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Saturday, April 11, 1959
Chaitra 21, 1881 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

10967

LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 11, 1959/Chaitra 21,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair

MEMBER SWORD

Shri Inderjit Lal Malhotra (Jammu
and Kashmir)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS
Wastage of Steel at Ordnance Factory,
Kanpur

*1774 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Defence be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 939 on the 15th
December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the Director-General of
Ordnance Factories has examined the
report of the Committee which in-
vestigated the alleged wastage of steel
at Kanpur Ordnance Factory; and

(b) if so, the results of this exami-
nation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence
(Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board of Enquiry found
that, on the one hand, nearly 56 tons
of 5" sq. blooms, estimated to cost
Rs. 25,230, were not accounted for
and on the other, there was a surplus
of 19.65 tons of billets and blooms
of different sizes of a book value of

42 (A1) LSD.—1.

approximately Rs. 83,950. These de-
ficiencies and surpluses were due to
irregularities in the demand and sup-
ply of materials and also due to bad
accounting, for which six persons have
been held responsible and awarded
suitable punishment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
whether the superintendent in whose
regime these irregularities took place
has also been punished and whether
it is a fact that he was transferred to
another steel factory at Isapur be-
fore the conclusion of the enquiry?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The board
of enquiry has held that it would be
difficult to assess the responsibility in
regard to any particular person but it
has stated that in all six persons are
considered responsible and those six
persons have been awarded suitable
punishment

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
what the hon. Minister means by
'suitable punishment'? What is the
punishment awarded to them?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The Director
General of Ordnance Factories is the
authority in this matter and in two
cases he has stopped increments for
three years with cumulative effect, in
two cases there had been a censure
and in two cases, warning

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know
what further steps have been taken to
avoid recurrence of such incidents?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The board
itself has suggested a number of meas-
ures. If I may take a minute of the
time of the House, I may say that the
board has recommended that an inde-
pendent check of the bar mill semis
should be carried out and compared

with the stock shown on mill statement for assessing actual surplus/deficiencies with the bar mill stock. The checking team should also classify the material in bar mill yard and other materials lying as surplus. Besides, in future, rotti spoils half rolled and rejects considered suitable for rolling should be immediately taken on regular stock without allowing them to get mixed up with other serviceable material. They have also suggested improvements to the existing procedure for the preparation of semi-statements, issue of materials to consuming shops, periodic stock verifications of not only quantities but also qualities and also proper segregation and stocking of steel items.

In view of the above recommendations, I may say that two circulars, one on tightening the accounting procedure in sections and the other on tightening the stores accounting procedure have been issued by the Superintendent Ordnance Factory Kanpur. Further the Director-General of Ordnance Factories has discussed the state of shop-accounting with the factory authorities with a view to putting the same on a sound basis. Instructions on the matter are being finalised.

Shri Vajpayee May I know if the Government has received complaints regarding the wastage of steel from other factories also and if so whether they have been enquired into?

Shri Raghuramiah The House is fully aware that we have an ordnance factory in Khamaria. There has been an enquiry and so on. I may inform the House that we are also taking suitable steps in regard to that matter also.

Shri S M Banerjee May I know how many of these six employees are class I officers, how many class II, class III and class IV?

Shri Raghuramiah: One is a godownkeeper, three are supervisors, one is a checker and one is a foreman.

Gold Smuggling

***1775 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether there has been reduction in the smuggling of gold and other contraband goods into India by land or sea due to the measures taken by the Government recently?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): It is not possible to say categorically whether there has been any reduction in smuggling activities by land or by sea due to the measures taken by the Government. However, if the seizures effected by the Customs authorities could be taken as any index on the reasoning that the seizures bear a relation to this volume of illicit traffic, then there would appear to have been a drop in smuggling activities between 1957 and 1958. In so far as gold is concerned, it may be stated that while the value of smuggled gold seized in 1957 was about Rs 2 13 crores, the corresponding figure for the year 1958 is only about Rs 1 06 crores i.e. about 50 per cent less than the previous year.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Of this amount of Rs 1 06 crores, what is the breakage by sea, air and land? (An Hon Member: Breakage?)

Shri B R Bhagat: I can give the break up collectorate-wise Bombay,

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He wants the break up by air, sea and land. That is not with the Minister.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that after the military rule in Pakistan, smuggling of gold from that country is reduced? May I know whether the Government will take some special measures, apart from those laid down, to stop smuggling?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Measures to bring about military rule here?

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: No, Sir. Special measures

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he says smuggling has stopped because of

military rule, does he suggest that there ought to be the same thing here also?

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: How many prosecutions have been launched in the last year?

* **Shri B. R. Bhagat:** I want notice for that

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the value of gold that has been seized has been computed at the international market price or the prevailing market price in our country? May I also know the quantity?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The value is computed on the basis of the internal price

Shri Hem Barua: How far this reduction in smuggling activities is due to the measures adopted by the Government and how far are they due to the more effective *modus operandi* adopted by the smugglers themselves? Has any enquiry been made into the latter aspect?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It is difficult to say

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What measures have been adopted by the Government to stop smuggling of gold?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: From time to time we have given the measures that we have taken to tighten our borders

Shri Achar: The hon. Minister gave figures for gold smuggling. May I know the position with regard to the other contraband goods, especially watches?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was answered in the beginning

Shri Raghunath Singh: How many foreigners have been involved in these smuggling cases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult to give the number offhand but quite a number of foreign personnel are involved

बी ब० ब० तारिख: मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या दृक्षय के पास इस तरह की शिकायते पाई जाती हैं कि हवाई कम्पनियों—चाहे वे गैरमुल्की हो या मुल्की—के स्टाफ और अफिसर्ज स्मगलिंग में हिस्सा लेते हैं।

(मैंने ये जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दृक्षय के पास इस तरह की शिकायते पाई जाती हैं कि हवाई कम्पनियों—चाहे वे गैरमुल्की हो या मुल्की—के स्टाफ और अफिसर्ज स्मगलिंग में हिस्सा लेते हैं।

बी ब० ब० भगत: माम तीर पर तो शिकायत नहीं पाई, लेकिन प्रगर खास खास शिकायते पाती हैं, तो उन की ज्ञानवीन की जानी है। प्रगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई सचना हो नो उस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know how these seized gold are being utilised? Are they sold by the Government in the open market or are they being utilised for the repayment of loans?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They are sent to the Reserve Bank which is keeping that on account pending disposal

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question—Pandit Tiwary

Shri Achar: Sir may I just point out that the question itself refers to other contraband goods also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have called Pandit Tiwary to put the next question

Irregularity in Charging Railway Freight

*1776 **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1014 on the 5th December, 1951 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry report of the Special Police Establishment

about irregularity in charging railway freight has been received and considered; and

(b) whether any prosecution has been launched in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation by the Special Police Establishment.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any estimate has been made of the amount involved in charging freight less than the usual rates?

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, the wagons were overloaded and undercharged. So there is room for further investigation. There had been some sort of defalcation in the matter, but the details have to be worked out.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the contractor involved in this affair has been suspended or has the work been taken over from him?

Shri G. B. Pant: I am not concerned with the contractor but with the police case, and the investigation is going on.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the contractor who is involved in this affair

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The Minister has said that he has no information

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: is still working there or he has been arrested and some action taken against him?

Shri G. B. Pant: The case is still under investigation. I do not know whether the contractor is still working or whether the contract has been cancelled.

Orissa State Museum

*1778. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 623 on the 26th February, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the application for financial assistance to the Orissa State

Museum received from the State Government has since been considered; and

(b) whether any financial assistance is being proposed to be given to the Museum?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, and a grant of Rupees one lakh was sanctioned during 1958-59.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether the State Government was asked to submit any plan or estimate for this museum, if so, what was the estimate submitted by the State Government?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They had submitted proposals for a building which was expected to cost about Rs 9 lakhs, and now their estimates have gone up to Rs 15 lakhs. We have given a grant of Rs 1 lakh on an *ad hoc* basis.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether there is any possibility of increasing this grant of Rs 1 lakh which has been given on an *ad hoc* basis?

Shri Humayun Kabir: We have already granted Rs 1 lakh on an *ad hoc* basis. We shall consider in future when the occasion arises.

Shri Panigrahi: What was the total amount which was left at the disposal of this Ministry for allocation among different museums, and may I know which of the museums have received this grant?

Shri Humayun Kabir: At present we have a provision of only about Rs 50 lakhs for all museums in the country. We have asked for requests from various State museums and other museums. We have made grants during 1958-59 to the Indian Museum, Calcutta for development. We have asked for reports which will be considered at the next meeting of the museum advisory body.

बी भवन बाबू : मैं जानता बहुत हूँ कि इन अजायबबद्धों के जो सहायता दी जाती है इस के लिये क्या कोई सिद्धान्त तैयार गये हैं या कोई नियम काये गये हैं कि इन इन भाषाओं पर यह दी जायेगी ?

बी हुमायूँ करियर : इस के बारे में जहर सिद्धान्त हैं। जो हमारा एडवाइजरी बोर्ड है, उसने यह कहा है कि पहले तो हमें इवेंगेट के लिये, रिसर्च के लिये, लेबोरेटरीज के लिये, लाइब्रेरीज के लिये, पर्सनलकोशर के लिये मदद देनी चाहिये। फिर बिल्डिंग्स के लिये भी कभी कभी सहायता दी जा सकती है।

Gandhi Bhawans in Universities

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*1779. { Shri D C Sharma.
Shri Shivananjappa.

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 488 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) the further progress made in regard to setting up of Gandhi Bhawans in different universities,

(b) the names of universities where they have been established so far, and

(c) the nature of these Bhawans?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) to (c) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) The sketch plans of the Gandhi Bhavan buildings were considered at a joint meeting of the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and officers of the University Grants Commission on the 8th December, 1958 and some variations in the pattern were suggested to suit local conditions and to secure more economic use of accommodation. The final revised design has since been received from the architects. The Chairman of the University Grants Commission also discussed the design of the Bhavan for the Delhi University with the Vice-Chancellor and

a tentative site has been selected for its construction. The designs of the buildings in the remaining six Universities, which have accepted the scheme in principle, will also be discussed by the Commission with the respective Universities.

(c) The main object in establishing these Bhavans is to provide within the University campus a suitable place to keep Gandhian literature, to hold study classes and discussions on the life, ideals and work of Mahatma Gandhi, to arrange for lectures on these topics and to encourage students to undertake such items of constructive work as can be done inside or close to the campus, which will reflect the ideas and methods of work indicated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Shri D C Sharma From the statement I find that there is a provision made for six universities to have such Gandhi Bhavans. May I know if it is the intention of the Ministry to have these Gandhi Bhavans in all the universities of India, and, if so, how long it will take to cover all the universities in India?

Dr. K. L. Shrimati. The first step is that they are opening these Bhavans in these six or seven universities. Later on, University Grants Commission may have Bhavans in other universities also.

Shri D C. Sharma: May I know if funds will be given only for the building of these Bhavans or some grants will also be given for the maintenance of these Bhavans and, if so, what will be the quantum of those grants?

Dr. K. L. Shrimati: Rs. 50,000 is being contributed by the University Grants Commission and Rs. 50,000 by the Gandhi Nidhi. They are both sharing. I could not hear the hon Member's second question.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He wants to know whether for maintenance also something would be given.

Dr. K. L. Shrimati: They are being set up, and then the universities will

look after them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any attempt is being made to produce Gandhian literature which can be of use to university students in India and elsewhere?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is plenty of literature, and recently a book has been brought out by UNESCO on Gandhi's thoughts and ideas. It is a very valuable book and I expect it will have a wide circulation not only in India but all over the world.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a programme of lectures by distinguished persons on the different aspects of Gandhiji's life and philosophy is proposed to be instituted at the university level under the auspices of these Bhawans; and, if so, what progress has been made in this respect?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: I can answer that question, but that does not arise out of the main question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It does not really arise.

Shri Jadhav: May I know the names of universities that have accepted this scheme?

Dr K. L. Shrimali: The universities which have accepted the scheme are Allahabad, Delhi, Kerala, Nagpur, Punjab, Patna and Rajasthan.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन देवन संस्था : प्रश्न संस्था ?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, should I read the answer in Hindi?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the Question is put in English it may be answered in English.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It was put in English originally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the answer may be read in English.

Report of the Social Welfare Projects Team

+
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 *1781. Shri Subodh Handa:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Jinachandran:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Social Welfare Projects Team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects to assess the overall upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been submitted to the Government;

(b) if so, when the report was submitted; and

(c) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) to (c) The Report of the Team is expected to be received about the end of May, 1969.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति को अपना कार्य समाप्त करने के लिए कितनी समय दिया गया था और क्या यह प्रोग्राम के अनुमान अपना कार्य कर गही है ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिंहा : इस समिति का जो निश्चिरित समय था वह ३०-४-१९६४ को लम्ब हो जाता है । यह जैमा मैंने अभी बताया है इस प्रश्न के उन्नर मे कि यह समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट करीब करीब मई के मात्र मे दे देती ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह बतालाया जा सकता है कि अब तक इस समिति ने किस किन राज्यों का 'या किन किन जगहों का दौरा किया है और अपने कार्य मे कहां तक प्रगति की है ?

श्रीमती शारकेश्वरी सिंहा: इस कमेटी ने करीब करीब सभी राज्यों का दौरा किया है और जितने ये सोशल बैलफेयर एडवाइजरी बोर्ड राज्यों में हैं, उनसे बातचीत की है। वाकी जो हरिजन बैलफेयर बोर्ड है, एडवाइजरी बोर्ड, उनसे बात की है। जो बोलेटरी बोर्ड है वह या जो बेनिफिशियल है, जो कायदा उठाने वाले हैं, उन सभी से इस समिति ने बातचीत की है। इसने रिसर्च बूनिंग के द्वारा भी जाच पढ़ाल करने की कोशिश की है। अब यह अपनी आविर्द्ध रिपोर्ट तैयार कर रही है।

श्री पहाड़िया: मैं जानना चाहना हूँ कि इस समिति ने क्या रिजर्वेशन के सबाल पर भी विचार किया है?

श्रीमती शारकेश्वरी सिंहा: इस समिति ने वैसे रिजर्वेशन के सबाल पर विचार नहीं किया है पर इस समिति का जो पृग्राम है, उसमें हरिजन बैलफेयर का भी प्रोग्राम आता है और यह इस समिति के ऊपर है कि किस तरह की सिफारिश बढ़ करती है, उनके उत्थान के बारे में।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Can the Government enlighten the House by giving the important features of the report which help the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too wide a question to be covered in answer to a question.

Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Service

*1783 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Service has been formed; and

(b) if so, when and for what purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr K L Shrimaili): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was constituted in May, 1954 to advise the Government of India on the implementation of the schemes relating to (i) Labour and Social Service Camps for students and other youths and (ii) Campus Work Projects in educational institutions.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know what are the organisations which are entrusted with this work?

Dr. K L Shrimaili: As for the Campus Work Projects, these are done mainly through the educational institutions, universities, colleges and schools. As far as the camps are concerned, they are done through the universities and State Governments, and also through some all-India organisations like Bharat Sevak Samaj, scout organisations etc.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the all-India youth organisations would be invited to take part in these youth camps?

Dr. K. L. Shrimaili: Normally these camps are organised through the State Governments and the universities. As I said, some all-India organisations are also participating in this programme. If there is any all-India organisation which the hon Member has in view I shall certainly consider

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that during the period from 1st April, to 31st December, 1958, Rs 39.78 lakhs were allotted to these labour social service camps, may I know whether the services so far utilised in spreading these ideals are being assessed and the extent to which they have produced results?

Dr. K. L. Shrimaili: Our information is that these camps have been successful. Sometimes we have received adverse reports also, but generally, they have aroused enthusiasm among the youth of the country.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the Congress Seva Dal and the Rashtriya Seva Dal organisations

which take great interest in constructive work have been taken into confidence for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I cannot answer this question about any individual organisation, but if the hon. Member gives me notice we can find out

Visit of Chief Consultant, Standard Vacuum Oil Company to Cambay

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*1784 ✓ Shrimati Maista Ahmed:
 Shri Khashqat Rai:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) the nature and outcome of the recent visit of the Chief Consultant of Standard Vacuum Oil Company to Cambay, and

(b) whether the invitation was extended to "Stanvac" by the Government of India?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Mr Walter J. Levy, who acts as consultant to several oil companies and Governments, was invited to visit India for about three weeks for general advice on several matters connected with oil. There was no question of inviting Mr Levy through Stanvac as he claimed that he had established himself as an independent consultant. He had long discussions with Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Ministry and the Oil Companies and also visited the drilling site in Cambay and the refineries in Bombay. His report is awaited

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह जो साहब आये थे वह सीरापट में क्या गये थे और वहा काम को देखा? क्या उन्होंने कोई एन्कायरी की की या सर्वे की तेल के मम्बन्ध में?

सरदार रघुनं सिंह जी हा, मैंने कहा कि वह केवल गये थे और वहा जो ड्रिलिंग का काम हो रहा है उसे उन्होंने देखा। सर्वे का तो कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। सर्वे तो हमारी आपस एक नीचुरल पैस कमीशन की पार्टी पहले ही कर चुकी है।

Survey Precision Optical Instruments

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*1785. ✓ Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Warior:
 Shri Bhakt Dasgupta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that survey precision optical instruments, estimated to be worth Rs. 19 lakhs and imported from abroad are lying in cases without being opened for the last one year in Survey of India godowns at Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to ensure that these instruments are not spoiled?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Some cases containing precision equipment received between 29-7-1958 and 12-11-1958 under the Indo-US Technical Co-operation Programme have not been opened as the air-conditioned rooms in which the equipment is to be installed are not yet ready

(b) The delicate parts of these instruments have been hermetically sealed by the suppliers before being packed in wooden cases which have been kept in pucca godowns. As an additional precaution, cases containing vital optical parts have been kept in air-conditioned rooms. The cases are inspected periodically to ensure that no damage has been done to the equipment

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any godown is being constructed to keep such instruments which are always to be kept in air-conditioned rooms?

Shri Humayun Kabir: They are in pucca godowns. I may add that now we have asked the PWD to construct as quickly as possible, and they have assured us that pending all the legal formalities they will go ahead with the work.

श्री भक्त वल्लेन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह इन यांत्रों के लिये वातानुकूलित स्थान नहीं बना रहा, तो उनका पहले ही यांत्रों में सा लिया गया ।

श्री हुमायून कबीर : पहले नहीं मंगाया गया था । जून, १९५७ में कहा गया था कि यह मेकान बनने चाहिये और मध्यन थाई जुलाई, १९५८ में । एधर कंधीशनिंग प्लान्ट मिलने में कुछ मुश्किल हुई । अहले स्थान वा कि मुल्क में वह नहीं मिला इस लिये दिक्षित हुई । पर जैसा मैंने बताया कि सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० इस बारे में जरूरी कार्रवाई अवश्य कर रही है ।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are the Government satisfied that these cases which lie for a very long time in rooms without air-conditioning are not deteriorating for want of air-conditioned rooms?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I think I have already made it clear that I am not fully satisfied and we are therefore taking every possible action. But what has been done cannot be undone today

श्री भक्त वल्लेन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ने कोई घनदाजा लगाया है कि देर से देर कर तक यह मेकान बन जायेगा क्योंकि मुझे जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उस के अनुसार एक बर्ष तक यह अवृस्था नहीं की जा सकती ।

श्री हुमायून कबीर : उन्होंने बताया है कि हम फौरने बनायें इस मेकान को । जो कोडल फार्मेसिटीज होती है उन का इन्सजार न कर के काम को शुरू कर देंगे ।

श्री भक्त वल्लेन : ज्या यह सत्य है कि जो यह यं॒५ समाप्त गये हैं, कोई भी भारतीय इंजीनियर उन का जानकार अब तक उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसलिये उन का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है ? क्या किसी भारतीय

इंजीनियर को इस के लिये प्रतिक्रिया किया जा रहा है या किसी विदेशी इंजीनियर को इस के लिये मंगाकर जा रहा है ?

श्री हुमायून कबीर : यह बात शामल पूरी तरह से सत्य नहीं है । जो सामान मंगाया गया उस में कुछ हिस्सा अभी भी इस्तेमाल हो रहा है । करीब २३ लाख रु० कीमत के सामान का इस्तेमाल होना शूरू हो गया है और करीब १६ लाख रु० कीमत का सामान अभी तक इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ ।

Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics,
Madras

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*1787. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Sbri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken for winding up the Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras, and replacing it by a Ramanujam Professorship in the University of Madras; and

(b) what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Asoka Charitable Trust Started the Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics in January, 1890 and as the Trust found itself in financial difficulties, Government of India agreed in 1953-54 to meet the expenses of a Chair for Mathematics at the Institute, subject to the condition that the Trust would continue to spend the amount previously spent by it for the activities of the Institute. Grants of Rs. 16,000 for each year were given to the Institute for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, but the audited accounts of the Institute revealed that the Trust was not fulfilling the condition of the Government grant and had

instead built up a Reserve Fund. No Government grant was therefore paid in 1955-56. Towards the close of 1956, the Trust decided to close down the Institute, but as a result of discussions with the Government of India, initiated by the founder of the Trust and the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, and later carried on by the Vice-Chancellor, it has been agreed that in view of the difficulty of manning an Institute with the limited number of available Professors of the requisite quality, the activities of the Institute may be continued in the Department of Mathematics in the University of Madras. It has been decided to create a Ramanujam Professorship of Mathematics on a scale of Rs 1,000—1,500 with selection grade up to Rs 1,700 and attach the existing permanent research staff of the Institute to the said Professor. The Government of India will give the necessary grants to the University to enable them to carry out this arrangement until such time as the University Grants Commission sanctions an appropriate grant.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the desirability of having a national memorial to our greatest mathematician since Bhaskaracharya, may I know if Government will examine seriously the idea which has been mooted in the South about having the Institute of Mathematics and not any alternative arrangements which would not be equally satisfactory?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have dealt with the subject in the statement I am not sure if my hon friend has read the statement.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: In the statement it is stated that only Rs 18,000 was given as grant. May I know, in view of the fact that the Trust was in great difficulty, whether this Rs 18,000 was what they asked for?

Shri Humayun Kabir: It was a private Trust which started with a very ambitious scheme without the proper equipment and without prop-

resources, either in men or material, and when it came to ask for help, we gave Rs 18,000. Now, it will be an integral part of the University and I have been assured that the existing permanent research staff, in addition to the professor, will continue and be provided for. As it grows and as we have more men the question of an independent Institute may be considered at a later date.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: What was the amount that was asked for as a grant and what was the amount given?

Shri Humayun Kabir: About the amount asked for, I want notice.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know if the attention of the hon Minister has been drawn to a recent remark made by the Prime Minister in Madras with regard to the duty of Government to maintain the memory of the late Mr Ramanujam and see that the Institute is fully helped?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Yes, as the Prime Minister declared, the Government would like to do everything to perpetuate the memory. The best way of doing it may be to have this professorship in the University. It is not necessary that there should be an Institute which is not fully equipped.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: In abolishing this Institute the whole character of the research is side-tracked by instituting a professorship in the University. They may not carry out the same researches which were intended. The whole character of the Institute will go. In view of that, may I know whether the Government will seriously consider continuing this Institute and taking the burden of running the Institute as such?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some arguments and then a suggestion. **Shri Pattabhi Raman:**

Shri C. B. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the fact that a number of Ramanujam papers and problems are still to be solved, will the Government be

pleased to consider having an Institute in Delhi, if Madras is not able to manage it?

Shri Humayun Kabir: In my statement I have said that one of the difficulties was the lack of sufficient number of suitable personnel. To have a national institute of that type, you must have a sufficient number of mathematicians of distinction. At the moment we do not have them and therefore we thought that the best thing would be to have it in the University and take the existing research staff. We are looking for a very distinguished mathematician for the professorship, and whatever papers are worthy of publication we shall assist in the publication.

Shri C. R. Pataihi Raman: Is it not a fact that there is no Chair in Mathematics in the whole of Madras State or anywhere else for that matter, and in view of that may I know if the Government would consider continuing the Institute as such?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have already said that we have agreed, and we have accepted the responsibility for a Chair. About the Institute, we do not think we are yet in a position to start an independent Institute.

Delay by Delhi Police in Registering a Case

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*1788. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a woman had to spend nine hours in Delhi and visit half a dozen police stations recently to lodge a report about her missing son as reported in *Times of India*, dated the 21st March, 1959;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid such delay in future?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) There

was no avoidable delay in registering a report, but there was some delay in taking action on it on account of jurisdictional uncertainty between police stations.

(c) (i) The Police officers concerned have been charge-sheeted for not taking immediate action on the report.

(ii) General instructions have also been issued that action on reports lodged at the police stations should not be delayed on grounds of jurisdictional uncertainty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that a man has to pay some amount at the police station before his complaint is registered and if so, what action has been taken to save the people of Delhi or any other place from such corruption?

Shri G. B. Pant: It has nowhere been suggested in the question that the person who went to make the report had to pay anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My information is that this report was not lodged properly, because the poor lady could not pay the police.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: This was not suggested in the question. The suggestion is that there was delay in the registration of that report. The answer is that there was no avoidable delay in the registration, but the delay was in taking action and that suitable steps have been taken so that this might not recur again.

Shri G. B. Pant: When the matter came to my notice, the next day I took steps immediately in consultation with the D. I. G. It is a regrettable case, I accept.

Shri Supakar: The answer was that there was no delay in registration.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There was an adjective also "avoidable delay".

Shri Supakar: May I know if the report in the first police station was registered and F.I.R. taken?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes; the lady reached the police station at about midnight and the report was recorded within half an hour in that police station.

बी बाबूपेठो : क्या यह सब है कि सभी पुलिस स्टेशनों को यह शिकायत दिया गया है कि शिकायत करने वाला किसी भी लेन का हो जो भी शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिये पुलिस स्टेशन में आये उसकी शिकायत को दर्ज कर लिया जाये ?

उपायक भानुदय : यही तो उन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है।

पंडित गो० ब० दत्त : उन से साली शिकायत दर्ज करने के लिये ही नहीं कहा गया है बल्कि यह भी कि वे फौरन उन के बारे में जल्दी कार्यवाही भी शुरू कर दे और किर जिस पुलिस स्टेशन का वह मामला हो उस को शूटिंग दे दे मगर कार्यवाही रोके नहीं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the son of that poor lady has been traced and whether we have any information?

Shri G. B. Pant: The body was found on the river banks after three days. He had gone to swim in the morning and was drowned, I think, some time in the morning. The report was made at midnight.

बी बाबूराज सिंह : क्या गृह मन्त्रालय की तरफ से इस तरह की हिंदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि भागलपुर से पुलिस वाले आने में शिकायत दर्ज करने वालों को महात्मा गांधी की सभी हृदृश तस्वीर विलाप कर कहते हैं कि वेको वह पांच दंगली विलाप रहे हैं और इस लिये हम बिल्कु ५ बपये लिये रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं करेंगे, इस तरह की हरकत न करें और क्या इस के लिये कोई उचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

पिल है कि भावित्व में इस तरह की चौड़ी म हो ?

पंडित गो० ब० दत्त : हमारे साथने कोई इस विषय की रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं की जाती है।

Lignite Deposits in Andhra

*1790. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of lignite are available in the Krishna and Godavari districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have undertaken a survey of this area?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No information is as yet available regarding the existence of deposits of lignite in the Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh

(b) Systematic mapping and mineral survey of the East Godavari district and the examination of the Eastern margin of the Cuddapah basin falling in Krishna district were included in the field programme of the Geological Survey of India in 1958-59. This work is proposed to be continued in the year 1959-60.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when the Indian Bureau of Mines will take up the question of proving the deposit in these areas?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think coal is not proved in this area.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Geological Department of the Andhra University has made a survey for which a grant has also been given by the Central Government and they have reported the availability of lignite in this area?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have no precise information about the grant

given by the Government of India to the University for carrying on mineral investigation. But I have myself indicated that lignite may be found. It is too early to say whether it can be exploited and whether it occurs in fairly large deposits

Assam Refinery

*1781 Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made recently by the Industries Minister of Assam on the floor of the Assembly as to the location of the proposed Assam Oil Refinery,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to modify its decision already announced in Parliament in the light of recommendations, if any, made by Government of Assam, and

(c) if so, what is the nature of the decision?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The refinery will be located in Gauhati-Amingaon area as already announced in the Parliament

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the technical, economic and other considerations that weighed with the Government in locating this site in Gauhati-Amingaon area, because this was not one of the sites recommended by the Rumanian experts

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would recall to the House the discussion that took place on this very subject only about a week ago and my colleague, Shri Malaviya, gave in detail reasons for locating the refinery in Gauhati-Amingaon area

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement made by

the State Industries Minister on the floor of the Assam Assembly to the effect that the Assam Government was not consulted before rejecting the recommendations made by the Rumanian experts?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I may inform the hon. Member that the Industries Minister was here only a few days ago and he appears to be perfectly satisfied with the selection of the site Noonmati, which is on the south bank of Brahmaputra near the Gauhati-Amingaon area

Shri Hem Barua: There is a mistake Gauhati-Amingaon area was selected by the Government and this was announced here. But now the venue is shifted Gauhati-Amingaon area is on the northern bank of the river and Noonmati is on the southern bank of the river. There is thus difference

Mr Deputy-Speaker: But the hon Member was referring to some grievance made by the Industries Minister. The Minister has answered that he was here and was perfectly satisfied with the present site selected

Shri Hem Barua: The present site selected is Noonmati. The State Minister is perfectly satisfied with Noonmati and I am also satisfied with it. But the hon Minister says that the site remains at Gauhati-Amingaon, as was originally announced in this House. There is a little confusion. The river stands in between the two sites. The Minister is confused

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no confusion. The site I have announced is acceptable to the hon Member and also to the State Government. I do not know what is the particular confusion in the mind of the hon Member

Shrimati Maida Ahmed: May I know whether the recruitment of officers and staff has already started to man the refinery, and will Government ensure that interviews for selection of candidates for various posts

will be held in Gauhati instead of in Delhi?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think a beginning must have been made, because the actual selection of the staff is mostly done by the management of the Refineries Limited. Government are not directly concerned with it. As to whether the interviews should be at Gauhati or Delhi, it is for the management to decide. There should not be any prejudice against Delhi or preference in favour of Delhi.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether the Assam Minister in his statement refuted the statement of the Union Minister made on the floor of the House that the refinery will not go on stream in 1961?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think he said that. He said that some delay has been caused. If my information is correct, he is reported to have said that the schedule is tight, but he presumed every effort is being made to ensure that it will go on stream in 1961 as announced earlier.

Shri Morarka: May I know the financial implications of the change of site?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir; I cannot give that because neither the financial implications of the first site were worked out in any great detail nor the financial implications of locating it at the present site have been fully worked out.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Rumanian experts were asked to visit India for the second time after the Government rejected their recommendations to select Gauhati-Amingaon and then they came and suggested another place, Noonmati? If so, what is the cost involved in the operation, that is, inviting them for the second time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question was put.....

Sardar Swaran Singh: It was answered that day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it was put and answered.

Damage by Dust Storm in Delhi

*1792. **Shri P. C. Borooh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the damage caused by the dust storm in Delhi on the 29th March, 1959; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to help the victims?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Roofs of 50 tenements were blown off and another 120 were damaged in the Purana Qila. The loss to property amounted to Rs 5,000. Nine persons were injured, two of whom had to be removed to the hospital.

(b) Details of help afforded to the affected persons have already been furnished in reply to part (d) of the Short Notice Question No 19 answered by the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs on the 8th April, 1959.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether it is a fact that the airports at Safdarjung and Palam remained under red signal and could not receive the aircrafts for many hours and so they had to be diverted to Jaipur and other airports?

Shri G. B. Pant: May be, I cannot say.

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know the steps taken by Government to prevent any accidents due to these dust storms?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a wider question, not for this Ministry to answer.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has stated that the roofs of 50 tenements in Purana Qila were blown off and they were given some compensation for the loss of property amounting to

Rs 5,000 May I know whether it is in the knowledge of the hon Minister that the Rehabilitation Ministry has disowned its responsibility towards the residents of Purana Qila? If so, may I know whether the responsibility will be taken by the Delhi Administration for their proper rehabilitation now?

Shri G B Pant. They were offered tenements in Purana Qila itself, and many of them have shifted to these tenements

Mr Deputy-Speaker. He also wants to know whether the responsibility of rehabilitation of these men who have been affected by this is to be taken now by the Delhi Administration

Shri G B Pant. The question is confined to the inconvenience or damage caused in the course of the dust storm and I am answering that so far as the houses of which roofs have been blown off are concerned alternative places were offered to these people in Purana Qila itself. So the question of rehabilitation does not arise

Shri S M Banerjee My question is this When the residents of Purana Qila have been treated as squatters

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. This is not the question of general rehabilitation of displaced persons. That cannot be answered on this question. Persons who were affected by the dust storm were offered alternative accommodation in the Purana Qila

Shri S. M. Banerjee In reply to a question the Rehabilitation Minister has stated "We had offered you accommodation and now the Ministry does not take any more responsibility" My fear is this

Mr Deputy-Speaker. That is about the rehabilitation of displaced persons, not those that have been affected by the dust storm. That is a different thing

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the tenements in Purana Qila have outlived their life, may I know

what steps do the Government propose to take to avert such calamities in future when the roofs of the alternative tenements in Purana Qila may be blown off again?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. That, again, would be a matter for the Rehabilitation Ministry or the Delhi Government

Shri Vajpayee But the western wing of the Rehabilitation Ministry is going to be wound up

Mr Deputy-Speaker As the discussion is going on on that Ministry this may be raised at that time

Collapse of a Tibetan in Police Custody

*1793 { **Shri Vajpayee**
 Shri Assar

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tibetan national arrested a few days back by the Delhi Police collapsed and died on the 29th March, 1959 as he was being taken before a magistrate,

(b) if so the reasons for his arrest,

(c) whether all due facilities were available to him while he was under custody

(d) whether the circumstance of this death have been enquired into, and

(e) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G B Pant) (a) A Tibetan national who was arrested on the morning of the 29th March, 1959 died in the court compound the same day while a magistrate was dealing with his papers

(b) He was arrested on a complaint from certain residents of the Railway quarters in Mor Sarai, Delhi who had actually caught him and then surrendered him to the police

(c) Yes

(d) and (e). A magisterial inquiry was held forthwith and the viscera of the deceased has been sent to the chemical examiner whose report is awaited.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that the Tibetan national was a bit mentally deranged and he was caught in a private house?

Shri G. B. Pant: Yes, he was caught in a private house. He had jumped over a compound wall and the people living in the house made a complaint to the police that he had gone there to commit theft.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह तिब्बती हास की तिब्बत बटनामों के बाद में भारत आया था, या वहाँ पहले से भारत में रह रहा था ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : वह तो बेचारा है नहीं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कितने समय पहले से भारत में निवास कर रहा था ?

उपराष्ट्रम भारोदय : इस का मतलब यही है कि ठीक इनकारमेशन नहीं है ।

श्री बाबूदेवा : क्या पोस्टमार्टम की परीक्षा द्वारा यह प्रकट हुआ है कि उस का देहान्त हृदय गति बन्द हो जाने से हुआ था ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : हृदय गति तो आखिर में बन्द होती ही है ।

River Jamuna

*1795. **Pandit D N Tiwary:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been prepared to bring River Jamuna near the Ghats in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The estimate will be prepared on completion of model experiments proposed to be carried out by the Central Water Research Institute at Poona. Before these experiments are undertaken a detailed survey of the river Jamuna in a reach of about five miles has to be made. The Delhi Municipal Corporation authorities have taken the survey in hand and the results will be communicated to the Director of the Institute shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know by what time the Survey will be finished?

Shri G. B. Pant: I hope within a month or two.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चूँकि दिल्ली में यमुना की धारा की समस्या कई बाँड़े से चली आ रही है, तो क्या यह आशा की जाती है कि काफी जल्दी इस के बारे में कार्यवाही की जायेगी और कोई देरी नहीं की जायेगी ?

श्री गो० ब० पन्त : कोशिश तो यही है ।

Free and Compulsory Primary Education

*1796. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 955 on the 15th December, 1958, and state what further progress has been made by State Governments and Union Territories Administrations in the introduction of pilot project for free and compulsory primary education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following State Governments/Administrations have either introduced or decided to introduce universal, free and compulsory primary education in N.E.S. Blocks, mentioned against each, as a pilot project:—

- 1. Andhra Pradesh . 3 N.E.S. Blocks during 1958-59.
- 2. Bihar . . . 17 C.D./N.E.S. Blocks from January, 1959.
- 3. Orissa . . . 4 N.E.S. Blocks from 1-4-1959.
- 4. Rajasthan . . N.E.S. Blocks of Ajmer Distt. from July, 1959.
- 5. Delhi Corporation] 2 N.E.S. Blocks. during 1959-60.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that only four States and one Corporation have undertaken this kind of work. May I know if the hon. Minister knows the progress made in the other States of India excepting these four States?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, I have information with regard to other States also. I could lay the whole information on the Table of the Sabha for the information of the hon. Member.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What assistance, aid or grant is being given by the Central Ministry to these States which have undertaken this universal free and compulsory primary education in NES blocks?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I am afraid I do not have that information just now with me. I may say subject to correction that some 60 per cent for the expansion of elementary education is given. But I am not very definite.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any special cess or levy is going to be introduced in these States to implement this universal free and compulsory primary education? If so, what is its nature?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Some time back we had made that recommendation to the State Governments but generally speaking this proposal did not find favour with them.

Shri B. B. Dube: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों ने यह तक निशुल्क तथा अनिवार्य प्राइमरी शिक्षा प्रारम्भ कर दी है?

डा० का० का० श्रीबालो: पूरे राज्य में तो किसी राज्य ने नहीं की है, लेकिन सीमित क्षेत्रों में राज्यों ने फी कम्पलेटरी प्राइमरी एज्यूकेशन इन्डोइन्डूस की है।

श्री बद्र जैव: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि हिमाचल में जब भिन्नस्त्रों थीं, तो उस वर्ष अनिवार्य प्राइमरी शिक्षा के बारे में एक अधिनियम पारित हुआ था और क्या उस को कार्यान्वयित किया गया है या नहीं?

डा० का० का० श्रीबालो: यह तो एस० ई० एस० ल्यास्ट के बारे में एक वित्ती प्रैज़िल है। यदि माननीय सदस्य हर एक राज्य के बारे में इस बहुत इतिलापूर्वक हो जाएगा, तो उह मेरे पास नहीं होगी।

Shri Hem Barua: The purpose of this programme is to gain knowledge and experience of the problems and difficulties of launching a more comprehensive programme for the whole country. If so, may I know the extent to which knowledge is gained from these four States and the Delhi Corporation in which this plan is put into operation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: They have just started. The hon. Member is quite right that the idea is that by introducing free and compulsory education in some limited areas the State Governments might have a better understanding of the problems which they have to face. I am quite definite that this will be helpful in the planning of more comprehensive programme which we propose to take up in the Third Plan.

