friend ought to accept the amendment tabled by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani

and myself to the effect that if there are good and sufficient reasons, he should not be evicted, then the hands of the Estate Officer should be stayed.

I was submitting that in this manner, really the equities of a case would not be gone into by the Estate Officer. The equities ought to be gone into before the notice is issued. But my own difficulty is that there is no provision here whereby even the equities can be allowed to come before him what to speak of their being proved? Who will be affected by this Bill? If such persons were affected who were not behaving rightly, who were in unauthorised occupation, who were committing all sorts of crimes, who were trespassing on government property and so on, I would have agreed to any kind of Bill to deal with them. But here my difficulty is that the persons who will be affected by this Bill will be—number one—all the refugees from West Pakistan and other places. They will all be the subject matter of the tyranny of this Estate Officer. If he chooses to punish them, if he chooses to exercise authority over them, he will certainly be able to do so. A man may be absolutely innocent. He might even have been egged on by the officers to put up those constructions.

Again, the other persons who will be affected will be those who are living in the slums. In the name of slum clearance, authority has been taken by the Government. Government are doing something for slum clearance. We are all very happy. What would happen to the Ajmeri gate slums? We went there to see, when another Bill came before us. I and my fellow Members went to see the Ajmeri Gate slums. We found that the Government had acquired the houses of very many poor people there at the rate of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per sq. yard, whereas afterwards these very lands just in front were sold at the rate of Rs. 300 per sq. yard.

Representations were made to us and we went into the question. We said that these persons should not be turned out by one stroke of the pen without their being given alternative accommodation.

If I have my own way, I would respectfully ask my hon. friends who are in charge of this Bill and particularly Shri K. C. Reddy, that the principle adopted by the hon. Prime Minister which saved all these refugees should be adopted as a part of this Bill in regard to the vulnerable sections of society, those poor people living in the Ajmere Gate slums and other slums in Delhi, those refugees and Harijans—if they are poor enough. At the same time, government servants who had houses in Lahore and other places, who have spent their whole lives in the service of Government for 30 years or more, have a right to see that at the fag end of their lives they are not thrown out of these houses into the streets. If they are entitled to compensation, give them compensation. Give them alternative accommodation. Charge from them. After all, if they have been in government service, they would have saved something.

Now, we know what is happening in Delhi. Even one room cannot be had for Rs. 100 or more. What is the use of our passing this law when we know that it will inflict very great hardship upon all these persons. Government servants are Government's own servants. Then there are Harijans for whom Government have got a special concern. Government are spending crores and crores for the Harijans. Let Government show to them real sympathy. What is the use of expressing lip-sympathy? Many of us have tabled amendments regarding government servants, Harijans and refugees and slum dwellers. We passed a law about slum clearance. Let the properties of the big men be taken away. I do not mind. But the slum people should not be disturbed unless

alternative accommodation is provided to them. Even if you provide alternative accommodation, it is no good if it is provided several miles away, seven or eight miles from their place of livelihood. My humble submission is that alternative accommodation should be provided to them near places where they have their means of livelihood. That is the duty of Government.

Therefore, my submission is that these poor classes must be protected in this legislation which is unconstitutional, very harsh and very unjust. These are not my words. These are the words given in these rulings.

I do not want to read from these three rulings. My only submission is that all the rulings have been ignored and the very good principles given therein have not been considered by the Ministry. If these Bill goes again to the High Court it will be nullified. Because I have taken sufficiently long time, I do not want to go into these questions in detail. It is very interesting. If you will read these rulings—it is worth reading and perusal—it will repay any person who reads them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very glad that the hon. Member is conscious that he has taken a very long time. But how long does he propose to take more? Has he any idea?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: No, Sir; I have got no idea. I am always practical. As soon as you ask me to sit down I will sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only 50 minutes that the hon. Member has taken so far.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am entirely in your hands. If I have said anything irrelevant or if I am repeating.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure if the hon. Member is given even three hours he will not say anything irrelevant.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Then, I am sure you will not deny me three hours, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House so desires, I have no objection.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: After all, it is a Bill which affects everyone of the citizens of India. What have I come here for if not to protect them and represent their grievances?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not grudge giving the hon. Member time as long as he desires. But my only difficulty is that when other hon. Members want to speak I shall have no time at all.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Therefore I do not want to take time according to my will. I have said that whenever you ask me I will sit down, whether I am in the middle of a sentence or in the middle of an argument. I do not mind that. You have allotted me much time than any other hon. Member would have been allotted. At the same time, I feel about the provisions of the Bill. I have no idea of time and I can go on like this for any length of time if you permit me. As a matter of fact, no person who has studied law and who has spent so many years, and has been studying the conditions of refugees etc. would be a party to this Bill nor say that this is good law. It is very difficult. But, anyhow, if you are fed up with my arguments I will certainly sit down.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never said that I am fed up with arguments of the hon. Member. My position should not be misunderstood. (*Interruption*).

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you will allow me ten minutes, I will finish? Or if your view is that I should finish now, I will finish now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will have some minutes. He says that I am fed up with his arguments. I should show that I am not.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am not saying, Sir, that you are fed up with my arguments personally, but as a Speaker. As Speaker you have to look to the interests of the other hon. Members also. As a private Member I should also look to that. I forget it sometimes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker The only remedy is that I should ask the hon. Member to occupy the Chair after he finishes.

An Hon. Member: He sometimes occupies it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I would now call your attention to section 10. Section 10 reads:

"Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, every order made by an estate officer or appellate officer under this Act shall be final and shall not be called in question in any original suit application or execution proceedings."

It was on this account, because the jurisdiction of the civil courts was barred that this Act was held to be illegal. Even now, apart from putting in the District Judge, who cannot do justice without any material on the file and who cannot regulate the procedure etc you have done nothing. Under the Civil Procedure Code also we know that the powers of the appellate courts are those just as of the first court. The usual rule is that the appellate court gets the powers just like the first court, plus the power to set aside the judgment. Supposing the judgment is set aside or the case is remanded and af'er remand he gives the same judgment, what will happen? What will the man do? He cannot do anything. My own submission is that section 10 remains as before; only the District Judge is put in there instead of the Central Government. That makes no difference to me. It is just the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

There is absolutely no difference. The orders will be there. Pleas will not be gone into.

According to section 110 of the Evidence Act, every person is presumed to be the owner of the property of which he is in possession. But the estate officer proceeds from the fact of unauthorised possession. No attention is being paid to documents; not even the registered deed is seen; nothing of the kind. He starts from unauthorised possession. I would, therefore, say that it is a very unjust law and it is an arbitrary law. It is not worthy of being put on the statute-book of this civilised country which says that it has got a Constitution. To my mind, this is really and thoroughly unconstitutional. Though not so, as far as the latter is concerned, in spirit it is an Act which cannot hold water for a single minute. And, I hope the hon. Minister will withdraw it. But, if he persists in it, he will at least accept the amendments that so many hon. Members have placed before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani.

Shri Naval Prabhakar rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those hon. Members who were on the Joint Committee seem to be more anxious to speak.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Sir, we have given a long note of dissent. I would say that this is a Bill to which I was not looking forward. Not only I, but a large number of people in this city of Delhi were looking at it with great apprehensions. I do appreciate that Government premises or public premises should ultimately be utilised for the purpose for which they were put up, and they want vacant premises. But, I would also like to impress upon Government that they should realise the difficulties of the people.

What is the present housing situation? How is it that this situation

has arisen today. I would only impress upon the hon. Deputy Minister here that this Act is going to act very harshly on a very large section of the people in the city of Delhi.

When the hon. Deputy Minister was speaking, he was constantly talking of government premises. I would like to remind him that as far as Delhi is concerned, it is not merely confined to public premises. The scope is very wide and a very large number of people will be affected because even the D.D.P.A. land comes under that; as you know it occupies every vacant plot of land that lies in Delhi.

The housing problem, like the food problem, is a very acute and serious national problem and it has to be met. And this has to be met by Government. It is the Government, the local authorities, the Corporation and the Development Authorities who have to put up houses in order to serve the housing requirements of the people. Very little has been done in this regard. Something has been done; but that it is not adequate. People have been compelled to occupy unauthorisedly certain premises.

There are two kinds of unauthorised occupation. I would impress upon Government that they should distinguish between the two. One of the kinds of unauthorised occupation may be purely out of mischief. Somebody wants to get hold of some good property and squat there. But the unauthorised occupation that we see here in Delhi today—and also in other cities—is one under duress. They are law-abiding people who have no desire to unlawfully occupy anybody else's property, public or otherwise. But, they were compelled to do so.

Our hon. Deputy Minister was not here during the time of partition. If he had been he would have seen what Delhi looked like. It was a sprawling of the people, everywhere. The people were on the foot-paths, on the niches of the Old Delhi wall and there were

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squatting on Government and public premises. They could not help that. Some of us know that. He is partly wrong. The hon. Minister said that the squatters are sitting in Purana Qila. Purana Qila people were brought there by the Rehabilitation Ministry. They built those temporary houses. They were asked to stay there. Now, what do the Purana Qila people want? They want that they should be given regular accommodation so that they can shift. They do not want to stay there half a minute. They are very anxious to go; but they want proper allotment where they can live and from which places they can carry on their avocations.

The Bill provides for summary eviction. Our hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has spoken at great length about it, and, therefore, I do not want to expand on that point. I want to save time for others. I would say that this is discriminatory in nature. When people have generally to be evicted from somebody else's land, we have to take recourse to the proper procedure. But here the proper procedure will not be followed and summary procedure has been provided both for eviction as well as for realising arrears and damages. Even the Limitation Act is not going to apply in such cases.

Who are the people that are going to be affected by this Act? Firstly, the refugees, second, the Harijans who live in bastis and thirdly, the retired Government servants. These are the three categories of people who are going to be seriously affected by this Bill.

I would have refrained from referring to the Second Report of the Assurances Committee but as the hon. Minister himself has referred to it, I am compelled to say a few words. The refugee situation was very acute in 1947 and it was impossible for the Government to provide shelter for them. They had to squat wherever

they could. We who have been working among the refugees know that they sold their ornaments and whatever articles of little value they had in order to get a little shelter over their heads. These are the squatters who are sitting in the unauthorised premises. The difficulty was appreciated in 1950 when the Public Premises Eviction Act was brought and Shri Gadgil gave us an assurance. He would never have given that assurance had the situation been different. Somehow those people had to be protected because it was not possible for the Government to give alternative accommodation at that time. This assurance was given very solemnly in the Select Committee and it was again repeated on the floor of the House. It is a matter of prestige for the House. I am very sorry to say that these assurances have been observed more in the breach rather than in anything else.

I do not want to go into all the conditions but these were the conditions that he had to fulfil according to the Gadgil assurance. There was to be a sector-wise plan on the recommendations of an allotment committee. This committee would among others, consist of a representative of the Rehabilitation Ministry, State Administration, Improvement Trust, Delhi Municipality and also representatives of displaced persons. Lala Achint Ram was one of the Members; I do not remember who was the other. But Lala Achint Ram's experience is he hardly ever attended a meeting. How did this committee function? The Second Assurances Committee has referred to this and says:

"The Committee referred to in item 1(e) of the assurance has not functioned as promised in the assurance. It appears that a High Power Committee was appointed in 1952 and it met twice only, viz., on the 8th March and on the 5th July, 1952. This Committee did not have three Members of

Parliament as promised in the assurance. After the second meeting, the Committee was dissolved and the work taken over by the Delhi State Government."

The other conditions were that alternative accommodation must be provided on developed land as near as possible to the place of employment; in the case of demolition, ex-gratia grants should be given; constructions which could comply or could fairly comply or with suitable modifications fairly comply with town improvement plans were not to be demolished, the land was to be valued on a no-profit-no-loss basis and given to the people, plans which complied with municipal requirements but do not comply with the Improvement Trust regulations were to be modified as far as possible and the houses were not to be demolished. All these were conditions that Shri Gadgil laid down- not out of his free will but because of the pressure of circumstances. The Select Committee had said that they were not putting in these clauses in the text of the Bill because they hoped that the Government would implement them and on that condition we agreed that they should give assurances and they need not form part of the Bill. How were these assurances actually implemented?

I happened to be the Chairman of the Assurances Committee. We wanted information about these because we got complaint after complaint from the refugees. It was a unique experience for me in getting the information. Whichever authority we asked, they would put the blame on somebody else. Ultimately, when we called the representatives of the various authorities at one time, we were able to pin them down and get some admissions from them. The admissions showed that the assurances had been implemented in a most haphazard and careless manner. Some authorities were not even aware of the assurances. The authorities concerned were: the Delhi Improvement Trust, the Land and Development Office, DMC and

NDMC and also the Delhi State Government. The first four authorities were responsible for breaking and demolishing and the last authority had to give relief in accordance with Gadgil assurance. There was no proper co-ordination. The Land and Development Officer did not even know what the assurances were; he did not know the intention of the Government. The entire work had been done in a haphazard way.

I will read out a few remarks from my report to show how these assurances were implemented:

"The absence of a Central Co-ordinating Agency has caused considerable confusion in the process and the assurances could not have been observed satisfactorily in all cases if they were not even known to some of these agencies carrying out the demolition of the structures. . . . The Committee have examined the information supplied to them in regard to the provision of alternative accommodation to the displaced persons whose structures were demolished. They have noticed that no systematic allotment of alternative accommodation has been made. . . . The committee are satisfied that a number of displaced persons whose structures were demolished have not been provided with alternative accommodation. . . . No ex-gratia payment has been made to any of the displaced persons covered by this assurance either in cash or in the shape of building materials. . . . The Government have not so far fixed the final value of land to be levied on a no-profit-no-loss basis. In some areas an interim rate was fixed by the Government but that has been as high as Rs. 30 per sq yard."

This is how the assurances were implemented. Naturally we were very upset and the figures that were given to us in 1954 show that 13,000 people had built structures, unauthorised structures before the 15th August, 1950 of which 5,000 structures were

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demolished. Only about 2,000 people had been given some kind of accommodation and as far as regularisation is concerned, a very grand figure was given to us. Out of 13,000 structures only 119 structures had been regularised. We were told that Ahata Kidara and the quarters near the Junction of Pusa Road and Arya Samaj Road would be regularised. What did the Third Assurances Committee report say? It was a one-sided report. They merely heard the Government and they were not so experienced in this matter as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava or myself. Otherwise, they would not have taken to word of the Government as correct because a promise was made to me when I was Chairman of the Committee that regularisation of these areas was going to take place. Even today the houses there are not regularised. When Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava goes into the question of implementation of assurances he will find that a vast sea of assurances still remain unimplemented.

In Jhandewala and MM Road, I know a number of cases because innumerable times I went to the Chief Commissioner and other authorities wherever they directed us. 28 people have been given eligibility chits in 1953. Today, in 1958, those people are still sitting on their chits which forms their shelter. (Interruptions). Of course, they are not barred by limitation. That is how the assurances have been implemented.

The hon. Deputy Minister stated that only fifty per cent. were refugees. This is wrong. If the others are quite well-to-do people who do not stand in need of shelter, I have nothing to say. This Government is responsible for giving shelter not only to the refugees but to other people. Who are the fifty per cent. people who live in the bastis? I would like to draw your attention to this new report published by the Bharat Sewak

Samaj—Slums of old Delhi. There are 2,25,000 people living in the slums of Delhi. Who are the categories of people? That is also described there.

Well, as far as New Delhi is concerned, I think it will be news to the hon. Minister that the people who live in *jhuggies* are government servants, peons, servants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, fitters, mechanics, our *dhobies*, our milkmen, our domestic servants and a lot of labourers and other people who work in small industries. Plenty of Harijans and others also live in these bastis.

Why do they live in these bastis? Why have they come to the city? They have come to the city only because they earn. Their slums are increasing because there is unemployment in the villages and there is constant pressure. Therefore, that has to be taken care of by the Government. The Government has to offer them employment. Secondly, those people who are here have come here because they have work here. It is the direct responsibility of the Government to give accommodation to the government servants who are living in these bastis. Instead of building big bungalows, instead of giving houses to the big officers who can afford to have alternative flats for the time being, if Government can build more cheap tenements where their own servants can go and stay, the pressure on the bastis will be reduced to a great extent.

Then, Sir, it is incumbent upon the Corporation, the N.D.M.C. and other local authorities to undertake cheap housing schemes where these people can be given some shelter. What happens today? It is heart-breaking. I speak with some feeling. Not a day passes without some people coming to me and saying that their *jhuggies* have been broken, and they ask me to go to the N.D.M.C. or the Chief Commissioner and give them protection. Every day they are driven from pillar to post.

Bastis are increasing, and no amenities are given to these bastis. We cry, give them water, give them latrines, give them certain basic amenities of life. But the plea is that if we give them that they will permanently be staying there and they will not go to other premises. I am very happy to quote here what Shri Jawaharlal Nehru himself has said in this Foreword to this book, *Slums of Old Delhi*. He says:

"We have to provide housing for them before we can ask them to vacate."

I would like the hon. Minister to learn it and remember it. Then, he also says:

"The argument that any improvement might lead to their perpetuation is not one that we can accept."

He says that we should give them the basic amenities of life. These are his views. This Government is functioning under his direction, and his Government every day goes and demolishes huts and drives the people away. They are driven from pillar to post. Sir, I am reminded of the Jews, who had no homes of their own, who were driven from everywhere and who had to go in the high seas. In the same way we are treating our basti people. They have no place to go. Our attitude is entirely a penal attitude, the attitude of a Police State and not a welfare State. We want to drive them away because they are breaking our wonderful laws. Who are the people whom we want to drive away? They are our government servants, our domestic servants and others who reside and function in Delhi. If you cannot provide them with good houses, at least give them a plot where they can put up a shack and stay there.

These people are driven out from their huts every day. Just two days before the heavy rains the N.D.M.C. or the Land & Development Authority demolished 100 huts in Chanakyapuri.

I went there immediately after the rains and I found them sitting even without the meagre shelter of a sirki. There was a woman with a 20 day old child. I asked her and she said: "Yes; they came two days back and broke my hut". Today people came from Prithviraj Lane and said that their huts have been broken. Every day I get people who say that their huts have been broken. I ask the Government, have you given alternative accommodation to these people? How can you remove them without giving them alternative accommodation? All your big palaces have no meaning, if your own people have no place to live in, if your people have not got a spot where they can stay. If we do not give them shelter, at least give them a place where they can stand.

I feel under this Act as it is, under the present provision these poor people are being very harshly treated, and with this summary power where will they go? I am sorry the hon. Health Minister is not here, because he is also partly responsible for housing. But I would appeal to the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply to take a more constructive approach. Do not throw these people away unless you have made alternative arrangements for their housing. I would say, please implement the assurance that you gave because that is a matter of prestige for you, not only for you, it is a matter of prestige for the whole House. We have undertaken to rehabilitate these people. We spend crores and crores of rupees. Can we not keep one small promise? Sir, it is a shameful thing to see that our assurance has been broken.

The third category of people are the government servants. My hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has already said about government servants. Some of these government servants are refugees. I have myself forwarded a representation from the East Bengal Government servants

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who say: "We are refugees. We are retired. We have no homes. Where are we to go?" They cannot pay the exorbitant rents prevailing in Delhi. They have asked that facilities may be given to them for building houses. There are government servants who have come from West Pakistan and whose claims have not yet been settled because they do not come in the priority category. Today they are retired and they have no place. Where are these people to go. They have no town, no village which they can call their own and take shelter.

Therefore, Sir, this Act needs to be amended. Several sections of this Act need to be amended. Not only you should amend the Act, but you should also take up the matter with the Cabinet. Instead of talking about slum clearance and issuing reports and so on, I think we must take constructive steps to give adequate housing facilities to these poor people who are without houses.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a type of Act which is not new to me, because we have a similar Act, the Housing Board Act in Bombay, and I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by both the previous speakers. It has been our unfortunate experience that in Bombay City also a similar type of legislation has worked havoc, and I have no doubt that if this legislation is put on the statute-book the results will be equally disastrous.

Sir, the last 1950 Act was held *ultra vires* because it infringed certain articles of the Constitution, and I agree with my hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that this Bill is also likely to share the same fate.

It is rather unfortunate that in the treatment of various types of people which this Bill will have to deal with no account is taken of the fact that

there are various types of occupants whom this Bill seeks to throw out. There may be people who are purely trespassers for whom we may not waste too much sympathy; but there are people who occupy the premises as licencees; there may be people who may be described as tenants holding-over, and there may be people whose services may have been terminated. All these occupants are treated in the same category as if they are trespassers and they have to be haunted out from the premises.

So far as the 1950 Act was concerned, it went completely beyond the barest principles of natural justice. But what does this Bill seek to do except for changing the designation of the officers that may be there? We have defined "public premises" which is a very wide definition. I do not agree with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava when he says that it is not applicable to other premises. It is applicable to all premises, and hence its disastrous effect will be felt far and wide.

I concede, Sir, that the Government has some claim to the premises which they own or which they desire to take on lease. But, at the same time, I am not prepared to say that all human considerations should be thrown aside. Let us see what is the procedure that is being provided under this Bill. Of course, the Estate Officer has been created. As I said, it is only a change of designation, nothing beyond that. But let us see the procedure itself. This Act does not provide, in the first instance, for the personal service of summons. It is, I suppose, the bedrock of our Code of Civil Procedure that service of summons must be adequately proved and the best efforts should be made for tendering summons personally to the defendant. In this case that very factor is set aside. Then, the officer is empowered to paste the summons on the outer door or on some conspicuous place and within ten days of such

service the hearing of the case proceeds. I ask in the first place about the summons sought to be served, on any conspicuous place or door. When it can be served and how it will be served under the Bill nobody knows, with the result that many people will receive the first intimation of their eviction by the order of eviction.

The normal procedure is not followed. No effort is to be made, no due diligence is to be exercised by the Government officers to find out who are personally responsible and to serve the summons on them. The things are pasted anywhere, and then in ten days there will be the hearing, and an eviction order.

And what type of hearing will it be? My hon. friend has argued that possibly lawyers may not be allowed to argue. Certainly not as of right, but with the permission of the authorities they may appear. The High Courts have held that when it is provided in the Act that an opportunity should be given and the party should be heard, it is not necessary that the party must be personally heard. The High Courts have held that it is sufficient compliance if a written representation from the party is read by the authority which exercises jurisdiction. Therefore, there is no guarantee even that the defendant can, as of right, cross-examine the other side. What type of procedure are we evolving just because the Government wants to have certain premises for itself?

I am not disputing the fact that if public interests require, people may have to be evicted, but there has got to be an element of humanity in the matter. I have seen and I know how this type of legislation is operated in Bombay. People with fever have been thrown out, roofs over people's heads have been demolished at 2 o'clock in the morning. In this way possession of tenements has been taken by the Government. And in some cases, even ignoring the orders

of the Secretary of the Department, the officer has proceeded to execute eviction orders. These things have taken place, and I know in this particular case the same phenomena will be witnessed here.

I ask why is it necessary to provide a different procedure? If we are creating a new class of tribunals—let us take it, the estate officers—why can we not create a sufficient number of judges ask them to follow as far as possible the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure and do justice? Why is it that this short-cut, this summary procedure is being adopted? I certainly think that this is not the way in which the Government should seek to recover the premises on which they may have an eye.

It is not merely in the case of eviction, but in the case of so-called arrears of rent also, the same procedure is prescribed. And what is more, the defendant who gets the summons may not even get the correct details as to in what respect he is liable to pay the arrears of rent, and still after a summary proceeding, the order can be issued and the arrears can be recovered as arrears of land revenue. I ask why this extraordinary procedure is being adopted by the Government. Have they no faith in their own law courts? Assuming that they find that on account of heavy congestion they cannot wait, let them evolve a separate cadre of courts, but let the procedure be properly prescribed so that principles of natural justice are duly observed.

It is very easy for us to pass this Bill who have never experienced what it is to be thrown out of premises, but when this Act came in Bombay I got letters after letters from refugees pleading "We have been refugees once in our life time; do not make us refugees again". This law may make them refugees a second time. And particularly as the law stands today, at least as it stands

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in Bombay State, you cannot go and lease any premises from any landlord. The landlord has no power to lease out premises, and the Rent Control Bill which you are going to bring before the House will also, in respect of certain tenements, contain similar powers. If due to shortage of accommodation there are no premises, if there are no premises to be let out, where is the uprooted person to go?

Therefore, my first appeal to the hon. Minister is that he must accept certain reasonable amendments which have been tabled here, which go to implement the assurance given by an hon. Minister to this House, by which assurance the hon. Minister in charge of this Bill is bound.

Then I would ask this: Assuming for a moment that certain structures which are unauthorised are there, why should they not be regularised? It is a very common practice for municipal corporations, and I speak with my experience of nearly 20 years in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to regularise unauthorised structures. Therefore, there must be an amendment that where certain public premises within the meaning of the Act are occupied by unauthorised squatters, if they happen to be there before 16th August, 1950, if they have constructed any structures on them and if they have been in continuous occupation of those structures, and if they are prepared to comply either by modifications or otherwise with the requirements of any local authority, any town planning authority or any other authority, then Government, instead of evicting them, must regularise those unauthorised occupations. There are thousands and thousands of them, and I refuse to believe that they are squatters. They are not squatters. They have come there with the leave and licence of the Government. In fact, Government encouraged them, and now after five, six or eight years they cannot say:

clear out from here. Clear out where? This is a human problem. Have you established even transit camps for these people? Nothing is being done. It is extremely unfair.

I have no sympathy for the trespassers who come and just get into Government premises. I am pleading for those refugees whom the Government have settled on this land. The Government has got no right to ask them to clear out unless the Government provides alternative accommodation. Do I understand from the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill that in the case of such refugees as I have described, who have been there before 16th August, 1950 and who are prepared to comply with any reasonable requirements of the town planning or municipal authorities, he will regularise them and not subject them to evictions or....

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): There are other commitments after that also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Apart from them, let us take the basic commitment first, because that will cover a large number of persons. Or, in the alternative, is he prepared to say they will not be evicted until they have been provided with suitable accommodation? Otherwise, what is the meaning of the assurance, 'and' who will trust Government assurances?

I, therefore, plead that before this Bill is put on the statute-book, we have got to see that there is a proper procedure and that procedure will be analogous to the procedure prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure. I can understand your saying the small causes court procedure should be adopted, which is a sort of summary procedure, only detailed evidence may not be recorded, but all other rights of cross-examination etc., are guaranteed in the legislation itself.

Unless that is done, I am afraid this Bill, while it may serve the purpose of the Government, will convert these people into refugees for a second time. I am sure that is not the intention of the Government.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I am afraid I cannot congratulate the Government on bringing forward this Bill in this form and at this stage, and my reasons are many.

The hon. Deputy Minister, while moving this Bill, admitted that it has a legal aspect also. He said that the predecessor of this Bill enacted in 1950 has been held to be *ultra vires* by three High Courts. The question before us is: Does the present Bill remove those objections which the High Courts raised and for reasons of which that Act was held to be *ultra vires* I am afraid it does not and I join my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava that this Bill may possibly meet the same fate.

The reasons given by two High Courts were that this Bill offended the provisions of articles 19 and 14. The hon. Minister said that the Select Committee has tried to meet those objections. I am afraid that objections in regard to article 14 have not been met entirely. I would only draw his attention to the judgment of the Allahabad High Court where it was definitely laid down thus:

"Thus the classification here sought to be made by the Act is between two private individuals one of whom happens to occupy private land and the other Government land. Article 14, therefore, applies with full force to such a situation as the person occupying Government premises is not afforded the same protection of law as is afforded to a person occupying private land and the differential treatment meted out to the former person has no reasonable connection with the objects sought to be achieved."

It would have been very much better if the Government had waited for a decision of the Supreme Court on this point and then come with a Bill of this nature. I concede that the interpretation placed by the Allahabad High Court has not been concurred by the Punjab High Court; but all the same, it is true that as long as it has not been upset by the Supreme Court, the same objection can be taken against this Bill also, where distinction is made between occupiers of private land and those of Government premises. We are creating a separate forum for the eviction of those who are occupying public premises, as defined in this Bill, whereas for an individual in occupation of private land, there is the ordinary civil law. How far this classification is reasonable is a moot point. There is a further classification in this Bill which is sought to be applied to premises belonging to the Corporation. So, these are classifications which may be held to be unreasonable. Therefore, to my mind it appears that it would have been much better if the Government would have been well-advised to wait for the decision of the Supreme Court about the ruling of the Allahabad High Court and then bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

The second feature of the Bill is its effect on displaced persons. I am sorry that while piloting the hon. Minister has not appreciated the enormity of its effect on the displaced persons. I will remind him that when the predecessor Bill was brought in the House in 1950, at that time, the then Minister who was piloting the Bill said that even in 1950 the Bill would affect nearly 25 to 30 per cent of the people. To quote from the Debates, the Minister said:

"But I can say this that the number of refugees, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is

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not much. I am told the percentage is not more than 25 or 30 per cent at the maximum. That being the case, 70 per cent of the people who are occupying Government buildings are not displaced persons."

So, in 1950, it would have affected 30 per cent of the unauthorised occupants. In the year 1958, the hon. Minister knows very well the extent of evacuee properties acquired by the Government and which have come within the purview and mischief of clause 2, as public premises; I think it is worth nearly Rs. 100 crores. So, the Bill would affect a very large percentage of displaced persons now. My apprehensions are that it will be affecting nearly 70 to 75 per cent of unauthorised occupants. So, we have got to see its effect in the light of the commitments made by the Government at different stages in the last 11 years

The first commitment, about which my hon. friend, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani was pleased to refer, pertains to the commitment of the Government in relation to Government land. You know fully well that in 1947 and 1948, when the refugee displaced persons poured into Delhi and other places, there was no arrangement for their rehabilitation. Their number was so large, the problem was so colossal and the resources of the Government were so meagre that it was very difficult to meet the situation. I can appreciate the difficulty. At that time, efforts were made to ask them to find a place by themselves and have some kind of rehabilitation. Several lakhs, 3 to 4 lakhs, came to Delhi and they had to be put somewhere. Naturally, they were encouraged to have constructions anywhere. The then Works and Housing Minister, Shri Gadgil, gave an undertaking that they would not be ejected if they had built certain constructions on certain Government lands. That point has already been fully

dealt with by Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and I need not dilate on it further.

But there is one thing to which I would draw the attention of the hon. Deputy Minister, viz., what is the legal value of those commitments? He has told us today that the Government stands by that commitment and that will hold good. I have got no disbelief in it and I am sure he will issue the necessary instructions so that it may be done. Even when the assurances were given in 1950, a letter was circulated to all the authorities in Delhi that the commitments should be followed. But the difficulty is how far they will be legally valid. I am afraid that unless it is incorporated as a statutory clause, as a proviso to clause 2, it will have no legal value. This has been so held in the ruling of the Punjab High Court. That ruling is reported in the Punjab Law Reporter—it was a Bench ruling—where their Lordships held as follows. The letter referred to is the letter issued by the Works and Housing Ministry in 1952, subsequent to the assurances given by Mr. Gadgil, which definitely laid down that no person who was an unauthorised occupant before 15th August, 1950 should be ejected, if he complied with the conditions given in the assurance. Yet, when the matter came before the High Court for the final decision, the High Court held thus:

"This letter was followed by a communication dated the 22nd February, 1952, in which the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply directed that in the case of constructions which comply or with suitable modifications may be made fairly to comply with the municipal requirements and Town Improvement plans the value of the land in unauthorised occupation should be assessed on a no-profit-no-loss basis and that

the displaced person should be given an option to purchase the site occupied by him against payment in easy instalments of the value of the land assessed. The grant of these concessions did not preclude Government from exercising their own rights of ownership over the property in question."

One of the terms of the assurance was that in certain conditions, where the occupation is after 15th August, 1950, but before a certain other date, he would be entitled to take the land on a no-profit-no-loss basis or at its face value.

15 hrs.

That is the assurance. That shall be at the discretion of the Government. There will be no legal validity to this assurance. I beg to the hon. Deputy Minister to consider whether the assurance which he has given is a pious wish that has been expressed in the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill or that the assurance that he has given today on the floor of this House has got any legal value, when it has not been incorporated in this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon Member like to continue and finish in another two minutes?

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: No. I would like to continue.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow. Now the two-hour discussion will start

15.01 hrs.

INDO-PAKISTAN CANAL WATER DISPUTE

अश्विनी सिंह (वाराणसी) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, कल पाकिस्तान की अमेस्ट्रली में नहरी पानी के विषय में एक विवाद हुआ। आज उस विषय पर हिन्दुस्तान की लालियामेट में विवाद हो रहा है। लेकिन दोनों के नुस्खे-

नजर में फैक हैं। वहां पर दौलताना साहब ने भाषण देने दृष्टे कहा :

"Over Kashmir and canal waters we will fight India with our own army. We will fight with our Police, our men and women and children will fight. We shall fight and fight and fight."

इसके बाद दौलताना साहब में देवरी वेज की नरक में मवाल किया गया कि आपने दिनांक में एक समझौते पर इस्तम्बत किये थे मर्ट ४, १६४० को, तो दौलताना साहब कहने हैं

"The agreement relates to the waters of two canals. It was signed under duress."

हो सकता है कि चक्र दौलताना साहब हिन्दुस्तान के विनाश हैं इसलिये उन्होंने यह बात कही हो। लेकिन इस समझौते पर दो आदमियों के और इस्तम्बत है जिनमें एक नांगलाम मांडम्मद साहब थे, जो कि बाद में पाकिस्तान के गवर्नर जनरल दृष्टे, और दूसरे धोकत हायत ज्ञा साहब थे। इन दोनों के भी हस्तातर उस समझौते पर मोज़द हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जायद पाकिस्तान के और सब लोग दौलताना साहब की नरक के नहीं हैं और वे नांग इस विषय पर बड़ी मंज़ीदगी के बाय विचार करेंगे। लेकिन प्रायः देखे कि जो मौखिक बात इस समझौते में है वह यह है

"if the East Punjab Government to discharge the obligation to developed areas where water is scarce and which were underdeveloped in relation to parts of West Punjab."