श्री जा० शु० शारिक : मैं इन्हस-नन्द बचौर तालीम के यह बाबना बाहरा हूं कि विवाहत जम्मू काश्मीर में, जहां एम० ए० तक तालीम भुक्त है, हुक्मसत को इवाद देने के लिये तालीम में और बचौर कालिक और स्कूल सोलने के लिये भरकजी बचारत तालीम ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं। चूंकि वहां पर तालीम भुक्त ही जाती है, इसलिये वहां पर तालिबे-इलम बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पड़ते हैं। उस को और बढ़ावा देने के लिये भरकजी बचारत क्या कर रही है ?

(मैंने इसके पाप और उत्तम से ५)
 جاننا چاہنا ہوں کہ ریاست جموں -
 کشمیر میں، جہاں تم - اے - تک
 تعلیم ملت ہے ؎ حکومت کو مالی
 امداد دیتے کے سلسلے میں اور مزید
 کالج اور سکول کوونکے کے لئے مزکونی
 وزارت تعلیم نے کہا تدم اٹھائے ہیں -
 چونکہ وہاں، ہر تعلیم ملت دی
 جاتی ہے اس لئے وہاں ہر طالب علم
 بہت بڑی تعداد میں ہوتے ہیں -
 اُسکو اور بڑھاوا دیتے کے لئے مزکونی
 وزارت کیا کر رہی ہے ?)

डा० जा० जा० शीबासो : जो सहायता दूसरे राज्यों को देते हैं, वह जम्मू काश्मीर को भी देते हैं।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Is the Government endeavouring to have a model scheme for all the States or are they seeking the approval of all the States to the model scheme for compulsory education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There is no model scheme. It is the question of introducing free and compulsory education in Community Development blocks and NES blocks.

Shri Jadhav: What portion of the population has been covered by free and compulsory education up-to-date?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is quite obvious that in these blocks it is only a limited portion of the population which will be covered. As far as the

whole country is concerned, I would ask for notice from the hon. Member.

Rourkela Iron Ore Project

*1798. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state;

(a) whether talks on Rourkela iron ore project with the Japanese delegation have concluded; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A copy of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India and the Japanese Steel Mission for supply of iron ore from Kiriburu mines in the Rourkela area from 1964 was placed on the table of this House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 594 on 20-2-1959. There have been no further talks on the Rourkela iron ore project with the Japanese delegation.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when a final decision has to be taken and when the talks are to be concluded or finalised?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has already been finalised. An agreement has been signed and a copy of it has been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Panigrahi: In the agreement there was no provision for the appointment of the Japanese consultants for working these Kiriburu mines. Why is it that the Government of India went in for appointing the Japanese consultants for developing these Kiriburu iron ore mines?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is difficult for me here to compare the agreement with this, but I will look into the matter. Broadly speaking, I can say that if there is anything that was not provided in the agreement and we are precluded from doing, we will not do.

Indian Institute of Technology,
 Kharagpur

*1800. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is marked disproportion in regard to

the number of candidates admitted in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, from different regions; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to have a more even distribution without sacrificing the principle of merit?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the Session 1958-59, the number of students from the four Regions as demarcated by the All India Council for Technical Education was as follows:—

A. Under-Graduate Courses:

Northern Region	243
Eastern Region	137
Southern Region	31
Western Region	31.

B. Post-Graduate Courses:

Southern Region	54
Northern Region	50
Eastern Region	24
Western Region	13

On the basis of the population of the respective regions, the Northern Region has the smallest and the Southern and the Western Regions the largest facilities at the under-graduate level. Having regard to this as also the fact that admissions to the Institute are made on the basis of the results of a competitive test held by the Institute, Government do not propose to take any steps in the matter of admissions to these courses.

Workshop for Text-book Writers

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 *1881. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a workshop for text-book writers has been established at Delhi;

(b) if so, the object of this workshop; and

(c) the amount spent and likely to be spent on it?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To acquaint trainees with general principles of text-book writing and provide training in it with a view to improving text book techniques.

(c) The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 8,000. The exact amount can be known only after the workshop is over.

Shri Supakar: When was this workshop set up?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It started on the 9th March.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the fact that 'workshop' is not a happy word in relation to text-book writers, will the hon. Minister of Education kindly consider changing this word?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have considered it and we have changed it. We now call it Rachanalaya. The word 'workshop' was actually used by the hon. Member who asked the question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the persons who are invited to take part in this workshop are those who have already done some writing of this kind or are those who are expected to do writing of this kind? Are they amateurs or are they professional writers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We had written to the State Governments that persons who are deputed to this Rachanalaya should be those who have experience in teaching and who have also done some actual work in text-book writing.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this workshop has a fixed syllabus or has a model text-book to give the pattern to the text-book writers?

Mr. K. L. Shrimall: They will generally discuss the problem of text-book production and on the basis of these discussions, it is also proposed, will produce two sample books of social studies and general science.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the persons who take part in this text-book workshop have any special qualifications? If so, what kind of qualifications do they have?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: We had written to the State Governments that they should at least be graduates with a degree in education and preferably with some teaching experience. It was also essential that they should have some experience of writing textbooks to their credit. They should be persons who are likely to be associated closely with the production of textbooks in the State concerned in the next few years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any hon. Member, who may not have been present in the first instance but is present now, may ask his question.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Q. No. 1782

Amalgamation of Small Collieries

*1782 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the amalgamation of small coal mines; and

(b) whether any formula has been evolved for such amalgamation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh). (a) The Committee set up to promote voluntary amalgamation has so far received 33 applications for amalgamation and adjustment of boundaries and these are under the examination of the committee.

Steps are also being taken to promote suitable legislation for compulsory amalgamation as early as possible.

(b) The amalgamation is proposed to be effected on the lines recommended by the Balwantray Mehta Committee.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: By what date would the scheme for amalgamation be ready? Is there any date fixed by which this scheme for amalgamation will be ready?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already indicated on an earlier occasion the broad features of the scheme. The recommendations of the Balwantray Mehta Committee have been broadly accepted. There are two parts of it—voluntary amalgamation and compulsory amalgamation. This Committee that has been constituted has invited applications to help voluntary amalgamation of collieries who want to collate and coalesce with bigger units. With regard to legislation, it might take some time before legislation is brought before this House.

12 hrs

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Lathi Charge by Police on Refugee Demonstrators in Delhi

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*21. { Shri A. B. Vajpayee:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the police resorted to lathi-charge and firing of tear-gas on refugee demonstrators who were on the 31st March, 1959 demonstrating in front of the Jamnagar House, New Delhi, in protest against the tender system of auctioning the tenements in the Displaced Persons Colonies and markets in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of demonstrators injured as a result of the lathi charge;

(c) whether any warning was given to the demonstrators to disperse before the use of tear-gas and lathi charge, and

(d) if so, whether it was given by a Magistrate?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): This matter is the subject of investigation at present. I do not know what the final findings will be. But, it is conceivable that it may be the subject of adjudication by a magistrate. In the circumstances, I myself prefer not to say anything. But, if I am pressed to do so, I am prepared to answer the question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I can make out, perhaps some answer could be given to (a) and (b). As a matter of fact, whether the police had to resort to lathi charge—only this much—and second, the number of injured. If this information is available with the Minister, he may answer it. Parts (c) and (d) cannot be answered.

Shri G. B. Pant (a) Tear gas was used by the police to disperse the demonstrators after giving them repeated warnings. Lathis were used by the police to make a cordon to hold back the demonstrators at the gate of the Jamnagar House, but no lathi-charge was made.

(b) The question does not arise as there was no lathi charge.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know, if there was a ban on processions and meetings around the Jamnagar House on that particular day and if not, may I know why the leaders of demonstrators were not allowed to enter the Jamnagar House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these things shall have to be enquired into. The police is enquiring. The Magistrate might have to deal with it. These things shall have some effect on the ultimate results. I think we would be prejudicing the enquiry and the hon. Member should also just think whether he would be serving

the cause of those men whom he wants to serve by putting these questions. Some questions may come here now. The enquiry is to be made: what happened, whether there was a ban, whether really something happened which justified tear gassing or not. All these things have to be enquired into. Therefore, it is a delicate matter. We should not go into it.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know the nature of the enquiry?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The police is enquiring.

Shri G. B. Pant: The enquiry is made under the supervision of the Senior Superintendent of Police of Delhi Administration.

Shri Vajpayee: Why not make a judicial enquiry? It was the Deputy Superintendent of Police who ordered the lathi charge. He was his subordinate.

Shri G. B. Pant: It will be a judicial enquiry if the matter goes to the court.

Shri Supakar: May I know if any medical assistance to the injured persons was available and if so, after what time of the incident?

Shri G. B. Pant: I was told that the magistrate arrived at the spot when the melee was still going on and he asked the people if there was any one who had been injured and whether any one could show any injury. No one showed any injury.

Shri Supakar: Is it a fact that one of the Municipal Commissioners was injured and was taken by the persons present there to the Safdarjang Hospital after the incident?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should not this also be enquired by the Enquiring officer?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether, when the matter is enquired into, it is a fact that notices have been issued by the police on 60

persons. I want to know why these notices have been issued when the entire matter is being investigated.

Shri G. B. Pant: So that the truth may be ascertained and those who are in a position to do so may be able to give their version of the case.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Literature on Basic Education

***1780. Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1041 on the 8th September, 1958 and state further progress made in the implementation of the scheme for production of literature on basic education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 76.]

Holiday Camps for Students

***1786. Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a scheme for giving financial assistance to Universities and State Governments for holding Holiday Camps for students in the age group of 14 to 24;

(b) if so, the number of such holiday camps held during 1958; and

(c) the total financial assistance given to State Governments and Universities in this connection during this period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One camp was held with Central assistance.

(c) A grant of Rs. 5,000 was given to the Agra University for this purpose.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive in Himachal Pradesh

***1789. Shri Nek Ram Negi:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if not, when it is proposed to be done?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Himachal Pradesh is a small administrative unit and having regard to the conditions prevailing there separation of the judiciary from the executive is not considered feasible for the time being.

Survey for Oil in U.P.

***1794. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 323 on the 28th November, 1958 and state the nature of further progress made in conducting surveys during the current field season in the districts of Bareilly, Rampur, Nainital and Pilibhit for the exploration of Oil?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A geological party is working from Kathgodam eastwards in the district of Nainital and has covered about 120 sq. miles of geological mapping and 27 line-miles of traversing. As a consequence of interesting results having been obtained around Bareilly in the 1957-58 field season, it was considered necessary to extend the seismic investigation along the road from Ramganga river to Mathura via Badaun, Kasganj and Hathras, in

order to interpret the results obtained earlier around Bareilly. One of the parties has completed the southern extension and returned to Bareilly, and investigation is proceeding in area between Bareilly and Kathgodam along the road. The party has covered about 117 line-miles of reflection profiles and 22 miles of refraction profiles. The second party is doing geophysical work in Bijnor district. Results obtained have to be computed before an opinion can be expressed. This would be done when the field parties return to headquarters after the field season.

Training of Teachers for the Handicapped

*1797. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any arrangement for training of teachers for the handicapped; and

(b) if so, where and to what extent?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimail): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

State Trading Schemes

*1799 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the nature of action taken so far to wind up the accounts of old State Trading Schemes with a view to clear the outstanding stocks?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): The State Trading Schemes are controlled by the various Ministries. Information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Flood-lighting of Kutab Minar

2918. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 96 on the 19th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for flood-lighting the exterior of the Kutab Minar has since been worked out; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das) (a) No, Sir. The scheme has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise

Untouchability

2919. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of persons who had been prosecuted in Punjab during 1958-59 under the Untouchability Offences Act and have been acquitted?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Seven persons were prosecuted during the period 1st January to 15th November, 1958, of whom one has been acquitted while cases against the remaining six are pending in courts

State Controlled Undertakings

2920. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State controlled undertakings which maintain their accounts on a commercial basis and which are running at a loss;

(b) the reasons of loss, concern-wise;

(c) the total amount of loss incurred since 1956 (year and concern-wise); and

(d) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up this loss?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will

be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Gift-tax in Punjab

2921. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected as gift tax during 1958-59 in Punjab (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected. A statement will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Wealth Tax in Punjab

2922. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected as wealth-tax in Punjab during 1958-59 (District-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information so far available is given below:

Serial No.	District	Amount collected as wealth-tax during 1958-59 (upto 28-2-59)	Rs.
1	Amritsar	1,12,000	
2	Ambala	5,000	
3	Bhatinda	43,000	
4	Chandigarh	3,000	
5	Ferozepur	6,000	
6	Gurgaon		
7	Gurdaspur		
8	Hissar	8,000	
9	Hoshiarpur	..	
10	Jullundur	43,000	
11	Kapurthala	3,000	
12	Karnal	2,000	
13	Kangra	..	
14	Ludhiana	9,000	
15	Mahendragarh	..	
16	Patiala	28,000	
17	Rohtak	23,000	
18	Simla	12,000	
19	Sangrur	3,000	
TOTAL		3,10,000	

Grants for Primary and Basic Education in Jammu and Kashmir

2923. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the amount of grants allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for Primary and Basic Education Schemes during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrivastava): Rs. 10.60 lakhs.

Development of Regional Languages in Bombay

2924. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1834 on the 11th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to Bombay State for the development of regional languages; and

(b) the items on which it was to be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Nil

(b) Does not arise

Elephanta Caves

2925. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of the Elephanta Caves near Bombay during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 3,346 (Upto December, 1958).

(b) Rs. 30,000.

‘Adhai-din-ka-Johpara at Ajmer

2936. Shri Panjarkar: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the maintenance of Adhai-Din-Ka-Johpara at Ajmer during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 718 (Upto January, 1959).

(b) Rs. 3560.

Purchase of Stores

2937. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to lay on the Table a statement:

(a) showing the value of stores purchased abroad and in India separately for the Defence Ministry during 1958-59; and

(b) how do these figures compare with those for 1957-58?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table

STATEMENT

In crores of Rupees.

	1957-58	1958-59
(a) Value of stores purchased from abroad	86.85	74.47
(b) Purchases in India	56.57	60.79
TOTAL	143.42	135.26

The figures in Col. 3 are based on the latest estimate of figures. The actual figures will be available only after the accounts are closed.

उत्तर-प्रदेश में सेल-हूर

2938. श्री सरकूर पाण्डे : क्या शिला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि सेल-हूर को बढ़ावा देने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को १९५८ में कुल कितनी राशि दी गई?

शिला मंत्री (द्वारा शिलाली) : १,६७,८२८ रुपये।

लोक सहायक सेना शिविर

2939. श्री सरकूर पाण्डे : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में लोक सहायक सेना अधिनियम, १९५६ की धारा ४ के अनुसरण में ३१ दिसंबर, १९५७ से अब तक कितने शिविर तथा किन-किन स्थानों में आयोजित किये गये; और

(ल) विभिन्न जिला शिविरों में कुल कितने स्वयंसेवक भर्ती किये गये?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कुल भेलन) : (क) तथा (ल) एक विवरण सभा-मंडल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिचाप्त ६, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७७]

लखनऊ में यासफउल्लाला का इमामबादा

2940. श्री सरकूर पाण्डे : क्या बैज्ञानिक गवेषणा और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि १९५८-५९ में लखनऊ स्थित यासफउल्लाला के इमामबादे की मरम्मत और देख भाल पर कितना व्यय किया गया?

बैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबीर) : १३७२.६२ रुपये (फरवरी, १९५९ तक)।

National Committee on Women's Education

2932. Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Subodh Hazra:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Rameshwar Tandul:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Kediyani:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Shivananjappa:
 Shri B. C. Mullick:
 Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

- (a) whether the National Committee on Women's Education has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, main features thereof; and
- (c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been scrutinised and decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) The Committee has highlighted the wide disparity that exists between the education of girls and boys and men and women and have analysed the reasons for this.

The following are the broad targets suggested, to reduce the glaring disparity to an appreciable extent:

- (i) Primary Stage—to ensure the enrolment of all girls to school by 1965-66.
- (ii) Middle Stage—to increase the enrolment of girls to at least half that of boys by 1965-66.

(iii) Secondary and University Stage—to increase the enrolment of girls as largely as feasible.

(2) In order to achieve the above targets, the Committee have made 185 recommendations. The main recommendations are that this problem should be treated as a special problem and a high priority should be given to schemes for the education of girls and women. The Central Government should assume much greater responsibility by guiding the States more actively to formulate special schemes, by endeavouring to find necessary funds and by pressing for effective implementation of the scheme. A suitable apparatus for the Centre and States both for advisory and administrative purposes should be created in the form of National and State Councils for advice, and a Joint Educational Adviser at the Centre and a woman Joint Director in each State in charge of planning, organising and execution of a well-co-ordinated programme for all stages. For this programme, there should be a special allocation of Rs. 10 crores for the remaining part of the Second Plan and Rs. 100 crores for the Third Plan.

(3) In view of the limitations of governmental effort the Committee has made a strong plea to widen the scope of voluntary effort in the field of education.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government from educational, administrative, financial and other points of view.

Technical Education in Foreign Countries

2933. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian students receiving technical education in foreign countries (country-wise); and

(b) the number out of these students (State-wise) who are in receipt of scholarships or any other financial assistance from the Government of India or foreign countries in which they receive education?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Information is given below of the Total Number of students and of those receiving scholarships or any other financial assistance. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 78]. The State-wise information is not available.

Import of Stainless Steel

2934. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stainless steel imported into India during 1958;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on it; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the import?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The value of Stainless Steel imported into India during 1958 was Rs. 1,10,85,407. This was also the foreign exchange expenditure incurred.

(c) From 1958 onwards, import of Stainless Steel has been allowed only on a restricted basis. During the periods April-September, 1958 and October, 1958—March, 1959, no import by Established Importers was allowed and only Actual Users were permitted to import a part of their requirements on the recommendations of the Sponsoring Authorities.

Income-tax Arrears from Mills in Kanpur

2935. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 754 on the 2nd December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the income-tax arrears have since been realised from the mill-owners of Kanpur;

(b) if not, whether further time was given for payment; and

(c) the steps likely to be taken in case this amount is not recovered within the stipulated time?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) The collection of the demand has been stayed for various reasons e.g. disposal of appeal, need for the adjustment of refunds already due against the outstanding demand etc. Some of the demands have become unenforceable due to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Basheshar Nath vs. Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi.

(c) Necessary steps as provided in the Income-tax Act will be taken.

कस भेजा गया भारतीय बैंकानिकों का इन

२९३६. श्री अकल दर्शन : क्या बैंकानिक गवेहणा और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के घ्रतारांकित इन संस्था १५२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस भेजे गये भारतीय बैंकानिकों के दल के नेता ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

बैंकानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून खानी): सरकार इन इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि इस में आम तौर पर सिफारिशों की गई हैं। इस लिये भोजना आयोग, राज्य सरकारों, विद्यविद्यालयों और अनुसन्धान मंगठों के महाविद्या करना चाहती है।

Steel Board

2937. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to form an "Iron and Steel Board" for the development of Iron and Steel Industry; and

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

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Not at present, Sir. There is a proposal under consideration to form an Iron and Steel Advisory Council.

**Indian Institute of Technology,
Kharagpur**

2938. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state the steps, if any, taken to improve the shortage of students in the post-graduate courses of Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Dass): The steps taken are:

(i) From 1958-59 onwards scholarships available in the Institute for post-graduate studies (which are of the value of Rs. 150 p.m.) have been increased to 60 per cent. of the total sanctioned intake for all the post-graduate courses instead of only 50 per cent. of the number admitted to each course.

(ii) Top men from Industry and Government Departments have been associated with the Departmental Advisory Committees and Board of Examiners so that they may gain first hand knowledge of the high standards attained by students under-going post-graduate courses and appreciate the value of such courses.

Central Excise Department, Orissa

2939. **Shri Sampappa:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 307 on the 24th November, 1958 in respect of the construction of staff quarters for Central Excise Department, Orissa and state the progress made in the matter so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The purchase of the land for construction of staff quarters is being finalised.

Commutation of capital Sentence

2940. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how many petitions for commutation of capital sentence were received by the Government in 1957 and 1958 and how many of them were allowed, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 79].

Excavations in Pondicherry

2941. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excavation was carried out in Pondicherry during 1958-59; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No excavations have recently been carried out by the Central Archaeological Department in Pondicherry State.

(b) Does not arise.

Excavations in Chingleput and Tanjore

2942. **Shri Elayaperumal:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any excavations were carried out recently in Chingleput

and Tanjore Districts in Madras State: and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir. Excavations were however, carried out at Kunnatur, District Chingleput in Madras State from 1955 to 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Land Reforms Act

2942. Shri Nardeo Smatak: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state how much non-government land in the Delhi Municipal area (where the Delhi Land Reforms Act 1954 did not apply) was entered as cultivated land or as gardens in the revenue records on the 27th October, 1956, and what is the present figure?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The required information is not available. It will have to be specially collected from the patwaris and kanungos who will take about three weeks to furnish it. The revenue staff has been engaged for some time in the implementation of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, and this work is nearing completion. So, the diversion of this staff from that work will interrupt the progress of land reforms. In the circumstances, the expenditure of time and labour on collecting the required information will not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Legal Proceedings against Government Servants

2944 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission of the Central Government is required for instituting legal proceedings against Government servants in the Union Territories; and

(b) how many legal proceedings have been instituted against Govern-

ment servants in Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh respectively during the last 3 years?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There is no special provision relating to Government servants in the Union Territories as such. There are, however, certain statutory provisions which apply to these territories as to other parts requiring the sanction of the Government for the criminal prosecution of Government servants, such as those in section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and section 6 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

(b) As it is not clear what type of legal proceedings the Honourable Member has in mind, it is difficult to collect the information.

Popularisation of Industrial Minerals

2945. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any scheme for popularising industrial minerals amongst the laymen and the students; and

(b) whether any camping or exploration campaign has been organised for the students for this purpose?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme for making laymen mineral conscious is already under implementation. Officers of the Geological Survey of India go to the villages with specimens lantern slides, charts, etc., to familiarise local people with minerals of various types with a view to enable them to help them in their recognition and identification. General informative pamphlets are also distributed in English, Hindi and the local languages. To create interest in students the Geological Survey of India has been distributing specimens of rocks and minerals to different institutions, e.g., polytechnics, high schools, and besides it participates in various exhibitions to evoke interest in minerals and their exploration.

(b) The Geological Survey of India has a scheme to give field training to post-graduate students of different universities. At present there are about 39 post-graduate students taking training in the field with officers of the Geological Survey of India.

Manufacture of Radio Valves

2946. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the intended manufacture of radio valves in the Bharat Electronics (P) Ltd. is a diversion from the schedule of production originally intended; and

(b) whether the shifting to commercial productions of the kind would not affect the scheduled production of defence goods?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Baghuramaih): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hot Springs in Kangra

2947. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey has been conducted of the various hot springs in Kangra district of Punjab for sulphur deposits; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The sulphur content of the water from the various springs in the Kangra district (Jawalamukhi, Lausa, Tatwani, and Tiva or Jiva) was examined during a survey conducted by the Geological Survey of India in this area. None of the springs examined showed sufficient accumulation or concentration of sulphur to warrant its economic exploitation.

Firing by Pakistani smugglers on Indian Police

2948. { Shri Jadhav:
Shrimati Ila Pateloudhuri:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani smugglers opened fire on Indian border security police near Koteshwar in Kutch on the night of the 8th March, 1959;

(b) whether it is a fact that the boat of the smugglers was being pursued by the security police;

(c) what step are being taken to check smuggling; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the launch of the security police had been out of commission for some time and therefore there was a spurt in smuggling?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The facts are that a boat sailing far out in the open sea was spotted by a Police patrolling party at Koteshwar on the 8th March, 1959. The vessel was not pursued as it was sailing far away in the high seas.

(c) Various measures are taken from time to time to deal with smuggling and some of the more important general steps taken in this connection are:

(i) Increased vigilance and patrolling along the sea coast and the land border by the customs staff in collaboration with the Police and border security staff.

(ii) Further improvements in the techniques of collection of intelligence and its utilisation in anti-smuggling operations.

(iii) Strengthening of customs laws, imposition of more de-

terrent penalties and greater resort to prosecutions.

(d) The Police patrol launch was temporarily out of commission for some time as certain spare parts were not available. As there are other means for dealing with smuggling, it cannot be said that the absence of the launch for some time by itself, increased the volume of smuggling.

Schools for Adults

2949. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to voluntary agencies for establishing adult schools during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made by the Central Government as to the actual working of these schools; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 60,000.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Mining Leases in Orissa

2950. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have recommended the applications of certain private mine owners in Sukinda area in Orissa for grant of mining leases for iron ore; and

(b) if so, whether Government have given their approval?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa had

recommended two applications for grant of mining leases for iron ore in Sukinda area.

(b) Government of India have approved of the grant of mining lease in favour of one of the applicants. The other application is under consideration.

**Expenditure-Tax and Wealth-Tax—
Assesseees in Jullundur District**

2951. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assesseees of expenditure-tax and wealth-tax in the districts of Jullundur division of Punjab during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount assessed therefrom?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The number of assesseees liable to expenditure tax and wealth-tax, as borne on the registers of the department on 28-2-1959 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Expenditure-tax	49
Wealth-tax	495

(b) The demand raised in respect of these taxes upto 28-2-1959 amounted to:—

	Rs.
Expenditure-tax	26,850
Wealth-tax	3,81,000

अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त का कार्यालय
म्बालियर लेन्ड

2952. **Shri P. H. Desai:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार "अपीलीय सहायक आयुक्त के कार्यालय, म्बालियर लेन्ड" को बन्द करने का विचार कर रही है; और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

पित नंदी (सी बोदारसी देवर्णी) :

(क) अपीलीय सहायक आवृत्ति का व्यालियर का लेन (रेंज) २३ फरवरी, १९५९ से बद्द कर दिया गया है?

(ल) व्यालियर का लेन इसलिये बद्द किया गया है कि अपीलों की संख्या बहुत कम हो गयी थी और इस कारण कार्य भार भी इतना कम हो गया था कि अलग लेन रखना उचित नहीं था।

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2953. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the voluntary non-official organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and which have been recognized by Government for grant-in-aid purposes, maintain the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons in their establishments; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Violet Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nagas Hostiles

2954. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 30 Naga hostile camps have been set up in Tamenglong sub-division of Manipur; and

(b) if so, whether these camps are run by Naga leaders from Naga Hills 'Tamenglong area?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such camps.

Motor Car Workshops in Delhi

2955. Shrimati Ha. Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appear in the 'Indian Express' dated the 21st March, 1959 to the effect that a large number of unauthorised and unlicensed motor car workshops are functioning in Delhi and that there is a general complaint about the repairs they carry out to motor vehicles brought to them; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes

(b) The Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee are empowered under the law to prosecute those who are found running a major workshop in private premises without a valid license. Similarly, these local bodies have power to take action against persons who carry out repairs on a part of a street and keep motor parts lying on the street. These powers do not extend to the regulation of the technical efficiency of the work done in the workshops, which is a matter between the owner of the vehicle and that of the workshop to which it is entrusted for repairs.

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services

2956. Shri Ayyakannu: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Departments under Government of India have been regularly submitting periodical reports since 1955 regarding the representation ratio and the vacancies not filled up by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services;

(b) whether submission of such reports by the Departments is obligatory; and

(c) the action taken so far on the basis of the reports?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The discrepancies or lapses have been brought to the notice of the appointing authorities for rectifying the position according to Government instructions.

Development of Modern Languages

2957. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is being given to the Punjab Government for the year 1959-60 under the "Scheme of Development of Modern Indian Languages (except Hindi)";

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) its allocation for Punjabi language?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). State Governments are being requested to send their proposals for the year 1959-60 for consideration under the Government of India's scheme regarding "Development of Modern Indian Languages (Except Hindi)". The proposals of the Government of Punjab will be considered as and when they are received.

Grade I Clerical Service

2958. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies given in Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme in its initial constitution to the persons exempted from passing the typewriting test; and

(b) whether the sanctioned strength of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme in its initial constitution has been completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) The number of vacancies given to those who were exempted from passing the typing test is as follows:

(i) Persons over 45 years of age on 23-10-1953	150
(ii) Members of the Scheduled Castes	5
(iii) Physically handicapped persons	13
(iv) Persons with not less than 10 years service	36
TOTAL	204

(b) There were 850 permanent vacancies in Grade I of the Clerical Service at its initial constitution, apart from 600 shadow posts reserved for providing posts to persons included in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants. Orders of confirmations have already been issued against 842 posts of the former category. Orders of confirmation against the remaining 8 vacancies will be issued shortly. As regards the shadow posts, only 215 were actually required and utilized.

T.B. Patients

2959. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether some beds have been reserved for the T.B. patients amongst civilian employees in the hospitals attached to the various Defence Establishments; and

(b) if so, the number of such beds?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10, for the members of the Defence Civilian (Welfare) T.B. Fund.

Political Sufferers

2960. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Anreshinde Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of financial assistance given to the political sufferers out of the Home Minister's discretionary grant from March, 1958 to March, 1959; and

(b) what is the total number of political sufferers receiving such grants at present (State-wise)?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Rs. 6,62,175.

(b) Recurring cash grants are not made from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant. A statement showing the number of political sufferers State-wise, who were assisted with lump sum cash grants from the Home Minister's Discretionary Grant from 1st April, 1958, to 31st March, 1959, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VI, annexure No. 80].

Residential Accommodation for
Central Excise and Customs
Staff

2961. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise and Customs staff in different villages particularly in Baroda Collectorate cannot find suitable residential accommodation; and

(b) if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Central Excise and Customs staff in procuring suitable residential accommodation in rural areas in Baroda Collectorate. Although it will not be possible for the Government to build residential accommodation for the staff at each

and every such station, it is proposed to construct staff quarters at places where the housing problem is most acute.

Financial Assistance to Delhi Municipal Corporation

2962. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has requested the Union Government for financial help of Rs. 1.5 crores to undertake necessary development works; and

(b) if so, the nature of the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid to Jammu and Kashmir

2963. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance given to Jammu and Kashmir State, in 1957, 1958 and 1959 so far; and

(b) the mode of auditing accounts pertaining to such assistance?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) According to information available, Jammu and Kashmir State was given financial assistance to extent indicated below:—

(In lakhs of rupees).		
1956-57	.	1095.09
1957-58	.	701.47
1958-59	.	536.62 (tentative)

(b) The jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General has been extended to the Jammu and Kashmir State. He exercises authority in respect of accounting and auditing of all governmental transactions in

Jammu and Kashmir State in the same manner as in the case of other States.

Iron Ore in Punjab

2204. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that iron ore deposits of superior quality have been discovered recently at Kalyana near Charkhi Dadri in Punjab;

(b) if so the quality and the approximate quantity of iron ores found; and

(c) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to exploit them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. The previously reported occurrence of large reserves of 1st grade iron-ore at Kaliana of Dadri Tehsil, Mohendargarh district, was examined by the Geological Survey of India during 1951-52. After detailed examination of the Kaliana hill it was found that concentration of iron-ore in this area was erratic and superficial and there was no likelihood of striking and deposit or pocket of possible economic value.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Girl Schools, Agartala

2205. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of girl schools, junior or high, at Agartala;

(b) what is the number of girl students in each school at present; and

(c) whether the existing girl schools are adequate to meet the demand?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimati): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Double Taxation

2206. Shri P. C. Bhosale: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the details of the agreement entered into between India and West Germany regarding avoidance of double taxation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The draft of an Agreement for Avoidance of Double Taxation of income between India and the Federal Republic of Germany which was initialled at official level in June, 1958, at Bonn during the visit of an Indian Tax Delegation thereto was signed at Government level in New Delhi, on 18th March, 1959.

The agreement requires to be ratified. Certain formalities are required to be put through in this connection and it is therefore not possible to disclose the terms of the agreement at this stage.

12.05 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of seven adjournment motions.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming. One is by Shri U. C. Patnaik, the second by Shri Khadilkar, the third by Shri S. M. Banerjee, and Shri Panigrahi, the fourth by Shri Hem Barua, the fifth by Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh", and the sixth by Shri Vajpayee—these are the six and the names of the hon. Members who have given notice are seven. All concern the same subject: shooting down of a Canberra aircraft of the Indian Air Force by jet Fighters of the Pakistan Air Force on the morning of 10th of April, 1959. Though I agree that it is a matter of urgent public importance and some statement should

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

be made so that the whole country might know what the actual facts are, I really am doubtful how it is the responsibility of the Central Government if something has happened there and another Government has done it. I will call upon the first hon. Member Shri U. C. Patnaik to tell me whether he just can show that it was the Government responsibility and it ought to have taken some steps which it has not taken or has done something which it should not have done.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for the last several months, since the purchase of these Canberras....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not the question. I am not opening discussion of these adjournment motions. Simply I have asked the hon. Member how he fixes the responsibility on this Government.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The Canberra evidently seems to have gone into Pakistan territory. We would like to know how far into Pakistan territory it had flown. Because we were told in January last.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have agreed that I would request the Government to make some statement. That is a different thing. The facts would be known to the House and to the public. That is what he wants?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: That is exactly what we want. How far it went? Secondly, we want to know what was the radio message received from the Canberra.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. We will know the facts. I do not think I am called upon to ask for any further information from the other hon. Members who have given notice. I am clear in my mind that this is not a matter of an adjournment motion. Therefore, I am not called upon to give my consent to it

though I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister if he can make a statement.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): May I put a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the statement be made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This incident is obviously a serious and most distressing one. I can quite understand the desire of the House to have all the facts about it. I could have placed such facts as we know. But, I would prefer, if you will permit it, if you fix some time in the afternoon when the Defence Minister would be present here and he can make a statement and give such facts as are with him. He is not in Delhi at present. He is returning in the afternoon. If I may suggest, with your concurrence, at half past five, the Defence Minister might make a statement on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be perfectly all right. When that statement is to be made,.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether that pilot and navigator are still in the possession of Pakistan and whether we have received any message.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Full facts that are known to the Government would be placed before the House when the statement is made.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Datar: I beg to lay.....

श्री लक्ष्मण राव (खेडी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक पत्र आपके पास भेजा था और एक स्थिकर साहूर के पास भेजा था। लेकिन ये दोनों पत्र आपके पास पहुँच गये हैं। मैंने उस पत्र में यह प्रार्थना की थी कि

उपायकार व्यापार : यूह को आपका पाप
निला था । यहर उसने यही था कि आप
चाहते हैं कि आप कोई नोटिस करें । जब नोटिस
देरे सामने होती तभी मैं कंसिलर कर सकता
गूँ ।

बीजी उपायकार राज : अनुमति चाहता हूँ ।

उपायकार व्यापार : आप जब नोटिस
देने तब होगा । जब आपने नोटिस नहीं दिया
तो मैं किस को कंसिलर करूँ । जब आप नोटिस
देंगे, तो उस पर विचार करके मैं उस चीज़
को आपके सामने लाऊगा ।

12.10 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINES AND
MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOP-
MENT) ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry
of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg
to lay on the Table, under sub-section
(1) of section 28 of the Mines and
Minerals (Regulation and Develop-
ment) Act, 1957, a copy of Notifi-
cation No. G.S.R. 349 dated the
28th March, 1959. [Placed in Library
See No. LT-1349/59.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Deputy Minister of Finance
(Shri B. R. Bhagat): With your per-
mission, and on behalf of Shri Satya
Narayan Sinha, I rise to announce that
Government business in this House
for the week commencing 14th April,
1959, will consist of:—

- (i) Further discussion and voting on
the Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Community
Development and Co-operation;
- (ii) Discussion and voting on the
Demands for Grants in respect
of the Ministries of Commerce
and Industry, and Finance;
- (iii) Submission to the vote of the
House of the outstanding
Demands for Grants; and
- (iv) Consideration and passing of the
Finance Bill, 1959.

RE: DISCUSSION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians): May I know from
the Home Minister whether he is
going to lay on the Table of the
House the report of the Committee of
Parliament on the Official Language,
and if so, when, and what time will
be given to the Members of this
House to study it, and above all, what
time will be allotted for the discussion
of this rather controversial report?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri
G. B. Pant): I propose to lay the
report on the Tables of both Houses,
after the Rajya Sabha has started its
session, on the 20th or 21st or 22nd
instant or about that time.

As to whether it will be taken up
for discussion, and when, it is for the
House to decide and for the Business
Advisory Committee That does not
rest with me.

12.12 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

Ministry of Rehabilitation—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will
now resume discussion on the
Demands for Grants relating to the
Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of
4 hours allotted for these Demands,
1 hour and 56 minutes now remain.

What time does the hon. Minister
propose to take?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and
Minority Affairs (Shri Mohr Chand
Khanna): About 45 minutes or up to
1 hour I shall start at quarter past
one of the clock.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I shall
call him at 1.15 p.m. Now, Shri
Prakash Vir Shastri may continue his
speech.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

बी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री (दृढ़ार्थ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहली बात में यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि अब तक विद्य प्रकार की परम्परा रही है कि किसी भी मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर जब चर्चा आरम्भ होती है तो उस में जहाँ बहुत से माननीय सदस्य अंग्रेजी में अपने आधार देते हैं वहाँ हिन्दी में बोलने वालों का अनुपात भी पर्याप्त रहता है। परन्तु माननीय मंत्री महोदय की ओर से उत्तर दिया जाता है तो वह प्रायः अंग्रेजी में ही होता है। वै आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पिछले अधिवेशन में एक बार हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने विदेश मंत्रालय पर ही बहस का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में भी दिया था लेकिन जिन सदस्यों ने हिन्दी में चर्चा की थी, उनका उत्तर हिन्दी में ही दिया था, उसी तरह से

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि रिहर्विलिटेशन की डिमाइस पर भी ऐसा हो ?