इस समझौते में जो सब से बड़ी बात है वह यह है कि इसमें यह मान निया गया है कि ईस्टर्न पंजाब विकसित नहीं है। वेस्टर्न पंजाब विकसित है। इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान को और ईस्टर्न पंजाब को पाकिस्तान की अपेक्षा ज्यादा पानी की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

किर इसके बाद इस समझौते की एक मौलिक बात और है।

"give reasonable time to enable the West Punjab Government to tap alternative sources"

यह दूसरी मौलिक बात है कि जब तक उन नहरों के लिये जो कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से बैस्ट पाकिस्तान को जाती है पानी का दूसरा प्रबन्ध न हो तब तक हिन्दुस्तान उनको पानी दे। मेरे नमूना के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की तीनों नदियों का पानी अपनी नहरों के लिए है वह उमी बहत तक हिन्दुस्तान में लेगा जब तक कि वह आल्टरनेटिव मोर्स उमके वास्ते खोज नहीं नेता है।

इसके बाद बन्ड बैंक ने सन् १९५८ में यह प्रयोजन रखा। पांच बरम के अन्दर पाकिस्तान आल्टरनेटिव मोर्स अपने लिये खोज ले ताकि हिन्दुस्तान का जो पानी है वह स्थिन्दुस्तान को मिल सके वह इस पानी को अपने अडार्डेवेलपमेंट परियों के लिये काम मेरा नहीं सके।

मेरे आपको जरा और पीछे ले जाना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९४७ के समझौते के बाद सन् १९४६ में हिन्दुस्तान न एक निवदन किया कि एक ज्वाइंट कमीशन दोनों मन्त्रों का होना चाहिये और वह कमीशन कोई बाया मीडिया निकाले कि जिसके द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों देशों की समझौता होने हो सके।

इसके पश्चात् ६ अगस्त, १९५१ का हेविड १० लिलयेल ने कोलियर्म जनरल में एक आर्टिकल लिखा "एनादर कोरिया इन मेंकिंग"। उन्होंने समझा कि यह पानी का विवाद नार्थ और साउथ कोरिया के विवाद की तरह का सवाल है। निहाजा उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया। उसके साथार पर

सितम्बर सन् १९५१ में इंटरनेशनल बैंक के प्रेसीडेंट ब्लैक साहब से एक प्रोपोजल रखा। वह यह था कि बैंक दोनों देशों के इंजी-नियरों को एकत्रित करेगा। मेरे यह बात साफ कर दूँ कि हमने इंटरनेशनल बैंक को अपना आरबिटर मुकर्रर नहीं किया था। बल्कि इंटरनेशनल बैंक ने अपनी सरविसेज इस बास्ते दी थी कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के जो इंजीनियर हैं वे एध जगह मिल कर कोई एसा रास्ता निकाले जिसमें कि दोनों देशों का काम चले। दिनांक ८ नवम्बर, मन् १९५१ को ब्लैक साहब ने हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री को अपना यह प्रोपोजल भेजा। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह सजेस्ट किया कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के इंजीनियर्म की एक वर्किंग पार्टी इस नहरी पानी के विवाद का हल खोज।

इसके बाद एक बात और साथ, करना चाहता हूँ कि यहा पर १५ मई, सन् १९५७ को ईर्गेशन के मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक मदाल का जवाब देने दूँये कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान को गवर्नमेंट का यह संटूँ था कि प्राप्तम मेरे समझौता करने में बैंक की महायता 'मिल सके। मिफं यही परपत्र इस इंटरनेशनल बैंक का था, अर्थात् वह ममझौते का साथन मात्र बन सके इसके अन्वावा और कोई परपत्र नहीं था।

मई जून मन् १९५२ में वाशिंगटन मेरे दोनों पार्टिया मिर्नी और उम बहत इडिया ने एक प्लान रखा। आप जानते हैं कि पजाब में ६ नदियां हैं, सिंध, झेलम, चिनाब, गावी, सतलज और व्यास। इन ६ नदियों मेरे मेरे तीन यानी व्यास, गावी और सतलज हिन्दुस्तान मेरे बहती हैं और फिर सतलज, गावी पाकिस्तान में जाती हैं। बाकी तीन नदियां पाकिस्तान की हैं और पाकिस्तान को सीधती हैं। शायद इंटरनेशनल बैंक यह भूल गया कि वहाँ पर एक नदी काबुल नाम की भी है। यह

नदी काफी पानी साती है जो कि सिंध में भिसता है। इस प्रकार आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान में चार नदियों का पानी आता है, जब कि ईस्टर्न पंजाब में सिर्फ़ तीन नदियों का पानी आता है, जो कि बहुत कम है। इसका आगे चल कर मैं विश्लेषण करूँगा।

हिन्दुस्तान ने जो प्रोपोजल रखा उसमें यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों हिस्सों की नदियों में ११६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी आता है। हिन्दुस्तान ने कहा कि हमको ईस्टर्न गिरवंश प्रथात् सतनज, व्यास और गावी का सारा पानी मिले और जो बैस्टर्न गिरवंश है उनका ७ परमेट पानी सिर्फ़ हमको और मिले। प्रथात् १६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी में हिन्दुस्तान ने अपने निये २६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी का प्रोपोजल रखा। हिन्दुस्तान में पाकिस्तान में कहा जितना पानी बैस्टर्न गिरवंश में है उसका ६३ परमेट आप ले नीजिये और हमें सिर्फ़ ७ परमेट पानी दे दीजिये। चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान ने एक प्रोपोजल रखा तो पाकिस्तान को भी एक प्रोपोजल रखना चाहिये। आप देखें कि पहले एप्रिलेट में मालूम होता है कि ईस्टर्न पंजाब अडरेंसलैड है। पर पाकिस्तान कहता है कि हिन्दुस्तान अपन पानी में मे पाकिस्तान को और पानी दे और जो बैस्टर्न गिरवंश है उनके पानी में मे हम एक छटाक पानी भी हिन्दुस्तान को नहीं देंगे। आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों के प्रोपोजलमें कितना अन्तर है। इस प्रकार पाकिस्तान का यह प्रोपोजल या कि १०२ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी पाकिस्तान में रहेगा और आपको सिर्फ़ १५ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी मिलेगा। इसका अब यह हुआ कि जितना पानी ईस्टर्न और बैस्टर्न पंजाब में है उसका सिर्फ़ ६ परमेट भारत को मिलेगा जिसकी सब इडस बेसिन का पानी पाकिस्तान को मिलना चाहिये।

इसके बाद बैक ने दूसरा प्रोपोजल रखा। बैक ने देखा कि ये दोनों लड़ रहे हैं। बैक ने कहा कि अच्छा भाई हिन्दुस्तान तुम २२ पर सेट ले लो। बैक ने कहा कि कुल ११६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी है उसमें में ६३ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी पाकिस्तान को दे दिया जाये और २६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट हिन्दुस्तान को दिया जाये, अर्थात् जो २६ मिलियन एकड़ फीट के लिये हिन्दुस्तान का प्रोपोजल था उसको बैक ने ७ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी कम कर दिया। पाकिस्तान ने १०२ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी की मात्रा की थी उसमें में उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को ६३ दे दिया। इस प्रकार घाटे में हम रहे। इस प्रोपोजल के अनुसार बैक ने पाकिस्तान के हिस्से में कुल पाच पर मंट कम किया और हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में मात्र पर मंट कम कर दिया। जैसा कि मैंने श्रीमती कहा है, इस मारी बातचीत में काबुल नदी को बिल्कुल भुला दिया गया है। उसमें बहुत पानी आता है। लेकिन उसका मेनशन तक नहीं किया गया है। बैक ने दूसरी प्रोपोजल यह भी कि सक्रमण काल में—द्वाजीशनल पीरियड में—भारत पाकिस्तान को पानी देना रहेगा। वह तब तक देता रहेगा, जब तक कि लिक कैनालज तैयार न हो जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में पाच वर्ष की अवधि निश्चित की गई थी। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अवधि तो ममान हो चुकी है। नीसरी प्रोपोजल यह थी कि दोनों देशों में जो निर्माण होगा, उसका सब दानों देश देंगे। यह भी तय किया गया कि भारत केवल उस स्वर्च के लिये जिम्मेदार होगा, जो कि रीप्लेसमेंट बेनिफिट आफ बाटर के कारण उसके हिस्से आयेगा। हम लोगों ने अखबारों में पढ़ा है कि पाकिस्तान ने प्रोपोजल किया था कि मिन्च नदी से पानी निकाल कर हिन्दुस्तान की कैनालज में डाल दिया जाय और उसका सब हिन्दुस्तान दे। यह तो बैसी बात है कि कनकते का पानी बिल्सी लाया जाये। यह तो बिल्कुल उल्टी बात

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान ने इस बात का स्वीकार न करके अच्छा किया है। ऐक के जिन सुझावों का ऐसे अभी जिक किया है, हिन्दुस्तान ने उनको मान लिया। लेकिन पाकिस्तान ने नहीं माना। जिसका परिणाम वह है कि नहरी पानी विवाद बराबर चल रहा है। वह कब तक इस तरह चलता रहेगा, पह पता नहीं है। इसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

सन् १९५४ में एक और स्कीम निकाली गई। को-आपरेटिव वर्क के बैसिस पर एक प्लान बने। दिनांक २१-६-५५ को वाशिंगटन में एक एड हाक समझौता हुआ, जिसमें यह तय हुआ कि १-८-५५ से ३०-६-५५ तक हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान को पानी दे। दिनांक ३०-१०-५५ को वाशिंगटन में एक दसरा एप्रोमेट हुआ जिसके अनुसार यह निश्चित हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान १-१०-५५ से ३१-३-५६ तक पाकिस्तान को पाना दे। इसके बाद एक तीसरा एप्रोमेट २८-६-५६ का वाशिंगटन में हुआ, जिसके अनुसार यह तय किया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान को १-८-५६ से ३१-३-५७ तक पानी दे। मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि आज, १९५८ में, जम इस किस एप्रीमेट के आगर पर पाकिस्तान को पानी दे रहे हैं। Where is the agreement? मेरे दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि अगर हम १९५८ में भी पाकिस्तान को पानी दे रहे हैं।

मैं आपके ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि इन एप्रीमेस के सम्बन्ध में कारोबार हत्यादि करने में भारत का वया खर्च हुआ। शायद वह आपका ही मवाल था, जिसके उनर में हम सदैन में बताया गया कि इस सम्बन्ध में १०,८१,००० ह्याया खर्च कर दिया गया। मैं यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश को फारेन एकमन्जुज की दिक्कत

का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी सात आठ पन्थे के थोटे से एप्रीमेट के लिये इन्हीं बड़ी राशि वाशिंगटन में खर्च कर दी गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके उत्तर में शायद कहा जायेगा कि अखिलकार सारी दुनिया एक है, हम पंचधील के सिद्धान्त को म नहीं हूँ। को-एप्रिमेट्स में विश्वास रखते हैं। इसलिये हमको प्राप्ति में सधर्य नहीं करना चाहिये लड़ाना नहीं चाहिये। मैं आपको कुछ आकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। सारे इन्द्रस बेसिन में, अर्थात् जब ईस्ट पौर बैस्ट पजाब एक थे, तो उस सारे क्षेत्र में ६,०,५,००,००० एकड़ भूमि बेनी लायक थी, पाकिस्तान के हिस्से ३,६०,००,००० एकड़ भूमि और भारत के पास मिले २,६०,००,००० एकड़ भूमि आई। पार्टीशन के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को सिफं ५० लाख एकड़ मीली हुई भूमि मिली और पाकिस्तान को २,९०,००,००० एकड़ मीली हुई भूमि मिली। अर्थात् भारत को १६ मैंकडा और पाकिस्तान का ५८ मैंकडा गोनी हुई भूमि मिली। यह पार्टीशन की विभीषिका थी। हमारे निख और जाट भट्टिया ने ग्रान खन में बैट्ट पंजाब को मीला था आरनी जान लडाई थी आर इस तरह रोगस्तान का हरी भरी भूमि बना दिया था। व लाग विस्थापित किये गये। इसके उत्तर में यह कहा जायेगा कि यह तो होता ही है। दुनिया में हर एक आदमी को जीने का अधिकार है, लाग नीं दान दिया जाने हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको आवादी के आकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। ईस्ट पजाब की आवादी २,५०,००,००० है जब कि बैस्ट पजाब की आवादी २,५०,००,००० है। आवादी में मिले ६० लाख का फर्क है। और भूमि में १६ और ५८ एकड़ों का फर्क है। यह क्या न्याय है? हाथी माहब को पता होगा कि भारत में—यहा मेरा मतलब ईस्ट पजाब से है—२,९०,००,००० एकड़ भूमि के लिये मिलाई की धैवत्या नहीं है, जब कि बैस्ट पंजाब में मिले १,८०,००,००० एकड़ भूमि के लिये सिंचाई

की अवस्था नहीं है। जहां तक पर कैपिटा भूमि का सवाल है, भारत में सीधी हुई भूमि प्रति अधिकत के उपर सिफे २४ एकड़ है जब कि पाकिस्तान में—वैस्ट पंजाब में—वह ८० एकड़ है अर्थात् पाकिस्तान में वह तीन गुना ज्यादा है। आग पूछेंगे कि पानी कितना आता है और उसका बटवारा कैसे हो। इन्द्रस बेसिन में १६८ मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी होता है, जिसमें से ८० पर सेट तो वैस्ट पंजाब में है और सिफे २० पर सेट ईस्ट पंजाब में है। अगर मननज, व्याम और रावी का एक बड़ पानी भी यूटिलाइज किया जाय, तो भी २० परसेट से ज्यादा पानी नहीं मिल सकता है, लेकिन अगर पाकिस्तान अपने सब पानी का यूटिलाइज करे, तो वह ८० परसेट पाना है। पाकिस्तान की नहरों में ६,६००००००० एकड़ फीट पानी होता है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिफे ६०,०००००० एकड़ फीट पानी से मिचाई होती है। इसमें अपनी अपनी अबल, अपनी अपनी बढ़ि का भी गवर्न्यू है। इस नागरिक भावना द्वारा बनाया और पानी का एक उपलेखान करन के उपाय किये हैं। मैं आपको उटर-नेशनल बैंक की या राष्ट्रकान बनाना चाहता हूँ। उसने कहा है कि अरब सागर में पाकिस्तान का १५०,००,००० एकड़ फीट पानी खराब होता है। हिन्दुस्तान अपने लिये सिफे ८८ परसेट पानी प्रयोग करता है। अगर पाकिस्तान का चाह तो वह ८० परसेट से अधिक पानी का प्रयोग कर सकता है और अपनी एक एक इच्छा भूमि को सीधी भवना तो लेकिन इस ईस्ट पंजाब की पुरी भूमि नहीं सीधी भवने हैं। एपीसेट की शर्तों में माफ जाहिर है कि पाकिस्तान का डेवेलपमेंट नेट मिली है और हमको अन-डेवलपमेंट मिली है। इसलिये दुनिया की मिशनी दरिया की महानुभवित हमारे साथ होनी चाहिया। भूखं दूर है। वे भूखं नहीं हैं। उनके पास साथन भी जूद है। खेत भी जूद है। पर-कैपिटा ८० एकड़ उनका है। पर-कैपिटा २४ एकड़ हमारा है। वे खुशहाल हैं। इस लिहाज़ में हम नहीं हैं। मैं दुनिया से कहना चाहता

हूँ। वह इन फैक्ट्स को आखे लोल कर देखे और समझे कि हिन्दुस्तान के साथ क्या अन्याय हो रहा है।

पाकिस्तान ने बैक की बात भी नहीं माना तो जून १९५७ में बाइस-प्रेसीडेंसी आफ बल्ड बैक हिन्दुस्तान आया। वह अप्रैल और मई में पाकिस्तान भी गये अर उन्होंने प्यास को स्टडी किया। जुलाई १९५८ में जब पाटिल साहब में मवाल पूछा गया तो उन्होंने सिफे यह कहा कि कनकीट प्रोपोजल क्या है वह मामने नहीं आया है। He has only given advice जुलाई १९५८ में मवाल पूछा गया कि लदन में जो का फ्रेम हुई थी उसका क्या ननीजा निकला तो कहा गया कि पाकिस्तान का प्यास मिला है और हम उसको स्टडी कर रहे हैं। दिनाक २१ जुलाई, १९५८ को फिर मवाल पूछा गया लेंकन फिर भी यही जवाब दिया गया कि पाकिस्तानी प्यास का स्टडी किया जा रहा है। दिनाक २२-८-५८ को हाफिज़ जी ने बहा शार बड़ी मर्दानी के साथ कहा कि Formula is one. एक फार्मला है और वह फार्मला यह है कि वैस्टने गिवर्में आर ट मालाई वाटर ट पार्किस्तान। इसमें हाफिज़ जी ने एक बात तो साफ़ कही। अभी इसी महोन में गिर्लें महीन म १६-१३ दिन हुए उस मदन में यह उत्तर दिया गया था

India will not wait indefinitely for a settlement ignoring the needs of her own people

इसमें पता चलता है कि स्थिति कुछ साफ़ हुई है। उस स्थिति का हमारे सामने रखा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाफिज़ जी इस पर स्टिक करे। कह तो जा वैस्टने गिवर्में का का पानी है उसको पाकिस्तान ले। और जो ईस्टने गिवर्में का पानी है उसे हम ले। हम अपनी गवर्नेंसेट में नथा हाफिज़ जी से यह आशा करते हैं कि वे हमारी जो इस बक्स तक डिलिमिल नीति नहीं है, उसको त्याग देंगे और इस पोजीशन पर स्टिक करें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि साफ़ तौर से यह कहा जाये कि

[भी रखनाप मिह]

न एक बूद पानी हम तुमको देंगे और न एक बूद पानी हम तुम्हारा लेंगे ।

हाथी साहब से जब एक सचाल पूछा गया कि भासिर बाबा यह बात कब तक बचानी रहेगी तो उन्होंने कहा कि मन् १६६२ नक । भ्रमी पाकिस्तान को पानी देने की बार बरस की लीज भाषने भीर दे दी है और भाषने कहा है कि १६६२ के बाद हम पाकिस्तान को जो पानी देते हैं, वह बन्द कर देंगे । इस के बाद हमने पाटिल साहब से पूछा कि भासिरकार भासब आप कब तक बेट करेंगे तो उन्होंने उन्नर दिया कि We will not wait indefinitely for a settlement ignoring the needs of our own people. मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर गवर्नरमेंट की यह नीति है तो उसको इस नीति पर स्टिक करना चाहिये और इस बास्ते स्टिक करना चाहिये कि २ करोड़ ६० लाख भूमि जो ईस्टनं पंजाब में है जिसमें से कि १ करोड़ २० लाख भूमि ऐसी है जोकि बंजर पड़ी हुई है, जो मीची नहीं जा रही है, उसको मीचने के लिये ईस्टनं रिवर्म का एक एक बूद पानी मिल सके, उसका उपयोग भारत में किया जा सके ।

हाथी साहब से जब यहाँ एक बार सचाल पूछा गया था तो उन्होंने जबाब दिया था कि दो तरह के खाले हैं, एक डिस्प्यूटिड खाला है और दूसरा अनिस्प्यूटिड खाला है । हमारे यहाँ खाला बहुत जलदी खूल जाता है । बजाय इसके कि मामले को तय किया जाये, हम खाला खोल देते हैं, पाकिस्तान ने इसका फायदा उठाया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि इस खाले में जो हमारा २७ लाख ८१ हजार ८३१ रुपया पाकिस्तान के जिम्मे बाकी है उसको पाकिस्तान ने मन् १६५० में हमें भ्रदा नहीं किया है, उसमें से एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया है । इसके साथ ही माथ जो डिस्प्यूटिड एमाउट है वह करीब ६७ लाख ८७ हजार ६० रुपया है जिसे पाकिस्तान ने भ्रमी तक

भ्रदा नहीं किया है । आप अच्छे महाजन हैं जब तक भी कोई खाला चाहे उसको खिलाते जाना चाहते हैं । चाहे वह आपको आपका रूपया दे या न दे । आप यह कहते जाते हैं कि हम खिलावंगे जरूर । इस नीति का मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं न कही भ्रत होना चाहिये । इसके साथ ही साथ १६४७-४८ में इलैक्ट्रिक इयू के तौर पर १ लाख ८४ हजार ७०६ रुपया भी बाकी है ।

दिनांक ५-६-१६५७ को एक मोक्षन कालिंग एंटेशन का दिया गया था । उसका जबाब फाइनेस मिनिस्टर भासब ने मन् १२४२ पर दिया था । उनसे पूछा गया । पाटिल साहब के जबाब को तो आप छोड़ दें आप बताये कि पाकिस्तान के जिम्मे कितना है । कुछ मालूम तो हो कि वह कैसा व्यापारी है जोकि उधार से कर देता भी नहीं है और उसका पेट भरने जाते हैं । क्या आप के यहा भी कोई खाला है ? उन्होंने कहा कि यहा भी खाला खूला हुआ है और उसमें तीन तरह की कैटेगरी हैं । उसमें उन्होंने बताया कि एक पाटिलन इयूम है जो करीब ३०० करोड़ के हैं । इसमें एक कैटेगरी ५० करोड़ की है । यह कुछ अधिक या कुछ कम हो सकती है, यह पाटिलन इयूम है । इस पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने जट से सवाल पूछा कि वह सेपेरेशन करेमी का क्या मामला है ? इस पर कहा गया कि ४६ करोड़ रुपया उसमें से भी-पाकिस्तान के जिम्मे हैं । इसके बाद जो डिफेंस स्टोर सप्लाई किये गये उनके बारे में प्रश्न किया गया है । इस पर कहा गया कि १३ करोड़ उसमें भी बाकी है । इस तरह से कोई ११२ करोड़ रुपया भारत का पाकिस्तान के सिर पर भीजूद है । इतना होने पर भी हम उनको रुपया देते हैं, उनको पानी देते बले जा रहे हैं । एक तरफ तो वहाँ जिहाद का नारा लगाया जा रहा है दूसरी तरफ हम उनको खिलाते पिलाते जा रहे हैं । आप यह भी जानते हैं कि पाकिस्तान

के बजट का ८० प्रतिशत फौज के ऊपर लब्ज हो रहा है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि इतना रुपया फौज पर क्यों लब्ज किया जा रहा है? इस फौज को किस के लिलाक इस्तेमाल करना वे लोग चाहते हैं? यह फौज हमारे लिलाक तैयार हो रही है। इस फौज को हम पानी देते जा रहे हैं। इस फौज को हम लिला रहे हैं। और क्या हम इसको इस लिये लिला रहे हैं कि यह हम पर हमला करे और आकर हमारे साथ लड़े? मैं चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान अपने घर में आबाद रहे और हम अपने घर में आबाद रहें। हमें उनको साफ साफ कह देना चाहिये कि बाबा तुम्हारा पानी तुम्हारे पास और हमारा पानी हमारे पास, तुम्हारी नदिया तुम्हारे पास और हमारी नदियां हमारे पास।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। एक पार्टिशन कमेटी बनी थी। उमने हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच कुछ बटवारे किये। आस्विरकार हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की हैसियत क्या है? पाकिस्तान भी सावरेन है, हम भी सावरेन हैं। हमारे देश में जो नदियां हैं तथा उनका जो पानी है, वे हमारी हैं और पानी हमारा है और पाकिस्तान में जो नदियां तथा पानी हैं वह उसका है। अगर आज पाकिस्तान यह कहता है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की नदियों का पानी है, उसमें उसका भी हिस्सा है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह हमारी मावरेनटी में हिस्सा बटाता है। इसका यह मतलब होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की भूमि पर आप पाकिस्तान का कब्जा मानते हैं। इस हमारी भूमि में से एक इच्छा भूमि पर भी उसका कब्जा नहीं माना जाना चाहिये। ऐसा करके आप पाकिस्तान को एक साझीदार बनायेंगे। वह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पालिसी का अन्त हो।

आप देखेंगे कि पाकिस्तान बाले लिलाते हैं कि राजस्थान को सीचने के लिये कांग्रेस

गवर्नरमेंट ने स्कीम बनाई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने की स्कीम आज नहीं बनी है। यह स्कीम तो बहुत पहले अंग्रेजों के जमाने में बनाई गई थी। सन् १६०२ में श्री जेन विलसन ने राजस्थान में सिचाई की व्यवस्था करने की स्कीम बनाई थी और कहा था कि राजस्थान को पंजाब की नदियों में जो एकसद्वा पानी है, पहुँचाया जाना चाहिये। जब यह बात है तो मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस गवर्नरमेंट को क्यों बीच में घसीटा जाता है। जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान एक थे, जब इस मुल्क का बटवारा नहीं हुआ था, जब सब मिल जुल कर रहते थे, उस बक्त एक स्कीम बनी थी कि राजस्थान को पंजाब की नदियों से पानी पहुँचाया जाये। अब अगर कांग्रेस गवर्नरमेंट ...

Shri Harish Chandra Malhotra: The canal is already there

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह: मैं सन् १६०२ का बात कह रहा हूँ, आज से कोई ५५ साल पहले की बात। हमने कोई नई बात नहीं की है। हमने कोई नई स्कीम नहीं निकाली है। हमने कोई नई पालिमी तय नहीं की है। आज मैं कीरी ५५ बरस पहले जो पालिमी थी, जो स्कीम थी, उसको हमने पुरानी रही फाइलों में निकाल कर अमली रूप देने की कोशिश की है। यह स्कीम हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान जब दोनों देशों के लोग एक थे, ने मिल कर तय की थी। अब हम उसको कीरी-आडट कर रहे हैं।

पाकिस्तान ने एक और नया नारा उठाया था। उमने कहा था कि जो इटरनेशनल कोटं हेंग मे है, उसको यह मारा मामला सुपुद्द किया जाये। आप जानते ही हैं जो मावरेन बाड़ीस होती है जब तक वे राजामन्द न हों। मामला वहाँ नहीं जा सकता है।

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तान ने इस कोट्ट को मामला न सौंपने की बात कह कर बुद्धिमानी की बात की है। मैं आपको दो और मिसालें बतलाना चाहता हूँ। अमरीका और मैक्सिको के बीच भी कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है। अमरीका और कनाडा में भी कैनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट चल रहा है। ये डिस्प्यूट ८० वर्ष पुराने हैं। हालांकि इन्हें पुराने ये डिस्प्यूट ५० हैं, किर भी मामला आविदेशन के लिए नहीं सौंपा गया है। बहां की सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला किया है कि ये स्टेट्स सावरेन हैं। अपनी अदालतों में ही वे मुकदमा ले जायें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान सावरेन है और पाकिस्तान सावरेन है तो हमको आविदेशन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अमरीका, कनाडा, मैक्सिको में ८० वर्ष से इसी तरह वा मामला चल रहा है। हमें भी उमी को कानों करना चाहिए। हमको किमी आविदेशन के अमेले में नहीं गड़ना चाहिए। हमारी जो पालिमी है वह विल्कूल नाम होनी चाहिये। हमारी पालिमी यह होनी चाहिए कि हमें अपनी एक करोड़ १० नाय भूमि को सीचना है जिस में इग ममय निचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे जो पानी है, वह इम काम में आना चाहिये और यह जो घिम घिन डिम डिम और मिस मिम की पालिमी है, इसका अन्त होना चाहिये। उग अवस्था का अन्त होना चाहिये। हाफिज जी जवाय ०० पी० मेरे ये तो अपनी स्पष्टतादातिका के लिये बहुत मशहूर थे और मेरे ममझना हूँ कि जिस तरह मेरे उन्होंने इस बारे म साफ साफ स्टेटमेंट दिये, कद्दू शोम कदम उठायेंगे।

मैं जानता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान की जनता हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के खिलाफ नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता भी पाकिस्तान की जनता के खिलाफ नहीं है। हम दोनों भाई भाई की तरह से हैं। भाई की तरह से, पढ़ौसी की तरह से गहना चाहते हैं और किन जो लोग यद्द के नारे लगाते हैं और

‘फाइट, फाइट, फाइट’ कहना चाहते हैं उन से मैं कहूँगा कि भगर तुम ‘फाइट, फाइट, फाइट’ कहोगे तो पहले तो हम ‘शांति, शांति, शांति’ कहेंगे, पर भगर तुम भहमूद गजनवी की तरह से, गोरी की तरह से, नादिरशाह और तंमूर लंग की तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की दोलत को लूटने के लिये आओगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा। आज पुराना जमाना बीत गया, आज हिन्दुस्तान आजाद है। तुम कहते हो कि हमारे बच्चे और स्त्रियां नहूँगें, मैं कहूँगा कि हमारे बच्चे और स्त्रिया आपने को कुर्बानि कर देंगे, सैकिकाइस करेंगे, इस बास्ते कि दोनों मुल्कों में शांति हो।

Shri Goray (Poona): After my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh has spoken, I would not like to repeat the facts that he has placed before the House, nor would I like to...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a minute. I have got about thirteen names of hon. Members who desire to speak.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad):
And one more

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, there are fourteen in all

श्री रघुनाथ मिह : दम के वासने और टाइम मिलना चाहिये, यह बहुत अहम मसला है।

उत्तम्यम् महोदयः । आप ने शायद भांगा ही इतना या । मेरा तो इस में कोई दोष नहीं है । अगर इतने मेम्बर्म को ऐकामो-डेट करना है और उत का टाइम देना है तो ज़रूरी है कि वक्त की पावन्दी की जाये, और अगर मेम्बर साहकान इस से एंप्री करते हो तो दम दस मिनट हर एक मेम्बर के लिये रखवा जाये ।

तरवार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : जिन भादमियों ने इस बहस को इनिशिएट किया है और कम से कम उन मेंबर्स को जिन पर इस कैनाल बाटर हिस्ट्रीट का असर पड़ता है और जो.....

उत्तराधिकार अध्येता : उन को मैं १५, १५ मिनट दूंगा।

Shri Goray: I was saying that after the speech of my hon. friend Shri Raghunath Singh, it was not necessary for me to place before this House once again the detailed picture which he has given us.

This Indo-Pakistan canal water dispute is, in my opinion, an illustration of the vacillating policy, the weak policy, that our Government has been pursuing not only in this respect but in all matters of Indo-Pakistan relations that have cropped up after Independence. The picture that we had before us when the Partition took place was roughly like this: that the Indus river basin was divided, and as we witnessed throughout this country, the division did not take place on any scientific basis. The basin was divided arbitrarily, and naturally, this division resulted in hardship.

Reference was just now made to the observations of Mr. Lilienthal. He had said that:

"No one seems to know why the flow of the valley's life-blood was so carelessly handled in the time of Partition."

In this single sentence, he had very succinctly and very pointedly summed up the whole situation.

The Indus river basin was, and is, and will be bringing down from the Himalayas 168 million acre-feet of water; out of this, the only volume of water that was used by Pakistan was 66 million acre-feet; India was using 9 million acre-feet; and the rest of the water, that is, about 75 million

acre-feet was just allowed to flow into the sea. That means that it was wasted. If any scientific attitude had been taken, and this Indus basin water was not utilised or exploited as a bone of contention between the two countries, if we had approached this problem in a scientific manner, treating the whole of the Indus basin as one unit, then it would have been possible to solve this dispute amicably and come to a settlement that would have brought blessings to all of us, not only to the residents of India but to the residents of Pakistan also.

Now, it has happened that though Pakistan had so much opportunity of using this water, they just allowed it to go to the sea. They thought that it would be better to take advantage of the weak position that India has been taking all along. I do not like to blame Pakistan here. If we take an attitude which is always weak-kneed, and if though we know that justice is on our side, we take a position in which we appear to the world as if there is something of a guilty conscience in our own mind, then, I do not know why our opponents should not take full advantage of our psychology. That is exactly where Pakistan has scored over us.

I do not want to trace the whole history. But the World Bank is there.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not an award. It is only a proposal.

Shri Goray: Yes, it is only a proposal. Concerning their proposal, in this publication brought out by the Government of India, they say in a very self-righteous manner that:

"The new canals in India, under the divisions of waters envisaged in the Bank proposal, would be much more expensive than if all the waters available to India and indispensable for a normal development would have been utilised therein. Nevertheless, India has decided to accept the

[Shri Goray]

principles of the Bank proposal in the interests of a speedy and constructive settlement.”.

And by way of peroration, they add.

“As in the past, India has shown her goodwill by offering to make far-reaching sacrifices.”.

I do not know who had asked India to make these sacrifices. I entirely agree with my hon. friend when he says that when we are dealing with Pakistan, let us remember that Pakistan is a sovereign nation and so is India. When between two sovereign nations, some dispute arises, one nation is not expected to make far-reaching sacrifices to placate the goodwill of the other. You have to stand on your own; you have to say that this is what belongs to you, and as you are not demanding something from your opponent, you are going to keep it

It has been said that the merit of the Bank proposal was that it was a very simple proposal. It divided the river Indus, with the Kabul river on that side, and also the Jhelum and Chenab on that side for Pakistan.

Shri Raghunath Singh: They have not mentioned the Kabul river.

Shri Goray: It was so obvious that probably they did not think it necessary to mention it. On this side, we had the Beas, the Ravi and the Sutlej. Therefore, this proposal was accepted by India, and they said that if this proposal was accepted by Pakistan as well, it would lead to a very simple solution, we would manage or manipulate and train our rivers, and they would manage their rivers and even if there was a little sacrifice on our part, we would not mind.

Now once our Government had taken up this position, they ought to have stood by it. They ought to have told them that no more negotiations are necessary. But the negotiations

have gone on. Now—as you have given me only a limited time—I would only say that the disadvantages are all on our side. What have we gained? We have gained nothing. As this pamphlet says, we have made far-reaching sacrifices. But that is not all. I would like to point out on how many counts India is the loser. India has been the loser firstly with regard to the financial arrangements. The financial arrangements between Pakistan and India show that Pakistan has ceased to give India anything after 1950. For the last 8 years all charges under the head ‘Disputed charges’ have been withheld and now the sum has swelled to nearly Rs. 1 crore.

The other point we have been the losers on is, that we have got only 20 per cent of water from the Indus basin rivers and about 80 per cent of the water has been allowed to go to Pakistan. Though we ought to have got more, we said, ‘All right; we are satisfied with this’. There also we have lost. As my hon. friend has just now pointed out, Engineer Wilson when he gave his opinion before the Irrigation Commission of Rajasthan in 1902 said that “untold millions of acres of land in Rajasthan could be irrigated from the Punjab rivers.” But now that has become a dream, because it can no longer be possible; with these three rivers, which have only 20 per cent of the water of the Indus Basin, it is not possible for us to irrigate all the land that we have. Therefore, we are losers on that count also.

The third thing is—it is, again, a very strange thing—that even according to the World Bank proposals, India would have been perfectly in the right if she had said that after 1959 ‘We shall not give you a drop of water’. There also we have become magnanimous. We have said that though we are accepting the World Bank proposals so far as the

water allotment is concerned,—only 20 per cent.; we are satisfied with it—we are not accepting the other proposals of the World Bank; on the contrary, we are saying that though they have said that in 1959 we could stop all the water that we are now giving to Pakistan, we will continue to give them till 1962.

I would like the Minister to tell us why is it that he is taking such positions. Why is it that he is not sticking to anything? The Government accepted the World Bank proposals. All right. Then stick to them. But they do not stick to them. They add something to them which, again, is to our disadvantage.

Therefore, I am saying that once for all the Government of India should define their attitude towards this canal water dispute, and having defined that attitude, stick to it. What are they afraid of? They know that the whole country is behind them. This is one of those problems where all the people are supporting them. Not only that; people are saying that Government are unnecessarily committing themselves to a position which is not going to be of any advantage to us. This Government have developed a habit of committing themselves to a particular position without taking people into confidence. When we fought the elections, did the Party in power go to the people and say, 'This is the position we are going to take on the canal water dispute'? They did not do so, because if they had said so in Punjab, they would have known that they were not likely to get votes. Therefore, let Government not commit themselves; let them not go beyond the mandate that has been given to them; let them not go beyond the proposals suggested by the World Bank.