बी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : इतना कह कर के अब मैं रिहर्विलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जो डिमाइस है, उन पर चर्चा आरम्भ करता हूँ।

मूँहे पह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि अब पुनर्वासि विभाग की ओर से पह सूचना इस सदन को और बाहर भी भी गई कि अवगम एक बर्ध के पश्चात् इस मंत्रालय को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आश्वर्य इस बात का है कि जो दायित्व इस मंत्रालय को संभाले गये थे उन दायित्वों को वह अभी एक पूरी तरह से निभा नहीं पाया है और जो विस्थापित भाई उचर से इचर आये हैं उनकी व्यवस्थायें अर्थों की तर्फ पही हुई हैं। मैं जिस निवाचन लोक का प्रनिवित करता हूँ वहाँ पर कुछ स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं जहाँ परिक्षण से आये हुए विस्थापित भाई रहते हैं। पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय की ओर से जो तीव्र चार

टाउनशिप बोर्ड क्ये हैं जैसे राजपुरा है, हस्तिनापुर है, करीदाबाद है और कुछ दूसरे इस प्रकार के टाउनशिप हैं, वहाँ पर वसे हुए विस्थापितों के बारे में सासन की जीति यह है कि वहाँ पर कुछ श्रीधोगिक लोक बनाये जायें, जिससे कि उन सोगों को रोज़ी देने का प्रबन्ध हो सके और उनके परिवारों के भरणपोषण की व्यवस्था सुगमता के साथ हो सके।

जहाँ तक राजपुरा टाउनशिप का सम्बन्ध है, उसके बारे में मुझे बहुत अधिक विस्तृत जानकारी नहीं है, परन्तु इतना मैं अवश्य जानता हूँ और यह इस प्राधार पर कि मुझे दो तीन बार वहाँ जाने का अवसर मिला है कि वहाँ पर एक विस्तुट का बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है जो वहाँ पर पहले से ही चाल था। उसके प्रतिरिक्ष भभी तक राजपुरा टाउनशिप को कोई श्रीधोगिक लोक बनाने की दिशा में विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है।

जहाँ तक फरीदाबाद का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ पर ३५,००० के लगभग विस्थापित भाई रहते हैं। हमारे पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय ने फरीदा द को श्रीधोगिक लोक बनाने का पर्याप्त प्रयास किया है। लेकिन दुर्माय वहाँ के निवासियों का यह है कि इन फैक्ट्रियों में या इन कारखानों में जिन लोगों को रखा गया है उसमें फरीदाबाद के लोगों का अनुपात जितना अपेक्षित था उस अनुपात से नहीं रखा गया है और सब से बड़ी कठिनाई की बात यह है कि फरीदाबाद का प्रबन्ध करने वाला जो एक डिवेलोपमेंट बोर्ड है, उस बोर्ड में कुछ इस प्रकार के अधिकत बिठाये गये हैं कि जो पेशन यापता लोग थे। उनको वहाँ पर नियुक्त करने की वृद्धि से अबर सासन का सीधा हस्तक्षेप वहाँ पर होता तो इस प्रकार के लोग बीच में नहीं आ सकते वे और उनके द्वारा लोगों की जो समस्यायें हैं, उनको सुलझाने में जो कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न हो रही हैं, वे हमारे माननीय पुनर्वासि मंत्री महोदय के सामने हैं।

वह से वही कठिनाई इस समय वहाँ के विस्थापितों के सामने यह है कि उनको तासों के लिए जो ब्यांटर बनाये गये हैं, जैसा कि लासन का कहना है कि ७० बाई ३० फुट का जो ब्यांटर है, उसकी लागत कीमत २६०५ रुपये है जो गई है लेकिन जो विस्थापित वाहियों से कीमत जी जायेगी तो सब बचों में सूद-दर-सूद लगा करके वह कीमत ४२७५ के अवगत बीटती है। इस विषय में मेरा माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन यह है कि जो भाई बंजाब से या कंटियर से या सिंध से या बंगाल से उड़ा कर आये हैं, यदि देखा जाये तो उन्होंने यह तपस्या, उन्होंने यह बलिदान भी उन्होंने वह मुसीबत देख की स्वाक्षीनता के लिए ही बोल सी है और हमारी नैतिकता का यह तकाला नहीं है कि जो ब्यांटर हमको २६०० में पड़ा है, उसकी कीमत हम सूद-दर-सूद लगा करके बदूल करे। वे लोग इतनी कीमत अदा करने की स्थिति में भी नहीं हैं। ४२७५ रुपये उन से लिये जायें, यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरी समस्या जो फरीदाबाद टाउनशिप की है वह यह है वहाँ एक बहुत बड़ा अस्पताल है जिस को बादशाह जां अस्पताल कह कर पुकारा जाता है। १५० के लगभग वहाँ बैठता है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यह जाव कर आश्चर्य होगा कि अभी तक इस इतने बड़े अस्पताल में किसी भी विषय का कोई स्पेशलिस्ट वहाँ नहीं रखा गया है। कुछ समय पहले वहाँ एक सर्जन था लेकिन अब बहुत समय से कोई सर्जन भी वहाँ नहीं है। इसका अभिप्राय यह होता है कि जहाँ भर चालीस के लगभग फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं, अगर उनमें से किसी फैक्ट्री में किसी मजदूर की हड्डी टूट जाती है या और इस प्रकार का कोई सीरियस इक्सींट हो जाता है तो उसके इलाज के लिए, उसके उपचार के लिए, उसको दिल्ली भागना पड़ता है। दूसरी भावा में यह कहना होगा कि फरीदाबाद का विस्थापित अगर भरना भी जाहे तो वह दिल्ली में आकर भर सकता है, फरीदाबाद में उसके भरने की भी नुस्खाइक

नहीं है। इस प्रकार की अवस्था वहाँ के अस्पताल में है। हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि फरीदाबाद में रहने वाले ३५,००० इन विस्थापितों में से लगभग १०,००० विस्थापित इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिन के परिवार बालों को एक समय का ही केवल भोजन मिल पाता है। जो भाविक दृष्टि से इतने दुर्बल है वे अपना इलाज करवाने के लिए अगर अस्पताल में आते हैं तो पर्सी देकर दवाई लेने के लिए उनको बाजार भेज दिया जाता है। इतना बड़ा अस्पताल है और इस पर सरकार लाखों रुपये अप्प करती है, किर भी वहाँ पर से बीमार अविस्तयों को निराश हो कर बीटना पड़े, यह हमारे शासन के लिए कोई श्रेयस्कर स्थिति नहीं है।

फरीदाबाद में फैक्ट्रियों पर गवर्नमेंट ने बहुत चेसा लगाया है। १८-२० लाख रुपये के कारीब कॉफिंग कैपिटल के रूप में दिया है और बिल्डिंग कैपिटल के रूप में लगभग २५ लाख रुपया फरीदाबाद को दिया गया है। लेकिन जैसा भैंसे पहले निवेदन किया है, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाने के पीछे शासन की नीति यह है कि जो लोग ढेरहा इस्माईल जां और कंटियर से आये हैं, उनको उन फैक्ट्रियों के अन्दर लगाया जा सके। लेकिन अभी तक फरीदाबाद के अन्दर इस प्रकार की जो फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक रुपया दिये जाने के पश्चात् भी एक भी मजदूर उनमें ऐसा नहीं है, जोकि फरीदाबाद का रहने वाला हो। उदाहरण के लिए मैं डोगरा स्टील बर्स का नाम लेता हूँ। इस फैक्ट्री को ८६,००० रुपया कॉफिंग कैपिटल के रूप में दिया गया है लेकिन इतना रुपया देने के बाबजूद भी अभी तक डोगरा स्टील बर्स के अन्दर एक मजदूर भी फरीदाबाद का रहने वाला नहीं लगाया जा सका है। इसी तरह से फरीदाबाद क्वेटी बर्स को जिसे ३०,००० रुपया दिया गया है गवर्नमेंट की ओर से, उसमें एक भी मजदूर इस प्रकार का नहीं है जो फरीदाबाद का रहने वाला हो। वह आप औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बनाते हैं और

[की अकाल और बाली]

बालन की ओर से उनको पैसा दिया जाता है वह कहा तक उचित है कि वहाँ के रहने वालों में से एक को भी मजबूर की नीकरी वर न लगाया जाये और बाहर के लोगों को वहाँ लगाया जाये ।

वहाँ पर फैक्ट्रीज में जो नियुक्तियाँ की जाती हैं, उनका तरीका यह है कि आय उनको अस्थायी रूप से, टैम्पोरेरी रूप से रखा जाता है और तीन महीने के पश्चात् उनको दुबारा नीकरी के लिए, सर्विस के लिए आवेदनापत्र देने पड़ते हैं। फैक्ट्री के मालिक नीकरों के साथ यह इसलिए करते हैं कि जो लेबर के लिए आपने कानून बनाया हुआ है, उन पर वह लागू न हो सके और उस कानून के प्रत्यर्गत जो सुविधायें लेबर को उन्हें देनी चाहती हैं, जो सरकार देने पड़ते हैं, वे लेबर को न मिले। इसलिए हर तीन महीने के बाद उन को फैक्ट्री मालिक के दरबाजे पर जा करके उनी प्रकार मे प्रणाली करना पड़ता है, उनी प्रकार एक दयनीय स्थिति में जा करके उड़ा होना पड़ता है और यह उन की हुआ पर निर्भर करता है कि उन को रखे या न रखे। वह रख लेते हैं लेकिन रखने के पश्चात् लेबर कानून के अनुसार उन को जो सुविधायें प्राप्त होनी चाहिये वह नहीं प्राप्त होती। हर तीसरे मास में उन की टैम्पोरेरी सर्विस दुबारा प्रारम्भ कर दी जाती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की नीकरियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ स्थायित्व आना चाहिये और उन को औदी मजबूती मिलनी चाहिये जिस से उन को जीवन के सम्बन्ध में और भी कुछ आवश्यक सुविधाये प्राप्त हो सकें।

फरीदाबाद के अन्दर एक फैक्ट्री है ईस्ट इंडिया काटन बैनफिल्डिंग क० (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड। उस फैक्ट्री के अन्दर जो कार्य होता है उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगती है। वहसे यह फैक्ट्री एक फैक्ट्री के रूप में संगठित हुई और अब वह एक फैक्ट्री के रूप में काम

करती रहती हो हमारी बल्लमेंट को ८ लाख, ३ हजार, ८८० ह० एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में लिखते हैं। सेक्रिय उन्होंने एक्साइज ड्यूटी को बचाने के लिये आगे बढ़ कर इस फैक्ट्री को जो हिस्सों में बाट दिया। आगे उसे बल्लमेंट को केवल ६ लाख, ६५ हजार, ८२० ह० ही लिखते हैं। इस तरीके से इस फैक्ट्री के मालिकों ने और प्रभाकरों ने १ लाख, ३८ हजार ६० ह० एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बच देये। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब उन औदीयिक लेब बनाया जाया है तो वह आशा की जाती है कि इस औदीयिक लेब से अधिक साध हो सकेगी लेकिन इस प्रकार से फैक्ट्री के विभक्त होने के पश्चात् आज शासन को पूरा पैसा नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ऐसी दशा में हमे बहुत मावधान हो कर कार्य करना चाहिये।

मैं जो विशेष बात कहना चाहता हूँ अपने पुनर्वास मन्त्री से वह यह कि फरीदाबाद के लोगों की सांगव स्थिति को देखते हुए वह पर क्लेम्स बेटलमेंट दफ्तर पहुँचे फरीदाबाद में बोला गया था कि न जाने क्यों उस क्लेम्स सेटलमेंट आफिस को यहा बुला लिया गया। फरीदाबाद के विस्थापितों की इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि वह बार बार दिल्ली पायें और यहा आ कर प्रतीक्षा करे, किर अगली तारीख के दी जाय, किर दुबारा यहा पायें और किर अगली तारीख दे दी जाय। इस प्रकार की दयनीय स्थिति में उन लोगों के साथ बड़ा अन्याय होता है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह क्लेम्स सेटलमेंट का आफिस दुबारा फरीदाबाद के अन्दर स्थापित कर दिया जाय जिस से वहाँ के गरीब लोगों की परेशानी दूर हो सके।

इस फरीदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। फरीदाबाद के पांच बाड़ों में से न० ४ बाईं हमारे पुनर्वास मंचालय ने इसलिये जाली छोड़ा था कि जो उन की

स्पाल स्केल इंस्ट्रीज की बोखना है उस के लिये लोटे लोटे उच्चाल आरम्भ किये जायेंगे । बरीच आवधियों की उस के पावार पर कुछ बोडी भी राहत मिल जायेगी । लेकिन अभी तक, इसने लोगों के बाद भी मैं० ४ बार्ड आली पक्ष हुआ है और उसु उच्चालों की स्वापना के लिये पुनर्वास मंचालय के हारा कोई भी पक्ष नहीं उठाया जा सका । जो पुरितक आप भी ओर से प्रकाशित की गई है उस में आपने स्पाल स्केल इंस्ट्रीज के लिये 'कुछ राशि निर्धारित की है । इस आवार पर बेरा निवेदन है पुनर्वास मंची भी से कि फरीदाबाद के लोगों को राहत देने के लिये ४ मैं० के बार्ड में, जो कि अभी तक रिटर्न पक्ष हुआ है, लोटे लोटे उच्चाल आरम्भ किये जायें जिस से फरीदाबाद के परिवारों की वेदियां और जो मजदूर हैं वह जा कर अपनी शुभापूर्ति के लिये वहां पर काम कर सकें और अपने निवार्ह में समर्थ हो सकें ।

इन के बाद मैं कुछ शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । अभी तक ३५ हजार की आवादी की उस बस्ती में केवल मैट्रिक तक शिक्षा देने का प्रबन्ध है । मैट्रिक के पश्चात् कुछ भी नहीं है । मैं पुनर्वास मंची भी को इस बात के लिये घब्बवाला दूंगा कि मैं ने एक बार उन में मिल कर निवेदन किया तो उन्होंने मेरे अनुरोध को स्वीकार करते हुए हमारे सांस्कृतिक मंत्री को यह लिखा कि एक टेक्निकल स्कूल फरीदाबाद में बोल दिया जाव । हमारे सांस्कृतिक मंत्री ने इस विषय में बोडी सी सहानुभूति भी दिलाई । पंजाब के लिये वह हम ने लिखा तो गुहगांव, स्वीकृत तो हुआ, लेकिन फरीदाबाद के लोगों का दुर्भाग्य है कि वहां पर गुहगांव के एक विनिस्टर वे वह बजाय फरीदाबाद के उसे रिवाड़ी में बीच कर ले गये जबकि बगल में सिसाँ में दूसरा टेक्निकल स्कूल बूल रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों को राहत देने के लिये अबर टेक्निकल स्कूल लोला जाय तो अच्छा है, नहीं तो फिर उच्च शिक्षा के नये दिग्गज कालेज ही खोल दिया जाव ।

वह के बाद मैं एक विशेष बात लेवेलमेंट बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ । मने अपने पुनर्वास मंची महोशय को लिखा भी जा कि: लेवेलमेंटबोर्ड में काम करते वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी संखियों की जारीटी है । जब इस बर्द पहके वह विभाग स्वापित हुआ वा तो इस विभाग की स्वापना भी पुनर्वास मंचालय की ओर से हुई थी, यदि तक जो ६ करोड़ ८० इस फरीदाबाद की उचिति पर जर्ब किये गये हैं वे भी इसी विभाग की ओर से जर्ब किये गये हैं । लेकिन इस बर्द पश्चात् यहां पर कार्य करने वाले कमेंटरियों के भवगते जीवन का जब सम्बन्ध आता है तो न पंजाब गवर्नमेंट इस दायित्व को लेने के लिये तैयार होती है और न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही तैयार होती है । हमारे पुनर्वास मंचालय का कहना है कि जब हम फरीदाबाद का पूरा चार्ज पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को लेंगे तो हम उनकी सर्विस के सम्बन्ध में भी यह निवेदन करेंगे कि प्रायरिटी उनको दी जाय । लेकिन प्रायमिकता देने के साथ साथ दस दस बर्द तक जो उन्होंने दयानतदारी के द्वाय सेवा की है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या गारन्टी देना चाहते हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में येश निवेदन है कि दस बर्द की सर्विस के लिये उन्हें कुछ इस प्रकार की सुविधायें अवश्य भिलनी चाहियें जिससे आगे चल कर उनको विकक्त न हो । अबर किसी आदमी को २५० ८० बेतन मिलता वा उसको नये गिरे से आरम्भ करके १०० ८० बेतन दिया जाय तो चूँकि वह २५० ८० के बेतन में अपने बच्चों को लिखा देने का अभ्यस्त है इसलिये १०० ८० में एडजस्ट करने में उसे कठिनाई होगी ।

अब जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह इस इकाके की ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे पंजाब की समस्ता है और वह सूराक की तकाबी के सम्बन्ध में है । जो वहा के विस्वापित उजड़ कर कैम्पों में आकर बसे थे, इस सम्बन्ध में उनको लोडा सा आटा बर्यह दिया जाता वा । बहुत से लोगों को देहातो में फैलाने के लिये पुनर्वास मंचालय की ओर से कहा यथा वा कि भगव वह वह बले जायें तो वह

[बी ब्रिकास बीर शास्त्री]

उनको थोड़ा सा सोने देणा । हर शादी को काहे तीन ह० के हिसाब से और थोड़े बच्चों को दोले हो ० ह० के हिसाब से । उस समय यह सहयोग दिया गया था जोकि अब बापस लिया जायगा । हालांकि इस तरह की कोई सिल्ला पड़ी उस समय नहीं हुई थी कि यह बहुण है, लेकिन अब आज यह बया बसूल किया जा रहा है । प्रकेते गुड्गांव जिसे मैं २ लाख ह० इस तरह का है जो बसूल केया जायगा । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब वह सहयोग के रूप में दिया गया था और दुसरी स्थिति में दिया गया था तो या तो उस स्थिते को छोड़ ही दिया जाय या फिर अगर लिया जाना है तो ३० बां में तकाबी की शक्ति में दिया जाय । आज तहसीलदार और पटवारी उन के बारे पर धरना दिये बैठे हैं और उनकी कुकिया चल रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी सी सहूलियत उनको आज प्राप्त होनी चाहिये ।

अब जो लोग पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उनके बारे में थोड़ा सा आपका ध्यान दिला कर मैं समाप्त कर दूँगा । आपकी पुस्तिका में लिखा हुआ है कि १ अप्रैल, सन् १९५८ के बाद पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्रवासन करने वालों को पुनर्वास की सुविधायें नहीं थीं जायेंगी । मेरा निवेदन यह है कि दूसरे देशों के लोगों को तो हम अपने देश में सुविधा दे सकते हैं तब जो हमारे अपने हैं जो वहाँ की परेशानियों से तंग प्राकर यहाँ आ रहे हैं उनको यह सुविधा न दी जाय तो यह कहा ताक ठीक होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिस प्रकार सरदार पटेल ने यह कहा था कि अब जब हमारा बटवारा हो चुका है तो जो लोग यहा पर रह गये हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है और जो उचर हैं उनकी जिम्मेदारी आप के ऊपर है । इसके बाद जो अगर वहाँ से लोग आये हैं आग आय कर तो उनकी उत्तीर्णी आप हमें दें ताकि

हम उने वाले लोगों को बसा सकें । उठी तरह से येरा निवेदन है कि जी लोक वहाँ से अपने जीवन की समस्या से परेशान होकर आपका बरबाजा लटकटा रहे हैं उनकी आज अप्पा दिया जाय । हम शरणागत को शारण देने में सदा से निपुण बले आये हैं । इसलिये इस प्रकार का आदेश निकालना हमारे लिये अमानवीय बात होगी ।

अब मैं विशेष रूप से उनके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जोकि पुराने किले के शरणार्थी हैं, जिनकी इतनी जर्दा हो चुकी है । अगर पुनर्वास मंत्रालय उनको वहाँ से हटा रहा है तो उनके लिये जमीन की व्यवस्था और मकान की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, १ मकान बनाने के लिये उनको बोडा सा बहुण दिया जाय ।

अब इतना ही निवेदन करके मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे भाई उपर से उज़बे कर आये हैं उनकी तरफ हमको अवश्य ध्यान देना होगा । हम भले हों इस बात को बड़ा बढ़ कर अपने भाषणों में कहें कि हमने इस देश की स्वाधीनता के लिये खून का एक कतरा नहीं बहाया, लेकिन वह लोग भी जो अपनी बहनों, अपनी मातापित्रों, पुत्रों को छोड़ कर चले आये हैं, और आज भी जिनकी आँखों में आसू सूख नहीं सके हैं, उनको देख करके आज हमारी आत्मा टकरा टकरा कर कहती है कि उनका दायित्व हमारे ऊपर है और जब तक उनको हम अच्छी तरह से नहीं बसा सकेंगे तब तक पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का दायित्व नहीं समाप्त हो सकता ।

श्री व्याघ्रिया (सर्वाई माथोपुर-रजिस्टर-अनुसूचित आतिथा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़े समय में केवल दो आर बाले अर्ज करके अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा । हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री जी को यह भवी आशि

मान्यम् है कि मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ जहाँ एक तरफ दो शरणार्थी बसते हैं, दूसरी तरफ लोकल हिन्दू हैं और तीसरी तरफ उनके द्वारा बसाये लोग जोकि बहाँ के रहने वाले हुए भैरव मेव भाई हैं, जो मुसलमान हैं। वह इलाका एक ऐसी जगह है जिसको देख कर बहुत से प्रस्तु उठ सड़े होते हैं। हमारे पुनर्वास मंची जी भी वो तीन बार बहाँ आ चुके हैं, यहाँ पर भी कई बार उसके ऊपर विचार विमर्श हो चुका है। उनकी जो भी रामाम समस्यायें हैं उनको मैं छोड़ता हूँ केवल भूमि सम्बन्धी समस्या के बारे में कहाता चाहता हूँ। वह अभी तक सुलझ नहीं पाई है। बहाँ के शरणार्थियों को जमीनें देने का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। जिस समय उनको बहाँ भेजा गया बहाँ पर उनको बाजिब तरीके से जमीनें दी गई या नहीं, उनको स्वायी तौर पर बसाया गया या अस्वायी तौर पर, आज भेरा यह विषय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं साफ तौर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब लोकल काश्तकारों को राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट के हिसाब से यह अधिकार दिया जा रहा है और यह यह मान लिया गया है कि जो जमीन जोतेगा वह जमीन उसकी होगी, उसको खातेदारी के राइट्स प्राप्त होंगे, तो इन शरणार्थियों के साथ यह भेद भाव क्यों बरता आता है? मैं इसे अन्याय तो नहीं कहता चाहता लेकिन कम से कम इस तरह का भेद भाव उन के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये। जो अधिकार राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट के हिसाब से लोकल काश्तकारों को मिला हुआ है वही उनको भी दे दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनको यह सटौर्नी रहे कि वह जो जमीन जोतेंगे वह उनकी रहेगी।

12.30 hrs.

[Smt BARMAN in the Chair]

जहाँ तक मालिकाना हक का सवाल है, मालिकाना हक के लिये आपने कहा कि जो दर्ते निश्चित की गई है उनके हिसाब के अगर यह कुछ क्षमा बना करा दें तो उनको मालि-

काना हक प्राप्त हो जायेगा। जो लोक खालिकाना हक प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं वे उनको प्राप्त करने के लिये आपके पास कीमत जमाए करायेंगे उनको तो आप मालिकाना हक हैं देवे लेकिन जो लोग काश्तकाराना हक लेना चाहते हैं, खातेदारी हक लेना चाहते हैं उनका भी जल्दी से जल्दी फैसला सुना दें ताकि उनको खातेदारी हक मिल जाय और वह उस भूमि पर डट कर दूसरे काश्तकारों की तरह से काश्त कर सकें। इसमें साथ ही बहाँ पर दूसरे काश्तकार भी हैं लोकल भेद भी है। सन् १९४७ के पहले जबकि बहाँ भेद बसते थे तो सारी जमीनों पर भेदों, लोकल काश्तकारों और हरियानों का मालिकाना हक था। सन् १९४७ में भेदों के भाग जाने के बाद एक अधिक किंवा बनी। बहाँ पर करणार्थी पहुँचे और वे उन जमीनों पर आबाद हुए और खेतीबाड़ी करने लगे। बाद में जब भेद वापिस आये गये तो उन जमीनों पर खाली मालिकाना हक ही नहीं भाग बढ़िक उन जमीनों का कब्जा भी वापिस मांगा। अब लोकल काश्तकार जो कि जमीन पर काश्त करते थे उन्होंने मतालिक किया कि हमारी जमीन हमको मिलनी चाहिये और भेद उपर उन पर काश्तिक होने का भतालबा कर रहे हैं। अब वह पर लोकल काश्तकार की, भेदों की और दूसरे रेप्यूजीड़ भाइयों की समस्यायें हैं उनको ठीक से सुलझाने के लिये और सत्त्व करने के लिये मैं निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कोई एक ऐसी कमेटी का निर्माण करे जोकि इस भाग के ठीक से सुलझाये दैसे पहले भी इस बारे में कौफी विचार विमर्श हो चुका है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या को अन्तिम तौर पर जल्द से जल्द सत्य करता चाहिये भेरी यह मांग है कि भेदात में राजस्थान टेनेन्सी एक्ट के हिसाब से लोकल काश्तकारान को जो मालिकाना हक या खातेदारी का हक मिला हुआ है वह रेप्यूजीड़ को भी विसमा चाहिये।

दूसरा सवाल बहाँ के लैख और भकानों के बहे हुए किराये का है। बहाँ पर उनसे काफी

[बी पहाड़िया]

ऐं लिया जाता है और कोई दोष लगाने कर लिखित दस्तीके पर लिया जाना चाहिये । वहाँ वह जरूरतान्धियों से दुश्माना कियाया लिया जाता है । इस पर विचार हुआ कि दुश्मान नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये और कुकि जल्द भी जरूर हो नई इसलिये सदाचार रेट लेवा जाहिये लेकिन इस तराये को यह कह कर अमन में लाया जा रहा है कि यह एक जास समय के लिये ही है । यदि मेरा कहना वह है कि शरणांचियों की स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है और वह यह कही हुई दर का लगान देने की विविकुल है सियत में नहीं है । एक बार यह तथा भी हुआ कि वे अपना २८ इंस्टालमेंट में देंगे लेकिन बाद में वह चीज़ भी पता नहीं कर्यों छोली पड़ गई और आज सरकारी अफसरान उनको लगान के और रेट के कागज बहुत परेशान करते हैं और वे बेचारे अपने दुश्मानों और मुसीबतों की झरियाद लेकर हाथरे पास भागे जाते हैं । इसलिये हमें इस चीज़ को मान लेना चाहिये कि अगर हम रेप्यूब्लिक को उन पर मालिकाना हक़ नहीं देना चाहते तो मत दीजिये लेकिन काश्तकाराना हक़ या भातेदारी का हक़ सोकल काश्तकारान को दे देना चाहिये और जो लगान आपने तथ किया है उसके हिसाब से उनसे बसूल किया जाना चाहिये ।

बहुत से भाइयों को जमीन के साथ मे नकान भी भिले थे और नकान देते समय उनसे कहा गया था कि जिनके १०,००० से नीचे के क्षेत्र हैं वे अपने क्षेत्र दर्जे न करायें और उनको बैसे ही दूसरे रूप में मुशाविजा दे दिया जायेगा । लेकिन बाद में यह मालूम हुआ कि उन भाइयों के जिनके कि क्षेत्र १०,००० से नीचे के थे और जिन्होंने कि उनको जया नहीं कराया उनको कुछ भी मुशाविजा नहीं भिला और वह क्षेत्र मुशाविजे के रह गये । इब जिनको आपने जमीन भी दी है नकान भी दिये हैं जो नकान और जमीन उनको आपने छूटा किये हैं उसके बाबजूद

जी उनको जमीन और नकान नहीं भिले हैं और वे दूसरों के रूप में हैं ।

बी बेदूर जाप जाना : जमीन ज्या सोकस्त के पास है ?

बी पहाड़िया : सोकस्त के पास है वा जमीन के पास है ।

दूसरी बात में जो निवेदन करता जाहुर है वह यह है कि एक एक नकान को आप ने दो-दो व्यक्तियों को दे रखा है । किसी आदमी को एक जमीन का टुकड़ा दिया और किसी आदमी को एक जमीन का टुकड़ा दिया लेकिन नकान एक ही दोनों को दिया है । यदि होता यह है कि नकान में वह रह पाता है जो लट्ठपाता होता है और कमज़ोर और गरीब आदमी डर कर वहाँ से भाग लड़ा होता है । इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि नकान को दो हिस्तों में बांट दिया जाय और पक्का नकान उन को नहीं दे सकते तो कच्चा नकान उन के बास्ते बनायें । आप के बायदे के अनुसार कच्चे नकान का उस का हक है । इसलिये एक ही नकान को जो आप ने २ व्यक्तियों को दिया हुआ है वैसा न कर के या तो उन को भ्रष्ट भ्रष्ट नकान दीजिये या किर उस नकान के कायदे और कानूनी तौर से दो हिस्ते कीजिये ताकि यह रोजमर्ग के उठने वाले क्षण दे ख्यति हो जायें ।

ठाठ शाठ और खलौ (नागपुर) . ऐसे कितने नकान हैं जहाँ कि एक एक में दो-दो आदमी बस रहे हैं ?

बी पहाड़िया . उस की संख्या तो मुझे ठीक से भालूम नहीं है । इस का तो निनिस्तर महोश्य को जान होगा ।

राजस्वान में रिहिलिटेशन निनिस्त्री की जो जमीन है उस का प्रबन्ध कैसे तो राज-

सरकार के हाथ में रहता आया है लेकिन हो गहरहा है कि इत्तमाम तो राजस्थान गवर्नर-मैट करती है लेकिन अड्डा सेंट्रल गवर्नरमैट समाती रहती है और इस प्रदेशवाली के कारण वहाँ के रेवेन्यु अफिसर्स काफी परेशान होते हैं और वे बेचारे इस परेशानी में रहते हैं कि किस को एलाट करें और किस को एलाट न करें किस को पट्टा करें और किस को पट्टा न करे। इस सम्बन्ध में येरा सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमैट से निवेदन है कि वह येरावानी करके अपना पैसा लिये जाये या जो भी कायदे कानून है उन को बरते लेकिन वहाँ का तमाम इत्तमाम राजस्थान सरकार को दे दिया जाय जिस से कि कोई निर्दिष्ट एथारिटी हो जोकि सब इत्तमाम करे। आज हमारे काश्टकार को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना होता है और अगर वह कोई पट्टा करना चाहता है तो उस को पता नहीं रहता कि वह किस के पास जाय पहले कस्टोडियन अफसर के पास जाय या सेटिलमेंट अफसर के पास जाय और इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि काश्टकारों की इस परेशानी को खल्म किया जाय। न तो मेरे काश्टकार को पता लगता है न रेप्यूजी काश्टकार को पता लगता है और इस परेशानी और दिक्कत को रक्फा करने के लिये कोई एक ऐसी निर्दिष्ट एजेंसी बनाई जाय ताकि उन को अपना काम करवाने के लिये अलग अलग दौड़ना न पड़े और एक ही एजेंसी पर जा कर वह अपनी दर-स्वास्त दे सकें और पट्टे बगैरह का सड़ काम पूरा कर सकें।

इन के अलावा यह जो प्रापरटीज सेल की जाती है उन के बारे में मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि अबल तो यह होता है कि १०,००० रुपये में कम मालियत की जो जरूरी है और जोकि शरणार्थी को एलाट की हुई है वह उन को दे दी जायगी और उन को मुशाकिये में भर लिया जायगा।

लेकिन अमल में हम देखते हैं कि कुछ और ही हो रहा है। एक जमीन पर जिस पर कि शरणार्थी आवाद है उस को आप के आदमी लूले तीर पर नीलाम करते हैं और चूंकि उन के पास उस को खरीदने के लिये काफी पैसा नहीं होता है इसलिये वे उम को खरीद नहीं पाते हैं और उन को उन जगहों से निकाल दिया जाता है। इस तरह के कितने ही केसेज भेरे नोटिस में आये हैं और उन्होंने दरखास्तों में भी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हो, तीन रोज़ में उन नक पृष्ठ भी जायेंगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय और उन का मतालय इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान दें और जो शरणार्थी उन जगहों पर आवाद है उन को इस तीर पर निकाल बाहर न किया जाय बल्कि उन जगहों और मकानों में जिन में कि वे आवाद हो, वे उन को दे दी जायें और उन की कीमत उन के मुशाकिये से काट ली जाय।

श्री येहर अब अल्पा मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत ही मशकूर हूँगा अगर वह मुझे कोई ऐसा केस य नीलायेंगे जिस में कि एक एलौटेबन प्रापरटी जिस की कीमत १०,००० से नीचे हो, जिस का कि आकु-पेशन एयोराइज्ड हो और एलौटी उसे खरीदना चाहता हो वह उन को न दी जा कर उम प्रापरटी को नीलाम करने का हूँम भेरे वहा से दिया गया हो।

श्री पृष्ठाकिया : मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करने के बाद मंत्री महोदय को एक प्लाट का ही नम्बर नहीं बल्कि दो प्लाट्स के नम्बर दू गा जिन में कि ऐसा किया गया है और वह उन के बारे मैं जाच प्रतिलाल करवा सकते हैं।

अब प्लाट्स की नीलामी के बारे में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि उम में बड़ी शप-रेबाची चलती है क्योंकि कोई अलग अलग मकान तो बने हुए हैं नहीं जिन की कि नीलामी की जानी है। प्लाट्स तो मफा बट जमीन पर

[भी प्राप्तिया]

होते हैं और उदाहरण के सौर पर मेरा पाप को बतलाकं कि नवी मुहम्मद नं० १ प्लाट पर बैहियत किरायेदार आबाद है और नम्बर २ प्लाट पर करीम मुहम्मद आबाद हैं अब जब कस्टोडियन मुहकमे बाले सेल करने जाते हैं तो इस प्लाट्स के सेल में भी रिवर्ट बलती है और नीलाम यह होता है कि दोनों प्लाट्स को नक्शे में एक ही प्लाट दिखा कर नीलाम कर देते हैं और उस को तकीमुहम्मद खानीदार को दे देते हैं । और वे बेचारे सोकल लोग जोकि उन प्लाट्स के किरायेदार होते हैं वे भूंह ताकते रह जाते हैं और उन की बेदखली की नीबूत आ जाती है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो प्लाट्स की लिस्ट बनाई है वह अब पुरानी हो चुकी है और उस को फिर से रिवाइज करने की बहुत ज़रूरत है और उन की लिस्ट सोकल रेकार्ड्स से टैली करनी चाहिये ताकि ठीक से पता चल सके कि कौन से प्लाट की नीलामी हो रही है और आज जो यह गडबड चल रही है वह बन्द हो ।

अब करप्तान की तो बात ही क्या कहना । वह के सोकल लोग और लास कर हमारे गरीब हरीजन भाई जोकि वहाँ पर अपनी जमीनों पर आबाद थे उन से तहरीरी सबूत मांगा जाता है कि वह बाकई में उन जमीनों पर आबाद होने के हकदार हैं । उन से कहा जाता है कि आप इस की तसदीक कराइये कि यह आप की जमीन है । अब आप ही समझ सकते हैं कि उन बेचारों के पास तसदीक कराने के लिये क्या रखता है ? जो कुछ काशजात बगैरह थे भी मैं आग से जल गये या पानी में बह कर नष्ट हो गये । आज हरिजनों को यह कह कर उन जमीनों से बेदखल किया जा रहा है कि वह जमीन कस्टोडियन की है और कस्टोडियन को कह कर उस को नीलाम कर देते हैं इस तरह । इसके कितने ही केसें

भावान्वय में चल रहे हैं । अब हरिजन लोगों को इस के कारण वही कठिनाई और परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । पहले आप ने फ़िलमा किया कि जो हरिजन सोन बहाँ पर रह रहे हैं उनको ही बाजिब तरीके पर दिया जायगा और यंजाम में आप ने शायद ऐसा किया भी है तो किर राजस्थान में क्यों इस मुविया से लोगों को विचित रखना जा रहा है ? करप्तान की हव हो रही है और आप के कस्टोडियन के प्रकाशरान जिस को मरकी चाहते हैं उस से कुछ ले कर उस को तो आबाद रहने देते हैं और बाकी लोगों को उन की जगहों को दूसरों को नीलाम कर के बेदखल कर देते हैं । इस तरह की धीमामुश्ती को रोकना चाहिये ।

इस के साथ ही साथ वै यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे प्लाट्स हैं जिन को कि रेलीजस प्लाट्स कह कर आप ने छोड़ रखा है । अब मसलन् वह पर कोई तकिया या, कच्ची कब्र बनी हुई थी लेकिन अब तो वहाँ पर लेत लड़ा है और आप ने ऐसी जमीनों की नीलामी इस बिना पर रोके रखती है कि यह रेलीजस प्रापरटीज हैं । अब मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप ऐसे स्थानों की नीलामी खुले तौर पर नहीं कर सकते तो आप उन को शिक्षा सस्थापो, अस्पतालों या अन्य समाजोपयोगी सस्थापों को दे सकते हैं । हम ऐसे प्लाट्स को पंचायतों को दे सकते हैं । अब उन जगहों में न तो कोई मंदिर नज़र आता है न मस्जिद और तकिया बगैरह और मैं नहीं समझता कि उन की नीलामी क्यों रोकी जा रही है । सरकारी तौर पर उन जमीनों का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है और कोई कारण मुझे तो नहीं दिखाई देता कि वे इस तरह बेकार पड़ी रहे । हम से पचायतें और दूसरे क्लाउंज जमीन की आये दिन मांग करते रहते हैं और हम इस तरह की जमीन उन पंचायतों, क्लाउंजों और सामाजिक संस्थाओं को बढ़

आतानी से दे सकते हैं और मुझे तो उस में
कोई विकल्प नहीं आती है।

मैं इतना ही निवेदन कर के अपना स्थान प्राप्त करता हूँ कि मेवात की समस्याएँ
को मंत्री महोदय शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हल करने
का प्रयत्न करें।

बी भेत्र चन्द्र लक्ष्मा : जो वार्षिक स्थान
उन को नीताम कर दें ?

श्री पहाड़िया . मैं ने अब किया कि बहु
पर कुछ इस प्रकार के वार्षिक स्थान बिलकुल
बेकार पढ़े हुए हैं। वह जमीन ऊबड़ साबड़
हो गई है, मकान बौरह कुछ नहीं है बिल-
कुल जमीन बेकार पढ़ी हुई है और मंत्री
महोदय मुझे यह कहने के लिये माफ़ करे
कि लोग उन जगहों पर टट्टी व पेशाव
करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पेसी जमीनों को
काम में लाया जाय।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Bangshi Thakur.
Hence forward, hon. Members should
confine their remarks to ten minutes.

Shri Bangshi Thakur (Tripura—
Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman,
Sir, Rehabilitation department is like
a foreign body which has been made
to thrust in the body of India at the
cost of the refugees. Though it is
temporary in nature, yet its colossal
problems, multiplied by complicated
day to day developments, seem to be
not within easy reach of solution. In
the year 1958-59, the total amount
budgeted for rehabilitation is about
9 per cent of the total budgeted ex-
penditure of the Government of India
for the same year. This year also, if
it has not exceeded the amount of the
previous year, it has not been reduced
remarkably. The position is that the
government tax the people and the
Rehabilitation Department tax the
Government and, as a matter of fact,
the investment gives nothing in
return.

Sir, let me concentrate my attention
to Tripura. I think no country in the
world can be found out where the
number of refugees has exceeded that
of the local population. What is the
position of West Germany, of which it
is said that coming of refugees in that
part is numberless and unceasing.
There also the position is about 1 : 4;
that is, the refugee is 1 and the local
population is 4. But, in Tripura, we
find that the local population has been
outnumbered by the refugees. In the
census of Tripura State in 1350 T.E.
i.e., 1940 A.D. we find that the popu-
lation of Tripura State was 3,82,450
but the number of refugees who are
to be accommodated in Tripura is
about 4 to 5 lakhs. The purpose of
my showing the ratio here is to say
that the refugee rehabilitation prob-
lem in Tripura is far more difficult
than that of any other part in India.