Therefore, I would request the Minister of Irrigation and Power to take up a stand. It is not a stand hostile to Pakistan. It is a stand based on the World Bank proposals

Let him stick to it and let him be sure that in doing that the whole country is behind him.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : जनाब डिल्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज जिस केनाल वाटर डिस्प्यूट का जिक्र चल रहा है वह उस वक्त से चल रहा है जिस वक्त से कि पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुए और जिस के पहले पंजाब की नहरों, पंजाब के इरिंगेशन का मिलमिला एक दृग से चल रहा था। तकमीम के साथ-साथ जहां पर और बहुत सी मुमीबतें आईं, इरिंगेशन का सिलसिला भी तकमीम हो गया। १९ नहरों में से पाकिस्तान पंजाब को १३ नहरें गई और हिन्दुस्तान पंजाब को ३ नहरें मिलीं। जो नहरें उस वक्त रियासतों को जाती थी उन में ११ नहरें वह थीं जो कि बहावलपुर या मुल्तान के इलाके को मेराब करती थीं और मिर्जापुर या गग केनाल थीं जो कि बीकानेर के इलाके को सैराब करती थीं। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने पहले सन् १९४७ में और उस के बाद सन् १९४८ में एक समझौता किया था। आज सब से बड़ी कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि उस समझौते को बैक-प्राउड में डाला जाये और उस के बाद की जो बाकी बातें हीं उन को आगे रखा जाये।

उम समझौते में हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, उस वक्त के पंजाब के इरिंगेशन के मंत्री मरदार स्वर्ण सिंह और श्री एन० बी० गाडगिल थे। पाकिस्तान की तरफ से गुजारा मुहम्मद और शौकत हयात, जो उस वक्त इरिंगेशन मिनिस्टर थे, और मिया मुमताज दौलताना थे। वही मिया मुमताज दौलताना आज इस साल के बाद पाकिस्तान की प्रमेज्बनी में और बाकी जगहों में कहते हैं कि सन् १९४८ का समझौता अन्डर ड्यूरेम किया गया था। आप यह जानते हैं कि उस वक्त अन्डर ड्यूरेस हिन्दुस्तान था न कि पाकिस्तान। उस वक्त

[सरदार इकबाल सिह]

पाकिस्तान फीरोजपुर के ६ मील उत्तर में धारजी नहरे बना रहा था। अब यह कैनाल के इलाके से, जहां से कि हम पानी लेते हैं, उस के पानी को काट कर दिपालपुर कैनाल में डाले, इस को सामने रखते हुए सब से पहले हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने हरीका बैराज बनाने का फैसला किया ताकि कम से कम बीकानेर के इलाके के जो लोग हैं, पाच छ लाख आदमी, उन में से किसी को पाकिस्तान नुकसान न पहुंचा सके। उस बक्त अन्डर इयरेस तो हिन्दुस्तान के वह आदमी थे जिन के पानी को किसी बक्त काटा जा सकता था, और वही आदमी जो तब इस बात को करने में कामयाब नहीं हुए, उन्होंने खुद कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान का हक है कि इन तीन नदियों का पानी ले। उस के बाद जब ऐसे हालात हुए कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता पाकिस्तान की वह बात नहीं चली तो बल्ड बैंक ने सर्जेंट किया कि एक इजीनियरिंग टीम बनाई जाये। उस के बाद बल्ड बैंक ने कुछ तजबीजे हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के सामन रखली। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उन तजबीजों का मजूर किया लेकिन पाकिस्तान सरकार ने न मिक्कि उन को मजूर ही नहीं किया बल्कि वह दो तीन साल तक कहती रही कि हम उन की स्टेंडी करते हैं। इस तरह मे उन्होंने इतना बक्त गुजार दिया। उन तजबीजों में हिन्दुस्तान का यह हक माना गया था कि जो तीन दरिया मतलज गवी और व्यास हैं उन का पानी उम को मिले।

आप यह जानते हैं कि इन तीनों दरियों का जो पानी है वह कुल मिलाकर २६ लाख क्यूंसेक्यूं के करीब बनता है और पाकिस्तान को जो जो दरिया जाते हैं, जिन में इन्डस और काबुल के साथ साथ चेनाब और अंसार भी हैं, उन का जो पानी है वह १४० लाख क्यूंसेक्यूं के करीब बनता है जिस का प्रपोर्शन २० और ८० के करीब बनता

है। उस में से भी जो हिन्दुस्तान इस्तेमाल करता है वह सिंच ७ लाख क्यूंसेक्यूं के करीब है। इस के बाद जब किर पाकिस्तान ने बल्ड बैंक की तजबीज को नहीं माना, तो अगले साल बल्ड बैंक ने एक नदा प्रपोजल दिया। उम के बाद आलिफ साहब आये, उन्होंने एक नई तजबीज रखली। आज हम इस हाउस में और इस के बाहर इस बहम को इस लिये उठाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के दिल में, पजाब और राजस्थान के मुसलमानों के दिल में, शकूक पैदा होते हैं, जिस ढांग से कि पाकिस्तान आहिस्ता आपनी उम पोजिशन को रखते हुए हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के साथ जो कैनाल बाटर डिस्ट्रिट है वह एक एकानामिक स्थगड़ा है।

15.49 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के लोगों के अन्दर कुछ आम और उम्मीद थी कि जब हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की नक्तीम होगी तो उस के साथ उन के हालात भी बेहतर होंगे। आप जानते हैं कि जो पाकिस्तान की नहरे थीं, जिन को पजाब की सरकार ने बनाया था, उन को जो पानी दिया गया वह माडे तीन क्यूंसेक्यूं फी हजार क हिमाब से दिया गया और इस तरह की जो नहर है उन को मिक्कि दाई क्यूंसेक्यूं फी हजार क हिमाब से दिया गया। इधर का इलाका भी बहुत स्वराब था।

इसके साथ साथ यह हुआ जो कि सब में बड़ी बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने कोई मजबूत स्टैंड नहीं लिया। हमारा एक यही गिरा है। आखिर जब बल्ड बैंक कहता है कि आप यह साल के बाद, मन् १९५४ के बाद बेंगक पाकिस्तान को पानी न दे तो क्यों हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने यह कह दिया कि हम मन् १९६२ तक पानी देंगे। दो तीन साल ट्राजिशनल ऐश्वीमन्ट्स किये,

उन का कम से कम एक फायदा जरूर होता था कि पाकिस्तान भी अपना डाटा हिन्दुस्तान को सप्लाई करता था और हिन्दुस्तान भी अपना डाटा पाकिस्तान को सप्लाई करता था। पिछले साल पाकिस्तान ने कोई ट्रांजिशनल 'एप्रीमेंट नहीं किया, बल्कि एक गलत बिना पर बल्ड बैक के पास गया और कहा कि देखो, हिन्दुस्तान ने हम को पानी नहीं दिया। हालांकि इस जून और जुलाई में सब से कम पानी पिछले २५ या ३० सालों में राबी, व्यास और सतलज में पहुंचा और पंजाब में कम से कम इस खरीफ की फसल कम बोई गई। इस का फायदा न उठाते हुए हूयूमैनिटी के नाते पर हिन्दुस्तान ने कहा कि बेशक पाकिस्तान की नहरों को पानी मिलना चाहिये जब तक कि वह दूसरा कोई आलटनेटिव अरेंजमेंट नहीं कर लेता। इसके बजाय कि पाकिस्तान इस हूयूमैनिटेशन मांटिव को समझे, उसने एक नई शिकायत बल्ड बैक के पास भेज दी और इसके बाद बल्ड बैक के इज़नियर और हिन्दुस्तान के इज़नियर उन में मिले। पता नहीं उन में मिलने के बाद बल्ड बैक को खुफिया रिपोर्ट देगा या क्या करेगा। इस के बाद जूद पाकिस्तान बालं एक लडाई का, कोल्डवार का सिलमिला चलाना चाहते हैं। इसके बाद आप जानते ही हैं कि सन् १९४८ के समझौते में हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान दोनों ने यह माना है कि जिस बक्त दोनों सरकारे लिक चैनेल्स बना लेंगे उस बक्त आहिस्ता आहिस्ता विधाल खत्म हो जायेगा। उस के बाद पाकिस्तान कावन बाला बेदियन लिक की चैनल बना कर अपर बारी दोषाव के इलाके में पानी के मामले में सेल्फ मफिशिएट हो गया है। इसके बाद बल्लोकी सुलेमान की चैनेल बहावलपुर का जो इलाका था उसमें अपने ढंग से पानी सप्लाई कर सकते हैं। जब लिक चैनेल्स बन जायेंगे और उसके बाद जब हम यह कहें कि सन् १९६२ तक भी पानी देंगे

और इसलिये सन् १९४८ के भारत-पाकिस्तान नहरी पानी समझौते की जो शर्तें थीं उनको बे अपने ढंग से पूरा कर द्युके।

इसके अलावा आप जानते हैं कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर पंत जी ने इसी जलाई में सरहिन्द कैनाल फ़ीडर का एकत्रिताह किया और उसके साथ साथ हम राजस्थान कैनाल बीक मना रहे हैं। अब आगर आप सन् १९६२ तक पानी देना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम हमें यह चीज़ तो जरूर माननी चाहिए कि इन नहरों में जिस ढंग से पानी की जरूरत ज्यादा होगी उस ढंग से हम उनको पानी की सप्लाई करने जायेंगे। मगर उसके बजाय आपने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें भी कहा है कि हमने एक नया कमिशनर लगा दिया है जो यह देखेगा कि कम से कम उसी ढंग से पानी दे। जब आपकी नहरें ज्यादा बन रही हैं, जब आपकी नई नहरें चल चुकी हैं और नई नहरों को पानी की जरूरत है और यह वह इलाका है जिस इलाके में सब से ज्यादा लोग स्टेपुल कौटेन पैदा होता है। आज हमारे देश को कर्दोड़ी रूपये इसलिये बाहर देने पड़ते हैं कि लोग स्टेपुल कौटेन हमारे पास नहीं हैं और जिस इलाके के लोग इस उम्मीद पर बँधे थे कि जिस बक्त यह नहरे बन जायेंगी उस बक्त पाकिस्तान को यह पानी देना बंद कर दिया जायगा। इसके साथ साथ में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जो १६ नहरें थीं, जितना इलाका है जितना भी पानी देना चाहिये वह देने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का जो पानी आता है वह करीब ८० फ़ीसदी होता है, ८० और २० का रेशियो है।

अब जहा तक नये प्रपोजल्स का ताल्लुक है उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में, इस मुल्क के लोगों में और जास तौर पर पंजाब और राजस्थान के बसने वालों में एक शुब्हा पैदा होता है। सन् १९५४ के प्रपोजल्स में बल्ड बैक ने यह कहा था कि तीन दरिया उनके होंगे और तीन दरिया इनके

[सरकार इकायास सिह]

होंगे और उसके बाद तकरीबन ५० करोड़ रुपया हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान को देगा। उसके बाद बहुत सी बातें सुनते रहे। इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार नहीं बल्कि बाहर के देश का एक अखबार यह लिखता है कि पाकिस्तान ने नये प्रोजेक्ट के मुताबिक हिन्दुस्तान से ७०० करोड़ रुपया मांगा है। जब आप समझ सकते हैं कि ७०० करोड़ रुपये की रकम कोई एक छोटी भीर मामूली रकम नहीं है जिसको कि यों ही नजरभंदाज किया जा सके। इस तरफ के बसने वाले किसान और लोग भी तो यह समझते हैं कि हमें पानी ज्यादा मिकडार में और ज्यादा दिनों के लिए मिल सकेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शायद हिन्दुस्तान के जो बाहर भाई रहते हैं वे हमारे पानी के मसले और हमारी ज़रूरियात को नहीं समझ सकते। गमियों और सदियों के दिनों में पानी की ज़रूरत में बहुत फर्क है। सर्दी के दिनों में इन तीन दिर्घायों में जो हिन्दुस्तान को आई है कुल तकरीबन ८ हजार क्युंचेस पानी होता है और इसलिए पंजाब की जो नहरें हैं मसलन् सरहिन्द केनाल और दूसरी नहरें महीने में सिकं करीब १५ दिन चलती हैं, आल्टरनेटिव थग से चलती हैं और उनमें तकरीबन आधा या एक-तिहाई के करीब पानी होता है। सदियों में पानी की बहुत ज़रूरत होती है और अगर आप सदियों में पाकिस्तान को पानी देना मजबूर करते हैं, जब कि आपके प्रपने रिजरवायम बने नहीं हैं और जब कि उनके लिक चैनेल्स बन चुके हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आप उस हालत में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के साथ इसाफ नहीं करते हैं। अलबत्ता अगर उनके लिक चैनेल्स न बने हुए होते तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि आपको उनको पानी देना चाहिये था। लेकिन जब उन्होंने लिक चैनेल्स बना लिये हैं और जब सदियों के लिए उनको पानी मिल सकता है तो फिर सदियों में आप उनको इतनी बाटर सप्लाई दें जब कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को १० दिन पूरा पानी मिलता है और वह दिन आधा पानी मिलता है

और वह दिन बिलकुल उन नहरों में पानी नहीं होता, ठीक और मुनासिब नहीं ज़बता।

अगर आप यह नये प्रोजेक्ट मजबूर कर लेते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहिए कि उनके साथ नाइंसाफी नहीं होगी और उनकी ज़रूरत का पानी उनको ज़रूर सप्लाई किया जायगा। वह जीज हिन्दुस्तान का अखबार नहीं बल्कि लन्दन का "एकोनामिस्ट" अखबार लिखता है कि उन्होंने ७०० करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट दिया है और यह ७०० करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट जो पाकिस्तान ने किया है वह सिर्फ इसलिए दिया है कि वह दो बातें चाहता है। एक तो यह कि सन् १९६२ के बाद भी पानी ले और दूसरे यह कि किमी ढम से इस इश्यू को कोल्ड वार इश्यू बना कर दुनिया के दायरे में इसको ले जाकर हमारे लिलाफ प्रचार करे कि देखिये हिन्दुस्तान हमारे साथ कैसी नाइंसाफी बनें रहा है, हमें पानी के लिए तरसा रहा है। इसलिए मैं अपने इलाके के लोगों की तरफ से सरकार की ज़िदमत में यह अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस नहीं पानी की ममत्या के बारे में एक नई और मजबूत पालिमी अवधिकार करे।

आखिरी बात तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे जिम इंजीनियर ने इस केनाल बाटर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के सिलगिले में हिन्दुस्तान की उमायन्दगी की है वह एक बहुत काबिल इंजीनियर है। हमारे गुलाटी साहब पंजाब के बेहतरीन इंजीनियरों में से एक हैं लेकिन उन्हें बाट यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इस मसले का पाठं टाइम मसले की नीर पर देंती है जबकि पाकिस्तान का सब से बेहतर बैन डेलिंगेशन का सेकेंटी होता है और पाकिस्तान का सब से अच्छा इंजीनियर बाटकीत में हिस्सा लेता है। मैं इस में इंकार नहीं करता कि हमारे इंजीनियर

गुलाटी साहब बहुत काबिल हूं और उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के केस को मज़बूतों के साथ पेश किया लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को लोगों को यह बताना चाहिये कि हम भी इस नहरी पानी के मामले में उतने ही इनरेस्टेड हैं जितना कि पाकिस्तान। अगर पाकिस्तान का बेस्ट इंजीनियर और उस के बेस्ट लेन्स नहरी कान्फेज में शिरकत करते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान को भी उमी ढंग से इस ममले को मीरियसली लेना चाहिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम के इटरेस्ट के खिलाफ कोई फैसला न हो और हमने लोग यह जिकायत न कर सके कि ऐसा इमलिये हो गया कूकि हमारी नुमायन्दगी कमज़ोर थी। इसलिये बङ्गरन इस बात की है कि हमें उमी लेविल पर बातचीत करनी चाहिये जिम लेविल पर कि पाकिस्तान करता है। अगर वह मिनिस्ट्रियल लेविल पर बातचीत करता है तो हमें मिनिस्ट्रियल लेविल पर करनी चाहिये और सेंचेटी लेविल पर अगर वह करे तो हम भी उमी लेविल पर करनी चाहिये। बस मैं इस मोक 'र इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं।

16 hrs.

धो प्र० सिं० दौलता (झजर)

जनाब चेयरमैन में उन तमाम ममझीतों की नवारीख में नहीं जाना चाहता जिन में पिछले स्पीकर्स जा चुके हैं। मैं तो सिर्फ गवर्नेंटर आफ इंडिया को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि मेरा सूबा पञ्चाब इस बारे में क्या मोचता है। यह हमारी बड़ी बदकिस्ती है कि वहां के लोग कभी किसी एक ममले पर एक राय नहीं हो पाते लेकिन जहां तक कि नहरी पानी के लगड़े का सवाल है तमाम पञ्चाबी लोग चाहे वे किसी मज़हब के हों, चाहे किसी कास्ट के हों और चाहे किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखते हों, कम से कम इस बारे में वे एक ही तरह से सोचते हैं और वह यह है कि

गवर्नेंटर आफ इंडिया ने पाकिस्तान के साथ नहरों के मामले में पञ्चाब को बुरी तरह से लैट डाउन किया है। *

यह जो भास्तरा डैम बनाया जा रहा है यह जो भास्तरा की स्कॉम है यह मुत्तहिदा पञ्चाब की स्कॉम थी। मुत्तहिदा पञ्चाब में बारबार बहमे दुई हैं। यह अब दौलताना भाइब नहीं थे बल्कि इन के बालिद मोहतरीम अहमद यार खा दौलताना उस बक्त मौजूद थे। शौकत हयात नहीं थे बल्कि उन के बालिद मोहतरीम मिकन्दर हयात खा मौजूद थे। यह नौजवान मिक्टर ममदोन नहीं थे बल्कि उन के बालिद मोहतरीम नवाब ममदोत उस बक्त होने थे जोकि बड़े दुरुगं थे। मेरी उन बे माथ बड़ी लम्बी एंजेमियशन रही है। मुझे वह हिम्मा बड़ा प्यारा लगता है जिस को कि अब पाकिस्तान कहते हैं। वहां पर भी हमारे भाई लोग रहते हैं। पाकिस्तान के साथ मेरी एंप्रोच नफरत पर मदनी नहीं है। वहां पर मेरे भाई रहते हैं और उन मेरा खून का रिश्ता है जोकि एक बड़ा गहरा रिश्ता होता है। यह मेरी एंप्रोच है और कम्यनिस्ट पार्टी की यह एंप्रोच है। मीरी सी बात यह है कि उन्होंने अपना घर अलग कर निया है और हम ने अपना घर अलग कर निया। हमारे मामले मीरी बात यह है कि जब पानी को हमारे यहा कमा है तब हम दूसरे मुक्त को पानी कैम दे सकते हैं और ये आप का बतलाना चाहता हूं कि When Punjab was a united province the feeling was that in Eastern Punjab irrigation was not a developed thing and East Punjab was to be developed with united fund जब पानी की हमारे यहा खुद कमी है तब हम दूसरे मुक्त का कैम दे मस्कते हैं। और यह तो वही बात हुई कि मा गुनगुने दान करे और घर मे गुड नहीं। मेरे दुरुगं मोहतरीम चौधरी बाद्राम ६ जनवरी १९४५ को

[श्री प्र० सिह० दीपमा]

भगवान को प्यारे हुए । ८ जनवरी की शाम को उन्होंने इंजीनियर्स को बुलाया और फाइल मंगवा कर भास्तरा डैम पर दस्तखत किये और दस्तखत करने के बाद भाराम से लेट गये और कहा कि अब हे भगवान बेशक उठा लो और ६ जनवरी को वह प्यारे हो गये । उस बक्त तमाम मूतहिदा पजाब के अन्दर यह माग हुई थी कि ईस्ट पंजाब यानों अम्बाला डिवीडन के इरिंगेशन को डेवलप करने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया खर्च किया जाना चाहिये ताकि दरियाओं का पानी ईस्टनं पजाब के लिये बाब बाथ कर जमा किया जाय । लेकिन पजाब का पार्टीशन हुआ । यह पजाब की बदकिस्मती थी कि उसका पार्टीशन हुआ । इसकी बजह यह थी कि पजाब वाले किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के हाईकमाड में नहीं थे । पजाब का पार्टीशन करते बक्त वहा के लोगों की तकलीफ का किसी ने अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान वालों ने उसको आपस में बाट लिया । यह तो सन् १९४९ की बात हुई । उसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि पजाब के बारे में आम एप्रेचर यह है कि यह क्षगड़ालू सूबा है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बहुत भले आदमियों का सूबा है ।

यह जो ईस्टनं पजाब का नहरों का क्षगड़ा है उसको मैं समझने में कामिर हूँ कि यह चीज क्या है ? आप देखें कि पजाब का किमान इस के बारे में क्या सोचता है । एक किमान ने मुझ से पूछा कि यह नहर का क्या मम ता है ? कही ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान यानों ने हमारे पानी को पाकिस्तान के पास गिरवी रख दिया है । मैं कहता हूँ कि यह एक मिलिन सी बात है । दोनों सावरिन मुल्क हैं । हर एक के अपने अपने दरिया है । तुम अपने दरियाओं का पानी लो हम अपने दरियाओं का पानी लें । इस सिलसिले में एक चीज

का रेकेरेस दिया जाता है । पाकिस्तान वाले कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान को तो हिस्टारिक संज्ञाई आब बाटर मिलनी चाहिये । वह हिस्ट्री की दलील देते हैं । मुझे सन् '४७ के पहले की किताबों की याद आती है । एक किताब डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद की लिखी हुई है और दूसरी डा० पर्मेंडकर की । दोनों मास्टर पीसेज हैं लेकिन दोनों ने बुनियादी तौर पर यह बारंबांग दी है कि भाइयों हिस्ट्री ने हिन्दुस्तान को एक रखा है, हिस्ट्री से लड़ाई न लड़ो । हिस्ट्री ने मुल्क को इस तरह में जोड़ा है कि अगर मुल्क डिवाइड हुआ तो बड़ी भारी तकलीफ होगी । लेकिन इस बुनियादी बात को ठोकर मार दी गयी और हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान को अलग अलग कर दिया गया । अब कहा जाता है कि हमको हिस्टारिक रीजन्स पर बाटर संज्ञाई मिलनी चाहिये । मैं कहता हूँ कि हिस्ट्री की वह कोई दलील न दे क्योंकि हिस्ट्री को तो उन्होंने ठुकरा दिया और मैं समझना हूँ कि दुनिया में उस तकलीफ को मिमाल नहीं मिलेगी जो कि पजाब को हिस्ट्री में ठाकर मारने की बजह से मिली । तो मैं यह अज्ञं करना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों सावरिन स्टेट्म हैं और दोनों के अपने अपने दरिया हैं । इसमें क्षगड़ा क्या हो सकता है ।

जहा तक डेवलपमेंट का मवाल है मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पानी की कमी की बजह से क्या हाल हो सकती है यह आपने १८ तारीख को देख लिया जब कि दिल्ली के लोगों को पानी नहीं मिला । मुझे वह चीज देख कर सुनी हुई क्योंकि वहाँ के हुक्मरा नोगों को भी ना पता चला कि पानी न मिले तो क्या तकलीफ होती है । हमारे यहा अज्ञं और रिवाई तहसीलों में पानी का यह हाल है कि एक एक बड़ा पानी लेने के लिये लोगों को सत्ताईं सत्ताईं भील इंजनों के पास जाना पड़ता है । वहाँ पानी की बड़ी

तकलीफ है। पीले का पानी नहीं मिलता है। वहां का पानी जारा है। वहां पर सोग जोहड़ों में बरसात का पानी इकट्ठा कर सते हैं और उसको काम में लाते रहते हैं। जोहड़ सूख जाते हैं तो वहां पानी नहीं मिल सकता। जब तक वहां की जमीन पर नहर का पानी नहीं प्राप्तेगा तब तक पानी की तकलीफ दूर नहीं हो सकती। गुलाटी साहब की बात तो मेरी कहता सेकिन जिन इंजीनियरों से मेरी बात दूई उन्होंने कहा है कि भालूर ईम से गुडगावा को एक धूट पानी नहीं मिल सकता। रोहतक को एक धूट पानी नहीं मिलेगा, महेन्द्रगढ़ के उरले हिस्से को एक धूट पानी नहीं मिलेगा, परले हिस्से को कुछ मिलेगा। मेरे अंतर्गत करना चाहता हूं कि सन् '४५ में सर छोटूराम ने पानी के लिये दस्तखत किये थे और उस बक्त की बहा की गवर्नरमेंट भी कहती थी कि इन इलाकों को पानी मिलना चाहिये। आज हमारी हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी गवर्नरमेंट है लेकिन इस हिस्से को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे तो कहता हूं कि पंजाब के लिये कोई रियाढ़ ही नहीं है। एक तो यह बजह है कि पंजाब में कोई बड़े आदमी जैसे सर छोटूराम, लाला लाजपत राय वर्ग रह थे इस बक्त नहीं हैं। हमारी कोई बात बतलाने वाला नहीं है। इससे पहले जब कि पार्टीशन नहीं हुआ था, सर सिकन्दर यह चीज़ हमें देने के लिये तैयार थे, बुजुर्ग दीलताना साहब इसके लिये तैयार थे जो कि इन दीलताना साहब के बाप थे। लेकिन इन नौजवानों के साथ समझौता कर लिया है और हमारी तकलीफों का लिहाज़ नहीं रखा गया। मेरे ये दिली जबजात हैं। यह पानी का मामला है। मेरे ने राड़ेवाला साहब के साथ इस फसल के जमाने में अपने इलाके का दौरा किया है और देखा है कि पाकिस्तान को पानी दिया जा रहा है और हमारी फसलें सूख जायीं उनको पानी नहीं मिला और पाकिस्तान को पानी जा रहा था, और उसके बाद यह पाकिस्तान बाले प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे हैं।

मूल से एक इंजीनियर साहब ने कहा था कि जब तक सिरसा ज़ाब को भालूरा ज़ाब से नहीं जोड़ा जायेगा। अम्बाला के उरले हिस्से को पानी नहीं मिल सकता और महियों में अगर पाकिस्तान को पानी दिया गया तो अम्बाला तो क्या, पटियाला डिवीजन और जानधर डिवीजन तक को पानी नहीं मिल सकेगा। जहां तक अम्बाला डिवीजन का ताल्लुक है उसको तो एक धूट पानी नहीं मिलेगा जब तक कि मिरसा द्वारा को नहर के लिये पानी न दिया जाये और वह तब तक नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक कि पाकिस्तान की मालाई बन्द न हो। तो मेरे अंतर्गत करना हूं कि रुचाहिंग तमाम पंजाब के लोगों की है कि यह अगड़ा तै हो। मेरे आगके सामने पंजाब के किसानों के छोटे दुकानदारों के जजबात पेश कर रहा हूं।

आज पंजाब का ममला यह समझा जाता है कि यह मिनिस्टर बने या वह मिनिस्टर बने। लेकिन पंजाब का यह ममला नहीं है। पंजाब का ममला यह है कि पंजाब के जो नीन इलाके दिल्ली में लगे हुए हैं आप उनको पानी दें। वहां का पानी का ममला सब से बड़ा ममला है। मेरे ज्यादा नक्शील में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन अपोजीशन में मेरे पंजाब का मेस्वर हूं। मेरे भाई जो उम नरफ़ हैं उनको पाकिस्तान की ज्यादा फिक़ है। आपने मुंक के किसानों को उतनी फिक़ नहीं। मेरे पंजाब के किसानों के जजबात आप तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूं कि आज पंजाब के किसान कितनी परेशानी में हैं। वे आज गवर्नरमेंट आफ़ इंडिया के बारे में यह मोचता है कि वह हमारा पानी पाकिस्तान को दे रही है। यह पानी देना जल्द बन्द होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो ईस्ट पंजाब के लोग उस पानी पर बरसा देंगे जो पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है और फिर आप कहेंगे कि अपोजीशन बाले सिचुएशन का एक्सप्लाइट करते हैं। मेरे तो चाहता था कि जो हालत

[श्री प्र० सिं० दोलता]

यहां पर १३ और १८ तारीख को फ्रंटर ही वह कम से कम एक हफ्ते रहती तो शायद यहां के दुष्प्राण को पता लगता कि पानी के बगैर क्या तकलीफ होती है। हमारी यह तकलीफ उस वक्त तक दूर नहीं हो सकती जब तक कि पाकिस्तान का पानी बन्द नहीं होता।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that the two Prime Ministers, the Prime Minister of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India are meeting, I would not like to say anything which will render the situation more difficult than it is already.

But, Sir, the speech of Mr. Desai, who was our High Commissioner in Pakistan for some time, has been an eye-opener for some of us, and I believe that so long as the bureaucracy of Pakistan continues to have the mentality which it has now, so long as the newspapers of Pakistan continue to fulminate against India as they are doing now, and so long as some of the leaders of Pakistan like Mumtaz Daultana go on saying that this canal water issue is a issue fit for jihad, I do not know how we are going to solve this problem.

Sir, I speak from the context of my own constituency, a rice producing area, a sugarcane producing area. I tell you, this canal water dispute is acting like a blight to harm the hopes and aspirations of the cultivators of that district and also other districts of Punjab. The peasants of my district and also other districts in Punjab are being denied that regular supply of water which is their due. There are small feeder channels and those feeder channels do not get the water which is needed for their farms and fields. I have visited them, and I have put this question to the authorities there. They say: "We have to supply data to Pakistan, and we have to tell them that we are not overdraining the

water". At the same time, where new channels are needed in order that more food may be produced, in order that more crops may be grown, those channels are not done and those channels are not given water. Why? In the name of supplying data to Pakistan. I ask you, Sir, what data is Pakistan giving us? In the statement that Hafiz Sahib has placed in our hands we are given that data. They are not giving us any data.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): We are giving both data and water.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I will come to that also.

What I am saying is, we are giving them data and that data is working detrimentally for the interests of the farmers of Punjab. I do not want to go into the question of drinking water. My Communist friend, a very worthy friend of mine—he also says that he is one of my old students, I am very proud of it—raised an irrelevant issue, the issue of drinking water. We are not discussing about drinking water at this time. We are discussing about water which is needed for irrigating our fields, which is needed for feeding the millions of inhabitants in India. That water is denied to the people.

It is being denied because our Government does not pursue—I will choose my words very carefully—a firm, dignified, sensible and good-neighbouring policy. Why? I will explain these words. It is because our Government is always trying to go out of its way to feel friendly. I would say, we should feel friendly, but we cannot feel friendly towards any country at the expense of our own countrymen.

I want to tell the hon. Minister that there is a lot of discontent amongst the people of Punjab on account of the canal water issue. I would request

him to issue a White Paper on this subject. That White Paper should be broadcast not only among the Members of Parliament and the journalists of India, but that paper should be broadcast among all the inhabitants of India and also, especially, among the inhabitants of Punjab, because, I may tell you, our good neighbourly policy is not only being misunderstood and misrepresented in Pakistan, but it is also being misunderstood among the people of Punjab. What a wonderful policy we have! This policy is finding favour neither with our countrymen nor with the countrymen of Pakistan. They are blaming us, and our own countrymen are blaming us. I would, therefore request the hon. Minister that he should do something to allay the fears and set at rest the misgivings of the peasants of Punjab.

Sir, one hon. Member said that we have been doing this work as a part-time job. I thoroughly disagree with him. We have taken this issue very seriously, and whoever has handled this issue has done it with the utmost conviction, with the utmost industry and the utmost technical knowledge. He referred to one engineer, I feel there may be other engineers also. I may tell you, Sir, we owe a debt of gratitude to these persons who have been fighting on our behalf. So far as these people are concerned, they have fought gallantly, nobly, and well, and we are proud of them. I do not think we have taken up this issue as part-time issue, we have tried to be as knowledgeable about this issue as anyone can be.

Sir, it is not only the issue of supply of water which faces Punjab, the Punjab that we have got now. This Punjab minus canals minus adequate lands plus an ever increasing population has got to be made into a flourishing State, and the rivers of the Punjab are the life-blood of Punjab. They are not only the life-blood of Punjab, they are the life-blood of India, because Punjab is called the granary of India. If you starve Punjab of water, you starve the whole of India of water. If you deny Punjab

of that water supply, you are practically putting back the clock so far as the Grow More Food Campaign is concerned.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that we should call a halt somewhere. Let the people of Pakistan say that if we do not supply water they will call it an aggression. Let us accept this fact, and let there be no going beyond 1962. My friend said that some dispute about canal has been going on between two countries for 80 years. God forbid that we should also have that target before us. Therefore, I would say that we should stick to 1962 and we should not

An Hon. Member: 1959

Shri D. C. Sharma. I think it is 1962. I do not want to dabble in dates, because somebody is there to question you if you quote any figures. Therefore, let the present arrangements continue till 1962 and not a day beyond that. If we take our stand on that, I think there will be peace so far as this part of the Punjab is concerned.

One thing more. They have linked up this issue with storage tanks, link canals and all that, and they want exorbitant sums of money from India so that they can keep this thing going. I would also request the hon. Minister as other Members, that he should see to it that we are not going to temporise on this issue of the link canals and storage reservoirs. We are not going to say that we would come to terms with them on these issues and give them some money for building them. They want money from us. It is we who should get some money from them for building our canals and for other things, and for making water sufficient for our lands. I do not think that we should yield to them in that matter.

Far be it from me to say anything which should embitter or spoil our relations with Pakistan. I want Pakistan and India to be friendly countries.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

but I also want that we should have friendship with honour, friendship with dignity, friendship by preserving the sovereign nature of our country and by preserving the sovereignty of the 36 crores of Indians who inhabit this country.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: All the hon. Members who have spoken, belonging as they do to different political parties, have spoken with one voice. They have spoken not only with one voice, but with the same depth of feeling and force on this issue, and it was only natural because this is a very vital and important matter which concerns us not only on the political or economic front which is of an ordinary nature. It as a matter of fact, concerns the most important problems which are facing the country today.

What is Problem No. 1 of the country today, the problem over which there is so much feeling? You saw only yesterday there was such an uproar, and that uproar was about the food problem. Problem No. 1 before the country today is the question of food supplies, and it is in this context that I wish that this Government tackles this issue and understands the urge and the feeling of the entire country.

I have gone through all the documents. My hon friend, the hon Mover of this motion had taken great pains and labour and he has put before the House all the various documents and had traced the complete history, but to me it appears that this question, though it has been unnecessarily complicated, bungled and bogged, is absolutely simple. And this simple matter was, as a matter of fact, quite clearly stated as early as 1948 in that agreement. Today if there is any agreement which subsists between the two countries, it is the 1948 agreement. There is no other agreement at which we have arrived so far. In the absence of any other agreement I want to ask: what are the reasons why we

do not stick to that agreement, an agreement which had been signed by the representatives of both the countries, an agreement which was absolutely reasonable and just? Why is it that we are now forgetting that agreement and unnecessarily entering into an endless controversy and discussion costing this country and causing uncertainty to this country? I feel there is absolutely no justification for that.

This question, I again wish to emphasize, should be examined in this context. I hope the hon. Minister has read today's *Hindustan Times*. If he has read it, he would find what is happening in the State of Bikaner today. Thousands of cattle have died, hundreds and thousands of people are facing starvation. It is this Bikaner which would have been today a most highly irrigated place, a place which would have not only improved its own condition but which would have, as a matter of fact, catered not only to the State of Rajasthan but to a major part of this country. While today we are faced with starvation, while today we are faced with water scarcity, while today thousands of our cattle are dying, we are tackling this most vital and important matter in a way which does not satisfy any one in this country.

When I looked at this question, I just asked myself: what has prompted our Government to give an undertaking that we will go on with the present arrangement till 1962? I can anticipate the answer from the Government. They will say that we will not be ready with our canals before 1962, and we will possibly not be in a position to take the water from these rivers. In the first place I ask another question of them: why is it that we will not be ready before 1962? This is a matter of such vital importance, why is it that it was not given its due priority? Apart from that, is it not a fact that even at present we are not able to give the necessary water supply to the areas which can draw the water? Is it not a fact that we are starving some of our areas?