Sir, Tripura is a hilly place. There
are five off-shoots of Himalayan ranges
which have passed through Tripura
from the north to the south. Besides
these ranges, there are numerous hil-
locks scattered almost all over the
territory of Tripura. Yet, these are
not all; vast areas are covered with
dense forest; so, the ploughable plain
land available in Tripura is quite in-
adequate to satisfy the demands of
the refugees and the local peasants,
who are landless. As far as transport
and communications are concerned,
Tripura is very backward and under-
developed so no industry has been
established there up till now which
can be utilised for the economic reha-
bilitation of the refugees.

The local Administration has estab-
lished some industries in Tripura but
those are of a limited capacity,
rather those cannot be categorised as
productive establishments; and those
did not come out of the boundary of
experiments.

In view of the transport difficulties
and in view of the fact that Tripura is
nearly blockaded by Pakistan, the local
Administration also could not advance

[Shri Bangshi Thakur]

beyond the limit allowed by the existing natural facilities in this direction. Moreover, the refugees are the inhabitants of plain areas but they are to be rehabilitated in hills, forests and tillas.

When the refugees came to Tripura first, they had been given doles first; then, they were asked to show that they possessed ploughable lands against the security of which housing and other loans could be given to them. It was impossible for them to show that they possessed ploughable lands. Who was going to give them lands? Moreover, they had no money to buy lands. On the other hand, the local officers also could not go against the rules. But, above all, it had been felt by all that the refugees must be kept alive. So, in papers it had been shown that such and such persons possessed such and such lands; and, following that process, they were given loans.

Now, what I want to say is, that if the situation permits the Government to give 5 kanis i.e., two acres of land to each of the refugee families, then, those who had been given lands or paper but did not get them in fact, should not be deprived.

There are other factors also. Some of the refugees had been allotted lands but when they went to occupy the same and began cutting the jungles, the real owners of the lands filed suits against them and some of them are still pending. The result was that the loans which they received had to be spent for litigation purposes. A fairly large number of refugees are yet to be given loans of various descriptions. The previous loans also, which had been given to the refugees, had been given in 5, 7, 10 or 15 instalments and so the loanees could not utilise the loan moneys in the direction they were meant for.

What about Raima Saima? As far as Raima Saima is concerned, if you could make your plan successful, then,

about 20,000 families, that is, one lakh persons could have been rehabilitated there and 80,000 acres of land could be reclaimed and utilised for rehabilitation purposes. Not only that; about 64,000 acres of very fertile lands could have been brought under regular cultivation and the yearly yield would have been at least 30 lakhs mds. of paddy. Had it been done, 80 per cent of the rehabilitation problems could have been solved and we could see Tripura self-sufficient in food. But, you could not do that.

When the hon. Minister says that he will close down the Rehabilitation Department in Tripura, within one year, that is, he will complete the work of rehabilitation in Tripura within the specified time, I also cannot but support him in the light of the huge amount sanctioned and spent and going to be spent.

But, let me ask him whether he has examined that the huge sums have been fully utilised to serve the purpose for which they were sanctioned or not. The money has not been fully utilised. So, the hon. Minister is not in a position to close down the Relief and Rehabilitation Department in Tripura within a year. Without economically rehabilitating the refugees he cannot do that. If he does, then, he will invite troubles from all sides. Under these circumstances, I would like to say that if all his efforts, endeavours and preparations are compared with the problems, which I have said colossal, then, it will be amounting to a pygmy hammering a giant.

So, I request the hon. Minister to consider the matter in its proper perspective and I request him also to form an Advisory Committee consisting of M. Ps. of both Houses, among others, which will study the rehabilitation problems in Tripura and submit its report to him.

Shri Aurebindo Ghoshal (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, last day the hon.

Members who spoke on behalf of the truncated west had mixed feelings of happiness and unhappiness at the same time, happy because some of the problems had been solved and unhappy because still there were some works to be done. But, for the spokesmen of the East, they can have no flowers except stones.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Except what?

Shri Anubindu Ghosh: Except stones

This refugees problem is a long and vexed problem no doubt. But it is surprising that though about a decade is going to pass neither the State Government nor the Central Government has been able to tackle this problem to the satisfaction of both the refugees as well as the other persons

Now, the condition of the camps is horrible and nobody who has not seen how these refugees are leading their lives will be able to imagine that I would request some of the hon. Members who advocate the cause of monkeys, cows and buffaloes to see how their fellowmen are living in these camps in West Bengal

Sir, I do not like to go into the question of responsibility. The responsibility of rehabilitating them, the responsibility to assure them the right to lead a human life, and the responsibility of maintaining them lies with you, because you are responsible for readily agreeing to the partition of the country which could have been avoided as it is now given out in the writings of a national leader, Maulana Sahib. I shall give some statistics in order to prove the magnitude of the problem and also the inefficiency and incapacity of the Ministry. About 41 lakh refugees have so far come from East Pakistan out of whom 32 lakhs are in West Bengal. Out of 32 lakhs again who are in West Bengal, two lakhs are still in camps. Both the State and the Central Governments

took this problem light-heartedly and as a result of that there has been a miserable failure. Upto 1957 the only thing that the Central Government used to do is to grant a lump sum amount to the State and the State Government used to manage the whole affair. Up to 1957, the State Government only used to pay doles but it never tried to rehabilitate these refugees who are in these camps. A substantial portion of this rehabilitation money that was granted to the State Government again went into the pockets of the contractors and some of the persons whose forefathers were once the people of East Pakistan. Upto 1957, there was rarely a single morning when we did not come across a new rehabilitation scandal in West Bengal. The then Minister of Rehabilitation of my State is now an hon. Member of this House and if she likes she will be in a better position to tell these things as to why they were unable to tackle this problem properly from 1954. The Government began to send these refugees to the neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh in batches but within a short time there were mass desertions from all these camps. It is not because of any defects on the part of sister States but because of the absence of any plan or scheme to rehabilitate them there, because they were also forced to lead a camp life in those places in the other States and it is quite imaginable that if a refugee has got to lead a camp life instead of being rehabilitated he would naturally prefer the West Bengal camp to a mango grove of Betiah. I had the privilege of going to Betiah after the mass desertion to enquire as to what might be the reasons of this desertion. I found not a single desertion from this group of persons who were rehabilitated in the land in that area. That is not my opinion. The West Bengal Government has also admitted it on page 20 of their booklet

'The desire of a Bengalee to live in West Bengal is appreciated'

[**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**]

and is understandable, but economic necessity does and should outweigh most considerations. What is necessary is that displaced persons who have left their hearths and homes should settle down contentedly and happily with an adequate living resources wherever they are. I do not believe that left to themselves displaced persons in camps would prefer to stay in West Bengal within an inadequate living facilities rather than go out for an adequate living. No question of using force arises. Even at the height of the agitations started in last March against movement of displaced persons to rehabilitation sites outside the State, displaced persons from camps did move out to such sites. Others from amongst them went before and some others after. No pressure was brought to bear upon them to leave. Recently several families of non-camp displaced persons left for Rajasthan for rehabilitation. All this indicates that displaced persons in camps would not, under proper leadership and guidance, be reluctant to go to any rehabilitation site outside the State which will offer them an adequate living."

From this it is proved that the West Bengal refugees are not unwilling to go outside but because of the want of proper areas in those refugee camps, there were mass desertions.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: When did the desertions take place?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: About three years ago. Besides the doles, a huge amount was given to the refugees as house-building loans. During the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, Rs. 850 lakhs was granted as rehabilitation loans to non-camp families out of which the house-building loan alone amounted to Rs. 700 lakhs. But I doubt if more than 25 per cent of these loans went into the pockets of the refugees themselves.

I would like to enumerate the difficulties in this connection. The loan was never based on the costing of the building in spite of the plans, etc. It was always less than that amount and it was a compromise amount between the claimed amount and the amount offered by the Government. Secondly, it was paid in dribs and instalments and there was also generally delay extending to 2-2½ years. By that time the claimant is settled either in rented houses or in small houses built by him. Naturally when he got this loan it was of no use to him and it was spent for other purposes. Thirdly, the procedure was itself bad which encouraged corruption and I have rarely found a refugee getting Rs. 1,000 even if the loan granted amounted to Rs. 2,000. Lastly, instead of paying the amount in cash, the Government should have either built the house through the C.P.W.D. or some such agency or should have supplied the building materials in lieu of cash money. In that case, there was a chance of the loan being used for the proper purpose for which it was granted.

In 1957, in the Darjeeling conference the West Bengal Government agreed to absorb fifty per cent of the displaced families within the State. In July 1958, it has revised its position and has agreed to take the responsibility of rehabilitating 10,000 families within the State and the Government of India have now taken the responsibility of rehabilitating 35,000 families. So, the scheme of Dandakaranya came into lime-light. Government has announced that the camps would be closed in July 1959. Now, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the performance till now. Because, there is hardly three months' time. So far as I know, the Government has not been able to receive more than 500 families in Dandakaranya so far and the West Bengal Government has been asked not to despatch any more families to this place. Now, the State Government thought of absorbing 10,000 families by setting up 17 medium industries out of whom there

are seven cotton mills and a few rolling mills. Due to slump in the market, it will not be possible to set up these industries. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if any alternative industry has been selected.

As regards the reclamation of land, I submit that the Government is not prepared to accept the statistics of the report of Ishaque. Still from the crop survey report the available land for reclamation is 1.6 million acres. What steps have been taken to reclaim the land for the rehabilitation of the refugees?

Lastly, as regards Dandakaranya, the public are confronted with two sorts of stories. One sort of report says that parts of Dandakaranya are strewn with petals of roses and another story is that it is a veritable hell. I want to know the real facts from the hon. Minister about Dandakaranya and the possibility of the rehabilitation of the refugees within the target date of July 1959 and what steps are being taken to rehabilitate them in the industries of West Bengal and in the lands which are to be reclaimed within the State of West Bengal.

13 hrs.

‘भी नवल प्रभाकर (बाहु दिल्ली—रक्षित—मन्त्रिवित जातियाँ)। सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनर्वास मंत्री जी को चम्पवाद देता हूँ कि उस काम पर जोकि उन के मंत्रालय ने किया है। लेकिन मेरे निवाचिन क्षेत्र की कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं जिन को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से गाँवों में पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की भूमि पड़ी हुई जिसे कोई विस्थापित भाई नहीं ले रहे हैं, और जिस पर जनीदारों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। आपने पंचाब में हरिजनों को भकान आदि बनाने के लिए जमीन दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी तरह से दिल्ली में भी आप हरिजनों को जमीन दें। पिछले दिनों आपने एक प्रस्तुति के उत्तर में

पंजाब के लिए यह स्वीकार भी किया था कि वह भूमि पिछडे बाँ के लोगों को और हारिजनों को दी जानी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में भी वही बरताव किया जाये।

मेरे निवाचिन क्षेत्र में एक नई कालोनी भील कुरंजा बनायी गयी है। न मालूम वह कालोनी किस विचार से बसायी गयी थी, किस इंजिनियर ने इस को बसाने का सुझाव दिया था। मुझे अत्यन्त दुख के साथ कहना पस्ता है कि वह कालोनी बहुत ही नीची जमीन में है। जरा सी बरसात होते ही वहाँ पानी उबलने समता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ के किसानों को आज तक मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। जब भी मैं आपने निवाचिन क्षेत्र के उस इलाके में जाता हूँ तो किसान लोग मेरे पास आते हैं और रोने लगते हैं। वह कहते कि हमें मुआवजा किस कदर कम दिया जाता है। उनको १०० रुपये प्रति बीघा मुआवजा दिया जाता है जो कि दस नवे पैसे प्रति बीघा गज पड़ता है और जिन को उस जमीन पर बसाया गया है उनसे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ११ रुपये प्रति बीघा गज के हिसाब से बसूल करता है। आप विचार कीजिये कि एक और तो विस्थापित लोगों से ११ रुपये प्रति बीघा गज के हिसाब से रुपया बसूल किया जाता है और दूसरी ओर जिनकी वह भूमि है उन किसानों को दस बाई पैसे प्रति बीघा गज के हिसाब से मुआवजा दिया जाता है। यह असमानता बहुत मनुचित मालूम पड़ती है। आप उस पर विकास का सर्व भी लगा लें तो उसे आप साढ़े चार हप्ते, पांच हप्ते, साढ़े सात हप्ते या ज्यादा से ज्यादा आठ हप्ते प्रति बीघा गज पर विस्थापितों को दे। किन्तु उनसे ११ रुपये प्रति बीघा गज के हिसाब से लिया जाता है और जिस किसान की जमीन है, जिसका कि सब कुछ उजड़ गया है, उसको दस नवे पैसे प्रति बीघा गज के हिसाब से दिया

[मी नवन प्रसार]

जाता है, यह कहा तक स्थाय संगत है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि उनको इतना कम मुश्किल क्यों दिया जा रहा है और विस्थापितों से इतना अधिक क्यों दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह इसका कारण बतायें।

जहां तक की तीन नई कालोनीज, शील कुरंजा, तहार और रमेश नगर का ताल्सुक है, इन तीनों कालोनीज में विस्थापितों को १०० बगं गज जमीन और ५२० रुपया की विस्थापित दिया गया था। हमारी बहिन डा० मुश्किल नायर जो पहले दिल्ली राज्य के अन्दर पुनर्वास मंत्री थी, उन्होंने, मुनते हैं, कहा था कि जिस जमीन पर आपको बसाया गया है वह भूमि आपको मुफ्त दे दी जाती है और यह ५२० रुपया भी आपको मुफ्त दिया जाता है। किन्तु अब उन विस्थापित भाइयों से जिनके कि क्लेम है कहा जाता है कि तुम को पूरा रुपया देना होगा और उनसे रुपया बसूल किया जाता है और उस रुपये की बसूली में भी बड़ी असमानता है। किसी से १२०० रुपये बसूल किये गये, किसी से १३०० बसूल किये, किसी से १६०० बसूल किये गये और किसी से १५०० बसूल किये गये। मैं मंत्री जी से इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण चाहूँगा कि इस तरह की असमानता एक ही कालोनी में, एक ही जैसे प्लाट के लिए क्यों की जा रही है।

जिनके क्लेम नहीं हैं उनको ५३० रुपये की छूट दी गयी है। किन्तु जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया, जो जमीन दस नये पैसे प्रति बगं गज के हिसाब से ली गयी है उस पर अगर आप ५३० रुपये और भी लगा लें तो भी सरकार को लाभ रहता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बताने की कृपा की जाये कि यह लाभ क्यों है।

जहां तक इन कालोनीज का सम्बन्ध है उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने बहुत से प्रश्न किये

और उनके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय मे बताया, उन्होंने एक बहुत समी कौड़ी लिस्ट दी, कि अमुक तारीख को यहां विजली पृष्ठ जायेगी, अमुक तारीख को नल लग जायेंगे, अमुक तारीख को सीबर लग जायेगा आदि-आदि। किन्तु जो रिपब्लिक निवित की गयी थी उनको तीन वर्ष की तरीके अब पुनर्वास मंत्रालय बन्द होने जा रहा है, पर वह सब काम पूरा नहीं हो पाया है। मैं ने चार साल पहले एक प्रश्न किया था कि यह जो नई कालोनी शील कुरंजा की है उसमें पानी भर जाता है। उसके उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम बहां पर एक पप भगवाकर लगा देंगे और वह पानी बाहर निकाल दिया जाया करेगा। किन्तु मैं अभी थोड़े दिन हुए बहां गया था। वहां पर आज की तारीख तक तो कोई पम्प लगा नहीं है यह मैंनिवित रूप से कह सकता हूँ और पानी बहां से नहीं निकल रहा है, नालियों का पानी सड़ता रहता है क्योंकि जमीन नीची है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि यदि पम्प लगाना है तो बैसा कह दीजिये और अगर नहीं लगाना है तो बैसा कह दीजिये कि पम्प नहीं लगाना है, कोई इन्टिजाम नहीं हो सका है, या यह कह दीजिये कि हमने जो आईर दिया था वह कैसिल कर दिया है, ताकि जो आशा रहती है वह तो कम से कम न रहे।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। वह यह कि यदि आप इन कालोनीज का विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप कृपा करके दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को कहिये और उनसे कोई कैसला कर लीजिये, उनको जो कुछ भी आप डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड से देना चाहें वे दीजिये, या चाहे न दीजिये, आप उन पर कोई नैतिक दबाव डाल दीजिये या कोई आदेश दे दीजिये ताकि उन कालोनीज में किसी न किसी तरह उन विस्थापित

भाइयों के लिए विकास हो जाये। मुझे आशा है आप यह करेंगे, और मैं बहुत ही बिनम्ब भाव से कहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए आपका बायदा है, और यह काम हो जाना चाहिए।

एक कालोनी आपने बनायी है कीर्ति नगर। 'उस कालोनी के लिए आपने एक कारपोरेशन बनाया था। उस कारपोरेशन का यह काम था कि जो ज्यादा पैसा दे उसको प्लाट दिया जाये। उसने आरम्भ में आठ हजार प्रति गं गज के हिसाब से जमीन दी पर अन्त में उसका दाम ६५ हजार प्रति वर्ग गज तक कर दिया। आप देखें कि भारी टैंडरों पर यह जमीनें दी गयी और विस्थापित भाइयों ने अपने ब्लेम और जेवर आदि बेचकर आपको पैसा दिया। लेकिन पिछले ६ वर्ष से वे निरन्तर प्रार्थना करते था रहे हैं कि हमें पट्टा दे दिया जाये ताकि हम दिल्ली प्रशासन से अध्य ले सकें और अपने लिए मकान बना सकें जिसमें रह सकें, किन्तु उनकी इतनी प्रार्थना करने पर भी और उनके पूरा पैसा दे देने पर भी उनको कोई पट्टा नहीं दिया जा रहा है कि जिसकी बजह से उनको अध्य नहीं मिल रहा और वे मकान नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। यह बड़ी विचित्र बात है। इसमें प्रशासन का कोई पैसा लंब्ज होने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस प्रशासन में ऐसी खराबी आ गयी है कि कोई काम हो उसमें देरी की जाती है। उस कारपोरेशन का यह काम था कि वह प्लाट बेच दे और उनका विकास करे और समाप्त हो जाये। उस कारपोरेशन ने तभाम प्लाट बेच दिये हैं और भूमि का विकास भी ही रहा है और वह विकास का काम सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० को दे दिया गया है। इस तरह से कारपोरेशन का काम सत्य हो गया है। लेकिन पट्टे हेने का काम भर्मी बाकी पड़ा है और इसलिए कुछ लोग भर्मी भी उसमें चिपके हुए हैं। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पुनर्वासि मंचालय और पुनर्वासि मंडी महोदय से बास-

बार प्रार्थना की जा रही है लेकिन वह इस काम को सम्पन्न नहीं कराते हैं। ६ साल पहले जब कि हमारा

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member is giving details of individual grievances. It is not possible that he can finish all the grievances here on the floor of the House

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: इस बात को मैं छोड़ देता हूँ और अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने कुछ मकान बनाए हैं, लेकिन वे अभी से टपकने लगे हैं, टूट गए हैं और गिरने वाले हैं। इस तरह के तो मकान बनाए गए हैं, लेकिन उन के लिए इतनी रकम थोपी गई है। स्वभावत लोग देखते हैं कि हम से इतनी रकम ली जा रही है, लेकिन जो मकान बनाए गए हैं, वे गिरने वाले हैं। अगर सरकार कोई इस तरह की चीज़ को खरीदे, जो कि निकम्भी हो, तो उम के पैसे वह क्यों देगी? मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस विषय में एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। पटेलनगर, भोतीनगर और तिलकनगर में जो ऐसे मकान हैं, जो कि बिल्कुल ज़र्ज़र अवस्था में है और जो गिरने वाले हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

मकानों की कीमतों में जो असमानता है, उस के विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो डबल-स्टोरीड मकान है, वे बहुत थोड़ी जगह में बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उन की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है, जब कि जो मकान २०० गज के प्लाटम पर बने हुए हैं, उन की कीमत थोड़ी है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस असमानता पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे।

कहने के लिए मेरे पास कई बातें थी, लेकिन समय कम होने के कारण मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री बुशीलाल (धन्माला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातिया) : सभापति महोदय,

[भी बुन्नीलाल]

धारप ने युजे दो सब्द कहने का अवसर दिया, उस के लिए वे धारप को बन्नवाद देता हूँ। वे इस मंत्रालय और मंत्री महोदय को बुद्धारकवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। इतने लोग यहां पर आए, उन सब को बांधना, उन को रोकगार देना एक बहुत बड़ा काम है। अगर देखा जाये, तो यो पाकिस्तान से आए हुए भाई हैं, वे हर मैदान में हर तरह से यहां के रहने वाले लोगों से आगे ही भिलते हैं। आज उन की हालत ऐसी है कि उन को पिछड़ा हुआ या बारणार्ह या दुखी नहीं समझा जा सकता है। जिनका काम इस मंत्रालय ने पाकिस्तान से आने वाले भाइयों के लिए किया है, उस के लिए वे भाई इस मंत्रालय के और लास तीर से मंत्री महोदय के हमेशा आभारी रहेंगे।

इस मंत्रालय ने उन लोगों के लिए दो लाल दो लाल के करीब कान बनाए, कानोनी बनाई, जिन में उन को दम्तकारी बीरह की और रोकगार की काफी न्यूलियत दी ताके वे आवाद होने के साथ-साथ बारोडगार भी रह सकेंगे। एजूकेशन के क्षेत्र में उन्होंने १३ लाल स्टूडेंट्स को शीशिप स्टाइरेंड्ज और प्रान्ट्स की शक्ति में मदद दी, जिससे पाकिस्तान से आने वाले भाइयों के बचे अभ्यासी तारीफ पा सके। ८६ हजार लोगों को उन्होंने टेक्निकल और बोकेशनल ट्रेनिंग देने का इतनाम किया। इस मंत्रालय की तरफ से कई होम्ज और इनफर्मरीज भी लोली गई हैं, जिन में शोहड़ परसन्स और अन-एटेक्चर औरतें रखी गई और वहां पर उन को इतनी सुविधायें दी गईं, जो कि उन को बरों में भी नहीं प्राप्त हो सकती थी। सर्विसिंग में भी पाकिस्तान से आए हुए दो लाल से भी ज्यादा लोगों को काम दिलाया गया।

इस के साथ ही में मंत्रालय का इस बात के लिए दहुत आभारी हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय

ने हरिजनों को शारीर में वे जमीनें, जो कि उन के पास थीं, जिन पर वे काबिज थे, बहुत सस्ते दामों पर थीं। हरिजन उन के लिए इस मंत्रालय के आभारी रहेंगे। इस के साथ ही उन्होंने उन हरिजनों से रेन्ट हासिल करने के लिए काफी सहायिता दी है, जिन की तरफ काफी रेन्ट बाकी है और वह तय किया कि एक महीने का रेन्ट उन से एरियर्जे के तौर पर लिया जाये। इस के अलावा इस मंत्रालय ने तकरीबन पचास हजार मकान, जिन की सागत तकरीबन एक करोड़ रुपया है, हरिजन को पंजाब में रुख्ल एतियाज में दिए हैं। मंत्रालय ने उन को बीस रुपए में मकान ब्रैट बस रुपए में साइट दी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से नियोजन करना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में भी बहुत से हरिजन हैं, जो कि अपने आपके बना कर या इरेक्ट्रु आपर्टी में रहते हैं और वे सैकड़ों सालों से ऐसे रह रहे हैं बड़ी तादाद बीस, तीस पचास साल से ऐसे रह रहे हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन को भी मकान और प्रापर्टी नोमीनल प्राइसिंग पर देने की कृपा करेंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर वास भारंग (हिसार) : हिसार में दी है।

भी बुन्नीलाल : मैं स के लिए कह रहा हूँ। अगर हिसार में दी है, तो यह बड़ी खुशी की ज़िन है। दरबसल अग्रर देखा जाय, तो हाँगिन लोग पैदाहशी रेफ्यूजी हैं। उन के पास जमीन नहीं है। उन को डिस्प्लेस्मेंट क्या करें, वे तो बिदाउट लेस हैं। मूले उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय काराकादिली से काम ले कर उन को यह शहरी जमीन व मकान देने की कृपा करेंगे।

जो मुसलमान गुडगांव, महेन्द्रगढ़ और अलवर के चले गए थे, वे काफी तादाद में वहां से वापस आए। मंत्री महोदय और इस मंत्रालय न उन को आवाद किया और उन की जमीन और

मकान बापत किए। यह भी उन्होंने सराहनीय काम किया है। इस के लिए वे उन को भव्यदाद दिए बैरे नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

इस सदन में रीहैबिलिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से यह पार्टी क्लेम्स का बादा १९५४ में किया गया था। बहुत सारे लोकल लोगों का कर्जा उन भूसलमानों की तरफ था। बहुत सारे जो कि यहाँ से चले गए। अगर वे यहाँ होते, तो इन भूसलमानों द्वेष को उन से बसूल किया जा सकता था, उनकी जायदाद से बसूल किया जा सकता था। लेकिन चूंकि वे चले गए और उन की जमीन यहाँ रह रही थी और कस्टोडियन ने उस पर कर्जा किया, इस लिए वह कर्जा डिपार्टमेंट को उन लोगों को देना चाहिए क्योंकि यह उस का अखलाकी कर्ज हो जाता है।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि प्राप ने पहले ही मझे कह दिया है। एक बात और कह कर से बैठना चाहता हूँ। दड़कारण स्कीम ईस्ट पाकिस्तान के लोगों के लिए बड़ी अच्छी है और इस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय और इस भूमिका को बधाई देता हूँ।

अतः मैं यह प्रार्थना किर करना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों के मकान भी हरिजनों को दे दिए जायें।

चौ० राजवीर तिह (रोहतक)
दे दिए हैं।

श्री जूनीलाल : इस रिपोर्ट में तो नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो शहरी जायदाद हरिजनों के कब्जे में है, वह उन को देने की कृपा करेंगे।

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Chairman, I shall be very brief

because I have to finish within five minutes. Generally, the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry is not satisfactory; rather, I should say it is very unsatisfactory. But Shri Mehr Chand Khanna more than once made a statement regarding the satisfactory rehabilitation work in Tripura. I do not agree with him.

In Tripura generally the refugees fall under two categories. One category consists of those refugees who came to Tr.pura before 1954 and the other category consists of those refugees who came after 1954. The refugees who came before 1954 were given rehabilitation benefits and loans, etc., on a scale which is much lower than the scale at which the new refugees are being paid. It is less than Rs. 1,000 per family. Thus payment was also made in instalments with the result that most of the money could not be given for the peasants for production purposes and that is why almost all the refugees are now under starvation conditions.

I am giving information of a very tragic incident now. Very recently in Pandhabpur colony, two refugees died of starvation after starving for more than seven days or so. Their names are: Naresh Day and Nikhil Ghosh. I want the Rehabilitation Minister also to collect the information about them and I would also request him to evince interest in this and see that some relief is given to the inmates of those areas because those people are suffering. Further, the price of rice is more than Rs. 32 per maund in all those areas. The refugees and other people were not given ration cards because they do not possess adda receipts. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Another point to which I would like to draw the Minister's attention is this. Some 108 refugee families of Pandhabpur and some other areas have already submitted a memorandum to the Minister demanding a second set of loan and also increased

agricultural loan, but they have not been given those facilities. Very recently some 18 refugees have started a hunger-strike at Agartala at the premises of the rehabilitation office. Now the number has increased to 31. They started the hunger-strike on the 7th April, 1959 and they are still continuing it. Their demand is simple. On one occasion, the Director of the Rehabilitation Department of Tripura said that they realise the justness of their cause, but he expressed his inability to do something for them because, if he gives them some more loan, then he has to give the same facility to 60,000 families like that. But Mr. Khanna can do that job, because if their demand is just, simply because it has to be given to some more persons also, he should not rule out that possibility. I expect he will say something about the 31 persons who are on hunger-strike.

18.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Another point is with regard to the realisation of the loan money. Loans were advanced to the refugees, but for the last two years, the Tripura people have been suffering from shortage of foodstuffs. This year there was heavy loss of foodgrains due to draught, floods, etc. That is why in every part of Tripura, the price of rice is very heavy; it is Rs. 32 and in some places Rs. 40 per maund. So, the refugee is not in a position to pay that loan. So, I request the Minister to postpone the realisation of loans from the refugees for this period.

Regarding Raima Sarma scheme, I am told about 80,000 or more acres of land will be available. At one time the rehabilitation department had some plan to reclaim that land for rehabilitation purposes. But now it seems that either the scheme is abandoned or it is not being pursued. So, I request the Minister to pursue that plan.

Regarding demarcation of land, lands were allotted to the refugees, but they are not properly demarcated. So, disputes arise sometimes and the refugees have to spend money over litigation. At least, if any dispute arises regarding the land allotted by Government, the litigation cost must be borne by the department itself, because it arises not due to the fault of the refugees, but of the department itself.

Regarding the Sumanachara colony, mostly refugees were settled there some two years ago. But there is little scope to get plain land nearby for the refugees. So, they have to remain in land which is unfit for cultivation, with the result that they are living in starvation conditions. It was expected that they would be paid the reclamation cost two years before, but the cost has not been given to them even now. That is the cause of the whole trouble.

In Kalapani-Mohanbhog, in Sona-mura, some 15 drones of land were requisitioned by the refugees, but the land was already occupied by tribals for more than 20 years before. They got that land by agreement with the Jotedars and they have been cultivating that land. But after this acquisition those people are asked to quit that land. I think it is very unfair to the people who have been already occupying that land. So, I request the Government that before they acquire some land, they should at least see whether the land belongs to such people who will be thrown out of employment after the acquisition. If the land belongs to some zamindars or jotedars, we have no objection and we will press the Government to acquire that land. But poor persons who own only 4 or 5 kanis of land should not be asked to quit that land merely because some people are to be rehabilitated there.

Then, recently 135 Class IV employees of the rehabilitation department

at Agartala were asked to draw their salaries at a lower rate. Since 1956, they have been receiving salary at Rs. 40 per month, but suddenly they have been asked to draw at Rs. 20 per month only. They were told that if they did not accept the lower rate, they would be treated as discharged from service, no further notice would be served and that was the ultimatum. I ask Mr. Khanna, why are they so unkind to class IV employees? Has he made any reduction in the salaries of big officers like Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Directors, etc., who have been receiving more salary? Why have the Class IV employees been chosen for reduction of salary? I ask him to review this matter. Their salary should not be reduced like that.

I hope Mr. Khanna will reply to all the points I have raised.

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर-रक्षित-प्रन्मुखित जातियां) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझती हूँ कि पजाब के जो लोग हैं और दिल्ली के जो लोग हैं, जो मैम्बर हैं। उनको बोलने के लिए ज्यादा मौका दिया जाता है लेकिन जिन की हालत बहुत खराब है, उनको मौका नहीं दिया जाता है। पजाब और दिल्ली वालों की हालत अच्छी है और उनको मौका भी मिलता जाता है लेकिन

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : यह विस्थापितो का मामला है।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : आप बीच में न बोलिये। मैं, जब भी आप बोलते हैं, कभी आपके बीच में नहीं बोलती हूँ। दिल्ली वाले हमारे जो काम हैं, वे होने नहीं देते हैं, और चाहते हैं कि उनके जितने काम हैं वे हो जाये। वे हमको बोलने भी नहीं देना चाहते....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो खामोश बैठा हूँ। आप बोलिये और मैं सुनूँग।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि पूनर्वास भंगी महोदय को देहातों में जा कर वहाँ का दीरा करना चाहिये। वहाँ पर वह कभी नहीं जाते हैं, वहाँ वा वह कभी दीरा भेही करते हैं। दिल्ली में ही वह अचिक रहते हैं। दिल्ली की हालत को ही प्रच्छा बनाने की वह फिक करते हैं, उस जगह की तरफ कोई ज्ञान नहीं देते हैं, जहा पर कि बिल्कुल कोई काम नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली में अच्छे मकान बने हुए हैं, पक्के मकान बने हुए हैं, हारिजनों की भी अच्छी हालत है, वे भाई रोटी खाते हैं लेकिन उस एरिया की ओर कोई ज्ञान नहीं दिया जाता है जहाँ की हालत खराब है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में जो विस्थापित भाई आए थे उनकी वही हालत है जो कि १९४७ और १९४८ में थी, उसमें कोई फक्त नहीं आया है। उनके लिए कोई पक्के मकान नहीं बनाये गये हैं। उनके पास जो टूटी फूटी लोंगड़ियां हैं, उनके ऊपर छप्पर पड़ हुए हैं, और बरसात के चार महीने उनके हाय दैया हाय दैया करके गुजरते हैं। विस्थापित भाई जहा जाकर बसे हैं वे हैं सागर, दमोह, बीना, कटनी इत्यादि और इन जगहों पर आप कभी गये भी नहीं हैं। जब भी कभी मैं वहाँ पर सेवा कार्य करने के लिए, रचनात्मक कार्य करने के लिए जाती हूँ। वे लोग कहते हैं कि आपके बुने जाने से क्या कायदा हुआ, आप कभी यह आवाज भी नहीं लगाती है कि पक्के मकान ही इन लोगों के लिए बनें। दिल्ली के शरणार्थी तो हलवा पूरी बातें हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के भाइयों को चना खाने को भी नसीब नहीं होता है। वहाँ पर उनकी हालत नाजुक है।

वहाँ के लोग बार-बार मुझ से कहते हैं कि कुछ तो कहो। वे कहते हैं कि तुम घरेजी जानती नहीं हो इस बास्ते बोल भी नहीं सकती हो। मैं उनसे कहती हूँ कि हिन्दी तो जानती हूँ और बोल भी सकती हूँ। मैं ने कई बार सदन में आप से कहा कि यहाँ पर कोई बात आती है

[शीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

तो इंगिलिश में आती है, हिन्दी में नहीं आती है। अगर हिन्दी में आये तो जो लोग हिन्दी बाले हैं, जिन को इंगिलिश समझने में घड़ीन होती है, वह भी उस को समझ सकें और बाहर बाले भी जिन्होंने हमें चुन कर भेजा है वह भी समझ सकें कि उनके लिये कुछ कहा गया है। इसी लिये हमारे भाई पालियामेंट में हिन्दी नहीं बोलते कि अगर वह हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो हमारे पत्रकार लोग उनके बारे में एक शब्द नहीं लिखते। अगर अप्रेजी में बोलते हैं तो लम्बी चौड़ी स्पीच निकलती है। हमारे यहां के लोग हम से कहते हैं कि बाई हमारे लिये कभी कुछ नहीं बोलती, बोलती तो यस्तवार में न आता। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जैसे यहां सब चीजें अप्रेजी में आती हैं उसी प्रकार हिन्दी में भी प्रार्थना चाहिये और जिस लेन से ज्यादा मेम्बर चुन कर आते हैं यान। देहातों से, उन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आज वह जहर लिखें।

शीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : नहीं, यहां मेरी बात नहीं है। मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ वह जनता की भलाई के लिये बलना चाहती हूँ, अपनी बड़ाई के लिये नहीं। जिस जनता ने हमें निर्वाचित कर के भेजा है उस के लिये कहती हूँ। अगर मैं अपनी बड़ाई के लिये कहूँ तो मुझे बैकुंठ में भी जगह नहीं मिलेगी। जो सेवा करे वह उस के लिये अपनी बड़ाई करे तो यह ठीक नहीं होता। हम दो जनता के सेवक हैं। मेरा पुनर्वास मंत्री से प्रार्थना है कि जो ऐसे लेन हैं जहां शरणार्थियों की नाजुक हालत है उसे उन को देखना चाहिये। वैसे तो शरणार्थी लोग लोती करना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे तो व्यापार में ही निपुण हैं। व्यापार में वडे अच्छे हैं। जिन लोगों में शरणार्थी गये हैं वहां के व्यापारी रोते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि जब के शरणार्थी आये हैं, हमारा व्यापार खराब हो गया है। व्यापार में वे शरणार्थी लोग जल

गये हैं, लेकिन कोई शरणार्थी जरीन नहीं जोतता है।

श्री रमेश सिंह : पंजाब में जोतते हैं।

शीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : पंजाब का प्रवेश बड़ा अच्छा है, वहां नहरें हैं, पानी है, तामां अच्छी भीजे उन को मिली हुई है, दूसरों को नहीं मिली। जब हमारे भाई बोलते हैं तो पंजाब की बात कहते हैं, यू०पी० की बात कहते हैं। पंजाब और यू०पी० के अन्दर नहरें हैं, कुएं हैं, तालाब हैं, सभी बातें हैं। लेकिन कुछ हम लोग हैं जो कि भगवान के भरोसे बैठे रहते हैं। पानी बरस गया तो कफल हो गई, नहीं बरसा तो जलम हो गई और लोग भूखों भरने लगते हैं। हमें ऐसी एरियाज को भी देखना चाहिये। जब आप बात कहते हैं तो पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है, कि उन को ऐसी जगहों को देखना चाहिये जहां की हालत खराब है, जिन के लिये जाने को चाना भी प्राप्त नहीं होता। जहां पर बैकुंठ बना हुआ है उसी को भी बैकुंठ बना दिया जाता है। इस लिये मैं पुनर्वास मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि आप दौरे कीजिये और ऐसी जगहों को देखिये जहां की हालत बहुत खराब है।

आज शरणार्थियों को सिन्धी पड़ाने की बात हो रही है, उस को आप को देखना चाहिये।

श्री ललाच सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : वह तो अब जा रहे हैं, दीरा क्या करें?