The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House very clearly indicates that Pakistan made a complaint that we were not sticking to any agreement, that we were not giving the supply of water to them. I am not aware of the agreement about which they are talking. Which is that agreement to which we are not sticking? The agreement according to which the supply was being made expired in 1957. Pakistan would not enter into any new agreement, Pakistan would not give you data, and yet India feels itself bound not only to give the necessary data, not only to give all the water that comes through these rivers, but they give this at the cost of our own territory by starving our own canals and certain sections of our canals go dry and do not get water.

What is the justification for it? At least, the Government owes a fair explanation to the people of this country. And this happens when Pakistan has stopped making all payments, even the undisputed payments. The undisputed payments, I think, are about Rs. 27 lakhs or more which have not been paid; from quarter to quarter they are falling into arrears, and yet we are continuing the supply of water. The undisputed arrears have gone up to the tune of a crore of rupees. I wish to put it to the hon. Minister that these undisputed arrears and the disputed arrears will never be paid to India until and unless we are a little more realistic in our policies. I am sure that if Pakistan knows that the water supply would be stopped from tomorrow, the undisputed arrears as well as the disputed arrears will be paid to this country. I have not the least doubt.

Is there any reason for us not to take a realistic attitude in the matter? I do not understand. I can appreciate that we should have a gentlemanly, generous, elder-brotherly, attitude towards Pakistan, but we should not behave in a manner that we encourage Pakistan to get more and more unreasonable. And it is entirely because of our attitude, this soft attitude,

which is indefensible, that Pakistan has become more and more unreasonable, and it has created more and more problems and is responsible for their withholding payments. Pakistan was paying at least the undisputed amounts right till 1957 or 1958. They stopped paying it afterwards, because they know the manner in which we are acting and their attitude is such that they can afford to take all the water. Pakistan also paid the disputed amounts till 1950 in the bank. Why have they stopped it afterwards? What action have the Government of India taken? At least the people of this country are entitled to know the reasons for this, after allowing all this latitude and being as gentlemanly as we could.

Today I am really very happy to know that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has spoken in a little more reasonable tone. This 1948 agreement which was being disputed, ignored and not accepted by Pakistan, was brought before the Pakistan Legislative Assembly I am sure, that as promises by the hon. Prime Minister of Pakistan, he must have distributed photostat copies of that document to all members of the Assembly, so that they may understand that they cannot afford to take that attitude. If we want to come to a real and practical settlement, I wish the Government of India to give a clear notice to the Pakistan Government that "we want to be helpful to you. We have been helpful to you; we have been overgenerous to you and still we want to help you. But these disputed and undisputed amounts should be paid, as they have been paid in the past by a particular date, six months or whatever it may be." If they are not paid by that date, then in national interest, the water must be stopped, because if we go on like this, by 1962, by which time Pakistan will not care for our water, there would be no way of realising these arrears.

We have got some experience in the past. On so many other grounds, huge amounts due from Pakistan are not being paid. But now this is the only

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

way of realising these arrears, which are accepted by them.

I will only add a word. This question should not be viewed as a question of Rajasthan or Punjab; I may stress that. Rajasthan is already self sufficient in food and Rajasthan will have more food than it requires. This Rajasthan Canal is an absolutely all-India question. It is going to solve all-India difficulties. In that context, unless this is given highest priority, all our future plans will founder on the rock of food scarcity, if we do not take good care of our schemes and are more generous to our neighbours, with whom we want the best and the most friendly relations. We want to be very helpful, but we should also see that our generosity is not abused and they are not encouraged to be unreasonable.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): My hon friend, Shri Raghunath Singh, has given a complete factual picture of the problem, and I do not want to enter into those aspects. But there are one or two other matters to which the attention of the Government must be drawn.

I think only recently the Chief Minister of West Pakistan or some other responsible Minister stated that the 1948 agreement was signed under duress. If that is the attitude of the Government, how can there be any amicable solution of this problem through mutual understanding? For the last 10 years, this problem has baffled the International Bank and technical experts starting from Lichtenthal, who may be considered to be an expert of international repute in this matter. The Indus rivers pass through India and Pakistan only. But there are other international rivers which traverse through about half a dozen countries, like Danube. Starting from Germany, it passes through Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, then forming a boundary between Bulgaria and Rumania, finally falling into the Black Sea through Rumania. The question of that river,

the distribution of water and other things, was settled internationally through a commission and there was no difficulty about it. Similarly the Nile river. It is also an international river, and a very important river for Sudan and Egypt. The question of distribution of water of that river, I think, has not created any deadlock so long. It also passes through more than three or four countries. It and its distributaries pass through countries like Kenya, Tanganyika and Ethiopia and many other countries besides Sudan and Egypt. So, I cannot understand why the Government of India has not been firm in this matter to settle the question of the Indus water.

The feelings in this House and perhaps, in the country, is that the other State is taking advantage of the goodness or the weakness of our Government. There can be no question of any bellicose attitude being adopted by this country. We want that India and Pakistan should live in friendly relations. Geographically, we cannot afford to have inimical relation... We must live as friends. But that friendship cannot be purchased by showing weakness. That friendship can be attained only by showing some definite and firm steps on certain issues.

In all financial matters we have been having discussions and conferences with Pakistan for the last ten years and I think their number by now might have approached 100. But we have not been able to reach any agreement on any of them. There may be some paper agreements; but nothing has come out of these agreements on any of the issues. My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, has just now referred to arrears. Even undisputed arrears are not being paid. I think the Government should be firm in this matter. If necessary, we may appear for some time to be somewhat niggardly and hard in this matter. Otherwise, it will never be possible for this Government to realise our dues from the Pakistan Government, as our experiences for the last ten years have shown.

Another point I would like to mention here is this. Practically all the rivers of northern India, due to partition, have become international rivers. Brahmaputra is like that and Ganges is also like that. So, if we do not show any firmness in the question of the solution of the Indus water distribution, I cannot visualize what may be the position as regards the distribution of water of the Ganges and of the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Sir, you yourself know the position of the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. You can very well realise that if Pakistan takes up the difficult attitude, and our Government shows some amount of weakness or so called goodness, as they have been showing in the case of the Indus river, it will create great difficulties in the whole of the eastern side of India.

These are the points I would like to state and I hope the Government will stick to some definite policy. If they have given the date of 1962 as the target date, I would not like them to change that date. But, in the mean time, they should take some steps to realise our arrears, our dues. That should be realised. Otherwise, it would not be possible for this Government to realise the arrears at any time. This date in 1962 should not be extended on any account. There should be a firm and determined declaration that this is the last date and beyond that date there would not be any further extension. So, after that date Pakistan may fend for herself and we also would manage whatever we can with our own canals. That should be a firm date and there should not be any further extension. That is all what I have got to say.

सिर्वाई और बिल्लूँ अंड़ीं (हालिका मुहम्मद इस्लाहूर्म) जनाब बंधुरमेन माहब, मेरे मेम्बरान का बहुत ही आभारी और मढ़कूर हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे इस देश के एक ऐसे बड़े मसले पर, जिस का ताल्लुक हिन्दुस्तान के साथों आदिमियों की जिन्दगी से है वह रोधनी

झानी, जिस का मुझे मुनने का दौका मिला।

जहाँ तक इन बातों का ताल्लुक है जो कही गई, उन से पहले एक बात जो मेरे स्थान में इस मसले में हटी हुई थी वह यहा कही गई और जो इस से पहले मेरे इन्हमें नहीं थी। इसलिये मेरे उन अधिकारियों में से भी जिन्होंने कि रोहतक हिमार बंधुरमेन की तरफ की पानी की स्कोरिंगिटी का तज़किगा किया है, जनाब के जरिये से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि प्रगर वह प्राइवेट नौर पर इस में ज्यादा रोधनी इस मसले पर डालेंगे तो शायद गवंनमेंट इस मामले की तरफ ज्यादा तबड़जह करेंगी।

मैं ने केनान वाटर टिक्ट्यूट के इस मसले पर जो तकरीर मुनी उन में मुझे अहमास हुआ कि हमारे इस मूल्त्व के दुमायदो के जजबान इस मामले में ब्याह हैं। मैं यह अजं नहीं करता कि मेरे किसी भी ईमियत में यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो उन के जजबान हैं वे बेजा हैं। मैं नहीं अजं कर सकता। वार्क हर मूल्क के रहने वालों के जजबान अपने मूल्क के कायदे और अपने मूल्क के भाइयों की ज़रूरतों के लिहाज में ऐसे ही ही मकते हैं जैसे जजबान वा इजहार इस जगह किया गया। लेकिन शायद इस बात का स्थान नहीं रखता कि इस मामले के ऊपर आज जो मुबाहसा हो रहा है वह दस साल के बाद जो रहा है। अब तक दस साल गुजर चुके हैं इस मसले को चलते हुए और हमारे दर्याओं और दुनिया के अन्दर यह इतने दिनों में कायदा है, और बहुत कुछ विचार इस मसले के मुतालिक दुनिया के सामने किया गया। बहुत सी बातों की गई। आज अमली तौर पर कहातक यह मुमकिन होगा कि हम उन मब बातों को, जो इस बबत तक हो चुकी हैं, इन्होंर करें, उन की तरफ में लिगाह हटा कर यकलस्त कोई पालिमी अखल्यार कर ले जिस से कि इस किस्म के नतीजे मुरत्तब हैं, जिन नतीजों

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

को खुद हमारा दिल भी न चाहता हो ? जिनको कि निस्वत वे थोड़ी सी गुजारिश भी कर संगा । तो मेरे समझत हूँ कि उस रोशनी मेरे अगर इस मामले की देखा जाये तो शायद इन्हीं सस्त राय न कायम हो जिस की कि निस्वत मेरे कोई शिकायत नहीं करता कि वह राय क्यों कायम ढूँढ़ी । लेकिन मेरे यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि अगर पूरी हकीकत को सामने रखता जाये तो शायद उसके अन्दर इन्हीं सस्त नहीं होगी । मसलन् एक बात मेरे अर्ज कहुँ । अब यह तो मेरे लिये मुश्किल होगा कि मेरे सभी बातें जो कि यहाँ पर फरमाई गई हैं उनके मुतालिक तफसीली तौर पर कुछ अर्ज कर मुकू़ क्योंकि वक्त की तयी है । अलबता उन मेरे मेरे जिस जिस कि निस्वत मेरे सामने कि उनको इस हाउम के सामने रख देना चाहरा है, उनके मुतालिक मेरे अर्ज कर दूँगा ।

एक बात यह फरमाई गई कि आज जो पानी पाकिस्तान को दिया जाता है अपन यहाँ मेरे सालाना हर फरमान के ऊपर वह किस मुआहिदे के मृताविक है ? उसका यहाँ एक भवाल हुआ और उसका जबाब दिया गया और उसकी वह मनर मेरे पढ़ दगा लेकिन मेरे इस तौर पर जबाब देना चाहता है कि किसी कीजिये मुआहिदा नहीं हुआ और इस सिलसिले मेरे कानून और इटरनेशनल ला का भी जिक्र हुआ । मेरे मान लिया कि इटरनेशनल ला का भी नकाजा नहीं है और जो मुक्त का हमारा कानून है उसका भी नकाजा नहीं है, लेकिन एक बात मेरे उस वक्त इस हाउम मेरे नहीं थी लेकिन मेरे दिमाग मेरे वह मोजूद है, मुन्त्र को किनाब याद है वह पढ़ी हुई है और मेरे मान उसको इस तौर पर समझा । कि वह इस हाउम के कानकरेस और इस हाउम की फॉनिस को दूसरी दुनिया मेरे पहुँचाने के लिये कही गई थी और उसमे यह कहा गया था कि हम पानी पाकिस्तान को इसलिये नहीं देना चाहते कि पाकिस्तान

की हुक्मत का हमें कोई लिहाज है बल्कि हम पाकिस्तान को पानी इसलिये देते हैं कि जो लालो आदमी उस पानी के जरिये से आज अपनी रोज़ी कमाला रहे हैं और जिन्होंने उनके ऊपर यकलस्त कोई मुसीबत न प्रा जाये । यह हृष्टमेनेटेरियन प्लांट आप व्यू है, इसनी हमदर्दी का मामला है जिसकी कि निस्वत मेरे यह कह सकता हूँ कि आज दुनिया के सामने हिन्दुस्तान का सिर ऊचा है । हम पाकिस्तान गवर्नरेट के रवैये को नहीं देखते हैं

Shri Goray: What happens to the famine-stricken areas on this side?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम यहाँ के जो आदमी हैं उन मेरे और उधर जो हमारे लोग रहत हैं उनमे क्या फक्त है ? आखिर जब पाकिस्तान नहीं बना था तो वे भी तो यहाँ के और लोगों की रह पानी पा रहे थे और पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद जब पाकिस्तान की कनान्स बनी तब भी वे पानी पा रहे थे और अब भी पानी पाते हैं लेकिन अब वह विनकुन उसमे महरूम हो जारेंगे और जिस वक्त तक उनके लिये कोई दूसरा इन्जाम नहीं होगा उस वक्त तक वे पानी मेरे विनकुन महरूम हो जायेंगे और उस वक्त तक उनका कुछ नहीं मिलेगा ।

जहा तक पाकिस्तान का तालिक है पाकिस्तान ने बाकई लिक कनान्स बनाई है और उनको जो अब पानी दिया जाता है, जितना लिक कनान्स मेरे पानी मिल सकता है उनमे रकवे का उसमे से काट कर पान। दिया जाता है। आज यही हाँ रहा है और वही सरीका जारी रहेगा जब तक कि यह मामला इस तरीके मेरे चलता है। अगर अब सबाल यह है कि जो मेरे समझा तकरीरों के खुलासे मेरे वह यह है कि चूकि पाकिस्तान की वह बाने हैं, पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ वह शिकायतें हैं उसकी वजह से पानी बन्द कर दी । मेरे

जानता नहीं कि मेरे किसी वक्त अपने जजबात के तहत किसी बात को कह दूँ लेकिन अगर ठंडे दिन से उसको सोचने बैठूँगा तो किस नतीजे पर मैं पहुँचूँगा । यह मैं जानता नहीं । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस ऐंवान के मेम्बरान अगर इस बात को सोचेंगे और मेरे उन भाई ने जिन्होंने कि इस मजमून को इन्डिशिएट किया, उन्होंने अपनी तकरीर में कहा कि हमें को उन भाइयों को जी कि हमारे भाई हैं और जिनका और हमारा गोशत और खुन एक है, वे हमारे हैं और हम उनके हैं, उनको हमें तकलीफ नहीं पहुँचानी है । मेरे बोस्ट ने अपनी तकरीर में यह बात कही और और इस हकीकत को तसलीम किया । अब अगर आज इस हकीकत को तसलीम किया जाता है तो किर में समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का कोई शास्त्र यह मशविरा नहीं दे सकता है कि इस तरह से बूट्यां और कूएँ उन आदमियों के साथ कांयवाही की जायें और उनको उस पानी से महरूम कर दिया जाये ।

I do not say anything in defence of Pakistan. जो नुशाहिद की शर्तें हैं उनको तो दुरा करें । अब अगर पाकिस्तान को न समझ लिया जाये कि पाकिस्तान मुशाहिद की किसी चीज को एक हिस्से को भी नहीं मानता, किसी पर अमल नहीं करता और कोई काम ठोक नहीं करता तब आप क्या मशविरा देते हैं ? क्या हम नुशाहिद की शराबत को न माने ? सन् १९६२ तक तो हम उनको पानी देना ही है ।

श्री हरिहर भाषुर (पाली) : यह एटीचूड अगर पाकिस्तान का दस साल से अब तक रहा है तो वह सन् १९६२ तक यानी तीन साल और बना रह सकता है और उस वक्त भी यही सवाल पेश होगा ।

एक आवर्त्य सवाल : जब तक वहाँ की सरकार बदल जायेगी और जनता की सरकार बन जायेगी ।

श्री अंबित राम (पटियाला) : पानी आप भले ही दीजिये लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ उन से पैसा भी मांगिये ।

हरिहर मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : उनकी पानी की सप्लाई भी बढ़ी जा रही है और वह बढ़ी जायेगी और हम इस बात की कोशिश में है कि उनको इसका रिएलाइज़ेशन आये और वह इस बात को समझें, हमारे जरिये में नहीं तो भीरों के जरिये समझायें और उनके ऊपर इस तरह से एनप्लूएम डाले कि वे इस मसले को ठोक तौर से समझ कर के जो माकून तरीका इस मसले के फैसला करने का हो सकता है उस तरीके को अखिलत्यार करें, यह कोशिश हमारी है

श्री अंबित राम : जब उस एनप्लूएम का जिकर कर दें जो कि आप उन पर डाल रहे हैं ?

हरिहर मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : ताकि जो हमारा असर होता हो वह भी बन्द हो जाये । इसका नतीजा इसके सिवाय और कुछ नहीं हो सकता कि अगर मैं कोई तरकीब कर रहा हूँ या कोई असर डाल रहा हूँ और अगर मैं उस को एक्सपोज करता बना जाऊँ और दुनिया को हकीकत मानूम हो जावे तो उस हालत में मेरी वह कोशिश और एनप्लूएम बेकार हो जायेगा ।

श्री अंबित राम : कैसी खुफिया बात है । खुफिया बात को रहने दीजिये जो बेखुफिया बात हो उसको बता दीजिये ।

हरिहर मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : बात यह है कि सन् १९४७ से अब तक कुछ वक्त एक्सीमेट्स के होने में और उसके बाद कुछ वक्त बर्ल्ड बैंक से गुप्तगृहोंने में गुजरा और गुजरा रहा है लेकिन उसी के साथ इतनी बात ज़बर है कि जहा तक बाटर सप्लाई का ताल्लुक है यह लुद उसी प्लाएट पर नहीं है जहा पर कि सन् १९४७ में थी । सप्लाई के एतबार

हाफिज मुहम्मद इस्लाहीम

से वह आगे बढ़ गई है और जितनी बाटर की सप्लाई आपको आज पाकिस्तान को देनी है, उससे ज्यादा देनी नहीं होगी और वह बराबर बट्टी जा रही है। यह मैं इसलिये अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि यह जीज बिलकुल ऐसी नहीं है कि उससे हम बिलकुल मायूस हो जायें। जहां तक किसी फैसले के मामले का ताल्लुक है उस मामले की निस्बत जो कुछ मैं ने यहां तकीरों में सुना उससे भी मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा कि इस हाउस के मुअर्रिज मेम्बरों की राय यह है कि जितना भी मुमकिन हो इस मामले को बाह्यी समझाते से तय किया जाये। यह मेम्बरान तसलीम करेंगे कि गवर्नर्मेंट इस बात पर को बराबर कोशिश करती रही है कि किसी तरीके से यह मामला हल हो जाये। लेकिन मैं और मेरे छोटे भाई जिसके कि मेरे साथ आपम के ताल्लुकात हैं, अगर उन में किसी किस्म का सूदा न स्वास्ता एकत्राक हो और मैं उसको राहरास्त पर लाना चाहूँ और वह राहरास्त पर न आये तो क्या मैं मीना तान कर और तलबार ले कर उसके मुकाबले में खड़ा हो जाऊँगा? यह जरूर है कि गवर्नर्मेंट इस मामले में गाफिल नहीं रही है और उसकी अब भी कोशिश है कि किसी तरह यह मामला शांत और आपसी बवतचीत में तय हो जाये और वह छोटा भाई ठीक एटीच्यूड अखिल्यार कर के सही रस्ते पर आ जाये।

एक बात यह इरशाद फरमायी गयी कि गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि हम १६६२ तक इंतजार करते हैं। इसके मानी साफ है कि हमको तो अपनी लिमिट बता देनी है और जो तकीरों द्वारा उनसे मेरे अजदीक यही नतीजा निकलता है कि गवर्नर्मेंट को यह एटीच्यूड ले लेनी चाहिये थी जो कि उसने अब ली है। हम ने अब दुनिया के सामने अपनी यह लिमिट रख दी है और बतला दिया है कि हमारी सब की इन्तिहान का यह

मुकाम है। हम ने यह बतला दिया है कि जो कुछ करना हो इस भरसे में कर लो।

شروع اے ایم طارق (جہور، اور
کشمیر) : - لیکن ہمارے صور کا ہمہ مال
تو کوئی لہوڑہ ہی نہیں ہوتا -

[Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): But our patience is never exhausted.]

हाफिज मुहम्मद इस्लाहीम : मैं अर्ज करूँ कि जो आला ख्याल लोग होते हैं उनका सब का प्यासा कभी लबरेज नहीं होता।

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I am sorry to interrupt, but may I point out to the hon. Minister a very small thing? He should either address you or us. He is trying to convince his own party which will uphold him in any case.

Mr. Chairman: I was just about to point out that he should look to the front and address the Chair; he will then be better audible to the whole House

Shri Goray: May I make another suggestion? Some specific points have been raised in this discussion, and we shall be very grateful to know what explanation Government have to offer on those specific points.

Mr. Chairman: He can mention them, so that the hon. Minister can answer.

हाफिज मुहम्मद इस्लाहीम : जहा तक बैंक के इंटरवेशन का ताल्लुक है उम के निस्बत शायद मुझ को कुछ कहने की जरूरत तो नहीं थी लेकिन अभी एक बात कही गयी उम की बिना पर मुझ को उस के बारे में कुछ कहना पड़ रहा है। बैंक आलो को न पाकिस्तान ने इनवाइट किया और न हिन्दुस्तान आलो ने इनवाइट किया, बल्कि अभी यह बात चर्चा में आयी है कि एक साहब ने, जो कि अमरीका के थे, अपना एक अजमून किसी रसाले में छपवाया जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में और ऐशिया के

इस हिस्से में एक नया कोरिया बन रहा है। उस कोरिया के किस्से को पढ़ने के बाद बर्बं बैंक ने कुछ पूछा कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान इस के लिये भीयार हैं कि उन से कोई बात इस मामले को तय करने की की जाये तो वह उस को सुनें। इस पर पाकिस्तान ने भी बताया कि हम तैयार हैं और यही जबाब हिन्दुस्तान ने भी दिया। इस पर बैंक ने इस मामले को टेक अप किया और उन्होंने उसे अभी भी टेक अप कर रखा है, और आप को अखबारों से यह भी मालूम हुआ होगा कि उन को इस मामले में कुछ डिसएपाइटमेंट भी हुआ, लेकिन बाबूजूद उस डिसएपाइटमेंट के बे उस मामले के घागे को बराबर जारी रखे हुए हैं और उस को छोड़ नहीं रहे हैं कि यहां तक मुमिन हो इस मामले का फैसला आपस के तस्किये से हो जाये। चुनाव में उस रोज अर्ज किया था कि जो प्लान पाकिस्तान ने इस बक्त बना कर उन को दिया है वह हम को दिया गया है ताकि हम उस को एजामिन करें। उस के बाद जो भीटिंग्स बरीह होने वाली है उनमें मैंने यह तबक्को जाहिर की है कि शायद कुछ फैसला हो जाये।

एक बात और है। पाकिस्तान को रुपया देने की बात कही गयी। उस के मुताबिलक मुझे यह अर्ज करना है कि इस मामले में, अभी तक हिन्दुस्तान का कोई कमिटमेंट नहीं है कि हम को आया रुपया देना है या नहीं और अगर देना है तो कितना देना है। किसी रकम का कमिटमेंट हिन्दुस्तान को तरफ से नहीं हुआ है और अभी उस का भीका भी नहीं आया कि हम से यह कहा गया हो कि हम को इस मामले में आखिरी तौर पर क्या नै करना है। रुपया तो वह होगा जो पाकिस्तान को उन नहरों के लिये आहिये कि जो वह उस पानी को छोड़ने के लिये बनायेगा जो कि वह अभी हिन्दुस्तान से ले रहा है। इस के मुतालिक यह कहा जाता है कि प्रियुपल यह है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान पाकिस्तान से वह पानी

छुड़ाना चाहता है तो वह उस लंबे को अदा करे जो उतना पानी दैया करने के बास्ते उन को करना पड़ेगा। यह एक बात कही जाती है। इस उम्मल को दुनिया के लोग भी मान रहे हैं और यहां भी उस को माना जाता है, तो उस के मुताबिल शायद हम को भी कुछ तै करना हो लेकिन उस रकम के मुताबिलक अभी तक कुछ तै नहीं किया गया है।

अब एक बात और मैं जनाब बाला की लिदमत में अर्ज करूँगा। वह यह कि जो तकरीबे कुछ साहिबान मुख्तालिक जगहों पर करते हैं उनको मुन कर अगर हम अपनी तबीयतों के ऊपर असर ला कर अपनी राय कायम करें। तो मेरे स्थाल में कोई इस को सही नहीं मानेगा। यह भी कोई तरीका है कि मसलन दौलताना माहब ने कुछ इरशाद फरमाया, या किसी और माहब ने कुछ इरशाद फरमाया, और उन के उम फरमान की बिना पर हम अपनी तबीयत में असर ले कर के अपने उस तरीके को जो तरीका कि हम ने इस बक्त तक इस मामले को फैसला करने का अस्तियार कर रखा है छोड़ दें, और उस के बजाय कोई दूसरा तरीका अस्तियार कर लें।

और एक बात मे अर्ज करूँ कि जितनी बाने यहा कही गयी उन के बारे में कहा गया कि य शिकायतें हैं। लेकिन मेरे सामने कोई कास्ट्रिक्टव प्रोपोजल नहीं आया कि हम इस मामले में और क्या तरीका अस्तियार करें। आम नौर पर यह कहा गया कि साहब पानी बन्द कर दो। इस के अलावा और कोई तरीका किसी के पास नहीं है। अगर कोई तरीका है तो वह पानी के बन्द करने का है। पानी को बंद करें या न करे यह तो हम देख ही रहे हैं। लेकिन आगर उम के मिवा कोई दूसरा तरीका किसी के स्पाल मे था तो वह हमारी सामने नहीं आया। न किसी ने यह कहा कि हम इस मामले में क्या पालिसी अस्तियार करें।

एक बात डिसप्टेड और अनडिसप्टेड पेंटेस के बारे में कही गयी। इसके मुतालिक

[हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम]

मैं कुछ घर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। डिस्प्यूटेट क्या है। जो बारी दूधाब कैनाल है उस के बारे में वह छहरा हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान उस की जो बूँक बत्यू या कैपिटल बैल्यू है उस पर इंटरेस्ट घादा करे और मेनाटन्स कास्ट घादा करे। अहा तक कैपिटल बैल्यू का ताल्लुक है उस के बारे में यह डिस्प्यूट है कि उस की कितनी कीमत समाई जाये। इस नहर को बने हुए यी बरस हो गये। उस बक्स घाज के मुकाबले में बहुत कम लचा हुआ होगा। जो नहरे कि ५०, ६०, ७० या ८० साल पहले बनायी गयी हैं उन नहरों का इस नहर से मुकाबला किया जाय तो वह नहीं चलेगा। हमारी तरफ से यह बात कही गयी कि बारिदुधाब कैनाल की कीमत बूँक बैल्यू की चौगुनी मानी जाये। पाकिस्तान बाले कहते हैं कि नहीं दुमनी मानी जाय। यह डिस्प्यूट है।

अ. हरिशचन्द्र भाष्यर १६५० तक जो वह बैंक में रुपय जमा करते रहे वह किस बेमिम पर जमा करते रहे?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम वह डिपोजिट यो हुआ। वह किसी बेसिस पर नहीं था। वह तो यह तै दूधा था कि एक फिक्स्ड एमाउन्ट जो हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम मिनिस्टर बताला देंगे वह रिजर्व बैंक में जमा कर दिया जायगा। निहाजा वह एमाउन्ट जो हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया वह १६५० तक जमा किया गया। वह किसी खास बेसिस पर नहीं दिया गया। भगव उस में दो चीजें डिस्प्यूटिंग हैं। एक पाइट तो यह डिस्प्यूटिंग है कि सीनियरेज लिया जाये या नहीं। सीनियरेज क्या है, उस की मिसाल में धाप को दू। भारतपुर स्टेट में नहर निकली, उस से जो पानी बे सेते थे, उस के ऊपर पंजाब गवर्नरेंट सीनियरेज लेती थी। जैसे और स्टेट्स थी, जो कि अब लग्न हो गई है, वैसे ही यह भी स्टेट थी। हम ने कहा कि उस के ऊपर सीनियरेज मिसाल थाहिये। वह उस को डिस्प्यूट करते हैं। ये दो प्वाइंट्स डिस्प्यूटिंग हैं—

एक तो सीनियरेज के मुहालिक और दूसरा अप्परबाटी दूधाब कैनाल के मुहालिक

जी बाब पाहि : कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि भ्राता में न होकर भंडी नहा-शय और भी अचिन्त राम के बीच देढ़ के बीच बहत है रही है।

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम : मुझ की तो बेदर के सामने बोलने की वाकफियत है। मैं इस बक्स यू नहीं बोल रहा हूँ कि मैं ने कहीं और, बदकिस्मती से कहिये या लूक-किस्मती से, यह देला नहीं है कि इस तरीके से लोग धापनी तरफ को नुतवजह करे। मुझ को कहीं कोई आधार देगा, तो ने चुराली भीर ब्याल और दिमाग उस तरफ जायेगा और ब्यार भीर मेरे उस तरफ किरे भेरा चूहरा उस तरफ को पिर जाता है, लेकिन यह बगीर इन्टन्कल के होता है—अब इन्टेलाली होता है। बूँक मुझे इस से पहले कभी इस तरह का इतिहास नहीं हुआ, इसलिये मैं उस तरफ लिख भया हूँ। उम्मीद है कि मैं धपने धाप को ड्रेन कर चूगा कि बावजूद इधर उधर की कोशिश के बीच की ही तरफ देखूँ।

जैसा कि मैं बे धर्ज किया है मैं ऐम्बरान का बहुत मशकूर हूँ। उन्होंने हम को—गवर्नरेंट को—बहुत सबक दिया है, बहुत अच्छा मशविरा दिया। हम चाहते हैं कि लुदा उन के मशविरे पर अभल करने की हम को तौफीक दे और हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे भाई पाकिस्तान से जिस तरीके से भी हो, एक मुनासिम और उम्दा फैसला हो जाय और वह सब किसाल लत्य हो जाय।

सरदार इकबाल शिह मैं एक सबाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। प्रानरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन की लिक बैनल-सुलेमान की बल्लोकी लिक बैनल और बल्लबाला बादिया लिक बैनल बन चुकी है, जहां से बे अप्पर बारी दौधाब के पानी की कमी धपने डांग से

पूरी कर सकते हैं। मैं यह आनना चाहता हूँ कि फिर क्या बजाह है कि उर्दियों में फ़िरोजपुर हैडवर्स से इस्लाम पंचनद और सुलेमान की लिंक के लिये पानी दिया जाता है, अब कि हमारी नहरों में उतने दिन, या कुछ दिन के लिये बन्दिय रहती हैं।

हाकिम तुर्कमद ईजाहीम : मैंने यह घर्ज किया था कि यद जो हम पाकिस्तान को पानी देते हैं, वह उस पानी को काट कर देते हैं, जो कि उन के यहाँ अपनी नहरों के जरिये से उन को मिलने लगा है और मिल सकता है।

Mr. Chairman: The House will now stand adjourned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shri Raghu-nath Singh has to reply.

Mr. Chairman: He has no right to reply.

17.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 5th September, 1958.

[Thursday, 4th September, 1958]

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 898 Demarcation of Indo-Pakistan Border 4611-14
 899 High Explosive Factory in Bihar 4614-15
 900 Memorial to Lokmanya Tilak 4615-17
 901 Messrs. Hoogly Docking and Engineering Company Limited, Salkia 4617-18
 903 Naham Foundry (Private) Ltd. 4618-19
 905 State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. 4619-22
 907 Optical Glasses 4622-23
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 912 Coffee Production and Marketing 4640-42
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 926 Wage Boards for Industries 4643-46

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 896 Heavy Machine Tool Factory 4647
 897 Illegal Future Trading 4647-48
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 906 Trade with Afghanistan 4648-49

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 929 Export of Pharmaceuticals 4655
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 933 Distribution of Raw Films 4657
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 935 Bomb Explosion near Indian Consul in Beirut 4658
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| 1463 | Displaced Persons in Tripura . . | 4664 |
| 1464 | Technical Institutes . | 4665 |
| 1465 | Employees' State Insurance Scheme . | 4665-66 |
| 1466 | Handlooms in Bombay . | 4666-67 |
| 1467 | Development of Sericulture in Bombay . | 4667 |
| 1468 | Small Scale and Cottage Industries, Andhra Pradesh . . | 4668-69 |
| 1469 | Training in Handicrafts in Rajasthan . | 4669 |
| 1470 | Khadi Production in Rajasthan . . | 4669 |
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| 1490 | Arrears of rent for Government Buildings in Delhi . | 4679-80 |
| 1491 | Bharat Sewak Samaj . | 4680-81 |
| 1492 | Foreign Delegations . | 4681 |
| 1493 | Registration of Handlooms . | 4681-82 |
| 1494 | Recall of Indian Official from Pakistan . | 4682 |
| 1495 | Export of Oilseeds, Tea and Jute . | 4682-83 |
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| 1503 | Second Five Year Plan for Andhra Pradesh. . | 4686 |
| 1504 | Pilgrims to Pakistan . | 4686 |
| 1505 | International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam . . | 4687 |
| 1506 | Middle Income Group Housing Scheme . | 4687 |
| 1507 | Central Board of Trustees of Employees' Provident Fund . | 4687-88 |
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| 1509 | Import of Fruits from Afghanistan . . | 4688 |
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| 1511 | Faridabad Development Corporation . | 4690-91 |
| 1512 | Jullundur Information Centre . . | 4691-92 |
| 1514 | Closure of Textile Mills . . | 4692 |
| 1515 | Local Development Works . . | 4692 |
| 1516 | Machinery for Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals (Private) Ltd. . | 4692-93 |
| 1517 | Border Dispute . | 4693-94 |
| 1518 | Border Incidents . | 4694-95 |

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| Subject | COLUMNS | COLUMNS |
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| U. S. Q. | | |
| No. | | |
| 1519 Low Income Group Housing Scheme in Himachal Pradesh . | 4695 | (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 669-R Amtd. XXV dated the 16th August, 1958, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 |
| 1520 State Plan of Punjab . | 4695 | |
| 1521 Kanpur Textile Mills | 4695-96 | |
| 1522 Productivity Council for Punjab. . . | 4696 | |
| 1523 Cotton Spinning Mills | 4696-97 | |
| 1524 Jeejeebhoy Committee | 4697-98 | BILL PASSED 4715-28 |
| 1525 International Passports | 4697 | Further discussion on the motion to consider the Raighat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill concluded. After the clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed |
| 1526 Passports for Visits to Pakistan . . . | 4698 | |
| 1528 Standing Labour Committee . . . | 4699 | |

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT: 4699-4713

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Asoka Mehta and Yadav Narayan Jadhav regarding alleged political murders and state of insecurity in Kerala

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE: 4714-15

The following papers were laid on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Fourth Annual Report (1957-58) of the Organisation and Methods Division
- (2) A copy of the each of the following papers:—
 - (i) Audit Report, Defence Services, 1957 under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution
 - (ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1955-56 and Commercial thereto Appendix
 - (3) A copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Store Department, London, during the half year ended the 30th June, 1958

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 4728-55

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) moved for the consideration of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The discussion was not concluded

DISCUSSION RE. INDO-PAKISTAN CANAL WATER DISPUTE 4785-4843

Shri Raghunath Singh raised a discussion on the Indo-Pakistan Canal Water dispute. The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1958

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, and further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 342 and 562) moved by Shri Raghubir Sahai on 22nd August, 1958 and also consideration and passing of the other Private Members' Bills