शीमती सहोदरा बाई राय : हिन्दी स्कूल खोलिये, हिन्दी पढ़ाये। जहां पर सिन्धी लोग हैं वह शरणार्थी हैं, वह सिन्ध से बले प्राये आप उन को सिन्धी क्यों पढ़ाते हैं? हिन्दी व्यापारे। आप उन के पास जाइये तो सिन्धी बोलते हैं। वह साल हो गये

लेकिन आमी वह हिन्दी सीख नहीं पाये। आप कुछ ऐसा हस्तजाम कीजिये कि हिन्दी चालू हो। एक तरफ तो हम कहते हैं कि हिन्दी चालू हो, दूसरी तरफ जब आप सदन में आते हैं तो एक और बोल लिया कुछ कहते ही नहीं। कोई कहता है कि हिन्दी बोलो, तो अंग्रेजी में कहेंगे कि आमी कूल हूं हूं, अब वह हिन्दी बोलने वाला अंग्रेजों में बोले तो कहेंगे बेरी गुड। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। ऐसा रखिये कि हमारे सदन के सारे लोग उस की कार्रवाई को समझ सकें और वेहात की जनका तक वह सारी चीजें पहुंच सक। ऐसी ऐसी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस के लिये उचित कदम उठायें।

जहां जहां शरणार्थियों के लिये भक्तरों ने मकान बनवाये हैं उन में बैठने तक की जगह नहीं है। पैसा तो उसमें बहुत लगा, लेकिन पता नहीं वह पैसा किस की जेब में गया या क्या दृभा, पर जो भी मकान बने हैं वह इने लाराब है कि वहां पर कोई बैठ नहीं सकता है। मकान ऐसे होने चाहिये कि उन में शरणार्थी लोग अपनी फैमिलीज के साथ रह सके।

अन्त बैठ में यही कहना चाहनी हूं कि यहां पर जो भी कार्रवाई हो वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में हो और उन लोगों को बोलने का भौका ज्यादा मिलता चाहिये जिन की हालत लाराब है। पंजाब लोगों को आप समय कम दिया करे। उन को आखिर इस की क्या ज़रूरत है?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Could I have five minutes?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wanted to speak on many points. But, unfortunately I have been given only five minutes. So, I will confine myself to a few important questions. My first question is: what is the Rehabilitation Ministry doing about the

scandal which is going on in auctioning? The other day there was a demonstration of 4,000 homeless persons who were lathi-charged. I do not want to mention anything about it. But the object for which they led the demonstration is a matter which should deserve the sympathetic consideration of the Rehabilitation Ministry. My information is—it may be wrong; in which case, I would like to be corrected—that there are certain touts who are in league with certain high officials who remain present at the time of auction simply to raise the value of the property with the result that a poor man who wants to have some property against his claim gets only one room tenement though he may actually be entitled to a two-room tenement. So, there is a racket going on and, therefore, I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken, or is being taken, to stop such things.

Then I come to my second point about auction. It was brought to my notice that on 19th March this year a notice was pasted on 7, Jantar Mantar Road—I am not sure whether it is 7 or 17: All India Congress Committee offices—that this property was a sort of evacuee property and it was being auctioned the next day, that is, on 20th March, 1959. I was surprised to know that. I was told by those who are staying in the out-houses of that particular building that this notice was pasted without informing anyone and that this property was going to be auctioned. In this very House I wanted to ask a Short Notice Question, which was disallowed. I do not know on what basis. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the A.I.C.C. office building is an evacuee property and whether its valuation is nearly Rs. 14 lakhs and whether there is an attempt being made by some people to auction that property at a very low price without inviting any bidder to bid for that property.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: How can we auction a property at a low price?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know; it is for you to answer, whether first of all an attempt was being made....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Where were those touts gone?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know where the touts have gone. I do not belong to Delhi. Otherwise, I would have got those touts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But you have just said that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a property where no tout is required. It is a deal. Therefore, I want to know whether any attempt was being made, whether a notice was pasted on the 19th March without giving information to the displaced persons that it is going to be auctioned on the 20th, but it was stopped and, if so, for what reasons.

My third point is about the claims. There are certain agencies—I do not know but I think they are unauthorised agencies—who are purchasing the verified claims at a lower rate, 50 per cent or 60 per cent of the value, and they say "We will give you cash money". I have myself received a letter—unfortunately, I did not bring it today—in this matter. There is some agency like this in Bombay. They have got their own people in Delhi. If a man wants cash immediately, these agencies pay a reduced amount. So, there are some agencies working in this line and they have got their agencies throughout the country. I want to know what steps are being taken to stop this agency from purchasing the verified claims by taking advantage of the poverty of the poor displaced persons.

Then I come to the fourth point. The hon. Minister has stated that a decision has been taken to evacuate the Purana Qila residents. Because of the history of the Purana Qila residents, I think it deserves sympathetic consideration from the hon. Minister. I do not know the reason, but when-

ever the hon. Minister replies to any Question or Short Notice Question or Calling Attention Notice, he does it with the vengeance against the Purana Qila residents. I was told that Jangpura is required for the Defence Ministry. I do not know whether that is a fact; that may be a fact, as the hon. Minister has said that. They want that land. So, these people were given some houses and some properties in Lajpatnagar. He says that Lajpatnagar is very close to Purana Qila. I do not know much about Delhi, but my information is that it is more than 24 miles. The Purana Qila residents settled themselves in 1948. They did not take any loan from Government. They have spent nearly Rs. 60,000 on them. I have seen those tenements.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member is misquoting me. Only two days ago in reply to this Question I said—and you, Sir, were also in the Chair—that the land that is wanted or desired by the people of Purana Qila is only a few furlongs away from the place where I propose to allot them lands. I never said that this is the distance between Purana Qila and the land in Lajpat Nagar.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am sorry. I may not be correct but I never misquoted you. I quoted you correctly. All these things I cannot say in five minutes.

An attempt should be made to rehabilitate them. I think the Purana Qila people have got a case and I would request him to appoint a team from among the hon. Members of this House to ascertain whether the action taken by the Rehabilitation Ministry in rehabilitating these persons is correct or not. I simply want to elicit certain principle. My case is that the Purana Qila people have a strong case and it is the Rehabilitation Ministry, who somehow or other are wild about the Purana Qila people. Now,

the hon. Minister said that their case will be dealt with by the Scientific Research Ministry. You cannot convert a displaced person into a monument. They are still living persons and they must be treated sympathetically. This is my submission. I hope the hon. Minister will reply to all my three or four points and will try to convince not only me but also the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I have one minute for this very question of Purana Qila people?

मेरी बादब से गुजारिश है कि पुराने किले के रेप्यूजीज के रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में फैसला करें। मैं उनसे आज उस बारे में फैसला नहीं चाहता। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि आज भर्ती वह उसके बारे में जवाब दें। मैं खुद बोलना चाहता था लेकिन बहत नहीं था। लेकिन मैंने इस बारे में उनसे दरबारास्त की हुई है और मैं चाहता हूं कि जो उनका केस है वह फिर मिनिस्टर सबबद के सामने रैष्यु ले लिए रखा जाय। इनको जो मिनिस्ट्री भारक कलबरस एफेयर्स के सुपुर्द किया है तो वह तो तेज ही निकालना जानते हैं और यह तो उन रेप्यूजीज का तेज ही निकाल देंगे या मोन्टेंट बना देंगे और मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इनका मामला उसी रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री और मंत्री महोदय के सुपुर्द रहेंगिहोने कि उनकी बुरे समय में हर तरह से मदद की और जब वहां पर तूफान आया तो वहां आकर उनकी मदद की। वे ही उनके बारे में फैसला करें और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब उस बारे में ठीक और भाकूल फैसला करेंगे। मेरे लायक दोस्त को जो यह स्थाल है कि बजौर साहब जब भी पुराने किले के रेप्यूजीज की बाबत बोलते हैं तो बेनवेस से बोलते हैं, दुर्दत नहीं है और उनके क्षरर ऐसा इल्जाम लगाना नामुनासिब है....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह नामुनासिब ही नहीं है बल्कि इससे उन लोगों के कौड़ को

जिसके लिए कि वह प्लीड करते हैं उनको इससे कोई कायदा नहीं होता, नुकसान ही हो सकता है।

वंडिल ठाकुर बास भार्ती: आज उस बारे में कोई जवाब न दिया जाय। हमें चाहता हूं कि सारा केस दुबारा मिनिस्टर साहब के समने रखा जाय और मुझे उम्मीद है कि उनके हाथ से ठीक और भाकूल फैसला होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मानवीया सदस्या भी मंत्री महोदय से अपना प्रश्न कर लें।

श्रीमती जल्दी बाई (विकाराकाद): मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछता चाहती हूं कि पुराने किले में रेप्यूजीज के लिए जो बवार्टस बने हुए हैं उनको मैं समझती हूं कि बने हुए शायद १० बर्च हुए होंगे। ईंट, चूना और सीमेंट से आखिर यह मकान बने थे और जब इन पक्के मकानों की यह अवस्था है कि वे तूफान आने से बह पड़ें तो फिर कन्ने मकान और झोपड़ियों का तो कहना ही क्या। मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में जवाब मुनाना चाहूंगी कि आखिर यह क्या बजह है कि वे इतनी जल्दी गिर गये जब कि हम देखते हैं कि पुराने पक्के वने हुए मकान कितने ही बढ़ों १००, १०० बढ़ों से लड़े रहने हैं। मैं चाहती हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जांच करें कि आखिर इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है। किस ने ईस्टिमेट्स बनाये थे, किस ठेकेदार को इन बवार्टस को बनाने का ठेका दिया था और इनमें फैसा बैटिरियल लगाया गया थादि और जांच करके हाउस को इस बारे में पूरे डिटेल्स में बतायें।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is about four years now that I was invited by the hon. Prime Minister to take over the portfolio of this Ministry. As far as the western region is concerned, substantial progress and substantial results had been achieved in the field of

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

rehabilitation and there were only two major problems which remained then which needed attention. One was the formulation and the implementation of the compensation scheme and the other was our negotiations with Pakistan in regard to urban immoveable property and movable assets.

As far as the eastern region was concerned, the position was extremely fluid. Heavy exodus was taking place from East Pakistan and unfortunate Hindus who had lived there since generations were being pushed out at the rate of about 1,000 persons a day. Under those circumstances you will agree with me—and the House will also agree with me—that either to have formulated a plan or to have laid down targets was entirely impossible. But the conditions became stable two or three years after, that is, in the beginning of January, 1957 and we took some tangible steps in the eastern region as well to come to grips with the rehabilitation problem. When I talk of the eastern region and when I talk of West Bengal I also take into consideration the two neighbouring States, namely, Tripura and Assam, because of the 42 lakh persons who have come from East Pakistan into India, about 32 lakhs are in West Bengal and of the remaining about nine lakhs in Assam and Tripura and about a lakh spread over the States of Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Madhya Pradesh *et cetera*. Our total population of displaced persons in the country today is nearly 90 lakhs. I do not think any country, in the difficult we were placed in and more so immediately after the partition of the country, has ever been faced with such a stupendous and colossal problem. Of these 90 lakhs, about 47 lakhs are in the western region and about 42 lakhs, as I have just now stated, in the eastern region. As the problems in both these regions are practically dissimilar, though they are displaced persons—one has come from West Pakistan and the other from East

Pakistan—I propose to divide my observations or my remarks into two separate parts—one relating to the western region and the other to the eastern region. I shall take up the western region first.

As I stated just now, the two main problems were, firstly, the formulation of the compensation scheme and secondly negotiations with Pakistan. The compensation scheme has been one of the greatest achievements of this Ministry. I do not want to take any credit for it. The credit goes to the Government of India to the country and this House. Of the countries in the world where the refugee problem has arisen, in no single country in the world compensation has been given for any losses sustained on account of property by the migrants from the original country to the country where they have gone and taken shelter. This is the only country in the world where the biggest refugee population has come and taken shelter. This is the country which has given them compensation in spite of the heavy financial difficulties. We have been to many countries of the world and have taken loans but not one penny's worth of help has either come to us or has been received by us from any single country in the world for the rehabilitation of these unfortunate persons who have come from East and West Pakistan. Up-till now we have spent nearly Rs 330 crores on the rehabilitation of displaced persons and my work in the eastern region is still continuing. Every bit of it, every penny of it has been found from the General Revenues of this country. I said that this compensation scheme has no parallel in history. This compensation scheme had to be formulated after very careful consideration and thought and I would be failing in my duty if I do not take this opportunity of paying a tribute to a number of friends, whether inside this House or outside, who devoted not days but months in helping us in the formulation of that scheme. That scheme has

its two parts. One is the rural part of it and the other is the urban part of it. As far as the urban part is concerned, we have in the compensation pool assets to the extent of Rs. 185 crores. The number of persons who have to receive compensation, I think, is about 4,72,000.

This scheme was formulated and announced in June 1955 and the rules were passed by this House and the Upper House somewhere towards the end of September, 1955. I then stated that I shall try and do my best to implement this scheme in the shortest possible period and I laid before myself a target of 1 lakh cases a year. I am glad to say that we have been able not only to reach that target, but to exceed it. The figures given by my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, the day before yesterday, in the House, I am sorry to say, do not give a very clear and authentic picture. The number of persons who have been paid compensation till the end of February, 1959, according to my calculation is 4,00,735. He gave the figure of 289,779. But he conveniently omitted two figures. One is the figure of 57,719 who have been paid final instalment. I am not taking into account the number of 79,000 who were paid compensation under the interim scheme. I am only taking into consideration or account 57,719 persons who have been paid final compensation. In fact, we have done this work twice over.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I say....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I carry on? You may ask questions later.

I am not taking the figure of 79,109 to whom we paid interim compensation. Then, we had to re-open taking the figure of the interim compensation and the final compensation together. I am only taking the figure of final compensation. The figure is 57,719; 53,273 persons have been issued

statements of accounts. Many hon. friends in this House, perhaps, do not appreciate what I mean by a statement of account. A disp'aced person, who has filed compensation application and whose claim has been verified is entitled to the payment of compensation to him. According to our first idea, he should have been paid compensation through evacuee property in lieu of the property that he left in Pakistan. But, taking the condition of some of the priority categories, widows, old men, people suffering from T.B., cancer, etc.—we created 17 priorities and to these priorities, though they were entitled to an evacuee house left by a Muslim in India in lieu of the House left by him in Pakistan, we gave them over Rs. 50 crores hard cash in the shape of compensation. That was only for these priority categories. The rest of the people were to receive their compensation through the property, whether Government built or evacuee, which forms part of the pool. It was not for me to go to Sardar Ajit Singh and ask him, will you come to me and settle your account. It was for him to come to me. What I have done in these 53,000 cases is that I have finalised their cases and given them chits, given them certificates, given them statements of accounts: here you are, I have finalised your case; auctions are being held all over India every day; I do not want to allot you property through the backdoor; I do not want to allot you property through negotiation.

I am sorry to say, charges were made of corruption against my Ministry. I do not think I am immune or my officers are immune from corruption. It is a relative term. But, I can say . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You can say something of yourself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is saying.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am the head of this Ministry. If any of my officers are corrupt, I am also corrupt,

[**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna**]

I take full responsibility for their actions. We have been dealing with a scheme of Rs. 185 crores. We have given in relief and rehabilitation up-till now Rs. 330 crores. Minor references are made here and there. But, I propose to invite every one sitting there that if they come across a single case, let it be referred to me and I promise to look into it. I give this assurance to the House that if any cases have come to our notice, we have looked into them. If any case is brought to my notice, it shall be looked into. This Ministry is to give relief to the displaced persons. This Ministry is charged with rehabilitation. It is not intention of ours like some of our friends—I do not say they are in this House—whose main ideology in life whether here or somewhere else has become political exploitation of the displaced persons,—that is not my policy.

We have given compensation to nearly 4 lakh displaced persons. The total number now that remains is about 70,000. My average output is over 10,000 cases a month. In fact, this year, we have given compensation to 150,000 persons. Out of 4 lakh cases that have been disposed of, in 1958-59, we have disposed of 150,000 cases. That is a very brilliant record for any Ministry or for any set of officers who have to work under very difficult conditions. In this Ministry, you will realise, we deal with human suffering. We do not deal with monuments in the words of Shri S. M. Banerjee. I neither deal with steel, nor I deal with cement, nor I deal with fuel. I deal with human beings. I can assure him that if there is any little bit of venom in my heart against a single displaced person whether he comes from Purana Qila or any other place, I shall not be worthy of the office that I am holding. I bear no ill-will, no vengeance. But, I do beg of him, please do not over-state your case. I am glad, my sister from Madhya Pradesh spoke today. We have got 750 M.P.s in this House and the other House. Quite a number of them

have adopted Delhi as their permanent abode. My refugee friends in Delhi have very easy access to them. Just as my sister said, it may not be easy for people from Madhya Pradesh, may be from Assam, may be from the border areas or may be from Tripura, to come to Delhi. But, my friends in Delhi, whether in Purana Qila or any other colony, can have very easy access to Shri S. M. Banerjee and he can go on asking questions.

14 hrs.

It is a great pity that when Shri Banerjee speaks, he does not say a word about the refugees in Kanpur, but he espoused the cause of my friends in Purana Qila. When I contradicted him, he said: 'I do not live in Delhi'. Now, Government took into consideration the interest of those who lived in Delhi, and created these colonies and townships Government allotted them with open eyes and a generous heart. Sir, we have built properties worth about Rs. 20 to 25 crores in Delhi. The number of units is about 50,000. Only a few hundreds of them are not allotable. The rest are all allotable. Today, the value of properties in Delhi has gone up by 300 to 400 per cent. If Government wanted to do any profiteering, I could have implemented the compensation scheme wholly and fully on the assets created by me in Delhi if I had sold them in the public market, but that has never been the policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to rehabilitate; but I shall certainly see that people outside Delhi get their due share, and that the people in Delhi who are more vocal cannot have it both ways.

May I tell in passing to my friend Shri Naval Prabhakar that if my property in Moti Nagar is not good, my houses in Patel Nagar are leaking, and that my shops in Gaffar Market are tottering, who is requesting him or his constituents to come and purchase them from me? I am not forcing anybody to purchase my property. If they purchase it from me at five

thousand rupees, they are selling it at twenty thousand rupees I am not asking for any betterment money But I certainly say that there should be a limit to all kind of concessions There should be a limit to relaxations. We have gone to the extreme For the sake of those who have not been able to receive anything from us in the shape of compensation, I propose to finalise the pending cases and take suitable action In respect of anybody who does not wish to become the owner of a property, I am not forcing on the property to him in Delhi Let him not become the owner of the property then If at all he wants to become the owner of the property it will be at his own expense and not at the expense of his neighbour That must be very clearly understood

Now, Sir, I will go to the rural aspect of the compensation scheme I might mention in passing that we have paid up till now Rs 103 crores in four lakhs cases Out of this, a little over Rs 52 crores have been paid in hard cash Let me go to the rural aspect of the scheme In the early stages, in the Punjab, allotments were made to about 4,77,000 persons on a quasi-permanent basis They were allotted twenty-four lakhs standard acres I would refer, in this connection, to what Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi referred to Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi is a very good advocate He mentioned about the 2,25,000 cases on whom permanent rights have been conferred, but, Sir, I would say that the land in regard to which permanent rights have been conferred is nineteen lakhs standard acres out of twenty-four lakhs standard acres The percentage will come to about seventy-eight Now, the remaining two lakhs persons have to receive only about five lakhs standard acres The question was asked "Why are they not coming forward to receive the allotment?" I shall give a reply A substantial number of them are small claimants They are no longer interested in it Quite a number of them have been allotted holdings outside Punjab I believe it is in the knowledge of the hon Member who raised this point that there are dis-

placed persons who have been allotted lands in Rajasthan, in U.P and other places They are not receiving the small allotment in the Punjab, because they know that if they receive the allotment, the other one will be cancelled Some of them filed claims for rural houses They are waiting to receive their proportionate compensation in regard to rural houses and if they receive their allotment of land today their claims for rural houses will be wiped out We have got a large number of Bahawalpuris, Sindhus, Baluchistanis, and people from NWFP in whose cases Jamabandi records have not been received from Pakistan So, their allotments were not made permanent We are looking into their claims we are looking into the oral evidence and when these claims have been looked into and orders issued they will start receiving their allotments

One other matter referred to by the hon Member was in regard to rural houses It is quite true that the number of houses that have to be allotted is very large while the number of rural houses that have been allotted till now is comparatively small I am looking into the matter and I shall have proper enquiries made. My feeling is as allotment of a rural house is linked with land, if these two lakhs of claimants do not come forward to receive their allotment, no rural house can be allotted to them That is one possible explanation

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana)
Though the Ministry gave permanent rights of lands to 2,25,000 cases, rural houses have been allotted to only about 84,000

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have told him that I am trying to have this matter looked into

The other possible explanation is this A good number of the houses have been washed away in the Punjab on account of rains and floods Now, as I said, I shall look into the whole matter, but what I am trying to tell you, Sir, is this By and large,

[Shri Mahr Chand Khanna]

the work of compensation which we took up in the year 1955 is nearing completion.

Now, Sir, in regard to my negotiations with Pakistan, I may say, I am rather in a difficult situation because I do not know what to say and what not to say. I have been to Karachi three or four times. I have had meetings with my friends there—some of them are dead and some of them are no longer in office in Pakistan. But, Sir, I will take the House into confidence and tell them of my last interview with Haji Maula Baksh who, about a year ago, was my opposite number in Pakistan. He came to India. I told him that your country and my country have our disputes about canal waters; we have disputes about Kashmir and we may have disputes about some other matters, but here is a dispute in which the two Governments are not concerned. Sir, if I have left some money in the Imperial Bank in Lahore or if Mr Din Mohammad who has gone away to Pakistan has left his own safe deposit in the Patiala Bank, it is a question of helping these unfortunate men because the contractors' claim and the court of ward deposits may be the only assets left with them after partition. The words that Haji Maula Baksh used were: 'I know it is an *amaanat* and I shall see that we do not do, or any country does, any *khayanat* in the *amaanat*.' Unfortunately, Sir, nothing happened after that. I do not want to apportion any blame so far as the Government of Pakistan or anyone outsider was concerned. My object is to appeal to the Government of Pakistan, in the name of humanity, in the name of those persons, whether they had to come from Pakistan into India or they had to go from India to Pakistan, that if we can help them in retrieving their assets which were lying in lockers or safe deposits, there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government of Pakistan.

I wanted to say something about the Chaudhury report, because, Acharya Kripalani, in the course of the general

discussion, made a very scathing remark. He said:

"Here is something again more startling than before. And this is Shri C. P. Chaudhury's report; and Shri C. P. Chaudhury's report investigated into the allotment of evacuee lands in the Punjab and his conclusion is very very illuminating. He says that:

"In the traditional Moghul style, many officials conferred jagirs on their friends and relations in utter disregard of legal or moral considerations."

The press has also taken great notice of this report. I have not read the report so far, I must confess. A copy came to our Ministry about a month or two ago. The report covers about one thousand pages. It is being examined by my senior officers in the Ministry, because we are treating it as a secret report. But I am told on authority that nowhere in that report can the passage quoted by Acharya Kripalani be found. As to how he got the information, wherefrom he got the information, I have no idea. But, with your permission, I shall give you the brief background of this case.

Between the years 1954—56, various complaints were received from various quarters against the alleged irregularities in the allotment of urban and rural land including gardens in the Punjab. Since the allegations covered a very wide field and related to allotment which had been made from 1949 onwards, it was decided in 1956 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation that an inquiry officer should be appointed for the purpose of shifting the complaints and for making recommendations to Government. The inquiry began in April, 1958, and was completed in the month of February, 1959. The inquiry officer was a senior I.C.S. officer, and his report covers nearly a thousand pages. The report is in two parts. The first gives a general picture of the land resettlement scheme, and

of the background against which the various allegations were made. The second part relates to the details of 70 cases in which, according to the views of the inquiry officer, the circumstances indicate that land allotments were irregular. The report is an interim report, because the findings of the inquiry officer are based only on the material available in the files and do not take into account any other material which might be available, and which would present the other side of the picture.

The report is at present under examination and this examination will necessarily take some time because not only has the report to be scrutinised but also all the files on which the report on each case has been based. This is necessary in order to find out if there is *prima facie* evidence of serious irregularities. It is hoped that this examination of the report and substantiating material will be concluded by the end of April. Thereafter, Government will decide as to what further action, if any, should be taken.

Now, I have told you two important subjects or items with which my Ministry was charged in the year 1954, that is, about four years ago. I have also given you an idea of how far we have been able to achieve our objective. This Ministry was created on account of the circumstances which prevailed immediately after partition. This is not a Ministry which can be made a permanent Ministry. If it was, the real object of rehabilitation would be defeated. Whether I call it suicide in the words of Shri Sadhan Gupta, or whether it may be a funeral oration in the words of Shri Ajit Singh Sardhi, I feel that the greatest achievement that this Ministry can achieve is to liquidate itself

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is the right approach.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He can become the Minister of liquidation

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: . . . for the obvious reason that, firstly, I want to complete my work, secondly, I want my displaced friends to be bodily integrated in the life of this country, and I want the displaced person to take his rightful place in this country and not be called a displaced person for all time to come. I do not propose to leave this work undone. I might also say that, because I feel that having given about eleven years of my life, perhaps towards the fag end, to this Ministry

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): He will live long

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: . . . I do not want to run away from this work. That is no intention of mine. So, what I propose to do is this. In respect of all those problems which have been mentioned by the hon. Members of this House, I propose to have each matter fully examined; and it is not merely that, about a month ago, I wrote a letter to all my colleagues in the western region, I mean, the Rehabilitation Ministers, and I have asked them, please let me know the residuary problem still remaining in your State which you would like to be resolved. I am receiving notes from them. So I propose to call a conference next month, a conference which may not be only for one day but will be for two three, four, five or six days. The idea is to sit round the table along with my colleagues, the Rehabilitation Ministers; whether he be from Madhya Pradesh and talks of Mana and Tilda, or whether he be from U.P. and talks of our friends in the Naini Tal and Terai area, I wish to go into this question and see that whatever the residuary problem is, it is examined and we tackle it, and come to grips so that the target that I have laid before myself, that is, completion of this work in the western wing by the 31st of December, 1959, and at the latest by the 31st March, 1960, is achieved.

Now, I should like to turn to the eastern region. Shri Sadhan Gupta

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

in his opening remarks, the day before yesterday, made three observations. One was that according to the recommendations of the Ministers' conference in 1954, the camps had not been liquidated. The second was that Bengal had not reached a saturation point. The third was that my policy in the matter of the establishment of small, cottage and medium industries in the eastern region in the private sector was one under which no industries in the private sector could be established in West Bengal. I am sorry Shri Sadhan Gupta is not present in the House.

Let me go back to the year 1954, when the Ministers' conference or committee met and examined the then problem existing in West Bengal. At that time, that is, on the 1st January, 1954, the number of displaced persons in camps was only 64,000. But, as I said little while ago, the exodus had been going on at an alarming pace in the eastern region. In the year 1954 alone, 47,000 persons went into camps. In 1955 another 86,000 persons went into camps. In 1956 the figure rose to 98,000. My problem on the 1st January, 1957 was 231,000 persons in camps, plus the 64,000 who were already there on the 1st January, 1954. The figure nearly went up to three lakhs. This is a point which needs looking into, which needs to be remembered, that when the Ministers met in 1954 the problem was confined to only 64,000 persons in camps, but by the end of 1956, on account of the economic conditions or the political climate in Pakistan, nearly three lakh persons were taken into camps.

Not only that. In those three years the total number that came by the issue of migration certificates was about seven lakhs, and in addition we had people who came with forged migration certificates, and also through land routes, of an open border, without any border slip or any border certificate.

During the last two years or so, the conditions in the eastern region have

stabilised greatly, and that I have fully implemented the recommendations of the Ministers' Committee. Not that I have only rehabilitated 60,000 persons from camps, but during the last two years I have taken out as many as 1,20,000 persons from camps, but it must be remembered that in spite of this, the number still remains at 1,80,000. That is on account of the fact that nearly three lakh persons came from East Bengal in a very shattered and tattered condition, and we provided them with shelter.

Another point that has been referred to very often in this House and outside is whether Bengal has reached the saturation point or not. As far as the Government of India are concerned, whether we sanction a scheme in West Bengal or a scheme in Madhya Pradesh, the entire expenditure and the funds have to be found by the Government of India. So, it is not material from our point of view whether we rehabilitate persons in West Bengal or in Bihar, because the money has to be spent by us. Hundred per cent advance is made by the Government of India, hundred per cent relief expenditure is borne by the Government of India, and hundred per cent losses are also borne by the Government of India.

We have problems in Madhya Pradesh, we have problems in Bihar. My hon. friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra has talked to me not once, but a number of times, and he usually enquires of me: "Have we not got pressing problems in our own State? Don't you think that you should rehabilitate your Bengalee friends in Bengal and not bring them to Bihar, because by bringing extra population into Bihar or into Orissa, you are creating a problem for us, though you may be resolving a part of the problem for yourself?" There is something in it, but I must be very grateful to the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Bihar, U.P., and Madhya Pradesh that, in spite of their own local difficulties, they have come forward very willingly and very cheerfully offering valuable lands for

the rehabilitation of my unfortunate friends from East Pakistan.

A little while ago, Shri Ghosal stated that in spite of the recommendations of the Ministers conference, these displaced persons were being taken to States outside West Bengal. I do not plead guilty in this direction at all. It was in the year 1950, as far back as nine years ago, that this policy of the dispersal of displaced persons from West Bengal was laid down, and all the parties in West Bengal, whether they belong to my side or the other side of the House, have been in agreement with it. Our first movements started to Andamans. That was in 1950. After that, up till now about 30,000 families have been taken out of West Bengal to States like Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. It is the continuation of the old policy that we are following.

There has been a certain amount of opposition to the Dandakaranya scheme, I am glad to say not on this side of the House. In fact, even the PSP Members spoke in favour of this, but I wish to tell the House that for the last two years or so I have been taking displaced persons to Ambikapur and Dharamjaigarh in Madhya Pradesh, and if I took now another batch to Bastar or Koraput, what is the difference? What is the difference, I want to know, between Dharamjaigarh and Ambikapur in Madhya Pradesh and Bastar, or for the matter of that, Jagadalpur or Koraput in Orissa, or maybe some other place in Madhya Pradesh? After all, there are people in Orissa. I have reclaimed the foreshore of the Chilka Lake, my hon friend Shri Panigrahi knows it. It is the same two States where the people are being taken to. But now I will take you into confidence and tell you why there is opposition today. The opposition is based on the ground and the consideration that like the western region, we are now in sight of the solution of the rehabilitation problem in the eastern region as well.

There used to be desertions before, I admit and I concede, but may I hum-

bly ask whether there have been any desertions from Bihar, from U.P., from Madhya Pradesh, from Orissa and from Rajasthan during the last two or three years? Not a single displaced person who was taken there has deserted, and we have used no pressure, no compulsion. Not a single person has been taken to these States against his or her will. It has been entirely a free movement.

The reason has been that we have taken two specific matters into consideration. One is that we have given each person an economic holding, much more, I believe, than the local person has. It is now costing me round about Rs 5,000 for rehabilitation of each family. The other is that we try and take these people into sizeable blocks. I try and keep their community and cultural life intact. In spite of the inroads from Bengal, and in spite of the long harangues by some of my friends whom I do not wish to name, we have succeeded, and succeeded well, in our rehabilitation schemes in these States.

The problem that we assessed a year ago, or about ten months ago, was that there were about 45,000 families in camps in West Bengal alone had at that time also about 15 to 20 thousand persons in Tripura, the same number in Bihar and about 5,000 in the Charbettia camp. In locating lands in these States we have been successful, but we have been able to find land only in small bits and small areas. Now, if you take, say, 40,000 families and you allot each family even six to seven acres, you need anything like 2 to 2½ lakh acres of land. That land is not available in any State. So we looked into an area where we could find there was a vacuum to the extent that extra population could be taken, pressure on land was not great and people could be rehabilitated in big blocks without causing any local disturbance. And we also saw one thing more, that the conditions in that area were more or less akin to the conditions prevailing in Bengal. We came across this area

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

which is called Dandakaranya. I wish to pay a tribute or rather wish to convey my grateful thanks to the Governments of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) And Orissa

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: ...and Orissa for having agreed to place thousand of acres of land at the disposal of the Government of India for development and for being allotted to displaced persons for their rehabilitation. I have taken a couple of batches there. My movement may have been a little slow, but I do not want to go very fast. The Dandakaranya scheme is quite different from an average scheme that we have been following up till now in any other State. In other States before, we used to rehabilitate people and then keep them on doles. That is no longer our policy in Dandakaranya. In Dandakaranya, every persons who is taken—and I have accepted that responsibility—shall be provided with work till he or his family has been rehabilitated. So I have to provide work to each family that is taken to Dandakaranya. To provide work to 40,000 or 50,000 families is a colossal task.

Three or four months ago, some of my friends in West Bengal launched a resistance movement. As usual, they took out processions, they held meetings. We watched the situation for some time. But the House will be glad to know that for the first time in Calcutta the UCRC or its patrons had to eat the humble pie because that resistance movement had neither the sympathies of the displaced persons, because by now they had found out who were their friends and who wanted to use them for their political purpose, nor the support of the general population in West Bengal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosh: How many were arrested?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will make a brief statement, if I am not asked to substantiate it. My information is—it may be entirely incorrect—that on every day that I give doles to my refugee friends round about Calcutta, a particular party gets one anna in the rupee from those displaced persons. I am not naming any political party. They make about Rs 70,000 or Rs 80,000 a month. With that, they have got a large number of workers (Interruption by Shri S. M. Banerjee) Do not get excited. You are from Kanpur. I am talking of West Bengal. On every day, when it is intended to take out a procession, whether they want to honour me by their presence or they want to go to the residence of Dr B. C. Roy, people are paid from the doles that I give at the rate of Re 1, 12 annas and 8 annas for each volunteer. You might ask me why this discrimination? The man who is in the front gets Re 1, the man in the middle gets 12 annas and he at the back 8 annas, for the obvious reason that if they had to face something like what happened outside Jamnagar House the other day, the man in the front gets Re 1 and the man at the back gets 8 annas.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): His reference to Jamnagar House is wrong.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said that he might be wrong. Therefore, there is no need to pursue it.

Shri Nath Pai: That may be true of Calcutta. But not about what happened here. It may prejudice the case.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will make a categorical statement which I can own and for which I take full responsibility. When this movement was about to be launched and we had fully judged the public opinion in West Bengal more so of the Press who supported this Dandakaranya scheme fully and rightly, I passed orders. I am making this statement for the first time. I wrote to the Government of West Bengal that when this movement was launched on

every day at 3 O'clock—that is the time for agitation or demonstration—there should be a roll call in each camp, and if a refugee was not present, his dole for the day should be deducted, so that he could not have the best of both the worlds at the same time. The second thing I said was that the name of every refugee who was arrested should be removed from the camp register. There are only about 250 families or 250 persons in all whose names have been removed from the camp register on account of the part that they took in this agitation. A few days ago, Shri Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition in West Bengal came to see me in Delhi—he also saw Dr B C Roy in Calcutta—and requested that the doles of these unfortunate persons should be restored. We are looking into the matter.

As I said just now, I have nothing against the displaced persons. This Government which can spend Rs 380 crores on their rehabilitation from their own revenues, can pay them Rs 185 crores in the shape of compensation and over and above that give them 19 lakh standard acres of land, has no intention of taking away the small pittance from A refugee or B refugee. But we certainly do not want them to be made tools of certain political parties for their own political ends.

Another reference that was made was in relation to my policy. It is a distortion of truth, or I might say it is a complete perversion to level a charge of that nature against me and my Ministry. Apart from what has been done during the last few years, in this year alone that is 1958-59, 26 small cottage industries schemes were sanctioned at a cost of about Rs 31 lakhs. The total number of sanctioned schemes so far is 123, involving an expenditure of Rs 104 lakhs with an employment potential of 14,000 displaced persons. Over and above that, we have sanctioned 18

medium industrial schemes. There, our capital investment is likely to be anything between Rs 2½ crores—Rs 3 crores. All these schemes have been sanctioned in West Bengal. Some of them are in the private sector and some in the public sector. That is not all. Lately, we have set up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with the sole object of providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. It has been charged with the task of setting up industries in the eastern region, whether in the public sector or in the private sector and to see that they are set up expeditiously, because our main idea is that as those who will be taken to Dandakaranya will be rehabilitated there, but those who are in West Bengal and have only been partially rehabilitated should be provided with employment. The capital of that Industries Corporation is going to be Rs 10 crores. As regards the directors, I might give two or three names of renowned men from West Bengal—Shri B P Singh Roy, Shri D N Sen, Shri K K Roy. The Chairman is Shri G D Birla. I am grateful to him for having accepted the Chairmanship of this Industries Corporation.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: How many of the schemes have been implemented? It is not a question of sanctioning. How many of them have been implemented?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon Member wants information regarding the schemes that have been sanctioned before

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Implemented

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This Corporation was set up only a few days ago

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You said—other schemes

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards other schemes, of the 18 that

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

were sanctioned during the last 2 or 3 years, quite a good few have been implemented and others are in the process of implementation. With a view to set up an industry costing about Rs. 50 lakhs to a crore of rupees, a number of things have to be taken into consideration. We have to import the machinery from abroad; we have to arrange for foreign exchange, we have to take the machinery on to the site and then, water has to be provided; electricity has to be provided. In some of the areas in West Bengal, electricity is not available; it is not a commercial load for any concern now to put up or provide electricity in that area. We have to subsidise all these things. So, what I am trying to tell the House is this, that to accuse the Government of apathy in the matter of rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan is something which does not become or behove responsible men, more so, who occupy such responsible positions and, when we have spent up till now over Rs. 100 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of these displaced persons from East Pakistan Our Budget for the eastern region, as you know, is Rs 17 crores, and for the Dandakaranya, it is another Rs 6 crores and for the Industries Corporation we have made a provision of Rs 3 crores this year. The Budget for the eastern region alone this year is about Rs 27 crores. This is not a small sum of money.

And, to say that we have not been able to rehabilitate any persons up till now is again not correct. We have given loans to about 5 lakh families in the eastern region. Mr Ghose said the other day that, while in the western region I have built about 2 lakh tenements, our performance in the eastern region was very poor. We have given urban loans to anything between one lakh and a quarter to one lakh and half of families in the eastern region for the construction of

their houses. The amount is Rs. 16 crores.

The only difference between the western and the eastern region is that whereas in the western region, Government took to direct construction and the refugee is a tenant and ultimately, if he wishes to become the owner he has to pay the price of that house—in the eastern region, you wanted 4 or 5 kathas of land, you wanted a little kitchen garden, you wanted to have your own cultural surroundings and natural heritage, and the result was that instead of the Government launching upon a housing programme, we gave loans to this lakh and a quarter or a lakh and a half of families who are the owners of their property. It is a different matter—about the payment of arrear of loans or the interest that is due and it is only 2, 3 or 4 per cent—but we did not undertake direct construction work in that area.

One more point and I will finish. You have already given me a big latitude. That is about this question of the saturation point having been reached or not in the West Bengal. Every time we hear about the Ishaque Report. This Mr Ishaque, I heard in Bengal, lived before partition or died before partition or went to Pakistan, I do not know. He was an officer of the Muslim League Ministry. He gave a certain report and this report has been fully examined by the Government of West Bengal. I will read one passage. I do not want to take much time of the House. What is the significance of the Report? Is it the land that is available in West Bengal. I am quoting from a statement made by Dr B C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal

"Ishaque's Report (1944-45) is often quoted to show that adequate land is available in West Bengal for rehabilitation of agriculturists. Description such as 'uncultivable waste' and 'cultivable waste' on the basis of this

report is totally misleading, if shorn of the contexts. For example, 'uncultivable waste land' as described by some, which in Ishaque's Report has been described as unculturable waste actually consists of tanks and rivers, jheels and marshy lands, roads and Railways, temples, mosques, shops, homesteads etc. The figure 1:98 million acres for culturable waste within West Bengal sometimes quoted on the basis of Ishaque's Report includes bhita, grazing ground, jungles, play grounds etc. Besides, Ishaque included within it old fallow land, that is to say land laying fallow for more than three years, which belonged to individual cultivators and were brought under cultivation by them from time to time as and when possible. Whatever might have been the position when Ishaque conducted his survey, the position seems to have considerably changed during all these years. There has been a natural increase in population and more land has been brought under plough. To cite one example, in Ishaque's Report culturable waste in Howrah was shown as 12,057.54 acres as against 4,307 acres as found in the latest survey by the DLR."

Now, this gives the background of this case. The land, according to our information, that is available or can become available in the whole of West Bengal is not more than 1 lakh of acres. This, again, is contained in a pamphlet or a statement issued by the Government of West Bengal under the heading Notes or comments regarding the rehabilitation of refugees. The total area given is 1,03,000 acres of which about 80,000 acres are in the district of Midnapore and the rest scattered in small bits over the whole of West Bengal.

A friend of mine yesterday hinted—and very rightly—that we were taking great risks in developing lands in Sunderbans, that is Hirobhanga lands under the river Teesta near

Jalpaiguri and in Midnapore. That is so. These are all waste land, marginal and sub-marginal. If they had any potential they would have been brought under the plough and would have been developed long ago. We are taking this risk—and, perhaps, we are taking this risk deliberately—to show that in spite of the danger being there, the intention of the Government is that if any land can be developed within West Bengal, we will give the State Government every possible facility.

We have given them Rs 15 lakhs for the purchase of machinery & have arranged expert advice for them from the Council of Agricultural Research. Our capital investment on these lands is going to be nearly Rs. 1 crore. So, to go on harping on the old story that land is available in West Bengal will do no good to the displaced persons whose cause is, as they allege, near to them.

Here is a scheme, the Dandakaranya scheme which has been thought of and which is being implemented. We have taken care to see and we have got experts from all directions dealing with every aspect of the matter, whether it is malaria, whether it is soil conservation, whether it is contour bunding, whether it is well water etc. All these things are being taken into consideration.

I would appeal to them that the work of this Ministry is going to be completed within the next 2 years. Ten years or eleven years have already elapsed and the time is a very important factor. We have already taken about 1,20,000 persons out of the camps during the last two years. I am aiming at an average—it is about 10,000 persons a month and at this rate, I am hoping that within a year, maybe fifteen months or a maximum of a year and a half, we should be able to take out all our camp population from the camps in West Bengal. We are taking some of them to Dandakaranya and others we are trying to rehabilitate within the State itself.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

My hon friends also made references to Assam and Tripura. My main problem today is confined to West Bengal. I have been lately to Assam and Tripura myself and I have held discussions with the Chief Minister of Assam and the Chief Commissioner of Tripura. We have examined the entire problem, we have looked into the residuary aspects of the problem. We are hoping that within about a year, we should be able to resolve the residuary problem in Assam and Tripura. As far as Assam is concerned over 80 per cent of the refugee population had been there since 1952. There are no camps in Assam. It is only about 20 per cent of the refugees that have come to Assam during the last seven years. In Tripura up-till now we have spent Rs 10 crores on rehabilitation. When I went to Tripura about two months ago, my friend who spoke last was there and as generally happens, he arranged big processions and demonstrations for me and even arranged a hunger strike outside the house of the Chief Commissioner.

Shri Dasaratha Deb. People die

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. My Demands for Grants were to start on the 7th and I got a telegram on that very day and a news item appeared in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* that 19 persons had gone on hunger strike. The number of displaced persons in Tripura is nearly 3½ lakhs—about 50,000 or 60,000 families. We have already spent about Rs 10 crores on their rehabilitation. My intention is that the residuary work should be completed in the shortest possible period and the remaining work, if any, has to be integrated with the normal work of the State. This Ministry, as I said in the beginning—I am closing—was created to meet an emergency created on account of the Partition of the country. In its very nature and context it has to complete its work one day. But this Ministry was dealing with a large number of

subjects like housing, training, education, medicine, industry, home for infirm, etc. There are permanent Ministries of the Government of India set up to handle all these subjects. There may have been some need for my Ministry in the initial stages but today when the work of industrialisation has gone ahead and schemes have been sanctioned, I see no reason why this work cannot be handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I give stipends, they are paid according to certain rate which has been laid down. This work can be easily passed on to the Ministry of Education. We have done so as far as the Western region is concerned. I propose that during the next two years the work which is of a more permanent nature should be transferred to the sister Ministries of the Government of India who have been dealing with them always. As far as the residuary work is concerned, I am looking into the entire matter and I can assure you that we will try to complete that work successfully as we have done in the western region and it will be a great credit to a man who comes from the west—I want this to be remembered that at no time have we made any discrimination in the case of displaced persons from East Pakistan and nobody would be happier than me a man coming from the west, if during the next two years as I am hoping, the problem of the displaced persons from East Pakistan is also resolved.

Shri Dasaratha Deb. The Minister did not reply to the point regarding the refugees of Tripura who came after 1954 and who are demanding now an increase in agricultural loan and a second set of loans. These people are now on hunger strike. He did not reply as to what he is going to do regarding this.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. The day before yesterday when I read this news item I sent, on my own, to the Chief Commissioner of Tripura a telegram

If it is a hard case, real and deserving case, the loan should be paid, but if the loan is sought through pressure tactics, not a single person is to be advanced a single penny.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall I put any cut motion separately?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: All cut motions may be put together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 72, 73 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—
Ed]

DEMAND NO 72—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'"

DEMAND NO 73—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,85,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending

the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'.

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,51,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 6, 7 and 108 relating to the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for which eight hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the table within fifteen minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names these cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order

DEMAND NO. 6—MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of 'Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'"

DEMAND NO. 7—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS, NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 18,88,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1980 in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Co-operation'"

DEMAND No. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,47,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation'."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr Deputy-Speaker, I beg to put forward before this House the Demands for the Ministries of Community Development and Co-operation. I do so because the Minister in charge of these Ministries is unfortunately disabled from doing so because of illness—an illness which, I believe, has been brought on him by his excessive enthusiasm and hard work in these Ministries. I am glad that he is getting well now and I hope that he will be back soon to shoulder this tremendous burden.

I should like to say something in these opening remarks about the co-operative movement and not so much about the general community development movement, because much has been said about community development and much will no doubt be said in the course of this debate. The co-operative movement is not a new movement in India, or the world. It is a very old movement even in India—I do not know for how long a time—with greater or lesser success. We have a fair amount of experience about co-operatives and all that. Nevertheless, the broad approach that is now being made in the country has something of a novelty about it, at any rate, for us. This approach has not come out suddenly but has been the result of a great deal of earnest thought and consideration. After a good deal of such thought at various stages in the Planning Commission, a reference was made in the reports of the Five Year Plans which unfortunately people

seem to forget and they imagine that something new has come up. There is a great deal of evidence of the thinking given to this in these reports.

15 hrs.

Then, many months ago, there was the meeting of the National Development Council, and they laid down unanimously that we should go ahead with a programme of having village co-operatives in every village in India, and others too. That particular thing came, perhaps as a surprise to people who had not been thinking about this subject. Nevertheless, nothing much happened. Then, a little later, the National Congress meeting at Nagpur not only approved of this because, indeed, it was a part of its original programme, but laid a great stress upon it and special stress on the ultimate objective, the ultimate objective being joint or collective farming. But, for the moment and for the next three years it has said that we must concentrate on service co-operatives.

Now, after that, you will remember, Sir, there was a measure of excitement about this decision as if some disastrous step had been taken. Even in this House speeches were delivered which showed that measure of excitement and opposition in so far as the makers of those speeches were concerned.

Well, some weeks have elapsed since then more than a month I think, and almost everyone in this House and, perhaps, outside, but barring the few incorrigible persons who will not see the light even if it is a bright light, in the country has very largely and very firmly accepted this basic approach. There may be differences about details as there must be in such a tremendous programme, but the basic approach has been accepted and has been welcomed. I think it has been welcomed more especially by the particular population of the rural areas to whom it applies. Now, I do not say, again, that every single person has welcomed it, every single detail has been welcomed or agreed to, but broadly speaking, its broad approach has been welcomed.

Now, I should like, to begin with, to place a certain aspect of this before the House. We talk about the co-operative movement, we talk about village co-operatives or larger co-operatives and all that. But I should like this matter to be considered from an even broader and deeper point of view. It is the point of view of re-organising our vast rural areas, a new structure, a new social structure being built up there, of which the co-operative movement is an important and essential part—there are other parts too. We talk about the panchayats, and panchayats too being limited, normally speaking, to a village and having greater powers, greater autonomy in its sphere. We talk about the co-operative being limited to a village and exhibiting certain features. How do we define this? I think you will find the definition is the essential characteristic of a co-operative: close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation.

This should be seen from this point of view of building up gradually a new structure for our rural society and our rural villages. That is an enormous undertaking. Of course, when we started with the community development movement that was our objective, although that objective was not stated in institutional terms. The institutional terms come now through the co-operatives. Previously, of course, community development movement was to make the people living in the rural areas self-reliant, working together, co-operating, building up their villages and generally advancing on every front, more especially the agricultural front because the agricultural front and more food production is of the highest importance. Now the co-operatives come and give it an institutional character—plus also the Panchayats.

In other words, this is an attempt on a magnificent scale,—I use the word 'magnificent' because the size of India is magnificent—on an enormous scale, to apply the basic approach, the basic social approach to the land

problem. Having not approved of the other approach of too much individualism in small tiny holdings which prevents progress, having not approved of the collectivist approach on the other side, we put forward this co-operative approach which fits in with the basic ideals we have. No doubt, as we go ahead we shall consider this matter again and again, vary it, change it, adapt it to changing conditions—that is a different matter—because in a thing like this it is quite essential to be flexible. No strict doctrinaire approach, academic approach is desirable for two reasons; firstly, that in a country like India with this great variety it is never wise to be very doctrinaire and rigid, and secondly, because in the nature of things a vast movement like this affecting 300 million people in India coming out of a certain relatively undeveloped state into other stages, rising to higher stages of social and economic development, you cannot be rigid, you have to see from time to time what is necessary. Therefore, I should like this House to consider this from this wide and basic point of view.

Now, while we should be flexible we should also not allow flexibility to go so far as to become, just, nothing definite, just a vague generalisation. That is not good enough. Therefore, one should have fairly clear notions as to the nature of this co-operative movement as we envisage it in our rural areas.

About this, there has been discussion for a long time, two or three years. I believe, in one of the cut motions a reference is made to the Rural Credit Survey. That survey was a very good survey and made many very good suggestions and proposals. But its recommendation in regard to co-operatives of villages was based, I think, on an unfortunate presumption, the unfortunate presumption being that our people in our villages are too backward to be given much responsibility. I do not personally believe in that approach in

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

any case. The people are backward. I do not say our people are very forward in that matter, very advanced and so on. But I do not accept that approach because it is only by giving responsibility that you train people better. One has to take risks, if risks are necessary. You can have safeguards and all that. Because of that they laid stress on large co-operatives, the larger the better, because they thought, they would have greater resources and the few trained personnel that we have could very easily go round.

Another view point was that the essence of the co-operative movement is a non-official character, a self-dependent and self-reliant character, a character which gives it cohesion, mutual obligation and close contact. If you have a co-operative covering 20, 30 or 40 villages, it ceases to have that close contact and ceases to have that cohesion so that the Rural Credit Survey's recommendation in regard to this one matter—I am not referring to various others—was criticised. May I say that we as Government broadly adopted the Rural Credit Survey's report without really arguing very much about this particular matter, but this matter came up again and again before us in various forms, and people criticised and said that that approach, though good in itself, was certainly not a real co-operative approach and that it was not likely to produce real co-operatives, that what it would produce may be functioning societies, rather pulled and pushed about by officials with money coming from various banks and others, that is to say, it was dependent a good deal on outside agencies. So this argument proceeded for two or three years. Because of the Rural Credit Survey's proposal and because money was forthcoming from our banks, especially the Reserve Bank, the tendency became one of putting up large scale societies, really big societies—I do not say that those large scale societies have not succeeded; they have succeeded—but then opinion gradually

veered round to really small village societies, the village co-operatives, because of the various reasons I have indicated. That was true co-operative, in which you can make the people grow and where people make contacts and where there is mutual obligation and social cohesion. If you want our people to grow and if you want to lay the base of a real co-operative structure, it should be that, and not something very big.

A variation was made or suggested perhaps to bridge the gap. That was, let us have village societies but let us have unions of 10, 12 or 15 village societies so that they could supervise generally and for certain purposes; maybe credit and other, could be dealt with by the banks and others for assistance. That has been the position.

The National Development Council decided in favour of village societies. The National Congress definitely decided in favour of them. The National Development Council which met again recently again went into this matter, the whole matter of co-operatives, and appointed a sub-committee which reported. The position now is that these broad principles are accepted completely. The principle, as I described, was about social cohesion, etc., which leads to the village society; also, the broad principle that these societies should not be official ridden—official help certainly—and also that, as far as possible, they should not be financed in the shape of share capital, etc., by the State.

Having said that, there are exceptions to this. One broad exception and an inevitable exception is with regard to the tribal areas. We do not wish to introduce rigidly something which may suit the rest of India and not the tribal areas, in the tribal areas. Therefore, in the tribal areas we shall have the co-operatives there but in conformity with conditions there, because, they have strong

communal feelings and organisations, and so our co-operatives must fit in there.

Another question arose. Just as tribal areas there are other backward areas in India and the question was whether we should relax the conditions there? Well, opinion varied somewhat and do vary. The emphasis varies as to what is a backward area? In a sense, 90 per cent of India is backward area, or more than that. So, it is difficult. So, ultimately, it is not a question really to be argued theoretically. Somebody has to decide, having laid down and fixed the principles that we should try our utmost to have these small societies and the bigger unions. Inevitably the State Government itself has to be the judge where that principle has to be relaxed. It is right. There is the responsibility and they would be the judges. But in regard to other matters, about State participation, etc., we shall go on considering that, participation, share capital, etc., and as problems arise, we shall be trying to solve them, always with a little measure of flexibility left there and which, in the final analysis, the State authorities will have to consider.

There was another matter in connection with this. I need not say—it has been said many times before—that the co-operative law has to be simplified, and it is being simplified. We have found that while the law has to be simplified what really requires simplification is the working of the law, even more so than the law itself, that is, the person who works it. We are quite convinced that the official character of co-operatives should cease, that is, the co-operatives should be free to make mistakes if they want to but that help should always be available.

Now, a very serious difficulty arises. The working of co-operatives requires training and skill; some training and some skill. Of course, the man, the big organiser, requires a great deal of training and a great

deal of skill. Even the man in the village, the secretary of the village co-operative, requires some training, some way of keeping some simple accounts. That problem is a difficult problem. Sometimes, a village has not got a single person who can do it. We hope to train them in large numbers in various stages. The right thing I imagine, should be to have two persons who should be used for this purpose. One is the Gram Sevak and the other is the village teacher. The Gram Sevak, at the present moment, serves ten villages, and it will be a bit too much for him to be asked to look after 10 or 15 or even six or more societies.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): The village talati, who is a Government servant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Names would not matter.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not exhausted my point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point is perhaps that the Gram Sevak might be called talati or clerk.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: He is not a revenue officer.

Shri P. R. Patel: He is so in Bombay State.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am not able to argue this point with the hon. Member. Perhaps he knows better about the Bombay State. But anyhow the conception of the Gram Sevak has grown out of the Community Development movement. He is part of the movement and he has been trained. I think about 30,000 to 40,000 have been trained and he is in charge of them. Perhaps his charge is a big one and maybe we might reduce the charge. But finally I imagine that the teacher in the village school should be responsible for this clerical work of the co-operative. But all these things will have to be built up and we would have to explore all possibilities of doing it.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

A problem does arise that in a village like this there is nobody to look after it, nobody with the requisite training or literary capacity, and where there is absolutely no fund at all. How do we get going to begin with, because, on the one hand, we do not want them to start with the wrong foot with all Government help flowing in; they never get self-reliant in that way. On the other hand, there is this difficulty of getting going to begin with. That is not a major point but it does arise and has to be decided. But in regard to help generally, one view-point is that help should be given, but the help should be given for productive schemes, projects, and not really to the co-operative for it then to decide how to spend it, because that again becomes dependent for its normal routine work on the help, while if it is given for productive schemes, then, it is something definite and precise, and the co-operative gets going with that productive scheme.

This is the broad approach to co-operatives. In addition to these village co-operatives, of course, we have to have functional co-operatives for various functions or professions and there has to be this close connection between the panchayats and village co-operatives. It is in this context that I should like this House to consider this problem. I venture to say that in spite of the heated arguments that have taken place sometimes, there is no person really who gives dispassionate thought to this matter, who can disagree with this basic approach, because there is no other approach. As I put it recently to this House, what is the alternative to your dealing with large numbers of small holdings? What do you do with them? If you leave them like that, they can never come out of their shell. They may improve a little, but they can never get out of their shell.

As soon as you make this basic, fundamental change in the approach to this land problem, I think, al-

though it will be done voluntarily, this change does lead inevitably to progressive joint cultivation, with their separate shares in land being retained. Theoretically, that is obvious. The difficulties may be not theoretical, but sentimental or just the desire of persons to sit separately on a patch of land. That may be so, but theoretically and from any point of view, joint cultivation, with their shares guaranteed to them, is the right development whenever it comes. For the moment, one has to concentrate on this.

If one looks at this from this larger point of view that I have ventured to place before this House, then one sees this not only as something appertaining to cultivation and agriculture, but something leading to greater aims, greater production, something that gradually changes the whole context of village life. So many things should happen in the village which would never take place if people live separately and without that co-operation; so that the village enters a higher social phase of existence, as it should. Once you get this dynamism working in our rural society, then progress is fairly rapid. The present difficulty is the static character of that society, the inertia that we have to meet. I think that this inertia has been shaken somewhat by the community development movement and with the coming of the co-operatives, it will be shaken up more and more and we shall see hundreds of millions of our people living in our villages on the march, which will become faster as they develop along these lines. Development along these lines means, large numbers will be trained. Every State should train them in various stages and the real training will come in their work in the co-operatives, which will make them work in a different way, think in a different way and act in a different way; and, this revolutionary change will come over rural India.

I have ventured to place these broad aspects before this House. I do not wish to go into details. Hon Members who may criticise our approach will, no doubt, put forward point which, I hope, will be dealt with adequately by those who follow me.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is acquiring more and more importance. This Ministry had a very humble and small beginning with only community development under its wings. But now it has got two more items under its control, viz. village panchayats and co-operatives I shall confine myself mainly to the developments taking place in the field of co-operation. Of course, I would like to refer to the community development movement too, especially the attempts that are being made to get the co-operation of the broad masses of the people in this country in developmental activities. I will give my remarks on community development towards the end of my speech.

Before going over to the hotly discussed topic of joint co-operative farming, I would like to refer to a report published in the papers very recently—report of the study group on co-operation policy. I do not know if it is officially published. I have got *The Hindu* of April 10, where it is reported. I hope the report will come for serious deliberation and discussion both before the Ministry and of course, in this House during this debate. I do not know whether we can have elaborate discussions on this report during this debate, because most probably, many of the Members might not have got time to go through this report in detail. But I would like the Ministry to pay serious attention to this point in that report. Here it is said:

"To increase the membership of co-operatives to the level of 20 million at the end of the second

five Year Plan, the group recommends that efforts should be made to bring into the co-operative field such people in the village who are relatively better off—with surplus funds for investment. Membership of the village societies should be a necessary condition for obtaining the various facilities made available through various Government agencies."

This point is made while dealing with the problem of rural credit. The study group is of the view that if this membership of 20 million is to be achieved during the second Plan period, they would not be satisfied wth. a lesser amount than Rs. 400 million and it seems that Government by itself will not be in a position to provide Rs. 400 million. The study group feels that they can have this money by bringing in the wealthier section of society in the countryside into these societies

We have to think twice before taking such a decision. We have our experience in this country that in the name of co-operation, there is a lot of exploitation going on. If the co-operative societies are going to be the hunting grounds of richer sections in society, of the wealthier sections in the countryside, I am afraid these societies will not do that kind of benefit that they are intended to do for the poorer sections, who are really in need of credit. There is every chance of these societies being dominated by those richer sections. That is happening today in every part of our country. If we are going to give preference to the wealthier sections in society in enrolling members to the co-operative societies, if we are going to accept it as a policy, we are going to doom this movement. I am not against having such people in the co-operative societies, but .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may continue on the next day.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Pahadia (Sawai Madhopur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1959."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MALPRACTICES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri V. P. Nayar on the 28th March 1959 regarding malpractices in foreign exchange. Out of 1½ hours allotted for the discussion of the Resolution only one minute has been taken and 1 hour and 29 minutes are left for its further discussion today. Shri V. P. Nayar may continue his speech.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the other day I had just read out my Resolution before the House rose. Subsequently, I find that in addition 3 or 4 amendments have also been received. I welcome these amendments, because they give greater scope for discussion of my Resolution. But I was surprised to

find that such an important Resolution could be accommodated in this House only for 1½ hours, while a Resolution demanding the ban on the export of Rhesus monkeys has been given 2 hours or 2½ hours. Nevertheless, I shall try to confine myself to my Resolution and try to place before the House how best I can tackle this question.

We know that the foreign exchange position of our country is in a very difficult crisis. The crisis has not resulted overnight; it has not merely resulted from the play of certain international forces, it has all been the result of the wrong policies pursued by this Government. If we take back our memory to the days when we first came to this House, you will remember that as a party, the Communist Party has always tried its best to focus its attention on such matters and also to warn the Government of the certain danger to which their policies were heading to. But, as usual, our criticisms were not considered, our warnings were not taken note of; even the crisis was kept concealed until ultimately it was impossible for them to create the impression that there was no crisis. Then, to our surprise, despite the setting in of the crisis, despite the pruning of the Plan which it has made necessary, and also despite the fact that many of our important projects and programmes have had to be shelved on account of the foreign exchange crisis, the attitude of the Government in this matter, in the matter of control of foreign exchange, I am constrained to say, reveals a kind of apathy, a kind of ineptitude and a kind of smugness which calls for the most utter condemnation.

We have regulations in this country, and I have with me an entire set of the rules and regulations and procedure laid down by the Reserve Bank in the matter of controlling the foreign exchange. With all that, we find that the Government today cannot exercise any effective control at

all in this matter. In the last two or three sessions we have had many questions on this foreign exchange and the control of the Government over them, and I find that Government have always been giving us answers which certainly are not worthy of the Government to give, because they say that they do not have information on very many vital points.

For example, when a question was asked the other day whether Government could lay on the Table a statement of the foreign exchange involved in the tours of Central Ministers and Deputy Ministers, even on such a very important matter on which figures should be readily available, four months ago, in December, the hon. Minister chose to say that the information is not available, it is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. It is yet to come. We have not seen that. That is one thing.

We asked another question—I am not going into the details of number and date of these questions, because I do not have the time—and in that information was sought from the Minister as to the foreign exchange involved in the matter of official delegations to outside countries. Government gave the figure that about 1075 officers had left India during the period in question along with 175 non-officials on official delegations. They had no information but a rough idea of Rs. 33 lakhs or so had been given. So, they had no information about the expenditure from private account on this.

Then again, we asked a third question to which a very very different answer was given. We asked a question in view of the importance with which questions were being discussed in this House about instances of gross violation of the Foreign Exchange Rules and in view also of the fact that some of the top-most industrialists of our country were being caught red-handed, and when we asked questions we were told that Government do not consider it desirable to

give the names of persons for whom foreign exchange had been released for purposes of business tours. What nonsense is this? If this House cannot be told for purposes of travel and for business tours outside such and such an amount has been released as foreign exchange, why is it that we are sitting here and why is it that we say there is a foreign exchange crisis? Because, we know it is only these top-most industrialists who go outside and indulge in all sorts of manipulations of the secret accounts which they hold elsewhere. Even that is pardonable.

I have here a survey of India's foreign liabilities and assets conducted by the Reserve Bank. What do they say? They say that about Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores worth of investments are held by Indians but their figure is strictly confined to investments held by joint stock companies. It was only a tabulation or compilation made out of a certain balance sheets, and the report openly admits that they have not had any advantage of getting an inside into the holdings of private individuals. This is what the Report says:

"It has not been possible to obtain the data regarding the assets and liabilities of present individuals, Indian partnerships and foreign-owned partnerships as a result excepting for the small amounts and foreign assets of individuals of Indian origin reported by banks in India as agent or custodian holdings. Other assets and liabilities of individuals and partnerships have not been taken into account in this survey."

So here is a survey where the Reserve Bank says that Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 60 crores is the amount of foreign exchange held by registered companies. They cannot survey the rest, because they are unable, because the rules do not give them any power, because we do not have any adequate safeguard, because we do not have any machinery to verify the holdings.

[Shri V P Nayar]

So, they have been compelled to have a survey which is strictly confined to the holdings of joint stock companies. We know the impact of the prices on our economy. Yet, with all these rules and regulations, over which the Government seem to be self-satisfied, we find that this is position, we do not have an idea of the amount which is held, secretly held, by our industrialists in other countries.

We know their *modus operandi*. If you ask me to give concrete instances or direct proof, it may not be possible, because even the Government with its machinery, which is supposed to keep a watch over these gentlemen, have not been able to give us anything. But then there are circumstances and, as you know, even witnesses may lie, but circumstances do not. There are circumstances which convincingly prove that some of our industrialists who visit foreign countries do indulge in malpractices and thereby do diabolic crimes on our economy. We know that the usual *modus operandi* in these matters is that in the case of imports into India they inflate their invoices. When the c.i.f. prices are given in the invoice they will add 20 or 30 per cent. And that is delicately done in order to avoid income-tax in the country, on the one hand and also to get some money adjustments in the country of origin of the goods. Likewise, in the case of exports from this country, we find that it is possible under the rules—and they are doing it in several cases,—to under-invoice. While, on the one hand on imports, they over-invoice in the case of exports they under-invoice.

Take, for example, a case of jute export from Calcutta. Let us suppose that his name is A. A has an organisation in London also. A sends jute of the first quality from Calcutta to his London office and makes out an invoice that 50,000 bales of jute of the third quality is sent. The man who is in charge of the London office knows

that though the invoice is drawn up for jute of the third category, actually the goods consigned are not third class jute but they are first class jute. He knows it by a series of codes. Whether it is Bentleys or any other code, I am not in a position to know but he knows. So, the company functioning there can get an idea without the Government being able to check here. It happens in the case of jute. It happens in the case of iron ore. It happens in the case of manganese. It happens in the case of textiles. It happens almost in the case of every commodity which we export in bulk.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam)
More so in mica

Shri V. P. Nayar: More so in mica as my hon friend says. There are grades and for different grades there are different prices. What is the machinery that Government has for this? The Government cannot claim to have any machinery at all.

When thus under-invoiced bill goes to the other country, what they do is that they sell the article at the price which is for the best variety and keep the balance of 20, 30 or 40 per cent or whatever it is in a private account in order to avoid the incidence of the local income-tax. There they will, by a set of surreptitious thieves, through agencies, fictitious or otherwise, pass the goods from A to B, B to C and C to D. Ultimately, the whole profit on that will be mopped up by one individual and kept in the bank.

And how do our banks function? We find the chairmen of banks themselves indulging in these crimes and going away without any trouble. When we know for certain that such banks have branches in London and are connected with businessmen, here what is the presumption? How is it otherwise possible for some of our industrialists to go out of this country with merely Rs 75 in their pocket—because I do not think that Government allows more than that now—and

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possibly foreign exchange for £1,000 or so? I know of a particular case—I do not want to name him—of a top businessman of Calcutta going to the United States of America with his wife, with his children and also with his Private Secretary and staying there for three consecutive months in Waldorf Astoria of all places and yet the accounts show that he has taken hardly Rs 500

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He must be having an account in the Punjab National Bank

Shri V. P. Nayar He must be having

That is what happens Any number of instances can be given of persons travelling from here to other countries and carrying only a little foreign exchange How is it that it was possible for a gentleman, who was caught at Palam

An Hon. Member: They carry Alladin's lamp with them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They carry Alladin's lamp with them, he says

How is it possible that when only Rs 2,000 or Rs 3,000 of foreign exchange has been released for a particular gentleman, he is caught at an aerodrome with Rs 10,000 worth of foreign exchange? These are circumstances which lead us to the one and only presumption that Government have been allowing these people to operate with their knowledge They cannot say that they do not have the knowledge because here is an answer which shows that. It was for Question No 1306 which I had in my own name The question was

"Whether it has come to the notice of Government that leading industrialists visiting foreign countries spend far more than what they are allowed in foreign countries for such tours?"

The answer to this part is

"Information received gives the impression that this may be so in certain cases"

So, Government know—and know it very well also—from circumstances that these businessmen who travel outside use far more foreign exchange than what they are given And yet what is it that we find? Here is an answer to another question which surprises me About 135 cases have been taken up in one year against businessmen for violation of foreign exchange regulations One finds very impressive names B G Goenka and his wife, Glaxo Laboratories and many impressive names are there All of them have violated the foreign exchange regulations Here is a whole statement laid on the Table by the hon Minister running into several pages I find there that despite the fact that our country faces a very very serious crisis in the matter of foreign exchange, the particular directorate which is in charge of this has not chosen to prosecute the individual even in one case out of these 135 cases Not even in one case has prosecution been launched If Government were serious, instead of compounding the offence and asking for an amount of Rs 1,000 or Rs 1,500 to be paid by these sharks, they should have sent them for life imprisonment The statute ought to be amended because this is one of the gravest crimes and the punishment prescribed is imprisonment for a year or so Because the Enforcement Directorate has some power to adjudicate on this matter, they say that not one case is worthy of prosecution It is amazing

I find that in spite of all that has happened the Government have allowed in 1958 Rs 85 lakhs as foreign exchange for business tours, when we were facing a more serious crisis compared to what they had allowed for business tours and tours of industrialists outside which was only Rs 75 lakhs in the previous year So as the

[Shri V P Nayar]

crisis deepens we find that Government becomes more charitable to them. Government gives them a larger foreign exchange. This is the way in which I find the Government is trying to tackle this situation.

Another very important point is that even in the case of evasion of the regulations and of procedure laid down, when ultimately owing to bad luck—because it cannot be anything else as our law is so defective and our machinery is so bad in detecting them—some people come and offer a catch, as it were. Government instead of punishing them, give them a pat on the back and ask them to go. They ought to be kicked in the pants and sent to jail. They never do it just because they all happen to be the top-most men of our country. If one goes through the list of new licences being given, there is scope only for one conclusion and that is that these offenders always get a preference even in the matter of getting licences. If there is one firm policy which the Government has been pursuing in the matter of controlling the foreign exchange, I am very reluctant to say that they pursue a policy of the most undeserved kindness and softness to the worst offenders of our economy. This must stop if we are serious about it because we know that the difficulties which are now being created are not of immediate consequences alone but they will have consequences on our next Plan and probably after that. Therefore, I submit that it is time that Government thinks seriously about it.

Then there is another aspect. I would not like the hon. Minister to reply me in categorical terms because I anticipate a certain amount of delicacy. We know that our rupee is legal tender in other countries. In most of the countries, it can be cashed. I am told that after the introduction of the restriction on taking Indian rupees by travellers and when it was made Rs. 75 or Rs. 100, in the last one year the Bank of England has sent to the Reserve Bank for encashment a

small sum of Rs. 50 crores. I understand that in the years before it was only Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 30 crores. When we impose a control, it reflects like this that after that there is a deep rise in the money which the Bank of England sends. How does it happen? I think our country has enough checkposts—enough customs posts. Yet we find that our money can be taken out to the extent of Rs. 45 crores. How do we prevent it? Probably part of the money will be utilised for buying gold to be smuggled in. I calculated it and I did not find it possible for me to arrive at a figure of more than Rs. 5 crores as money lawfully permitted to be taken by those who go abroad. But Rs. 50 crores are sent by the Bank of England. I know the hon. Minister may not be able to commit himself to any figure for this. But it raises certain questions which are very difficult to be solved. I know that. But I want him to tell us as to what is the way out that he finds for it. What is the way that he has at his disposal to see that such a practice is not allowed? I have a feeling that when you permit the industrialists to go, because of the inadequate checks that you have at the customs posts at aerodromes and other places they can safely take a bundle of Rs. 100 notes in their pocket or in their brief-cases which are very handy for this purpose. They go out. When they pay the money at some place, because we have legal tender for that, in the Middle Eastern countries or in some other countries, ultimately all of them go to the Bank of England to be sent back. We are bound to pay the sterling equivalent for Rs. 45 crores in these days of crisis. It is a very very serious matter.

There is the question of imports. In answer to a question of Shri Morarka, the hon. Minister gave some figures. I do not exactly remember, but I think that one business house in India alone was given import licences for import of steel to the value of Rs. 30 to 40 crores, Mahindra and

Mahindra. We know they are entrenched in the industrial set up of this country very much.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): They are manufacturing jeeps.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They are manufacturing jeeps; they are manufacturing even so many other things. That is not my concern now. They have been given an import licence to import steel worth Rs. 30 or 40 crores. It was not my question. It was a question of Shri Morarka. Even in such cases, there is a double advantage for importers. Because, we know they are at perfect liberty to add two or three per cent. to the actual price paid. We do not have any machinery to check that. On importing steel in India, they will get a double advantage in the price, because the Steel Control Equalisation fund will pay them some money. Even in matters where the Government can exercise strict control, we cannot have it.

There is another instance. What is the power of the Reserve Bank in checking up the physical accounts of the Branches of the Indian banks elsewhere. The Punjab National Bank may have a Branch in London. Somewhere in the U.K., they have a branch. Notwithstanding the fact that their Chairman has involved himself in one of the most despicable crimes on our economy, we find that that Bank may have a private account of one of the industrialists here. Under the Banking Companies Act, they are called upon to send a statement. The Reserve Bank has no power, as far as I know, to send one of its officers to check the accounts of the Branch in the U.K. So that, when the topmost men here connive with the bankers and the bankers help them, it is very easy for them to operate a private account.

There is also the question of the huge foreign exchange holdings of our ex-princes. We know that under the treaties and covenants, it was a duty cast upon these princes to report their

exact holdings whether it is in India or outside. But, we hear fantastic stories. Most of the princes go out almost every year and they spend their holidays either in Switzerland or some of the South American countries. Even if you go by the paper reports, during the last one year, at least two dozens of these ex-princes have been out of India. Is there any machinery to check? The Government admits that the only way of checking foreign exchange expenses of persons going abroad is that a check is exercised on those who go for medical treatment. Because, probably they will produce a bill for doctor charges—£50 for appendicities or something like that. They represent only an infinitesimally small proportion of the persons going out. For a majority of those who go out, the hon. Minister has admitted it, there is no check to find out. I am pointing this out because I know for certain that some of these ex-princes have vast holdings in other countries. They have removed, on the eve of the merger of the States, very valuable precious stones and currency also. I have heard also—I do not know how far it is true—that Mr. Mundhra could not have struck a deal in the B.I.C. but for a loan given in sterling by one of the ex-princes who is permanently residing in London. The actual value as computed was different from the value for which he obtained the release. It is possible. Many other transactions can take place.

You may ask me, what is the advantage of holding foreign exchange in private account there. There is an obvious advantage. If an industrialist holds a private account in London, it is easy for him to give whatever is required by the traveller and then take the money in India as they do. Very often they do it. There are agencies. The Travel Agencies, for example, arrange it. There are other business houses whose only duty is to accommodate travellers, because, on account of the restrictions, which have been imposed, it is difficult for a person to go to foreign countries unless

[Shri V P. Nayar]

he has enough money. What we find is, he goes to a particular house in Calcutta and there pays Rs 20,000. He may have to pay a commission of 20 per cent. He will get a small chit. He has only to produce it at a particular address in the U.S.A. or the U.K. and get all that he wants by foreign exchange of that foreign country. The money g.t here, it can be kept secret, need not be shown in any accounts no Income-tax need be paid

In these circumstances, it is idle for the Government to say that the Government cannot find their way to accept my Resolution. Because what I ask is the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee. We know that the Ministers are very wise, there is no doubt about it. But, we want to help them

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B R. Bhagat): They are wise because they have the collective wisdom of the House

Shri V P Nayar: They would have been wise if the collective wisdom was taken advantage of. I know some of them are wise. That is not my point. When we throw out such suggestions, none of us will get any advantage out of that. It is only for the interests of the country that we say "We have been consistently dunning this into the ears of the Ministers from 1952. With all that, the approach is the same and whatever has been done has been done in the matter of helping those who have been actually caught. We can understand, in a State, if 132 murders are committed and if not one ends in conviction, what is the presumption? Here, 132 or 135 people have been caught. In every case, without exception, Government say, although there is provision, no, no, this is not a fit case. Ultimately you find that the very same persons are allowed to go. In some cases, we find there are habitual offenders. There are big people who are habitual offenders. Even in the case of those who repeat their offences in the matter of foreign

exchange, Government have not chosen to send them to jail. I submit, in the context that we are in today, in the crisis of foreign exchange, we should revise the rules and regulations and also amend the law and make it possible for the authorities to inflict rigorous imprisonment at least for a period of 7 years if we are keen on providing a deterrent punishment

Therefore, I would earnestly urge upon hon. Members to consider my Resolution very seriously and to accept it and recommend to the Government the setting up of a Committee which will go into all these details and suggest ways and means how best the Government could effectively control the surreptitious practices on our foreign exchange for which our leading industrialists seem to have a specially developed skill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Resolution moved

"This House is of opinion that in view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures which ought to be taken with a view to effectively eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange."

There are certain amendments also
Shri A C Guha

Shri A C Guha (Barasat): I beg to move

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely —

"In view of the present foreign exchange difficulties and in view of a large number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, this House is of

opinion that steps be taken to amend the law so as to ensure—

(a) speedy disposal of all the cases of violation of the said Act, in open court, and

(b) deterrent punishment for such offences"

Mr Deputy-Speaker Amendment moved Shri Ram Krishan Gupta absent not moved Shri Prabhat Kar

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly) I beg to move

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely —

"In view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others through malpractices and in view of a large number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, this House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures to be taken, if necessary, by amending the existing Act with a view to eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange"

Mr Deputy-Speaker Amendment moved Shri A C Guha
16 hrs.

Shri A C Guha: Sir, during this session there was a number of questions asked on the floor of the House about the violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. In the small winter session also there were about three or four questions. That shows the interest that the House is taking on this matter. I presume, Sir, that this interest which the House shows has been invoked primarily because of the foreign exchange crisis which the whole country is facing and due to which some of our development schemes have to be scrapped and we have to beg and borrow in getting foreign aid.

On the 20th February, an unstarred question was asked in this House and a long list has been submitted about cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. We were told that there were 132 cases from April, 1958 to December, 1958. We were told that all these cases were sent to the Director of Enforcement for adjudication. None of these cases have been sent to the court for open trial. I feel that the Act, as it stands at present, is a defective one—defective not only on the positive side, but defective on the negative side also. The provision of having an adjudication through the Director of Enforcement came on account of the amendment of the original Act which was effected in August, 1957, I think. The effect of this amendment is that cases can now be tried or rather investigated in the dark chamber. There is no publicity about the offences committed. That, I feel, Sir, is a positive defect of this Act. On the negative side, there are lacunae in the Bill on account of which the Government cannot have effective control in such matters.

I also feel that Government has not been enforcing whatever provisions and whatever authorities they may be deriving from this Act in its present form.

On the 12th February, 1959 a question was asked as follows:

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state (a) what is the approximate amount of foreign assets held by Indian nationals as on the 1st January, 1959 and (b) whether Indian nationals going abroad drawing upon such assets are required to, and do actually, report to Government in regard to the matter?"

In the reply it has been stated that no survey of the assets held by the individuals has been undertaken for the simple reason that individuals won't comply, and that they will not

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[Shri A. C. Guha]

disclose their assets. On the intervention of the hon. Speaker, Shri Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, got up and said:

"May I say that there may be some people who may have opened accounts in foreign countries without the knowledge of the Reserve Bank? If they are found it is a criminal offence and they are prosecuted and punished. But the rule of the banks in foreign countries is that they do not disclose any names. It is impossible to find out whether the accounts are there or not."

I do not think Government can plead so much of helplessness in this matter. I knew that the banks would not like to disclose the accounts of their clients. But I think our Government has got the authority over these banks and they may ask them about the details. Similarly, when there is a legitimate suspicion, Government of India can take up those matters with the foreign Governments concerned. I do not think it is very difficult for the Government of India to get the necessary information about certain individuals having accounts in the United Kingdom. There is a difference in just keeping mum and giving a certain declaration on being asked by Government on certain matters. If any person has got any assets outside India, he will come under the purview of this Act, but this is different from making a false declaration ever asked

16.08 hrs.

[Sanki BARMAN in the Chair]

I think section 22 deals with such cases. That deals with cases where false statements are given. Keeping an account and not disclosing it is another category of offence. Therefore, I feel that Government should take steps to see that anybody going outside India should be made to disclose foreign assets and foreign accounts.

It is known to Government that some of them spend more money than what they are allowed to take from this side. They cannot put forward the plea that they have earned something there and have spent that amount. If there is any lacuna in the Act, that should be removed. There must be a provision made that whatever money he earns should be intimated to the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. Whatever foreign earnings he wants to spend in the foreign country should require to be sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India.

Some of the Government officers go out on purchase missions. They purchase huge quantities of machineries and other things. It is the usual practice to give some commission to the man through whom this purchase is effected or this sale on the other side is effected. Whether he be an industrialist or a private person or a Government official going abroad on a purchase mission, it should be the duty of this Government to see that no purchase commission is received by such person and spent or even deposited in a foreign account without the knowledge and definite sanction of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. I would specifically like to mention that Government should enquire into the activities of their own purchase missions, whether official or non-official, and whether any member of those purchase missions has ever received any purchase commission from the sellers on that side, and if so, what the amount was, and how that amount has been disposed of, and what has been done with that amount.

Mr. Chairman: Do Government officials also receive purchase commissions?

Shri A C Guha: They go out on purchase missions.

Mr. Chairman: Do they receive commissions?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sometimes, they may get.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is for Government to enquire and let us know. The usual practice in foreign countries is to give some commission to the man through whom they sell those articles. This is the usual practice. And I do not think the officials would be exempt from that practice. If any commission is given to them, how is it accounted for? How is it shown? Is it reported or not? It is for Government to enquire into. I cannot make any definite allegation, but that is the usual practice. I can say that much

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): It may be a possibility.

Shri A. C. Guha: Thereby, they can earn money which they can spend there. Some may spend that on education of their children abroad. I am not sure.—I have tried to look into the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.—I have not been able to find any provision—whether there is any such definite provision in the Act that anybody going outside cannot earn anything and cannot spend anything out of his earning there without the definite sanction of the Government of India, or of the Reserve Bank.

The present Act is defective in some other respects also. My first point is that any such case should be openly tried and should be before the public gaze. There should not be any protection of secrecy of such offences. There is such a clause in the Income-tax Act, and I think it is time that that clause is also removed and the defaulters under the Income-tax Act may be exposed to the public gaze. Democracy can function and prosper only through public opinion. I think for nearly the last two months, the newspapers of India contain columns of news about two cases relating to the same party; one is in the open court, and another is before an open commission of inquiry. The whole thing comes to the knowledge of the public gaze, and the public can form their own opinion about the man.

But, here what has happened? There were about 132 cases in nine months. And everything was kept out of the purview even of this Parliament, and I think it was one occasion when the Speaker intervened that the Finance Minister agreed to disclose some of those names. Government tried to take protection under the relevant clause of the Income-tax Act, but when it was stated that there was no such clause here....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: On a point of personal explanation, the matter was not like this. The Hon. Speaker was doubtful whether the names could be disclosed, and he cited the relevant section of the Income-tax Act. I said that we were prepared to give the names, that we had examined, and here was no legal bar, and we on our own, although the Speaker said that he would give a ruling some time later, said that we would be prepared to give the names, and we had considered the legal position; and we gave the names. So, it was on our own initiative that we gave the names.

Shri A. C. Guha: Anyhow, at least the Speaker had to intervene before the names could be given.

When this particular amendment was made, the then Finance Minister supported this amendment for adjudication through the Director of Enforcement on the basis of a similar procedure in the Sea Customs Act. But I think he ignored the very relevant and significant difference between the cases under the Sea Customs Act and the cases under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. I think sea customs cases are thousands in number. They are very often of a technical nature. Most of the cases involve interpretation of a particular Act, the provisions of the Sea Customs Act, or even of the import or export licences. Then, the offence is committed inside the Indian territory. The goods which form the bone of contention are within the control of the Government of India. There are numerous varieties of cases also. So, under section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, you

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will find a long list given of different categories of offences and different categories of punishments, some very nominal and others serious punishments. So, there is no similarity between the offences under the Sea Customs Act and those under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Here, most of the offences are committed outside India. The subject-matter of the offences remains outside of India, and we have no power to seize, in most of the cases, the amount involved in these cases. So, there cannot be any similarity between the offences under the Sea Customs Act and those under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The two stand on completely different footings. So, all these offences should be tried openly in the open court.

Another special feature in the case of offences under the Sea Customs Act is that they can also be taken to the High Court in appeal and several cases go to the High Court after adjudication. But out of these 132 cases of offences under this Act, not a single case has gone to the High Court or any other court in appeal. I think similar provisions are applicable under this Act also. So, the parties have the option to file an appeal, but they prefer not to file an appeal, because they want to keep the whole thing secret and concealed from the public gaze. Not a single case out of these 132 cases has gone in appeal to the court. There lies the real significance of this section. Whatever may have been the purpose of Government in making this amendment, if the public feel that this particular amendment was made simple to give protection of secrecy to certain offenders, I think the public cannot be called unreasonably critical.

Then, there is section 19 which reads thus:

"The Central Government may, at any time, by notification in the

Official Gazette, direct owners, subject to such exceptions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, of such foreign exchange or foreign securities as may be so specified, to make a return thereof to the Reserve Bank within such period, and giving such particulars as may be so specified."

May I know in how many cases Government have invoked the provision in this section? Have they ever tried to direct by notification in official gazette any particular firm or any particular person to give all this information? I do not think there is any such case as yet.

There is also another provision in the Act by which Government can compel the offenders to repatriate the foreign exchange deposited in the foreign accounts. I think out of these 132 cases only in about three cases the parties have been asked to repatriate the amount; although the number of cases in which they have been maintaining accounts and operating accounts in foreign countries would be not less than about 40, in only three cases have Government asked the offending parties to repatriate the amount. That is there in the reply of the Government. Why have Government been soft to these offenders, and why has even the amount involved not been asked to be repatriated? I hope Government will see that at least the amount involved, the amount that may have been deposited in the foreign countries in the name of certain individuals or certain firms should be repatriated by the offending persons.

My hon. friend who preceded me referred to the Reserve Bank's report on foreign exchange assets of Indian citizens. That was a report of 1955 and it refers only to companies or corporate bodies and not individuals. Why? Because, the Reserve Bank itself is helpless in this matter. and by this amendment of the Act the Government has made the Reserve

Bank further helpless, further ineffective. Everything has been practically taken out of the Reserve Bank and entrusted to an official of the Government who will surely look to the Government for his prospects in the service. We wish the entire thing had been left to the discretion of the Reserve Bank and to an open court.

Under the present Act, the offences are non-cognizable, and it is only at the request of the Director of Enforcement that a magistrate can take cognizance of the offences. Why this exclusive authority to the Director of Enforcement? Cannot they give this charge to the Reserve Bank or some other body? Why has the entire authority been put under the control of one single officer? I wish this question also engages the attention of this House and that is why I suggest that the Act requires drastic amendment. The existing provisions of the Act have also not been fully utilised. The Act itself is defective, having some lacuna, and containing the bad provision of giving the protection of secrecy to offenders on the similarity of provision under the Sea Customs Act, though there is significant difference between the two.

I do not want to dilate on the point how these foreign exchange accounts are created. Shri V P Nayar on this and previous occasions has spoken elaborately on this but I would like to draw the attention of the House again to the helpless condition in which the Government find themselves. Their replies to several questions will disclose their helplessness at least the helplessness that they have pleaded.

On the 17th February Shri V P Nayar himself put a supplementary question in which he suggested that Government could compel the persons to submit a statement before leaving India indicating their foreign assets to which the hon. Finance Minister replied:

"They are bound to declare. If they do not declare, they are

unable to prosecution. If we ask for a return in the beginning, it does not mean anything more."

I have already stated it is a very passive attitude. It ignores the vital difference between keeping something concealed, keeping mum about certain things, and making a false declaration, a false statement to the Government on being specifically asked to declare something. That difference should not be ignored, and there should be specific provision in the Act. Though there is some provision in the Act it is not properly utilised. I also think the Act should be further strengthened.

What are the punishments inflicted even in those cases which have been sent to court or decided by the Director of Enforcement? In no case has there been any imprisonment. The punishment is Rs 2,000 or Rs 5,000 or something like that. I think in three cases the punishment was Rs 1 lakh, and that was a very bad case. I wish that case had been exposed to the public through public trial. The persons concerned should not have been given this protection. Three or four persons standing very high in the social cadre have been fined and nobody would have known this thing if Parliament had not repeatedly probed into this matter and as a result Government had placed this long list on the Table of the House.

So I wish that for the proper functioning of democratic institutions in India, all these cases should be tried in open court. The public should know who are the real offenders and if they have got any defence that should also be known to the public to be honourably acquitted. If they have no defence, that also should be known to the public.

In one case it has been stated that a certain gentleman has submitted his defence to the Directorate of Enforcement. We do not know what his

[Shri A. C. Guha]

defence is. Maybe he is innocent, but that also we should know. Maybe his defence is just flimsy. That also the public and the House should know.

So, I commend my amendment to the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): I beg to move:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely:

"In view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others through malpractices and in view of a large number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, this House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures to be taken, if necessary, by amending the existing Act with a view to eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange."

While generally agreeing with the hon. Mover of the original Resolution and also Shri Guha who has moved an amendment to the original resolution, I wish to point out that it is possible for the Government to stop these malpractices and these illegal transactions in foreign exchange. It may be that it will be very difficult immediately to eradicate this evil, an evil which is committed against the country as a whole, but it is possible to minimise this evil if the Government moves in the right direction.

Before I deal with the question how the persons going from here spend money without getting the sanction of the Reserve Bank, or how they have got their bank accounts without the knowledge of the Government here, I would like to point out how these amounts are allowed to be accumulated there and where from they originate.

There are two parts: one is how a person spends money without getting

sanction from the Reserve Bank, getting a chit from a particular place here, in Calcutta or in Bombay or in Delhi. But how is the foreign exchange accumulated there so that, with a chit from here, he can spend that money? To that I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister. He also knows it, and if they are serious, they can effectively check it.

So far as the question of the agent's commission is concerned, that is the usual practice. When purchases are made, naturally the agent is eligible to commission, and that commission money is not brought over here.

Then there is the question of the trade discount in export. The bill of lading, the invoice rate is there, and you allow some five or ten per cent trade discount which no doubt may look very normal, but it will enable the particular industrialist to get foreign exchange to be deposited in a particular account somewhere in the UK or the USA.

Then there is the question of yield result discount on consignment basis. You export goods. Seventy-five per cent is paid, and 25 per cent, it is said, will be paid on the yield result, and it will not be paid. You do not know what will be the yield result, and so it will be paid afterwards, this 25 per cent, if the purchaser finds the result is good. These things are done through banks, but the amount is not credited. They report that the yield is not good and therefore this 25 per cent is not being paid.

Then there is the provisional drawing on contract basis. This is almost like the yield result discount. Seventy per cent is the drawing; 30 per cent will be drawn only if the consignment is found satisfactory, and in each case you will find that the consignment is said to be not satisfactory, so that the 30 per cent is not drawn. It is allowed to be accumulated there.

Then there is the case of defaulters paying in the case of documents against acceptance basis. There is an order that documents should be released on acceptance basis. Then there is a reminder call notice. Payment will not be made and the person here will say it need not be called, we have arranged.

Now these are the items which give facility for these industrialists to accumulate foreign exchange without the knowledge of the Government directly. Thus they get the legal sanction because neither the Reserve Bank nor the Government are serious to pursue this matter, to see how is it that in every case of the yield result consignment basis payment is not made, how almost in each case the provisional drawings on contract basis are being made, the rest of the amount is not credited. The particular banks under the direction of the Reserve Bank can pursue that, but these things are taken to be a closed chapter. It is left with the individual exporter or importer. So I would say that all this foreign exchange is accumulated with the connivance of the bank managements and under the indirect knowledge of the Reserve Bank, because every time it is possible for the Reserve Bank to know what is going on in one particular banking unit. If they have not taken note of it, it is because they have not taken this matter seriously, and they have allowed these things to continue.

The first thing is about commission, how it is being done. I will quote from a notification in a newspaper from which you will see exactly how these things are being done. Here is a notification in a newspaper by the Orient Paper Mills Ltd.

"Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Orient Paper Mills Ltd. . . ."

The first item is:

"Whereas the East Indian Produce Company Ltd., an associate of Messrs. Birla Brothers Private

Limited, the Managing Agents of the Company, maintain an office at London in the United Kingdom and whereas the said Company carry on business of acting as Agents in the United Kingdom . . ."

for that, what is the decision? The agency is to be : *

"continued for a further period of three years with effect from the 1st March 1958, that commission (1) for the purchase of plant, machinery and stores etc. upto 2½ per cent of the invoice price of plant and machinery and upto 5 per cent of the invoice price of stores etc. subject to a maximum of £. 5,000 in respect of a single order irrespective of the amounts calculated on the percentage basis, (2) for recruitment of technical personnel upto 20 per cent of the gross salary payable to the technical personnel during the first year of service under the company, and (3) for execution of various matters referred to and entrusted to them, the actual expenses incurred, the remuneration of the East Indian Produce Co. Ltd. apportionable to such work plus 50 per cent commission"

Here is an agency appointed by the Orient Paper Mills for three years. This is the East Indian Produce Co., an associate of Messrs. Birla Brothers. These are the commissions to be paid to them. The commission paid to them is including the establishment charges and salaries of the officers. Now, so far as Messrs. Birla Bros. are concerned, so far as the Orient Paper Mills are concerned, they have to take the bill and pay out. This is allowed. How much of it is the actual expenditure, how much of it is sent back to India is a matter which has to be decided by that Company. This is the process through which money can be allowed to go and can be deposited in account and utilised by persons known to Messrs. Birla Bros, when they go abroad getting a chit from 8,

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Royal Exchange Place. This is how things are being done. This is the way foreign exchange is allowed to be accumulated there. Messrs. Birla Brothers Private Ltd. have been acting as the agents of the company for a long time and they continue as agents for a further period of three years in the manner and terms enumerated therein. These are the terms and this is the associate company. If a man wants to go to UK and if he is not granted foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank, he can easily step in—of course, if he has got known persons to introduce him—8, Royal Exchange Place. It is easy for him to get a chit in lieu of some money and foreign exchange can easily be secured in UK through that chit, although the Reserve Bank may not sanction any foreign exchange for him. This is how things are being done.

I have already referred to provisional drawings under contract basis and yield results in the case of consignment basis. Here raw wool is being exported. It is exported on these terms—75 or 80 per cent is being paid. the rest 25 or 20 per cent is not being paid. The yield result is not good.

It is also a fact that sterling can be purchased in 'black' as much as you want today. You simply pay a rate more than the actual rate and it is possible today to get a chit from here and spend as much as you like in UK or USA.

As I was pointing out, all these things can be checked by the Reserve Bank of India because these transactions are done through banks. If the Government of India are serious in eradicating this evil which has caused such a hardship to the country as a result of which there is shortage of foreign exchange, as a result of which the Second Five Year Plan has had to be pruned, it can be eradicated. This is a crime committed by a

section of people against the community and nation as a whole. Naturally, it is high time Government took serious note of it. It is not simply a question of publishing their names in the papers, as has been suggested, or of trying them in the open. They should be given deterrent punishment. It is not that Government are not in a position to find them out, because the way these things are allowed and foreign exchange is allowed to grow in different countries is known, as it is done through banks. If Shri Mundhra were to be charged with violating the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, I would say it is with the connivance of the Banks that he has violated those provisions. How is it possible to allow these banks to help him? What steps have Government taken against those banks for helping Shri Mundhra in violating the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act? No steps have been taken. It is not simply a question of the individual violating the rules. These rules are violated with the help of the banks and no steps are being taken by the Reserve Bank, so that deterrent punishment may be awarded. If deterrent punishment is not given, other people try to commit the same crime committed by Shri Mundhra and others.

So I agree that the present Act is not foolproof and it is necessary that it should be amended. But it can only be amended if a proper investigation is made. Therefore, though accepting Shri V. P. Nayar's point and also Shri A. C. Guha's amendment that it is necessary to amend the Regulation Act with a view to stop this evil, I have moved by substitute Resolution which recommends the setting up a Committee which will go into it. There will be persons who will be ready to co-operate with us and it will be in the national interest that such a Committee be formed so that this evil, which has created a situation as a result of which the

country is in difficulty, can be eradicated. I would request the hon Minister that having agreed that this evil exists, let him not simply say that the Resolution could not be accepted. Let him accept the Resolution; that will be in the interests of the Finance Ministry because at least they shall be able to exonerate themselves from the charges that they are also conniving at in this matter

Mr Chairman: The hon. Minister

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir I confess that in spite of the three very knowledgeable speeches which have thrown very lurid light on the subject

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Sir, let there be at least quorum

Mr Chairman: Order, order Let the quorum bell be rung

Now, there is quorum, the hon Minister may continue

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr Chairman, Sir, I was saying that in spite of the 3 very knowledgeable speeches, I confess that the point of the Resolution is not met. The light that the speeches have thrown on the malpractices is very varied and useful but yet it does not show how a committee of the House can deal with them. Firstly, the genesis of the malpractice is of such a character that the committee will not be able to probe into it. Where the Government have failed—where Government, I mean other Governments, are not going to oblige the Government of India even if we make our approaches through the diplomatic channels and where the banks outside the country are not bound by our laws, I do not know how a committee of the House will be able to deal with the malpractices that have been clearly outlined

But, all the same, I welcome this debate because so far as the objectives are concerned, there is unanimity

between this side and the other side—and I may say on all sides of the House. For a number of months foreign exchange has loomed large in the national horizon which has necessitated the Government to tighten the provisions. It was for this specific reason that in September 1957, we came to this hon. House with an amending Bill to give more powers and to change the procedure so that we can effectively deal with the breakers of the law of foreign exchange. Both Houses discussed that thoroughly and the present law was enacted. As a result of that, instead of the matter going to court and the law of evidence and all the practice and procedure of the court being gone into, which are lengthy in character, we have devised a more speedy procedure of adjudication. We created a special Directorate, the Directorate of Enforcement under the Ministry of Finance

If we compare the record of the two systems—I do not mean any disparagement to the courts but their procedure is more lengthy—it pleases me to inform the House that the present machinery of adjudication which started functioning since March 1958, have, up to March 1959 adjudicated on 188 cases, whereas in the previous period, under the earlier system, during a long period of several years there were not many. The case of Mundhia was mentioned. It is not that the Government slept over the matter. We had to take the matter to court; but unfortunately, the court took 2½ years for a decision. Similarly in another case, the case of Shri B. D. Goenka the matter was decided only very recently after the lapse of three years

An Hon Member: In which case?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The case of B. D. Goenka, I do not know the full name, the initials are BD

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rae Barelli):
Bhagwan Dm

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It has been our experience that the deterrent nature of the penalty is more in the case of decisions by the Directorate than in the courts. For example, in all these cases, during the period the Directorate has been functioning, it has imposed a total fine of Rs 9,27,293 and the maximum fine that has been imposed in one single case is Rs 3,50,000 whereas the courts have generally taken a lighter view of the offences

Shri A. C. Guha: I think, if I can intervene, this fine of Rs 350,000 is not in one single case but on 4 different individuals. Individuals are involved and I think three of them were fined Rs 1 lakh each. It is not a single one but 4 individuals are involved

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is the case of one single company. I do not know how many partners that company has. So far as adjudication is concerned, the company is one

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What happened about Shri S P Jain what is the position?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think, perhaps, the hon Member knows more than I. The matter is being dealt with and will come to the Houses as soon as the decision is taken. The matter is being dealt with by the Directorate

An Hon. Member. Why is this delay?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Had the Director approached the Government in connection with any permission for some such thing as prosecution or for proceeding with the adjudication?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the Act, the Director is empowered to take whatever action he thinks fit

Shri Feroze Gandhi: But when the question came up in this House, both the Home Minister and the Finance Minister said that if permission for the prosecution of Shri S P Jain was

asked for it would readily be given. So, naturally, the Finance Minister would be knowing more than myself or yourself, probably.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was a leading question asked by the hon Member. But, I think that does not change the situation. The director is dealing with the situation and he has powers to deal with it

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know how long he will take?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Could we know what the difficulty is?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The non Minister is trying to evade the question

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am distracted from the subject-matter of the Resolution I think.

Mr. Chairman: I would suggest that the hon Minister might finish his reply and all these questions may be asked then

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That helps me, Sir

I assure the House that no undue delay will be made, every effort is being made to take the decision as early as possible

I was saying that under the present system of adjudication by the Directorate, which the House has agreed to and provided

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Why behind the closed door, why not in the open?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am glad the hon Member has raised the point. My hon friend Shri Guha had something to do—a lot to do—with this in the earlier days. He also said that there is a feeling of secrecy in these proceedings. It is not so; the proceedings are not in camera, they are

open proceedings. It is not as if anything is decided under secrecy or the proceedings are secret.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Is the Press allowed to be present when the adjudication is going on?

Shri A. C. Guha: No. That is a very relevant question. Does the hon. Member say that the proceedings of the adjudication will be open to the public and to the Press?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The proceedings are not held in camera. Whether the Press takes note of it or not, whether it publishes it or not, we are not concerned with it. They are not held in camera, there is no secrecy involved.

Shri A. C. Guha: Unless the proceedings are open to the Press, it is to be taken that the proceedings are held in camera.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What I have said is quite clear.

Shri Prabhat Kar raised a point as to whether the London agent of the Orient Paper Mills was entitled to a purchasing commission. In all these matters it has been amply clarified and also through a recent notification, that earning in foreign exchange, whether through commission or anything else have to be notified to the Reserve Bank and surrendered within a period of thirty days. If anybody acquires or earns foreign exchange he could not use it as he likes.

Shri A. C. Guha: When was that notification issued?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Very recently—this year I cannot be exact but it was issued about a month or two ago. All such arrangements with respect to the companies when they open an account and when dispersals out of this accounts are made, are scrutinised by the Reserve Bank and they are sanctioned by the Reserve Bank and there are regulations for watch-

ing the foreign exchange expenditure. The Director of Enforcement is there to detect any malpractices in that. Such accounts or commissions are amply taken care of. The hon. Member has said that unauthorised chit is issued and disbursements are made. All these things are detected more and more and they are dealt with suitably if they are caught. The hon. Member, Shri Guha, has said that there are cases under the Customs Act, Income-tax Act and the Sea Customs Act. All these cases, whether under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act or under the Sea Customs Act or the Income-tax Act are reported to the Director of Enforcement and then he follows it up. He has his own intelligence and his own methods which he is perfecting. He has a capable band of men. He is the chief investigating and enforcing agency of the Government and he pursues all these cases that arise under the various Acts.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is a difference. He is the only man in case of violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The Director is the only man who can give notice for prosecution. In the Sea Customs Act and the Income-tax Act it is not the procedure.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All such cases are reported to him and he deals with them.

Then a point was made about the names of persons who had gone on business trips. A complaint was made that Government did not give information. It is not as if there is any secrecy involved in these names. The Government have always believed in an open-door policy. But that particular question was with respect to information from 1947 till date from the date the foreign exchange regulation was enforced and it wanted the names of all those persons who have gone on business trips. The answer was given naturally that it would involve a compilation of a large number of names particularly when there was a period

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

when the business people use to go on their 'free quota'. They had a free quota of £ 750 and they utilised that amount for their business purposes. It was very difficult to compile a statement precisely and give the names. As I said, the Government does not hesitate in giving the names. We have recently given the names of eight top-most industrialists who have violated the foreign exchange regulations. If any further information is needed, we are prepared to give that. Under this particular head there is no legal bar in giving out the names as there is in giving out the names of assesses under the Indian Income-tax Act. We are prepared to give the names. Government does not believe in keeping it a secret from the House.

A point was made about the official delegations that go abroad and also about the tours of Ministers and Deputy Ministers. Already there is a directive by the Prime Minister which is very rigorously enforced by the Finance Ministry. The official delegations are now cut to the barest minimum. That applies to the tours by the Ministers and Deputy Ministers also. I have given information to the House from time to time as to how the amount allocated under this head for this purpose has been coming down.

Another point made was that the amount sanctioned for business purposes in 1956 was less than that sanctioned in 1957. That is true. But that is precisely for the reason that in 1956 businessmen used that free quota of £ 750 which was given irrespective of any special requirement or purpose. Therefore, the demand for business purposes was less. Another reason for a little more amount in 1957 is the deferred payment arrangements and such other arrangements for importing machinery due to which more business travels were required. But in each case very careful screening was done as to the bona fides of the

purpose and then only sanction was given. Again, as I said, the 1957 amount is higher because a part of the 1956 amount is included in the free basic quota.

A point was made that the princes go and they spent out of the accounts that they maintain. It is true that they have accounts. It is permitted by the Reserve Bank of India. They spend out of those accounts. But the Home Ministry keeps an account of the income to those accounts and the disbursements made out of those accounts. Therefore, the Home Ministry is already maintaining a watch over it, and it is not as if any unhue disbursement or large-scale disbursement is made out of those accounts.

It was said that the Government purchase missions abroad get purchasing commission. I do not know if any of our supply missions abroad get any commission privately. If they get officially and it is the rule of the market, they are all accounted for. If there is any private commission, that is illegal. I do not think it is true to say that there is any private commission. As I said, the general rule applies, that any commission earned or any foreign exchange earned is reported to the Reserve Bank of India and credited to the account. Therefore, no expenditure or disbursement from that can be made.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Do Government take an undertaking from these officials in our supply missions or elsewhere who buy large amounts of goods on our behalf abroad, as to whether they have bank accounts of their own in one or more of their names?

17 hrs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Nobody, much less an official of Government can open an account abroad without the special or general permission of the Reserve Bank. He cannot open an account with any bank abroad without

the prior permission of the Government and the Reserve Bank. Therefore, that question does not arise. It was said that in adjudicating 132 cases, only in three cases the repatriation of the accounts was asked for. It is true. We ask for repatriation of all accounts. But generally, in most of these cases, or, in all these cases, what has happened is that by the time the adjudication is done, most of the money or the account becomes nil or is dead. Most of the money is spent. So, there is nothing to repatriate. In one case we have investigated into the accounts. In all cases we ask for repatriation of the accounts. In many cases, as I said, the account does not exist. It is mostly spent out. So, it may be that in three cases repatriation has taken place.

Shri A. C. Guha. In the Government's reply, it was stated that these were maintaining and operating accounts in foreign countries as their offence. In these cases, the nature of the offence was, maintaining and operating an account in foreign countries. And only in three cases punishment of repatriation of the money were affected. Nothing about the other cases is there. No mention that the accounts have been closed and the money has been consumed.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In all cases, we insist on repatriation of accounts. While the account is detected, we not only impose a penalty while adjudicating it, but, in addition to that, we direct the person to repatriate the accounts. But it may be possible or actually in many cases there is no money. It is all spent. May be in a few cases, or in the three cases, the actual account was repatriated. But we insist in all cases for the repatriation of the accounts.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What is the result of this insistence?

Mr. Chairman: He has replied. The hon. Minister may finish the speech. The time allowed is already over.

Shri B. R. Bhagat. I took pains to deal with the specific points raised, but it leaves the general issue that malpractices are there. Well, we know. Generally the over-invoicing of imports and the under-invoicing of exports, the maintenance of accounts with regard to the purchasing commission, or earning foreign exchange are all very well-known cases, and we are trying to deal with them. There is the machinery that we have evolved under the Directorate of Enforcement which is our chief investigating agency. That agency collaborates with the other officers and also in co-operation with the other sections like the customs officers or the revenue intelligence department. The Director is perfecting it and during the few months it has been in operation he has been successful in dealing with this matter with a certain amount of success.

The fact that even bigger people who have all influence have been caught and the information that has been made available to the House in certain cases shows how the evidence is obtained in rather very usual circumstances and how the intelligence system is perfected. All this shows that the Government is active in dealing with this situation. So, the question of setting up a committee of the House or of a committee which will go into the Act and suggest amendments to the Act does not arise. There is nothing new since the Act has been amended or since the cases of malpractice have been noted. There is nothing that the committee can do. Already, Government is doing its best and it is successfully dealing with such things.

I think the House will be well aware that whether he be high or low, whether a man has a big political influence or great influence, he does not escape the law. It shows that the machinery is not only functioning efficiently but honestly. I think during this session of Parliament and during the last session

[Shri B R Bhagat]

also through a number of interpellations and questions, the House has been vigilant, and all this is enough to strike terror into the hearts of those who are trafficking in foreign exchange or who are profiting by it. The limitation is that the dealings are mostly in the foreign countries, where the banks or the Government are not in a position to help us. The banks are not under our laws. The hon Member said, we should not plead helplessness. It is not helplessness; it is realism. It is no use going through the diplomatic channels requesting that Government to help us in detecting these cases, because in certain cases, the banking law is such that even Governments of those countries have no great influence over the operations of the banks. They might have some powers, but they may not think it desirable to coerce the banks there, because their system of operation is different. What they are not doing for their own national purposes, they are not going to do for the purpose of obliging our country.

So, there are obvious practical and other difficulties in resorting to that method. That is the main difficulty in detecting these cases. We know that their accounts are maintained outside and we know foreign exchange is used much more than what is granted, in various ways. The ways are known, but it is very difficult to catch them. When the accounts are maintained outside, there is no practical way of doing it. Even sending a mission outside or approaching the banks independently is not going to help. Government, after careful consideration of this matter, have come to the conclusion that that course is not open to us. Subject to that limitation which nobody can help, we are trying, perfecting all the machinery that is at our disposal. I can say with a reasonable amount of satisfaction that that machinery is working well and we have been able to detect cases. We are detecting more and more cases.

and we are trying to check it as efficiently as we can.

It has been said, "Why not prosecute them? In none of the cases, the directorate has asked for prosecution." It may be true. In many sections of the Cr P.C. the penalty is fine and imprisonment, where it is compulsory and obligatory for a trying court to award both fine and imprisonment. In this case, the Act very carefully, with great consideration, has provided for fine or imprisonment, for the simple reason that the evidence is of such a nature that it may not stand in the court. It is enough for an adjudicator, on a common sense basis, to assess the situation and impose fine three times the amount involved, which is deterrent in itself. But when he recommends for prosecution, he has to assess the evidence on the standard whether it would be admissible in a court of law. That is a very difficult choice. That is why, applying the judicial test to the evidence, the directorate may not have gone in for prosecution. But that is a limitation which is inherent in our judicial system. We cannot help it. That is why we brought it under adjudication, away from the purview of the court. So, to say that the directorate has not gone in for prosecution is a charge that cannot be laid at his door, because the evidence is such that he cannot prove it in a court of law. That is why he should rest content with imposing the maximum penalty or whatever penalty he thinks fit.

Taking into account all these considerations, I can again reassure the House that the Government is vigilant. The Directorate of Enforcement is doing its best. Whether they are rich or poor, even the most influential person in the country has terror in his heart and the fear of God, if he violates the law, the law is effective and those who are enforcing the law are active. They are going to catch him and punish him. That is the atmosphere; I would request hon

१९११ Malpractices in CHAITRA 21, 1881 (SAKA) Resolution re 11172
Foreign Exchange Export of Monkeys

Members to create that atmosphere in the country that so far as this particular section is concerned, the law is going to be enforced irrespective of the persons concerned. With that I would request the hon. Members not to press for the appointment of this Committee, as it will not serve any useful purpose at the present stage.

Shri Sonavane (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch Castes) Why has the Deputy Minister brought in God for his help in this matter?

Mr. Chairman: I find Shri V. P. Nayar is not here in the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about the amendments?

Mr. Chairman: There are two amendments—one by Shri Guha and another by Shri Prabhat Kar. I find Shri Guha is not present

Now the question is:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

"In view of the present foreign exchange difficulties and in view of a large number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, this House is of opinion that steps be taken to amend the law so as to ensure—

(a) speedy disposal of all the cases of violation of the said Act, in open court; and

(b) deterrent punishment for such offences;"

The motion was negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted, namely—

"In view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others through malpractices and in view of a large number of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act,

this House is of opinion that a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures to be taken, if necessary, by amending the existing Act with a view to eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange."

The motion was negatived

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"This House is of opinion that in view of undisclosed foreign exchange held by various industrialists and others, a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament be appointed to enquire into and report on the measures which ought to be taken with a view to effectively eradicate malpractices in foreign exchange"

The motion was negatived

17 13 hrs

RESOLUTION RE: EXPORT OF MONKEYS

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that the export of monkeys be banned."

वह रेजोल्यूशन एक मर्तव्य पहले भी बैलट पर आ चुका है, लेकिन उस समय मोका नहीं मिल सका और इस रेजोल्यूशन पर विचार नहीं हो सका। यह गूँही की बात है कि माज यह रेजोल्यूशन बैलट पर आ गया है और मुझे बोलने का अवसर मिला है। जहाँ तक बन्दरों के बाहर भेजे जाने का नाल्लुक है, एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद में बन्दर बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। ऐसे पास इसकी फ़िगां भौजूँ हैं। १९५३ में २० हजार बन्दर बाहर भेजे गये, १९५४ में ६६ हजार, १९५५ में ५३ हजार, १९५६ में १,२०,००० बन्दर बाहर भेजे गये।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): A good foreign exchange earner.

श्री जोहन स्वाम्य : अब हर साल दो लाख से ऊपर बन्दर बाहर भेजे जाते हैं। मेरे पास इस बारे में १६५५-५५ की फ़िगार्ज़ मौजूद है। उस साल १००,३३० बन्दर बाहर भेजे गये और उन से गवर्नरमेंट को १८,१५,२२१ रुपये फारेन एक्सचेज की बकल में मिला। १६५५-५६ में १,२६,२६६ बन्दर बाहर भेजे गये और २८,५७,५५७ रुपये फ़ारेन एक्सचेज की बकल में गवर्नरमेंट को मिले। मेरे पास जो फ़िगार्ज़ है, उन से जाहिर होता है कि अब हर साल दो लाख से ऊपर बन्दर बाहर भेजे जा रहे हैं।

बाहर बन्दर भेजने के बारे में इस पार्लियामेंट में कई मर्तंबा सवालात भी हो चुके हैं। इसके मुतालिक यह कहा गया कि यह एक ट्रीवियल मामला है, छोटा सा मामला है और इस लिये इस पर बहस करने से क्या फ़ायदा है। मेरे बहुत से साधियों ने भी यह कहा कि यह बहुत छोटा सा मामला है। बन्दर बाहर भेजे जाने की मुश्किलत में कई बातें कही गईं। कहा गया कि बन्दर फ़सलों को नुकसान पहुचाते हैं, वे एक न्यूमेन्स हैं, लोगों को परेशान करते हैं, उन के बाहर भेजने से साइंटिफिक रिसर्च में मदद मिलती है और डेडिकल माइन को मदद मिलती है। मुझे याद है कि एक बार पूज्य पंडित नेहरू ने इस बारे में कहा कि यह मामूली सा मामला है, इस से इंडिया को फारेन एक्सचेज मिलती है, इस मामले को बार-बार प्रैस करने से क्या फ़ायदा है? लेकिन मैं पर्ज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि इंडिया का ट्रीडीशन हमेशा से "अंहिमा परमो धर्मः" और जानवरों की हिफाजत करना रहा है। श्री अरविन्द ने कहा है —

India has always existed for humanity and not for herself, and it is for humanity and not for herself that she must be great."

बद हम पुराने इतिहास को देखते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि हमारे पुराने लोगियों ने बैंदिक एंज में अंहिमा परमो धर्मः और जानवरों की रक्षा पर जोर दिया था। महाराजा बुढ़े एक बहुत बड़े विदायक साम्राज्य के राजकुमार थे। एक दोष उन के दिल में इस तरह की घटना देख कर स्थान पैदा हुआ और वह उस साम्राज्य को छोड़ कर चले गये और फिर उन को निर्वाण मिला और उन्होंने सत्य, अंहिमा की तबलीग की। उन्होंने सिर्फ़ देश में ही नहीं बर्मा, भलाया, जापान, चीन, लंका बगीरह में इस बात की तबलीग की। महाराजा अशोक के साम्राज्य का बक्ता हिन्दुस्तान का एक जीर्ण जमाना था। ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट से पहले पूरा हिन्दुस्तान उन के साम्राज्य में था। जंग करने के बाद, खूरेजी करने के बाद उन के दिल में यह स्थान पैदा हुआ कि जीव की रक्षा होनी चाहिये और खूरेजी से परहेज़ करना चाहिये। उन्होंने जानवरों का बध करना बैन कर दिया।

हाल ही में हम ने एक नया ग्रामपेरी-मेट देखा। भुल्क में अधेजों की हुक्मत थी और लोकमान्य तिलक और महात्मा गांधी ने यह फ़िलासफी, हमारे मामले पेश की कि बुलेट का मुकाबला हम निहत्ये और अंहिमा के जोर से कर सकते हैं और अपने मुल्क को परदेशियों से खाली करा सकते हैं। हम ने देखा कि १६४७ में हम ने सिर्फ़ अंहिमा के जोर से और निहत्ये रह कर भी ब्रिटिश गवर्नरमेंट को अपने देश से निकाल दिया, जिस का साम्राज्य इतना बड़ा था कि सूरज उस पर नहीं ढूबता था और अपने देश को आजाद करा लिया। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस किसी की चीजों से भरा हुआ है और उस की बड़ी ट्रीडीशन्स है। जहाँ तक बन्दरों का ताल्लुक है, मैं सिर्फ़ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी इस देश में हजारों नहीं करोड़ों इन्सान ऐसे हैं, जो बंगल के

दिन बन्दरों को दाना देते हैं और उन की पूजा होती है। मैं देखता हूँ कि बहुत से मन्दिरों में बन्दरों की प्रतिमाये लगी हैं और उन की पूजा होती है।

श्री बाजपेयी (बलरामपूर) : कौन से मन्दिर में?

श्री शोहन स्वरूप : बहुत मेरे मन्दिर हैं।

एक मानवीय सबस्थूँ हनुमान के मन्दिर हैं।

श्री० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) बाजपेयी जी को पता नहीं है बन्दरों की मूर्तियां मन्दिरों में लगी हुई हैं।

श्री शोहन स्वरूप लखनऊ में मैंने एक श्रीबीकाया देखा। मैंने देखा कि एक छोटे से विमान के पीछे कम से कम डेढ़ हजार आदमी जा रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा कि यह क्या तमाशा है क्या मामला है तो मझे बताया गया कि यह बन्दर का विमान निवाल रहा है। बन्दर की लाश को बड़े सुसज्जित रूप में रखा गया था और हजारों इन्सान उस के पीछे चल रहे थे। सभापति महोदय, आज इस देश में इस किस्म के इन्मानों की तादाद हजारों लाखों की है, जोकि बन्दर को परिव्रत मानते हैं और उसकी पूजा करते हैं और जाहते हैं कि उस की रक्षा हो। मैं यह नहीं समझता कि इस बात को थोड़े से पैमों के पीछे नजर-न्दृता क्यों किया जा रहा है। कुल सताईस, अठाईस लाख शमशों की बात है, जिन के पीछे उन की हृष्णा की जा रही है। २३ जनवरी, १९५४ को इंडियन नैशनल कार्पोरेशन में अपने सभापति के भाषण में विजित नेहरू ने कहा था :

“हम अपने गुरु महात्मा गांधी के दाक्य कभी नहीं भूल सकते

कि स्वार्थ के लिये खोटे गस्ते कभी नहीं अपनाये जा सकते। शायद आज के नसार में बहुत सी आपत्तियां इसी कारण दीक्षिती हैं कि लोग इस प्रारंभिक नियम को भूला चैठे हैं तथा अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने के लिये जो भी कुछ वह कर रहे हैं, उसे अपना अधिकार व न्याय कहने से तनिक भी नहीं डरते।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उसी के बाद हमने बन्दरों की तजारत शुरू कर दी और आज बीम देशों को हम इन बन्दरों का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। मैंने सब से पहले कहा था कि इससे साइटिकल रिसर्च के काम में बदल मिलती है। लेकिन जो इससे बन्दरों की हत्या होती है, उस और भी हमारा व्यान जाना चाहिये। हम हत्या को देख कर उमारे निर शर्म से छुक जाते हैं।

हमारे देश में कई एक्सपोर्ट्स हैं। मिस्टर बी० के० गय और मिसेज बी० के० गय एट बला गोड, दिल्ली वाले एक्सपोर्ट बन्न हैं। अमरीका की कर्म ए० लिल्ली एड बॉ० और पार्क ईविम एड कॉ० इन बन्दरों को हम्पोर्ट करते हैं। पढ़ह इयरे फी बन्दर पकड़ने वाले को दिया जाता है और सी रुपया फी बन्दर का भिल जाता है। हर सप्ताह बी० और ए० सी० के दो चार्ट्स फ्लेन इन बन्दरों को ले जाते हैं। छोटे-छोटे बन्दरों को प्रैफर किया जाता है और पसन्द किया जाता है। दूष पीते छोटे-छोटे बन्दरों को उनकी मां से छीन कर बाहर के मुल्कों में भेज दिया जाता है। आपने इन बन्दरों को स्टेशनों पर चिल्लाते हुये कई बार देखा होगा। ठूस-ठूस कर इनको भरा जाता है और इनके हिलने जुलने के लिये कही भी कोई लाली जगह नहीं रखी

[अ. नं.हन स्वरूप]

जाती है। बहुत के बन्दर सफोकेशन की बजह से भर जाते हैं।

Shri Khadilkar: What is the ruling export price for one monkey?

श्री नोहन स्वरूप सी रूपय मिलते हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आधे बन्दर तो सफोकेशन की बजह से ही रास्ते में भर जाते हैं। मैं आपको एक भिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। बी० भ्र० ए० सी० के एक हवाई जहाज में १६०० बन्दरों को ले जाया जा रहा था। लन्दन एयरपोर्ट पर उनको एक ऐसे बैन में ले जाया जा रहा था जसमें कोई बैंटलर्स नहीं थे। कुछ ही समय के बाद देखा गया कि ४५७ बन्दरों में से ३६४ बन्दर भर गये। इससे बहुत सी फारेन कट्रीज़ को धक्का पहुँचा। इससे स्वीडन, फास, जर्मनी, इस्लैंड इत्यादि देशों के लोगों को बहुत धक्का पहुँचा। इस के सम्बन्ध में प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को भी एक लैटर लिखा गया और अगर इजाजत दें तो मैं इसको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

बी० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) आपको कैसे मिला?

श्री नोहन स्वरूप बाहर के किसी साहब ने इसे मुझे भेजा है। चूँकि यह लेटर बहुत ही इंटरेस्टिंग है और मेरा बहुत कुछ मतलब इससे हल हो जाता है, इसलिये मैं आपको आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Considering the past precedents of this House, if a document is placed on the Table, its genuineness has got to be guaranteed by the Member concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is printed

Shri Mohan Swarup: That is printed matter.

Shri Katsangal: I have only mentioned that the hon. Member's assurance is good enough as far as the House is concerned. That is the previous ruling of the Chair. In any case, I would submit that the genuineness of the letter should be guaranteed by some authority for your satisfaction.

Mr. Chairman: All right: if it is so desired, it may be placed on the Table after reading. Then we will see.

Shri Mohan Swarup: That is an open letter to Nehru:

It reads as follows:

"When a few years ago the world was stunned by the death of one of the greatest men of all time, Mahatma Gandhi, our grief in Great Britain was hardly less profound than in India. When for a brief spell he left India and came to London, I was privileged to meet him and attended meetings addressed by him. These were unforgettable moments. It was almost as if one was in the presence of the world's greatest teacher, 2,000 years ago. It was as if St Francis of Assisi, whom the world specially remembers on "World Day for Animals", instituted by that equally great humanitarian, Miss Margaret Ford, had come to life. Our hearts ached for you, Sir, knowing your intense admiration for your friend Mr Gandhi a Saint whom we could ill afford to lose.

Our grief and India's sorrow were somewhat tempered when you, Mr. Nehru, became India's Prime Minister. Our faith in you has not been misplaced, seeing the colossal good you have done for your country and for man in general. We looked upon you as the person upon whom Mr. Gandhi's cloak of goodwill, charity and saintliness had fallen.

A wave of indignation ran through Great Britain when in

January, nearly 400 little friendly Indian monkeys perished at London Airport. The whole world was shocked to learn that these little Indian monkeys were destined for the U.S.A. where the most revoltingly cruel and totally unnecessary experiments awaited them. They would have been shot up into the air, strapped in harnesses. Some of these little Indian monkeys have been seven times higher than man, who, needless to say, is far too cowardly to allow himself to be shot up 80 and 100 miles. Many would have been used for "Polio" research by heartless, and conscienceless monsters in human form, who forget (deliberately, of course!) that Polio is a disease brought about by man because of his wrong food and because of all the vaccinations and immunisations, none of which have the slightest "raison de' etre".

Everyone in England said: "How shocking! We must bring this terrible fate awaiting Indian monkeys to the notice of Prime Minister Nehru, who will no doubt take steps to have this outrage against civilisation and humanity, stopped forthwith!"

It was then reported in all British newspapers that you indeed had stopped this scandal and every animal-lover throughout the world blessed you and thanked you in his heart.

Now the news has reached us—a news we find difficult to believe—that you have reversed your decision and given permission for these little Indian monkeys to be exported again to be killed in the U.S.A. by the most inhuman and revolting, diabolical and satanic ways, human monsters have been able to devise, to satisfy their sadistic curiosity. Another cry of dismay and despair has run through England, and in fact, through the whole civilised world.

I, who so immensely admired you, cannot believe that you have been told the truth about these Indian monkeys. I believe that you, one of the world's greatest Pacifists, would almost declare war on the U.S.A. if you knew what these Americans do to India's monkeys *

Let me copy from a Dutch newspaper.

"If you, in England, have influence with the Prime Minister of India, please use that influence and implore Mr Nehru to stop this outrage. These Indian monkeys are used to test jackets for space-travel. They are strapped in air-tight jackets and placed in air-tight rooms. Then all air is pumped out of these jackets and out of the room as well. How long can these monkeys survive without air? After some seconds, their eyes bulge and jump out of their sockets as they struggle for breath. On their lips, foam thickened with blood, appears. Although strapped, their bodies and faces convulse in the final death-struggle. Fiendish demons in Men's clothes watch them, stop-watch in their hands, 15—20 seconds. Their little hearts still beat and then they render spirit."

When these monkeys have reached an altitude of 80 or 100 miles, it appears that poison gas finishes them off, if they should be alive still.

When I translated these lines into English, sleep would not come to me for almost a week, Mr. Nehru! I walked about, lay down again and walked about again. I visited a London laboratory and saw little Indian monkeys huddled together, waiting for merciful death to come. And the American vivisector beats the London vivisector in diabolical cruelty.

[भी बोहन स्वरूप]

We, in England, are perplexed that you, Mr. Nehru, can bring such sorrow upon us. How could you do it, Mr. Nehru!

Please, Mr. Nehru, do think again! and to reverse your decision once more!".

यह एक बहुत लम्बा लेटर है लेकिन मैंने थोड़ा मा पढ़ कर सुनाया है । इस लेटर के पढ़ने मे भेरी बहुत कुछ मुश्किल हल हो गई । मेरे पास बहुत सी तस्वीरें वहा की संसाइटीज ने भेजी हैं जिनमे मेरी बन्दरों की तस्वीर दी गई है और पता चलता है कि किस तरह से उन्हे मारा जाता है । बहुत सी काटिस भी मेरे पास मौजूद हैं जिनमे दिल्ली के बाकायात बनाये गये हैं । लाल किले पर बहुत से बन्दर मेरे हूये पाये गये । श्रीमती अरन्डल ने भी, जोकि राज्य मभा की मेम्बर है, उन को देखा था । बहुत मे दूसरे लोगो ने भी उम देखा, वहा पर हजारो बन्दर पठे हुये थे । कहा जाना है कि उनमे से बहुत से बन्दर ये जो कि मादा थे और उन मे से बहुतों के गम्भीर था । बहुत से बन्दर उन मे से बीमार थे और जो एक्सपोर्टम है उन्होने उन बन्दरों को लाल किले के पास फेक दिया । मेरे हुये बन्दरों की लाशें वहा सड़ती रही । इस तरह के बहुत मे कोटेशन्स मेरे पास मौजूद हैं जिन मे कहा गया है कि चूकि बन्दरों को मरा हुआ पाया गया इसलिये उन्हे छोड़ दिया गया ।

एक भाननीय सदस्य क्यो उनको मारा गया ?

भी बोहन स्वरूप इसलिये मार डाला गया क वे बीमार थे । जैसे ही हवाई जहाज मे भेजे गये, वैसे ही उनको मारना शुरू कर दिया गया और लाशे फेक दी गई । इस तरह के बन्दरों का स्लाटर हो रहा है । चूकि बन्दरों के साथ इस तरह से हो रहा है इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि इसको हमें जारी रखना चाहिये ।

एक भाननीय सदस्य : क्या करें बन्दरों का ?

भी बोहन स्वरूप . जहा तक बन्दरों का सचाल है, हमारे यहा बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे हैं जो कि खेती को नुकसान पहुंचाती है और बहुत बड़ी न्यूसेस हैं, खाली बन्दर ही ऐसे नहीं है । बहुत मे दूसरे जानवर हैं । मुझे बताया गया कि जो अफ्रीकन बन्दर है वह ऐसा नहीं है जिसे अच्छा माना जाता हो । हिन्दुस्तान के बन्दर ज्यादा अच्छे माने जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हू कि वह इसको सोचे । बहुत सी ऐसी चीजे हैं जो कि मेरे कहने के लिये हैं लेकिन इस लेटर ने भेरी बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल हल कर दी है । उसके जरिये जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता था उम मे से बहुत कुछ मैं पेश कर भका है ।

मैं हाउस मे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि इस चीज को रोका जाय । यह तिजारी बन्द की जाय यह हमारे लिये शोभनीय नहीं है । देश के लाग इस को बहुत शम मे देखने है और इस पर किसी को बोर्ड थड़ा नहीं है । यह ठीक है कि बाहर के देशो मे जो इस तरह की तिजारत को जा रही है, उससे हमे थोड़ा फारेन एक्सचेन्ज मिलता है लेकिन इसके अलावा बहुत सी दूसरी चीज है जिनसे हमको फारेन एक्सचेन्ज मिलता है । १० या २० करोड रुपया इससे न मिला तो कौन बडा भारी नुकसान हो जायेगा । मैं आपके द्वारा, सभापति महोदय, गवर्नरमेट से और हाउस से प्रार्थना करता हू कि इस क्रूलटी को बैसेकर को, गोका जाय, इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया जाय । मुझे बताया गया कि शायद डाई पीड तक के बन्दर का एक्सपोर्ट बन्द कर दिया गया है, लेकिन डाई पीड का बन्दर तो एक थोड़ा सा बच्चा हुआ करता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको पूरी तरह से रोका जाय और बन्दरों का एक्सपोर्ट बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाय ।

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IAF Aircraft in Pakistan

इन शब्दों के साथ मे अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman. Resolution moved

"This House is of opinion that the export of monkeys be banned"

1735 hrs

**STATEMENT RE SHOOTING DOWN
OF IAF AIRCRAFT IN PAKISTAN**

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) Government deeply regret to report to the House the loss of one Indian Air Force Canberra aircraft on the morning of the 10th April 1959

In view of the circumstances in which this event occurred and in view of the various reports that have appeared in the press and the concern of the House itself, Government would like to place all the available facts before the House

In the normal flying programme of the day, one Canberra aircraft equipped for survey photography and not for bombing or hostile purposes took off from an IAF airfield on the morning of the 10th April at 6 AM. It however, failed to return within the expected time

The mission of this aircraft was to take aerial photographs for the Survey of India of the territory of the Union in the areas of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. The lost aircraft was scheduled to complete its task within a period of four or five hours and should therefore have returned to its base not later than 11 O'Clock on the morning of the 10th of April

The aircraft, however, failed to return and was awaited until mid-day. Thereafter, the Air Force authorities, in accordance with the usual practice, ordered a search in the area

which was to be surveyed by the missing plane

News reached Air Headquarters, and I believe the public generally, after mid-day that Pakistan Radio had announced that "an unidentified aircraft had been intercepted by Sabre Jet Fighters of the Pakistan Air Force and had been shot down. Similar reports, later in the day, stated that the aircrew of the plane that had been shot down had been picked up and taken to Rawalpindi

Later some time in the evening of the 10th similar reports, and the papers printed in the evening, mentioned the incident and that an IAF Canberra was the aircraft shot down. About this time, a Press Trust of India report also stated that two Indian Air Force men who were the crew of the shot-down aircraft, mentioned by them also as an IAF Canberra were taken to Rawalpindi. The House should be informed that no communication had reached either the Government through diplomatic channels or Air Headquarters through Pakistan Air Force channels, at the time of the incident or later in the day at any time

This morning Air Headquarters as is customary in such contexts, communicated with Pakistan Air Headquarters, and were informed that the lost aircraft was a Canberra of the Indian Air Force. They were also informed that the pilot and the navigator who were the sole crew of the aircraft had been injured and were in Rawalpindi. Air Headquarters were also informed by the Pakistan Air authorities that these two men would be returned to India. They are now on their way home in a Pakistan Air Force freighter aircraft. Government regret to say that both the airmen have been injured but fortunately not grievously. The House should be informed that this type of Canberra carries no arms or weapons. From the fact that the aeroplane was shot down in

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Pakistan territory, it is obvious that owing to operational and navigational difficulties, the plane must have gone off course into Pakistan air space.

The crew had been briefed to fly at a height of between 47 and 48 thousand feet

The House will understand that at the speed at which a Canberra operates, and the short distance between our frontier and Rawalpindi, which is about three minutes in flying time, it would be nothing unusual for such an aircraft to go off course into foreign air space. Government have seen reports in the press that it was said in Pakistan that their Air Force had repeatedly radioed the Canberra and ordered it to land and that such instruction was disobeyed by the crew and in consequence the plane was shot at

It is most unlikely and Government cannot believe that such a warning, if it had been given, would have been ignored by our airmen. The crew had knowledge that they were unarmed. They also knew full well that the consequences of ignoring any such warning would be grievous

The cases of violation of our air space across the cease-fire line in Kashmir, over the international frontier with Pakistan, and in other places in Bombay near Goa on the borders of our territory, are by no means uncommon. Indeed their frequency can be judged from the fact that, to give one instance, there were 17 violations of our air space across the cease-fire line in Jammu and Kashmir alone in three months, from October 1958 to January 1959. The custom that has been followed in such cases is to record a protest to the United Nations Observer Group, who thereafter make an inquiry. In no case has our Air Force

sought to initiate hostile action against Pakistan Aircraft which have periodically and wantonly violated our air space even after repeated protests.

The House may also be informed at this stage that even during the hostilities in Jammu and Kashmir, one Pakistan Air Force Aircraft which crossed into our territory and was intercepted by our Fighter Aircraft was only warned. But it was allowed to proceed to its base even though the pilot had refused to obey the warning to him and the order to land in Indian territory.

The shooting of our plane yesterday, as announced by Pakistan Radio, and confirmed to Air Headquarters this morning by the Pakistan Air Force is both unwarranted and contrary to international law and custom. The House will note that the Pakistan authorities have repeatedly referred to an "unidentified plane". It is inconceivable that an attacking plane able to shoot and hit could not and did not see the clear markings on its target or what type of plane it was. This action of Pakistan furthermore reflects no reciprocity of treatment on the part of the Pakistan Government.

Government, however, regret that in the course of a routine flight, even though probably due to defective navigational aids, our Aircraft strayed into Pakistan air space. Government desire to make it clear to the world that the straying of our plane from our air space was not and could not, therefore, be part of any hostile design or policy.

Government are taking all such steps as are appropriate in the circumstances through normal diplomatic channels.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): On a point of information.....

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Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Supposing the Canberra Aircraft violated their air space—because of the location, it might be said like that—it is not usual for a friendly country to shoot down an Aircraft like that, because on previous occasions we have never done that. Also in international relations this is never done. Now Pakistan has shot it down and that shows her hostile intentions towards this country. Instead of launching any protest in the normal way, may I ask Government to lodge a very strong protest on this particular aspect of the thing and point out to them that this only establishes the hostile intention of Pakistan, and that too has increased because of the arms and ammunition they are getting from a foreign country? Because they are getting arms and ammunition, they cannot allow them to rot and rust so they are using them whenever an opportunity comes

Mr Chairman: Let him ask for information and not make any observations

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I seek information? As the Defence Minister has pointed out, the country has learnt both with indignation and with great anxiety of the shooting down of our plane and the inuring of two of our brave pilots. But there is one thing on which we would like to be assured by the Defence Minister. Is the fact that the plane was going at a height of 48,000 ft and above and at supersonic speed almost, and that the Pakistan Air Force could overtake it and shoot it, an indication that as a result of the new accretion of superior air strength from the United States, Pakistan has reached air superiority of a level where it can make short shrift of our Air Force? We would very much like to be assured that it is not so, and it was blackmailing and waylaying of a plane which had innocently crossed our border, because this is exactly what is causing us grave anxiety

Shri Krishna Menon: The answer to the first part of the question is that it does not mean anything of the kind

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): While our Aircraft was in the air, was there no air contact maintained with the base during that period? I ask this because we got first news from Pakistan Radio. How was it that we did not have contact with the plane?

Coming to another point, as my hon friend just said, and as the statement of the hon Defence Minister also suggests, the Pakistan communique is a whitewash and our pilot was never warned. They wanted perhaps to test the newly-acquired Sabre jets, whether they could handle them properly or not. That is obvious. This uncivilised conduct on the part of our neighbour must be most strongly protested against. We must also ascertain another thing by whatever means possible. The statement shows that they were acting quite innocently. Whether after repeated warnings they have fired on our aircraft or not must be thoroughly ascertained and brought before the International Court

Mr Chairman: What is the specific question?

Shri Khadilkar: The first question is specific, whether

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam): May I also put a specific question, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Let this be answered

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as the first question is concerned, it is quite a normal question for a layman to ask and I would have asked that myself. But when a fighter aircraft or military aircraft is in the air if it keeps contact with the ground that message will be intercepted by another country. Therefore, it never gets in touch with the base. It may communicate with sister plane, on

[Shri Krishna Menon]

special frequencies; but, if it communicates from that plane to the base, that message will be picked up by somebody else and, therefore, there is no means of communication

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): In addition to the protest we have made to Pakistan, are we doing something with the U.S.A.? Are we making some protests or informing them of this because this aircraft must have been fired, it is quite clear, with U.S.A. equipment?

Shri Vajpayee: May I know what will be the policy of the Government in future as regards planes of Pakistan that may violate our air space? May I know if the policy will be reviewed?

Shri Krishna Menon: I should answer the question. Our policy will not be changed by an act of provocation. We shall warn those planes, repeatedly warn them and force them to land on the territory where they can land as 'our territory'. We shall not shoot at the planes. Whether our planes should be armed hereafter, that is a matter for deep consideration by Government. But, there will be no action of this kind taken by the Indian Air Force or orders given by the Government of India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister said that Pakistan have said that the crew was warned and was asked to land. Since they are already sending our pilot, may I know if a statement will be recorded from him here—he should give a statement here because it is a reflection on his integrity—and then protests will be made taking into account the facts of this incident?

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I know what was the last message that we received over the radio from that plane?

An Hon. Member: No; he said, 'No'.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: He did not say. There must have been some radio message even some time earlier. May I know when was the last message received?

Mr. Chairman: I think this morning we got the last message.

Shri Krishna Menon: May I know what the reference is to? If it is to a message from the plane, I said no military aircraft sends messages to the ground except when she is in distress due to non-enemy action. So far as we know, when the plane was shot there was no distress and, therefore, they could not have sent a message.

Regarding the other question of Mr Banerjee, if the plane had been repeatedly warned, that communication itself takes a minute and a half or two minutes and, by that time, they could have gone out of Pakistani territory. So, there was no warning.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The information given by the Defence Minister that there were 17 violations is indeed revealing and interesting. I should like to recall what I said in the Defence debate in this House that a Pakistan plane landed in Bombay in an unscheduled and improper manner and we showed the utmost tolerance and restraint on that occasion. Thrice is our case armed when it is just and patient. We are happy that our boys are returning home. There is a unanimity in the House that we should have the utmost restraint and silence when things like this happen. But, unfortunately, it also happened on the Id day and it is a kind of Id present, presented to us on the Id day. But I do hope the Americans who have presented this aircraft to Pakistan will know how quickly events have marched on.

Mr Chairman: I think this need not be answered.

We come to the next business now
Shri Braj Raj Singh.

27.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE EXPORT OF
MONKEYS—contd.

श्री बवराम लिह : सभापति महोदय, मैं उस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिये उड़ा हुआ हूं जिसको कि श्री श्री मोहन स्वरूप ने उद्देश के सामने पेश किया है। प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुये जो उन्होंने कहा उससे ऐसा लगता है कि वह सिर्फ धार्मिक भावनाओं के कारण बन्दरों के निर्यात को रोकना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि श्री मोहन स्वरूप ने अपने इस प्रस्ताव के द्वारा एक चीज भारत सरकार के सामने रखी है और वह यह कि जब एक बन्दर को पकड़ने में थेकेडार को केवल १५ रुपये दिये जाते हैं तो यह बन्दरों का निर्यात करने वाले १०० रुपये तक कैसे उसकी कीमत बसूल करते हैं। इस तरह से लाखों रुपया वह जीवों की हत्या करके बसूल करते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और इस बात भी जान पढ़ताम करे कि कितने लोग और किस प्रकार मैं इस तरीके से लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

जहां तक बन्दरों के निर्यात का सवाल है, हमें उनकी ओर भी बहुत सी समस्यायें देखनी हैं और इसी के साथ साथ यह भी देखना है कि बन्दर से किस तरह से बेकलीन और दूसरी दबावों बनती हैं और उनसे मानवता को क्या कायदा होता है। यदि हम यह देखें कि बन्दर के निर्यात से और उसके कून से दबा बनने से मानवता को लाभ होता है तो हमें यह देखना होगा कि क्या हम इस छोटी हत्या से बड़ी हत्या को बचा सकते हैं, और यदि ऐसा है तो हम इस छोटी हत्या को बरबास्त करना होगा।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह देश अर्हिंसा का देश रहा है। यह देश अशोक, बुद्ध और महात्मा गांधी का देश रहा है जिन्होंने हमें

अर्हिंसा बरतने का उपदेश किया है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही हमको यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि यह बन्दर हमारा गलता चाहते हैं। आज हालत यह है कि हम आदमी के लिये गलता नहीं दे सकते और हमारी आकादी ६०, ७० लाख प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से बढ़ती जा रही है। यह इस अवस्था में हम आपने धनाज को बन्दरों को लिला कर बरबाद कर दे केवल इसलिये कि उनसे हमारी धार्मिक भावनायें जुड़ी हुई हैं। मैं यह भानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि हनुमान और दूसरे बन्दरों की जिस देना ने लंका पर हमला किया था वे ऐसे ही बन्दर रहे होंगे जिनको कि आज हम अमरीका और दूसरे देशों को नियंत्रित कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि वे बन्दर इन बन्दरों के समान नहीं रहे होंगे। इस रूप में उनको बन्दर कहना मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी धार्मिक भावनाओं को छोट पहुँचाना होगा। दुनिया आगे बढ़ रही है। दुनिया का विकास हो रहा है और जिन बन्दरों वे लंका पर हमला किया होगा उन्होंने भी आज तक बहुत विकास कर लिया होगा। इसलिये मैं यह भानने को तैयार नहीं हूं कि ये बन्दर उसी जाति के हैं जिससे हनुमान सम्बन्ध रखते थे। हम भानते हैं कि हनुमान जी ने किस तरह से रामचन्द्र जी की सेवा की थी और किस तरह से उन्होंने अपनी ध्वामिभक्ति का परिचय दिया था। लेकिन वे आज के इन बन्दरों के रूप में रहे होंगे यह मैं भानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं।

किर हिंसा का सवाल आता है। अपर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार आहती है कि सारी दुनिया में अर्हिंसा का पालन हो सके तो यह आवश्यक होगा कि अपने देश में भी पूर्ण अर्हिंसा का पालन हो। लेकिन यह हम हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार से वह आका कर सकते हैं कि वह देश में अर्हिंसा का पालन करे। आप देखें कि रोजमर्दी यहां गोलियां चलती रहती हैं और लाडी चार्ज होता रहता है। महात्मा गांधी का लाभ लेते हुये हर तरह से हिंसा की जा रही है। पिछले ११-१२

[बी बबराज लिह]

साल में जितने आदमी गोलियों से मरे हैं उनमें आत्मियों की हत्या अवैज्ञानिक है। तो इस सरकार से यह आकाश करना कि वह अहिंसा के लिये मुख करेंगी आकाश कुमुख की आकाश करने के समान है।

तो मैं लिखेंग करना चाहता हूँ कि हम केवल हिंसा के नाम पर बन्दरों का निर्यात बन्द नहीं कर सकते। हमें दूसरी बातें भी देखनी होंगी कि इस बन्दर के निर्यात के साथ और कौन कौन सी बातें सम्बन्धित हैं। हम देखते हैं कि सबननक और दिल्ली में मुख लोग बन्दरों को आटा और उने लिखा है कि इस तरह कितनी राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता है। और यदि राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का नुकसान होता है तो मैं कहूँगा कि न सिर्फ बन्दरों को बल्कि हमको उन मनुष्यों से भी भिड़ने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये जो राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का नुकसान करते हैं, फिर वाहै वे सरकार के आदमी हों या मिनिस्टर ही क्यों न हों। अगर वे राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति का नुकसान करते हैं तो हमें बन्दर की तरह उनसे भी मुलाहिना होना।

एक आदमीय सदस्य क्या, मिनिस्टरों का भी निर्यात कर देंगे?

बी बबराज लिह यह तो आसान काम नहीं होगा। यह तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ही देखेंगी कि उनको सदस्य भी चुन कर भेजें, मिनिस्टर तो बाद में बनेंगे। और मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जल्दी ही इस तरक ध्यान देनी।

तो बहाँ तक बन्दरों के निर्यात का सदाचार है उनसे मुख लोगों की आर्थिक आवास को ढेल पहुँचती है यह ठीक है। बी बोहूल स्वरूप यीं से कहा है कि उनसे केवल २८ या ३०

साल का फारिन एक्सचेंज हम पैदा करते हैं जो कि कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि २० या ३० साल का फारिन एक्सचेंज कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है जब कि हजारी फारिन एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता और फारिन एक्सचेंज का अर्जन करोड़ों रुपये का है। लेकिन हमें साल तीर से देखना तो यह है कि हम बन्दरों से मानवता को क्या काबिदा हो रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि म्यूनिसिपलिटियों में बन्दरों का इन्सियाम भरी किया जा सकता आर्थिक लोगों की आर्थिक आवास का सबाल पैदा हो जाता है। यदि कोई अधिकारी बन्दरों को पकड़वाने का प्रबन्ध करता है तो कहा जाता है कि लोगों की आर्थिक आवास को बोट पहुँचती है। पर आर हम केवल आर्थिक आवास का नाम लेकर बन्दरों के निर्यात का विरोध करे तो यह तो उचित नहीं है। हाँ हमें यह प्रबन्ध कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि किसी जीव को अगर कोई कष्ट हो रहा है तो उसे दूर किया जाये। । जैसे कि भी बोहूल स्वरूप जी ने कहा कि कोई साकेतीन सौ या चार सौ बन्दर जो निर्यात किये गये उनमें से तीन चौथाई मर गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो सरकार आसानी से कर सकती है कि जो बन्दर निर्यात किये जाते हैं यह न हो कि वह रास्ते में मर जायें। अगर वह इस तरह से रास्ते में मर जाते हैं तो वह उद्देश्य भी पूरा नहीं होता जिसके लिये उनको निर्यात किया जाता है। उनसे उस दशा में बैक्सीन या दवा नहीं बनाई जा सकती। तो यह जीव तो देखने की है कि ऐसी अवस्था में उनको न भेजा जाये कि उनका व्यर्थ ही अपव्यर्थ हो जाये। लेकिन यदि उनसे मानवता का हित होता है तो हमें उनमें बाढ़ा नहीं डालनी चाहिये। हमारे देश की परम्परा तो यह रही है कि यदि हम देखें कि हजारे लूल से भी किसी का मला हो रहा है तो हमें वे देना चाहिये। हमारा इतिहास बताता है कि हमने अपने आतिथियों

की वकरत पूरी करने के लिये अपने सब कुछ को निष्कावर कर दिया है। उसी क्षम में यदि हम यह देखें कि बन्दरों से मानवता का किसी भ्रातार का हित होता है तो हम अपनी आर्थिक भावना को उसके बीच में न लायें। भ्रातर उनसे कोई उपयोगी वैक्षणीय या दबा बनती है तो हमें इकाउट नहीं डालनी चाहिये।

लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी देखने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि कौन आदमी इससे कितना उपया कमा रहे हैं है। हमको देखना चाहिये कि इसमें कितने बीच के लोग मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं और जीवों की हस्ता करके मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं। यदि वे लोग मुनाफा कर रहे हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को देखना चाहिये कि वह मुनाफा सरकार को ही क्योंकि वह जनता की प्रतिनिधि है। यह न हो कि कोई विदेशी या देशी कम्पनिया उससे लाभ उठायें। या बेला रोड पर रहने वाले उससे फायदा उठायें। हो सकता है कि उसी तरह की कोई कम्पनी बन्दरों के लिये जनों का भी प्रबल्ल करती हो। तो मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि इस काम में कोई देशी या विदेशी कम्पनी जीवों को इस तरह ले बाहर भेज कर मुनाफा उठायें। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार यह देखे कि कौन लोग हैं जो इससे नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ हमें यह भी देखना चाहिये कि इस काम में बन्दरों के साथ कोई अमानुचिक व्यवहार व किया जाये उनके साथ कूरता का व्यवहार व किया

जाये। यह मैं इसलिये नहीं कह रहा हूँ व कभी मानव के पूर्वज रहे होंगे जिससे कि भाज के मानव का जन्म हुआ है, बल्कि मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि वह हमारे देश की परम्परा है कि किसी भी जीव जन्तु के साथ कूरता का व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री मोहन स्वरूप जी से कि वे अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें क्योंकि जिस उद्देश्य से उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का व्यान उन गडबडियों की ओर आर्कांचित हो जाये जो कि इस काम में हो रही है, वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो गया। मैं समझता हूँ कि वे यह कह कर इस पर जोर देने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे कि इसे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की आर्थिक भावना पर चोट पहुंचती है।

बौ० राजीव सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करने के लिये बड़ा हुआ हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member may continue on the next non-official day.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 14th April, 1959|Chaitra 24, 1881 (SAKA)

[Saturday, April 11, 1959/Chaitra
1931, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.	
S.Q.	Subject		S.Q.	Subject
No.			No.	
1774	Wastage of steel at Ordnance Factory, Kanpur	10967—11006	786	Holiday Camps for Students
1775	Gold smuggling	10970—72	789	Separation of Judiciary from Executive in Himachal Pradesh
1776	Irregularity in charging railway freight	10972—73	794	Survey for oil in U.P.
1777	Orissa State Museum	10973—75	797	Training of Teachers for the Handicapped
1778	Gandhi Bhawans in Universities	10975—77	799	State Trading Schemes
1781	Report of the Social Welfare Projects Team	10978—79	J.S.Q.	
1783	Committee on Youth Camps and Labour Services	10979—81	1918	Flood-lighting of Kutab Minar
1784	Visit of Chief Consultant, Standard vacuum oil Company to Cambay	10981	2919	Untouchability
1785	Survey precision optical instruments	10983—84	2920	State Controlled Under- takeings
1787	Ramanujam Institute of Mathematics, Madras	10984—87	2921	Gift Tax in Punjab
1788	Delay by Delhi Police in registering a case	10987—90	2922	Wealth Tax in Punjab
1790	Lignite deposits in Andhra	10990—91	2923	Grants for Primary and Basic Education in Jammu & Kashmir
1791	Assam Refinery	10991—94	2924	Development of regional languages in Bombay
1792	Damage by dust storm in Delhi	10994—96	2925	Elephant caves
1793	Collapse of Tibetan in Police Custody	10996—97	2926	Adhai-Din-Ka-Johpara at Ajmer
1795	River Jamuna	10997—98	2927	Purchase of stores
1796	Free and Compulsory Primary Education	10998—11002	2928	Games and Sports in Uttar Pradesh
1798	Rourkela Iron Ore Project	11002	2929	Lok Sahayak Sena Camps in U.P.
1800	Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Kharagpur	11002—03	2930	Asaf-ud-daula's Imam- bara at Lucknow
1801	Workshop for Text Book Writers	11003—05	2952	National Committee on Women's Education
1782	Amalgamation of small collieries	11005—06	2933	Technical Education in Foreign Countries
S.N.Q.			2934	Import of stainless steel
No.			2935	Income-tax arrears from mills in Kanpur
21	Lathi-charge by police on refugee demon- strators in Delhi	11006—09	2936	Indian Scientists Dele- gation to USSR
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		11009—36	2937	Steel Board
S.Q.			2938	Indian Institute of Tech- nology, Kharagpur
No.			2939	Central Excise Depart- ment, Orissa
1780	Literature on Basic Education	11009	2940	Commutation of Capital Sentences
			2941	Excavations in Pondi- cherry

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U. O	Subject	COLUMNS
2943	Excavations in Chingleput and Tanjore	11022-23
2943	Delhi Land Reforms Act	1102
2944	Legal proceedings against Government Servants	11023-24
2945	Popularisation of Industrial Minerals	11024-25
2946	Manufacture of radio valves	11025
2947	Hot Springs in Kangra	11025
2948	Firing by Pakistani smugglers on Indian Police	11026-27
2949	Schools for adults	11027
2950	Mining leases in Orissa	11027-28
2951	Expenditure-Tax and Wealth-Tax Assesses in Jhunjhunu District	11028
2952	Appellate Assistant Commissioner's Office, Gwahor Range	11028-29
2953	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	11029
2954	Naga Hostiles	11029
2955	Motor Car Workshops in Delhi	11030
2956	Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Service	11030-31
2957	Development of Modern Languages	11031
2958	Grade I Clerical Service	11031-32
2959	T.B. patients	11032
2960	Political sufferers	11033
2961	Residential accommodation for Central Excise and Customs Staff	11033-34
2962	Financial assistance to Delhi Municipal Corporation	11034
2963	Aid to Jammu and Kashmir	11034-35
2964	Iron ore in Punjab	11035
2965	Girl Schools, Agartala	11035
2966	Double Taxation	11036
MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT		11036-39

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of six adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding

42(A) LSD—8

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—contd.

	COLUMNS
the shooting down of an I.A.F. Canberra aircraft by the Pakistan Air Force on the 10th April, 1959.	
Sarvashri Uma Charan Patnaik, R.K. Khadilkar, S.M. Banerjee, Prabhat Kar, Chintamani, Panighrahi, Hem Barua and Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Pandit Braj Narayan "Brajesh"	
PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE	11039
A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 349 dated the 28th March, 1959 was laid on the Table under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.	
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11040-11128	
Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation concluded. The Demands were voted in full	
Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development commenced. The discussion was not concluded	
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED	11129
Forty-first Report was adopted	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED 11129-72	
Further discussion on the Resolution re-Malpractices in Foreign exchange was concluded and the Resolution was negatived	
PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION . . .	11172-83, 11191-96

Shri Mohan Swarup moved the Resolution re: Export of Monkeys. The discussion was not concluded

11201

[DAILY DISSECT]

11202

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER

Columns

1129-90

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement regarding the shooting down of an I.A.F. Canberra aircraft by the Pakistani Air Force on the 10th April, 1959.

Columns

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
APRIL 14, 1959/CHAITRA
24, 1951 (SAKA) —

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation.