

Friday, 11th April 1958

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second

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(8th April to 22nd April, 1958)



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NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

9399

LOK SABHA
Friday, 11th April, 1958.

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
the Chair]*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

तिव्वत के साथ व्यापार

+

१६०३. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
 भो राजा रमण :
 श्री पद्म देव :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २२ मई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संस्था २४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीन को सरकार से तिव्वत में भारतीय व्यापारियों द्वारा मूल्य के भूगतान तथा अन्य वित्तीयों के सम्बन्ध में अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में जो बातचीत चल रही थी, क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में इस बोच कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जाने की आशा है?

9400

वाणिज्य बंदी (श्री कानूमगो):
(क) तथा (ख). नई दिल्ली स्थित चीनी प्रतिनिधियों से इस बारे में बातचीत चल रही है।

(ग) तथा (घ): भौजूदा स्थिति में इस बातचीत के लिये समय की कोई सीमा निश्चित करना संभव नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि भारतीय व्यापारियों को होने वाली अनेक तथा कठिनाइयों के बारे में इस प्रकार विचार विमर्श किया जाना है कि उसका दोनों पक्षों को स्वीकार होने योग्य कोई हल निकल आये।

Shri Nityanand Kanungo: (a) and (b). The matter is under discussion with the Chinese representatives at New Delhi.

(c) and (d). It is not possible at this stage to fix a time limit for these negotiations as a number of alleged difficulties experienced by Indian traders are to be discussed with a view to arrive at mutually acceptable solutions.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस साल का व्यापार का सीज़न इस मई या जून से आरम्भ होने वाला है। क्या इस बात का कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि जो ग्राहकने हैं कम से कम वे इस सीज़न में तो पिछले साल की बनिस्कत कम हो जायें?

श्री कानूमगो : उम्मीद है कि इस साल भी व्यापार पिछले साल का जैसा रहेगा और जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं वे कोई ज्यादा बढ़ वाली नहीं हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : कुछ दिनों बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ल्हासा की यात्रा करने वाले हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि उद्योग

और व्यापार मंत्रालय का कोई प्रतिनिधि उनके साथ जा रहा है ताकि इस व्यापार के सम्बन्ध में भी वहां के अधिकारियों से बात-चीत की जा सके ?

श्री कानूनगो : ज़रूरत होगी तो जायेगा लेकिन यह तो बहुत छोटी बात है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that an eight-man delegation of Indo-Tibetan traders recently met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum? If so, may I know what their demands and suggestions are?

Shri Kanungo: We have no information on that point.

श्री पद्म देव : ट्रेडर्स को रियासती राज्य में जो तिजारती लोन मिलता था, लाहौल के ताजिरों को आज भी मिलता है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चीनी के ताजिरों को भी यह तक़ाबी लोन देने का विचार है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट का सवाल है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the payments are made at present and whether any interim arrangements have been made before a final decision is taken?

Shri Kanungo: The old practice continues. Payment is made in silver and also by bank draft which is inconvenient to small traders.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय जो चीनी अधिकारियों से बातचीत चल रही है क्या उसमें भी इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि दोनों सरकारों के बीच सरकारी स्तर पर एक समझौता हो जाय ताकि जौ दिन-प्रति-दिन की अड़चने हैं, वे दूर हो सकें ?

श्री कानूनगो : हाँ, यह सरकारी विचार चल रहा है ।

Export of Monkeys

*1604. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of monkeys exported to foreign countries during 1957-58 for the purpose of scientific research; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) 1,28,261 during April-October, 1957. Figures for later months are not yet available.

(b) Rs. 86,01,051.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how this export in 1957-58 compares with the exports in 1956-57?

Shri Kanungo: In 1956-57 it was a little more. But it is almost constant.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To what countries are these exported?

Shri Kanungo: These are exported to such countries which provide ample satisfaction to the Government of India that the animals are used only for scientific purposes. The countries usually are: USA, UK, West Germany, Denmark, Australia, Canada, Sweden and a few others.

Shri Wodeyar: May I know whether the monkeys exported from India to the foreign countries have proved worthy of scientific research?

Shri Kanungo: This particular variety is the only variety which could be used for the purpose.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that recently Government had banned the export of monkeys which weigh below 6 lbs. and if so, whether the Government had arrived at any decision after consultation with any of the Indian

authorities whether such exports should be continued or prevented having regard to the fact that monkeys of all weights are used for the purpose of medical research?

Shri Kanungo: This restriction had been imposed as a result of the recommendation of a committee which was appointed by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Shri Goray: What is the average price that a monkey fetches?

Shri Kanungo: About Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per monkey.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister give us the geographical break-up of the countries to which these are exported? He has only given certain moral considerations.

Shri Goray: He has given the names also.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I want to know whether the Commerce Ministry has consulted the Health Ministry, especially those engaged in research.

Shri Kanungo: They were represented in the committee and we have also taken their opinion. Our scientists also supported it.

चमड़ा और लालें

*१६०५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में मरे हुये पशुओं को या तो गाड़ दिया जाता है अथवा उनकी लाल उतारे दिना उन्हें फेंक दिया जाता है;

(ब) क्या सरकार को यह भी विदित है कि इससे राष्ट्रीय आय की काफी हानि होती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस उपयोगी सामग्री (लालों) को इस प्रकार व्यवहार किया जाता है?

होने से बचाने के लिये सक्रिय कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) :

(क) से (ग). जहां तक सरकार को पता है, मरे हुये जानवरों की लाल आम तौर पर, पुराने जमाने से बले आ रहे हरीकों से वहां उतारी जाती है, जहां जानवर मरता है। लाल उतारने का काम वैज्ञानिक तथा लाम-प्रद तरीके से करने के लिये जाती तथा ग्रामोदय कमीशन ने एक योजना की सिफारिश की थी और वह विचाराधीन है।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि लोकली जो लालें उतारी जाती थीं, कूंकि वहां के हरिजन लोग यह कार्य करते थे और अब उन्होंने वर्ष के लालाल से इस को छोड़ दिया है और अबी तक वहां कोई ऐसी स्कीम चालू नहीं हुई है और जितनी लालें हैं वे सब की सब बबाद जाती हैं तो क्या वे जल्दी इसके लिये कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करेंगे जैसे कि बम्बई के कोरो उद्योग में चल रहा है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जैसा माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं ऐसा बिलकुल नहीं है लेकिन यह ठीक है कि वहां पर पुराने तरीके से यह काम किया जाता है और इसलिये थोड़े दिन पहले एक एक्सपर्ट को वहां पर भेजा गया था और उन्होंने एक योजना भी बनाई है जिस पर कि आजकल विचार चल रहा है।

श्री इलाजीत सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट ने प्रांतीय सरकारों को कोई हिंदायतें आई ही हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been several circulars from the Khadi Commission which has been dealing

with this subject. Improved methods of flaying and carrying the dead bodies have also been evolved. It is also under consideration whether most modern methods should be adopted. That particular subject is now under discussion. Some decision will be taken on that.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह बात मालूम है कि जो लोकली वहाँ यह काम करते हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोगों ने यह काम छोड़ दिया है और कुछ करते हैं और जो करते हैं उनका हुक्का पासी बंद कर दिया जाता है और क्या वह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को ऐसी हिदायत भेजेंगे कि उनकी जान बचाई जाय ?

श्री नवनारायण शाह : मेम्बर साहब ने बोलारा वही बात कही है जो कि पहले कही थी। जहाँ तक हमारी जानकारी है वहाँ तक उन्होंने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव पास नहीं किया है और न काम छोड़ा है। हो सकता है कि कुछ अन्दरूनी भागों में ऐसा हुआ हो। अगर यह चीज़ हमारे नोटिस में या हिमाचल प्रदेश को सरकार के नोटिस में लायी जायेगी तो हम उस पर अल्प कार्रवाई करेंगे।

Rice Oil

***1608. Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware of the fact that valuable rice oil can be produced from rice bran; and
- if so, what steps Government are contemplating to encourage extraction of rice oil in India?

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

(b) The Joint Standing Committee for Industry and Scientific Research has recently set up a sub-committee

to go into the problems of extraction of oil from rice bran and to submit a project report.

Shri Goray: Is there any plant existing just now which is extracting rice oil?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; there are a few plants. There is one in Bombay which is going to have a capacity of 100 tons of rice oil per day.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government are aware that rice bran has more nutritive value than real rice itself; and, if so, whether Government have taken any steps to popularise bran as a form of palatable food?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such scientific data has come to our notice. Though it is true that there are certain vitamins and nutritive elements in rice bran, the extraction cost would be very high. That is why in very few countries of the world it has been actually used as a human edible material.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any ban on the export of rice bran?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir; there is.

Shri Heda: May I know if there is any special use of this oil extracted out of rice bran?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; there will be many, many uses. As a matter of fact, if this oil is extracted correctly it is likely to yield over 3,00,000 tons per year. That is why Government is giving great encouragement to the extraction of this oil. But there are technical difficulties and, therefore, only a few projects are going ahead now.

Shri Heda: I wanted to know about its uses.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is used for both edible and non-edible purposes. It can be used for soap, lubrication, vanaspati—practically all the uses to which vegetable oil may be put to.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam: Is it not a fact that if rice bran oil is extracted it will increase rice milling industry which is not looked with favour in many States?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has no direct link with rice milling industry. Whether it is done by mills or by hand, all the rice bran will yield about 10 to 15 per cent of the oil.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know if any representation has been received from the Madras Government suggesting a ban on the export of rice bran?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said already, there is a ban and only very little quantity—sometimes when it gets accumulated or is rotting—^{is} allowed to be exported. Therefore, there is no question of any representation with regard to that.

Shri Goray: May I know whether Government will give financial aid to agriculturists if they form themselves into a co-operative and try to start a plant?

Shri Manubhai Shah: First of all, the industry will have to be established and all the uses to which this oil can be put will have to be experimented upon. For co-operatives to venture at this juncture would be rather very much unprofitable and risky. So, organised trade in this industry is permitted in the first instance, and once it becomes a success we shall certainly allow co-operatives to go forward.

Industrial Estates in Bihar

***1611. Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 496 on the 31st July, 1957 and state the progress made so far with regard to each of the Industrial Estates proposed to be set up in the Bihar State during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 39.]

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know by what time the construction of sheds which have already been taken in hand would be completed, and the Industrial Estates in Bihar would begin to function?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As mentioned in the last paragraph of the statement, according to the information supplied by the Bihar Government it is expected that the factory sheds covering the entire area will be ready in about three months; but I do hope that all the Estates of Bihar will be completed and will be in operation by the end of this year.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: May I know the amount of loan given to the Bihar Government for this purpose up to the end of the last financial year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There have been different loan amounts given for this purpose: Rs. 8 lakhs for Patna Estate, Rs. 4 lakhs for Darbhanga Estate and Rs. 10 lakhs for other Estates in a provisional way. Total amounts will be known when the Estates are completed.

Manufacture of "Dextraven" and "Imferon" Medicines

*1614. { Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri;
Shri Nanjappa:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the

(a) whether it is a fact that the question of setting up a plant for the manufacture of 'Dextraven' and 'Imferon' etc. medicines was discussed by the Government of India with the Chairman of Benger Laboratories Ltd., Cheshire England, who was in India recently; and

(b) if so, the result of the discussions?

Shri Manubhai Shah: (a) and (b). Representatives of Messrs Bengar Laboratories Limited, U.K., had met the Technical Officers concerned and expressed interest in developing the production of "Dextraven" and "Imferon" in India. No application for a licence for such a project under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act has, however, been received so far.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: As "Imferon" has been considered to be the only iron intra-muscular injection, may I know whether any research is going on to develop this in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As mentioned in the reply, this is an important drug and we are going to pay very great attention to it. There have been some researches in the Indian Tropical Institute, Calcutta, and, as the hon. lady Member pointed out it has been found very recently. We do hope that capacity to manufacture it will be established in the country.

Shri Nanjappa: Are there not pharmaceutical firms who are preparing similar drugs in this country, and will not their interests be affected by this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. It is an exclusively different type of drug. Of course, so many drugs have parallel effects, but this is a specialised one and it is not likely to affect any other drug or commodity.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that iron deficiency is a very common thing in India, may I know whether Government have considered the point that by giving the licence for having a plant here it would make the drug more easily available to hospitals in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is the exact purpose. The national drug policy, as I have stated to the House several times, is to make almost all the basic drugs in the country within

the shortest possible time, in order to provide the people of India with the best quality of drugs at the cheapest possible rates and also to meet the large-scale requirements of the country as early as possible.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Sir, my question has not been answered. I asked whether the granting of licence would be taken into consideration seriously for the manufacture of this drug in the country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is, precisely what I have been saying. As soon as an application for such a project is received by us we shall consider it on merits, and if we find that it is worth doing we will immediately license that item to be produced in the country.

Safety in Mines

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*1615. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) whether a conference to discuss safety measures in Mines is likely to be held in June, 1958;

(b) if so, the place of conference; and

(c) whether representatives of all the Central Trade Union Organisations will participate?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes.

(b) Not decided yet.

(c) Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that 6175 accidents took place in the various coal mines during the period from 1st January, 1956 to 28th February, 1958; and, if so,

the number of men dead and injured in these accidents and the amount of compensation so far paid?

Mr. Speaker: A big report will be necessary in answer to this question. It is not a single question. It is a different matter altogether. He had only asked about the conference in the original question. Now he is asking about the resolutions, how they have been carried out and other details. These do not arise out of this. He may ask here the names of members present at the conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister has said that no venue has been fixed. May I know what will be the agenda of the conference?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The agenda was decided upon by the steering group which met in March. It is a long agenda. The subjects are: mining legislation, management, contractors, recruitment of labour and conditions under which they work.....

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on the Table of the House.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir; that I will do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether any specific subject is being considered to avoid recurrence of these accidents?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The main object of this conference is to devise ways and means to prevent accidents.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, it is a question of replacement of the Chief Inspector of Mines who is the cause of all these accidents.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question of replacement does not arise at all. Why should he be replaced?

Mr. Speaker: Apart from that, is a conference necessary for that?

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: In view of the fact that there are a large number of accidents because of the non-observance of safety regulations

in mines, may I know whether Government will consider including in the agenda an item about amending the Mines Act by providing deterrent punishment for non-observance of the safety regulations?

Shri L. N. Mishra: All these will be examined and considered at the conference.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the findings of the Enquiry Committee instituted to enquire into the mine disaster which occurred recently are proposed to be discussed at this Conference?

Mr. Speaker: He will place a copy of the agenda on the Table of the House.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Yes, Sir. The agenda will be placed on the Table of the House. This conference will certainly discuss all the aspects, both preventive and other measures, that should be taken up by the Labour Ministry.

Gandhiji's Works

*1616. Shri Kumaran: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to publish the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi in the various languages of India?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): Yes, Sir. It is proposed to publish the collected works of Mahatma Gandhi in one series and the Government is at present bringing out an English and Hindi edition. The question of other language editions has been kept in view and might be later taken up in consultation with the Navajivan Trust who have all the copyright for Gandhiji's writings. For the moment the English and Hindi editions are by themselves sufficient responsibilities for the Publications Division.

Shri Kumaran: In view of the fact that there is a complaint that certain

units of this Ministry are guilty of murder of language in the process of translation, will the Government take proper precautions to ensure that—

Mr. Speaker: Is all this preamble necessary? The hon. Member wants to elicit an answer. The hon. Minister cannot answer that there is no murder there! A number of persons are watching what we do. So, let the language be absolutely simple.

Shri Kumaran: The other day, the Prime Minister said that the AIR are guilty of committing murder of language.

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister may say so in another context, but it cannot be used for all persons here.

Shri Kumaran: Is not this Ministry responsible for this?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that. All that I can say is, let there be a simple, straight question, and let there be a straight answer. The question need not be preceded by opinion of hon. Members. Is the Minister going to take advantage of it and then again refute it? The Question Hour is not intended for that purpose. It is intended for putting questions and eliciting answers.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It stops with murder now. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government proposes to offer financial assistance to standard translations of Gandhiji's works in regional languages done independently by individuals or institutions?

Dr. Keskar: As I said, we have taken up the work of publishing the collected works of Gandhiji in Hindi and English. The reason for taking it up in these two languages is that in Hindi, English and also Gujarati Gandhiji made original contributions. Otherwise, if he had made contributions in other languages, that would have also been taken up. The

work is colossal. It would take from five to ten years and will engage a large number of editors. There is a very eminent Advisory Board to advise on this, and Shri Morarji Desai is the Chairman of that Board. The work, if we take it up in all the languages, will be so big, and it is not possible for us to take it up at this stage. Once we are able to have this editions, the work of translating the works in other languages will become comparatively easier.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Goray: May I ask one question?

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question. If I make an exception in one case, I will have to do so further.

Slum Clearance in Bombay

*1617. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the main features of the schemes for slum clearance in Bombay for which loans and subsidies have been sanctioned to the Bombay Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement giving the main features of the 21 slum clearance projects of the Bombay Government sanctioned so far is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 40.]

Shri Pangarkar: May I know whether there is any scheme sent by the Assam Government regarding the slum clearance in Assam and, if so, the amount allotted for it?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir. There have been some schemes received from Assam.

Shri Heda: From the statement I find that a number of one-room tenements have been constructed and it is mentioned that each tenement—though it is not very clear, it gives the impression to that effect—has got a se-

perfect WC and bathroom. May I know the size of the room, kitchen and the bathroom?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I have not got the information with me presently, but I believe that the room is about 12' x 10'.

Shri Basumatari: The hon. Minister mentioned that some schemes have been sent by the Government of Assam. I want to know whether the place chosen is Gauhati or Goalpara and also the amount sanctioned.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates only to Bombay.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the details with regard to other States.

Mr. Speaker: Why not the hon. Member put a separate question?

Shri Goray: I would like to know what exactly is the meaning of slum clearance. Is it meant that the persons living now in the slums will begin to live in the new tenements or will they be shifted to some other place?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The whole scheme of slum clearance has been placed before this House. If the hon. Member is interested to know the details, I would respectfully request him to go to the Library and consult.

Mr. Speaker: It is a simple question. The question is whether the tenements built now in the places where the slums exist are intended for the slum-dwellers in those places or whether they are intended for those who were erstwhile slum-dwellers and that the present slum-dwellers will be asked to go to some other place.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The general scheme is that the people are not to be displaced from place to place. Generally speaking, these tenements are being built more or less on the same spot.

Shri Goray: What is the actual expenditure?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, generally speaking, the tenements are being built as near the slums as possible.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the total amount so far sanctioned for this purpose?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: For the whole country?

Shri Thimmaiah: Yes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Up till now we have sanctioned nearly Rs. 7 crores

Low Quality Jute

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*1618. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
 { **Shri Bhogji Bhai:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute of low quality is being sold at Rs. 9/- to 12/- per maund in certain areas of Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether the quantity of such Jute is in excess of the manufacturers' demand; and

(c) if so, whether Government will permit the export of such surplus Jute?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. During the second half of March 1958 the price of lowest quality of Bihar jute ranged between Rs. 13/- and Rs. 14/- per maund while that of Orissa Jute ranged between Rs. 17.25 and Rs. 17.75 per maund.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise, as there is no surplus.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: In view of the reply given by the Minister of Agriculture on 26th February that this type of jute is grown more than the demand and there is a jute called Mesta which costs from Rs. 9 to 10—it is not actually jute but is as good as

jute—may I know, under such circumstances, whether the Government will allow even some export, which is surplus to our consumption, to Japan or West Germany who are prepared to pay Rs. 4 more than the ruling prices here?

Shri Kanungo: The present information is that there is no surplus and shortly—it is a matter of a couple of weeks—a team is going round to find out and check up whether that statement is correct or not.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Are we importing high-grade quality of jute from Pakistan or only low-grade quality?

Shri Kanungo: Generally high-grade.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether this enquiry as to whether jute is surplus or not will be made within a month or so by which time the cultivator may be prepared to cultivate?

Shri Kanungo: Very soon. I mentioned that it is a matter of a couple of weeks.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether there is any proposal to start a jute mill in Orissa for the best utilisation of the low as well as the good quality of jute in Orissa?

Shri Kannan: Already our capacity for the manufacture of jute goods is more than necessary.

N.E.F.A.

*1619. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been undertaken in the N.E.F.A. area for the promotion and expansion of Small-Scale Industries there; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to implement the findings of the aforesaid survey?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). In view of the anxiety of Government not to disturb the normal trend of tribal life by introducing large numbers of outsiders in tribal areas, no attempts have been made either to set up large or small scale industries in NEFA or to undertake a survey for this purpose.

So far as tribal cottage industries are concerned, however, arrangements have been made for further training of tribals in their own basic crafts like weaving, spinning, knitting, carpentry, blacksmithy, pottery, sawing, etc. 13 such Cottage Industries Training-cum-Production Centres have been opened in different regions of NEFA.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government are aware of the inroads into NEFA made by imitation, machine-made textile designs and handicrafts and, if so, may I know the steps that the Government have so far taken to protect indigenous industry and handicrafts from this inroad of civilised products?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes, Sir. We are very much concerned about this inroad, as the hon. Member put it. I believe that various restrictions have been put on such textiles coming in from outside. I do not exactly know the details, but we do not allow shops to be opened by outsiders usually; we encourage co-operatives of the local people and their own textile woven materials.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that the display of cheap Hindi films with characters dressed in civilised attire is presenting a challenge to indigenous industries and handicrafts in NEFA?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member's idea of civilised attire is. I doubt if even the Members sitting here—all of them

would have the same idea about it. What he means by civilised attire, I do not know.

Shri Hem Barua: I mean the attire that the film artistes generally put on and rather expose their bodies to advantageous proportions and if these things are displayed in NEFA, they are going to be a challenge to the indigenous textile designs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It would involve a sartorial discussion about the exposure of the body, whether it is artistic or inartistic, moral or immoral.

Shri Mahanty: May I know if the Government are aware of the fact that this...."....approach to a human problem has been responsible for creating the disaster in the NEFA area?

Mr. Speaker: Why does the hon. Member characterise it in that way? I have already said that preambles ought not to be introduced into the question. I would not allow it: that portion will be taken away from the question. Hereafter, hon. Members ought not to indulge in this kind of preamble.

The Question Hour is intended only for a particular purpose, namely, for eliciting information and ascertaining facts. There should be no expression of opinion; no sarcasm; no suggestion; no preamble of this kind.

Hon. Members are very well aware of this rule. They have been here for a long time.

Shri Mahanty: May we know why this inhibition against these cottage industries and other industries and the indigenous films in the NEFA area? May I know what reasons have guided the Government's consideration for eschewing all these things from the NEFA area?

Mr. Speaker: It has been said already that cottage industries are there...

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Of course, we are encouraging cottage industries. The question was about other industries involving bigger machines and

the like; that we are not encouraging. If the hon. Member had any personal experience of NEFA, he would probably be satisfied that this was the only policy we could pursue. We cannot and we are not laying down any uniform policy for all the tribal areas. Tribal areas is a big cloak of the world which covers a hundred varieties or more. We have to think of each area separately. Talking entirely of the NEFA area and no other, conditions there are such that it is not feasible, that it is hardly conceivable, to start industries of this kind in the foreseeable future; I do not know about the distant future. In fact, communications are lacking there; no roads, nothing and you cannot get to a place. There has been great progress made in regard to communications and this has led to other kinds of improvements. But the idea of starting industries in that rather primitive society seems, I think, rather out of place.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know, in view of the hon. Prime Minister's statement about the efforts made there to encourage small-scale industries, what is the financial assistance so far offered to the small-scale industries and indigenous handicrafts?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There are about 9 different schemes under consideration so far as NEFA is concerned. In the past also, whenever the administration has sent up proposals, we have approved them.

Cochin Port Employees' Union

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*1620.	Shri Narayananankutty Menon: Shri Warior: Shri Tangamani: Shri V. P. Nayar: Shri Goray:
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Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Port Employees' Union has served a strike

***Expunged, as ordered by

notice on the Port Administration; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to settle the dispute between the Port Administration and the Union?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Decision in regard to certain demands has already been taken and communicated to the Union. The remaining issues are still under consideration and the Union has been advised accordingly.

Shri Narayanan Kurup: May I know whether the Government is considering the demand for making permanent the more or less permanent category of temporary workmen also?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question of introducing a scheme for the regulation of employment at a lower level in the Cochin Port on the line of the Madras Port is under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what are the specific demands made?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a long list. There are five old demands and some fresh demands also are there; altogether there are 12 demands.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Which are the outstanding old demands?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The grant of interim relief as recommended by the Pay Commission; publication and implementation of the interim report of the Special Officer; removal of disparity between the service conditions of Class III and Class IV employees; provision of benefits and privileges of permanent staff; payment of retirement benefit, etc.

नागा विद्रोही

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*१६२१ भी भक्त वर्णन :
भी स० च० सामन्त :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समाचार में कोई सचाइ है कि बिन नागा सौगां को अमावास्या के

प्रत्यावर्त्तन पूर्त नियम गया था, अतएव विविकों विद्रोही नेता भी फिरो के साथ पिर मिल गये हैं जिससे स्थिति काफी गम्भीर हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार के नागाओं की संख्या कितनी है, जो विद्रोही नेता के पास में फिर से मिले हुये बताये जाते हैं; और

(ग) इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

बैंडेजिक-कार्य मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (भी साहब अंगी स्टॉ): (क) और (ख). ऐसी रिपोर्ट है कि जो २७७ नागा लोग छोड़ दिये गये थे, उनमें से केवल ११ नागा-विद्रोहियों से जा मिले हैं।

(ग) इस में वहाँ की स्थिति में कोई खास फर्क नहीं आया है। इस बजह से, उम्मे संभालने के लिये कोई खास कदम नहीं उठाये गये हैं।

Some Hon. Members: We want the English answer.

Mr. Speaker: The English answer may be read out.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: (a) and (b). Only 11 out of the 277 Nagas released are reported to have joined the Naga Hostiles.

(c) This has had very little effect on the situation. No special steps have, therefore, been taken to deal with it.

भी भक्त वर्णन : क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि नागा-विद्रोहियों की कुल कितनी संख्या है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बैंडेजिक-कार्य मंत्री (भी जवाहरलाल नेहरू): जी हाँ, योड़े थोड़े दिन बाद अंदाजा लगाया जाता है।

भी भक्त वर्णन : अभी दो तीन दिन पहले माननीय गृह मंत्री महोदय ने एक सलाहकार समिति में भावण देते हुये

ज्ञान वारा कि विद्रोहियों का जो लोग अब हैं यानी हार्ड कोर है, वह यसी तक दैन ही है जैसा कि कुछ महीने पहले था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस हार्ड कोर को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है?

श्री अवाहारलाल नेहरू: इसका जवाब में एक सवाल के जवाब कीसे दूँ। समझाने की कोशिश की जाती है। मुस्लिम कार्रवाईयां की जाती हैं, कुछ फौजी, कुछ पुलिस, कुछ दिमारी, कुछ इसलाकी यानी आरों तरफ में बढ़ा जाता है इस तरह के मामलों में।

Shri L. Achaw Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that a large number of Government supplies of food and clothes given as relief to the villagers have passed into the hands of the rebels there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say whether a larger number has passed. The hon. Member does not specify any particular place or period. I have no doubt some of it has passed. It is very difficult to keep a check on this, but we try to keep a check. Some of it might have passed.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि नागा विद्रोहियों में से किनने भर्भी तक जेल में हैं और क्या उनको भी छोड़ नहीं दिया जायेगा?

श्री अवाहारलाल नेहरू : जेल से मेरे खायाल में ज्यादा तर छोड़ दिये गये हैं। मैं नहीं जानता जेल में कोई भी है, शायद दो, चार, पांच या दस हों, मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन आम तौर से ये तो छोड़ दिये गये थे।

Shri Basumatari: I want to know whether the rebels and the Naga Hostiles have co-operated with the present Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is a contradiction in terms. If they are

hostiles, it is presumed that they are not co-operating.

Mr. Speaker: Obviously he wants to know whether those who have been released are co-operating or not.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The answer has just been read out that out of 277 Nagas released, 11 joined the hostiles. The others are either co-operating or sitting quietly at home.

Sardar A. S. Salgal: May I know whether it is a fact that the rebel Nagas have hoisted their flag in the vicinity of that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What area?

Sardar A. S. Salgal: The area where these disturbances have taken place recently and it is published in the papers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid the hon. Member is rather vague. But, as a matter of fact, there is another question on this later; I can answer it. On a certain day, rather on a certain night, in two places, the so-called Naga flag was surreptitiously put up by somebody and it was taken down in the morning. It did not make much difference: some secret person secretly putting up some flag at night.

Shri Hem Barua: Barring the Prime Minister, who is awfully busy, and the Home Minister, whom it would be cruel to ask to climb the Hills, may I know how many Ministers have so far visited the Naga area since the inauguration of the new unit?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not say that. But we discourage Ministers visiting that area, and others too. And I will tell you and this House why. Because, the Ministers going there involve a good deal of preparation and drawing of officials away from their normal work. Occasional visits by Ministers will certainly be welcome; any prominent member too. But too many people going there is, if I may use the colloquial language, a bit of a nuisance.

श्री भरत राजेश: समाचार-मन्त्री में कुछ दिनों पहले यह समाचार आया था कि विद्वाही नागार्जुनों के नेता किंजी साहब का देहान्त हो गया है। यह जास कहां तक सच है? क्या वह जिन्दा हैं या स्वर्ग पहुँच गये हैं?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: पहली तीर से मालूम नहीं है, अब तो यह आई थी।

Portugal's Case in Hague Court

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*1622. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Naushir Bharucha:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the progress made so far in the conduct of the case filed by Portugal against India in the Hague Court?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): On 26 November, 1957 the International Court held by a majority vote that four of the six preliminary objections made by India to the Court's jurisdiction were not valid and joined the other two to the merits of the case. Following this decision, the Government of India submitted on March 25, 1958, their countermemorial refuting the Portuguese plea.

July 25, 1958 has been fixed by the Court for the reply of Portugal, and September 25, 1958, for Rejoinder by the Government of India. No dates have yet been fixed for the final judgment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the names of the countries which voted against the judgment, that is to say, those who gave the minority judgment?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The court announced the decision on the first objection by 14 to 3, second objection by 14 to 3, third objection by 16 to 1, fourth objection by 15 to 2, fifth objection, which relates to the merits of the case, by 13 to 4 and the sixth objection, which also relates to the merits

of the case, by 15 to 2. Four judges appended dissenting opinions to the judgment.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know to which of the countries the judges who gave the dissenting judgment belong?

Mr. Speaker: There is a list. The dissenting judgments have been over a number of items—2, 3, 4 or 5. I do not want the time of the House to be taken up by going into details.

Shri Achar: May I know whether all the preliminary objections on jurisdiction have been over-ruled or some of them still remain?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As stated in the answer, two of them have not yet been decided. They have been joined with the main issue. Presumably, they will be decided at the time when the main issue is taken up.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: In view of the fact that the hearing now will be on the merits of the case, may I know to what extent we are committed to accept and implement the findings of the Court if the Court holds that India is legally bound to give a right of way to Portuguese forces to Dadra and Nagar Haveli across the Indian territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a question I am totally unable to answer, apart from the law. I do not think there can be any such law—but I am not speaking of the law here—but I cannot conceive that any country can be told to invite foreign forces on its soil.

Installation of Statues

*1624. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the progress made by the Committee appointed to advise Government on the installation of statues at suitable places in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Committee have held two meetings and considered in a general way certain proposals for erection of statues in the Capital. The Committee have made no firm recommendations so far.

सेठ गोविन्द बास : क्या यह कमेटी इस बात का भी विचार करेगी कि जो मूर्तियां इस समय नई दिल्ली में लगी हुई हैं उन को हटाया जाय

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This Committee has to advise about the erection of statues, not about their removals.

Shrimati Jia Falchoudhuri: May I know whether any artists are associated with this Committee? If so, will they advise Government about their erection etc.?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The idea is this. As soon as there is a proposal for putting up a statue in a public place in the Capital, in order to advise the Government in the matter, a Committee has been set up in our Ministry. The Committee will also advise about the material to be used, whether it should be of marble or of some other stone. No artist as such has been associated with the Committee.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: In view of the total absence of the statues of Indian national heroes, will Government consider the practicability of having some statues at least, to start with?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As far as I know, we have not considered this matter.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Indian background in regard to statues has been somewhat different from that of the West. In the past statues have been put up here of Gods, not of human beings.

धी भवत वक्ष्यतः : क्या इस समिति ने कोई मूर्ती तैयार की है, या मूर्ती तैयार करने का विचार कर रही है कि किन अकितयों की मूर्तियां स्थापित की जायेंगी और दिल्ली के किन किन स्थानों में स्थापित की जायेंगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The position is this. When a proposal is made by any public body, say, the Municipal Committee, to put up a statue, then only will this Committee go into the matter.

Shri Heda: May I know whether this Committee is also considering the size of the statue? In some big places we find a small bust or something like that.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is a hypothetical case. When a definite proposal is made by any organisation, the Committee discusses the merits of the proposition.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is a permanent Committee or an ad hoc Committee? Who are the members of the Committee?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a permanent Committee. At the moment, the Committee is composed of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Architect of the Government of India, the Chief Engineer C.P.W.D., a representative from the two municipalities, a representative of the Health Ministry, a representative of the Home Ministry and a representative of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry.

Shri Mahanty: Who is the Chief Minister of Delhi now?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I referred to the Chief Commissioner, not to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Those hon. Members who have not put their questions earlier can now do so.

Khadi Industry in West Bengal

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*161a. { Shri Ghosal:
 { Shri K. U. Parmar:

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to improve the Khadi Industry in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 41.]

Shri Ghosal: What is the total number of people engaged whole-time in Khadi industry in West Bengal and what is their average earning?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The number of spinners is 2,900 and instructors 105. The average earning varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 per day.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Considering the fact that khadi sarees and dhoties need much finer fabrics, are efforts being made to induce them to produce coarse khadi and export it, as there is a very good market for that? If they do that, the weavers also will get good remuneration.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Of course, this does not arise out of the main question. But I can assure the hon. Member that the Khadi Commission is making efforts to produce the finest variety of Khadi. As a matter of fact, Ambar yarn as fine as 60s has been produced. They are also producing better printed voiles and a sort of richer khadi with embroidery which can be exported.

Shri Goray: How far is it true to say that weavers are reluctant to accept Ambar yarn?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such a thing has not come to our notice. It may be that in some Parishramalayas the weavers in the beginning are not accepting Ambar yarn. But, generally,

Ambar yarn is as good any other yarn, if not better.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is Government offering any help to any organisation in West Bengal for Khadi work?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I mentioned. The amount of grants and loans given to West Bengal Government has varied from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs annually. I will also give the number of Ambar charkhas in Bengal. There are about 2,863 of them in Bengal today. They will go much faster according to the programme submitted by them.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I did not exactly want to know the help given to the Government. I wanted to know whether any non-official organisation was receiving any help from the Centre.

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is the help given through the State Government to the non-official bodies. The Commission also gives help to the non-official bodies. The entire programme of khadi is through voluntary organisations and not through governmental organisations. It is the weaver, spinner, dyer and the printer who is helped by the Khadi Commission.

Shri Goray: May I know the total amount of yarn spun on Ambar charkha and the amount utilised by the weavers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This does not again arise out of this question. I have placed before the House several figures. The Ambar yarn has increased from twelve lakh pounds to about twenty lakh pounds.

As far as the West Bengal Government itself is concerned, in the statement I have mentioned that the production has increased from 3,00,000 square yards to about 5,60,000 square yards in the first ten months of 1957-58.

Shri Thimmaiah: Sir, may I request you to direct the hon. Minister to answer Q. No. 1606?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that. The hon. Member, who has tabled the question, has not even cared to send a letter of authority.

The questions are all over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS**
Distribution of Cement

***1606. Shri V. C. Shukla:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps were taken by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. to rationalise and prevent overlapping in the then existing arrangements for the distribution of cement after it took over the monopoly for the distribution of cement in the country; and

(b) the particulars of the economies in transport and transportation costs, if any, achieved by the State Trading Corporation as compared to pre-S.T.C. era?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 42.]

Coir Industry

***1607. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large quantity of coir yarn is available in Bombay State on Konkan Coast in Kolaba and Ratnagiri District;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up coir industries on small scale in District Ratnagiri; and

(c) the amount allotted to the Bombay Government for the development of coir industry in the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 by the Central Government?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Although coconut palms are grown in Bombay

State on Konkan Coast in Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts, Coir yarn is not readily available in large quantities there.

(b) Action has already been taken by the Government of Bombay for exploitation of coconut husk in Ratnagiri District by—

- (i) Establishment of Departmental Training Institutions.
- (ii) Establishment of Coir Production Centres.
- (iii) Organisation of Coir Producers' Co-operative societies and giving financial assistance to them.

(c) No funds were sanctioned during 1956-57 as no proposals were received from the State Government. A loan of Rs. 8,325 and grant of Rs. 11,121 were sanctioned during 1957-58. The allocation for 1958-59 is Rs. 25,000.

Evacuee and Government Properties

***1609. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to lay a statement showing the number of evacuee premises and Government built properties not disposed of so far owing to the delay in finalising the prices?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The process of valuation and sale is a continuous one. Properties of the value of about rupees forty crores have already been sold.

Rescue Station at Kothaguidum

***1612. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a rescue station at Kothaguidum, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be opened; and

(c) The amount likely to be spent on it?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda):
(a) Yes.

(b) It may take about two years.

(c) An estimate has not yet been prepared.

Import Licences

*1613. **Shri M. R. Masani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the Import Licences issued in 1956 and 1957 in respect of (i) Capital Goods; and (ii) Consumer Goods; and

(b) what, if any, machinery Government have set up to enable them to ascertain at any given time the outstanding unutilized Import Licences in respect of (i) Capital Goods, and (ii) Consumer goods; and

(c) the estimate of the outstanding unutilized Import Licences in respect of (i) Capital Goods, and (ii) Consumer Goods?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The information giving total value of Import Licences issued in 1956 and 1957 (upto 4-1-58) in respect of Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant, Other Machinery and Consumer Goods is as under:

Category of licensing	Value (Rs. Crores)	1956	1957
1. Capital Goods, and Heavy Electrical Plant.	upto 4-1-58	363	229
2. Other Machinery.		89	61
3. Consumer Goods.		216	163

(b) The estimates of outstanding on licences issued for imports by the private sector are based on periodical tabulation of information available at the customs offices at the major ports. Outstanding on Government account are reported from time to time by the government agencies concerned.

(c) The total of outstanding commitments at the end of March, 1958, was of the order of Rs. 864 crores, the break-up of which is as follows:—

Rs. 523 crores on Government account;

Rs. 41 crores on account of import of steel, mainly by the Iron and Steel Controller; and

Rs. 300 crores on private account.

Newton Chickli Colliery

*1623. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 800 on the 10th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the case against the manager of the Newton Chickli Colliery has since commenced in the lower court;

(b) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed in this case under Regulation 48 of Indian Mines Regulation 1926 has since commenced its work; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): (a) No. The manager has filed an application before the Jabalpur High Court for grant of leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and pending disposal of the application the High Court have stayed all action by the lower court against the manager.

(b) and (c). The Court of Inquiry was scheduled to meet in December, 1957, but due to other pressing official duties the Chairman of the Court who is also the Commissioner of the Jabalpur Division, could not hold the inquiry as scheduled. He has now fixed the inquiry for the 15th April, 1958 to the 18th April, 1958.

बकरी की साल को कमाना

२२८८. श्री म० ला० हिंदौरी: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोमियम सल्फेट से बकरी की सालें कमाने के लिये देश में इस समय क्या प्रबन्ध है ; और

(ल) इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं उसका क्या परिमाण निकला है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) कोमियम सल्फेट से बकरी की सालें कमाकर चमकदार किड लेदर तैयार करने के तीन कारखाने हैं, जो मध्य मंडाम राज्य में हैं। तीनों कारखानों का कुल उत्पादन क्षमता १८ लाख खाले प्रति वर्ष तैयार करने की है। सालें का पाकर चमकदार किड लेदर तैयार करने के ५०, या दो कारखाने और स्थापित करने की संभावनाये व्योजी गयीं लेकिन गैर-भरकारी खेत्र के उद्योग पतियों को यह काम शुरू करने के लिये राजी करने का अभ्यो तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है।

(ल) चमकदार किड लेदर का उत्पादन बढ़ाना मंभव नहीं है, क्योंकि देश में इसकी मांग थोड़ी ही है और म० रा० प्रमेरिका में बनने वाले चमड़े के मुकाबिले में हमारे इस चमड़े की किस्म बहुत अचित्य होती है और अमेरिका ही भारत के चमकदार किड लेदर का मुख्य आयातक है।

भार उद्योग

२२८९. श्री म० ला० हिंदौरी : व्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्षार उद्योगों के लिये विदेशों से कच्चे माल के आयात के लिये क्या मुविवाये थी गई हैं ; और

(ल) किन-किन बस्तुओं के कितने आयात के लिये प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) अगर देशी साधनों से आवश्यकतायें पूरी नहीं हो सकतीं तो भार निर्माताओं को आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। माल के आयात का परिमाण समय समय पर होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति पर निर्भर होता है।

(ल) आम तौर पर भार उद्योग प्रकाइट, एम्बेस्टम, पारा और बेरियम स्लोराइट का आयात करता है।

१६५६ और १६५७ में किन-किन चीजों का कितने परिमाण में आयात किया गया, इसका विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [वैक्यो परिविष्ट ७, अनु-बन्ध संख्या ४२-क]

संभरण और निवटान निवेशालय

२२९०. श्री म० ला० हिंदौरी : क्या निर्माण, आवास, और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी की किस्म व उत्पादन में मुधार करने के निये १६५६-५७ में संभरण और निवटान निवेशालय के जिन अधिकारियों ने कुछ स्थानों का दौरा किया वे किन-किन पदों पर कार्य करते हैं ; और

(ल) इन अधिकारियों ने किन-किन स्थानों का दौरा किया ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० र० रेड्डी) : (क) संभरण निदेशक (वस्त्र) और सहायक निरीक्षण निदेशक (वस्त्र), नई दिल्ली।

(ल) (१) मोहम्मदपुर (बिहार)

(२) कमठोल (बिहार)

(३) हावीपुर (बिहार)

(४) सिमरी (बिहार)

- (५) कपश्या (बिहार)
- (६) माझेपुर (बिहार)
- (७) मधुबनी (बिहार)
- (८) पूसा (बिहार)
- (९) मुजफ्फरपुर (बिहार)

आवास स्थान का दिया जाना

२२६१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितनी गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं को सरकार द्वारा आवास-स्थान दिया गया है और प्रत्येक को कितना स्थान मिला है ;

(ल) उनसे प्रति वर्ष कुल कितना किराया बसूल होता है ;

(ग) इन संस्थाओं को दिया गया स्थान सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये वापस लेने के लिये क्या कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) विवरण संशोधन पर रख दिया गया है [देखिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४३]

(ल) ११,१६४.८८ रुपये ।

(ग) और (घ) : सरकार ने यह मान लिया है कि इन में से कुछ ऐसी गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें हैं जिनके लिये यथापि सरकार उत्तर-द्वारी नहीं है या जो सरकार द्वारा स्थापित नहीं की गई हैं, फिर भी वह सामाजिक, प्रशिक्षण और सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों में उपयोगी कार्य करते वाली हैं और इसलिये वे कुछ प्रोत्साहन की अधिकारी हैं । साथ लगे विवरण में दी गई अलाटमेंट इसी आधार पर भूतकाल में विभिन्न समयों में की गई थी ।

राजधानी में स्थान की कमी होने के कारण सरकार ने बहुत सी अलाटमेंट का हाल में पुनर्विलोकन किया है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप बहुत सी संस्थाओं को जितना शीघ्र हो सके दूसरा प्रबन्ध करने के लिये कहा गया है ।

संसद् सदस्यों के लिये निवास-स्थान

२२६२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री मंत्रालय की वर्ष १९५६-५७ की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २३ के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद्-सदस्यों के लिये निवास-स्थान की जो १५६ मकानों की कमी थी, वह तक तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ल) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री [श्री क० च० रेड्डी] : (क) और (ल). जैसा कि निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय के १९५७-५८ के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ १६ पर दिया गया है, संसद् सदस्यों के लिये ६८४ निवासस्थानों की मांग में से ५५३ बंगले और फ्लैट्स और २२३ होस्टलों में कमरे उपलब्ध हैं । इस लिये इस समय संसद् सदस्यों के लिये कुल ७७६ निवास-स्थान उपलब्ध हैं । बंगलों या फ्लैटों में निवास-स्थानों—जिनके लिये संसद् सदस्य अधिमान देते हैं—की कमी को दूर करना, अवश्य ही एक दीर्घकालीन कार्य होगा जो कि सरकार द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले नये निवास-स्थानों की निर्माण की प्रगति पर आधारित है । जैसा कि मंत्रालय के १९५७-५८ के प्रतिवेदन के पृष्ठ १६ में बताया गया है, १९५८ के अन्त तक मार्ग का ८० प्रतिशत तक पूरा करने के लिये निवासस्थानों के बनाने का सरकार का भूल कार्यक्रम हुर न होने वाले कारणों के लिये कम करना पड़ा है ।

राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था

२२६४. श्री म० ला० हिंदेशी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था की ओर से एक स्थायी निर्माण-कला केन्द्र की स्थापना के विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ल) उसका अनुमानित व्यय कितना है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण उपचंडी (श्री अग्निल कु० बांडा) : (क) मानवीय सदस्य का संकेत वायद राष्ट्रीय इमारत काउन्सिल (National Building Council) की मिक्रोरिश के अनुसार एक निर्माण-कला केन्द्र (Building Centre) स्थापित करने के सुझाव की ओर है। राष्ट्रीय इमारत संस्था ने एक योजना तैयार की है जिस पर विचार हो रहा है। इस बीच मधुरा रोड पर प्रदर्शनी लेन में एक थोटा स्थायी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ल) योजना अभी विचाराधीन है। इसलिये इस समय खर्च का पूरी तरह से अन्वाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता है।

हृतिम रेशम का सूत

२२६५. श्री म० ला० हिंदेशी : क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में हृतिम रेशम का सूत तैयार करने की जो योजनायें १९५६ में विचाराधीन थीं, उनके बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ल) इन योजनाओं के अनुसार कितने कारखानों का विस्तार किया गया है और कितने नये कारखाने लोडे जायेंगे ?

वाचिक्य तथा उद्घोष मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) (क) १९५६ में जो सात योजनाएं विचाराधीन थीं, उनमें से ६ योजनाओं पर

अभ्यास करने के लिए "कारबर कादम" उठाये जा चुके हैं। इनमें से तीन योजनाओं के १९५८ की समाप्ति से पहले ही पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है और दो योजनाएं १९५६ के अन्त तक पूरी हो जानी हैं। छठी योजना पूर्ण होने में कुछ अधिक समय लगेगा।

(ल) भाग (क) में जिन सात योजनाओं का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनमें से तीन भी जूदा श्रीधरिगिरि संस्थानों के पर्याप्त विस्तार के लिए हैं। जिन नये कारखानों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है, उनकी संख्या भी तीन है।

ओखलता की श्रीधरिगिरि बस्ती

२२६६. { श्री म० ला० हिंदेशी : श्री नवल प्रभाकर : श्री दामानी :

क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्घोष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ओखलता की श्रीधरिगिरि बस्ती के निर्माण में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ल) वहां किस किस प्रकार के कारखानों के लिये स्थान रखा गया है ;

(ग) इन सब कारखानों की सूची क्या है ;

(घ) इन कारखानों से सरकार को किराये के रूप में कितनी आय होती ;

(ङ) क्या किसी कारखाने की स्थापना का कायं प्रारम्भ किया गया है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो कितने कारखानों का ;

(छ) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (ङ) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो स्थापना कायं कब प्रारम्भ होगा ; और

(ज) इम बस्ती पर अब तक कुन कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और किराये के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली राशि से यह कब तक बमूल हो जायेगा ?

वाचिक्य तथा उद्घोष भवी (बी साल बहामुर शास्त्री) (क) ४० एकड़ जमीन में ३५ कारबाने बन गये हैं और उनमें पानी पहुँचाने, नालियां निकालने तथा बिजली देने की व्यवस्था भी हो गयी है। इनके अतिरिक्त एक प्रशासनीय संघ भी बन गया है, जिसमें दफ्तर, बैंक डाकबाने, नौकरी दिलाऊ दफ्तर, परिवहन एवंसी तथा दूकाने होती हैं। कैन्टीनों, अस्पतालों तथा आग बुझाने के केन्द्र की इमारतें भी तैयार हो गयी हैं।

(ल) निम्न प्रकार के कारबानों के लिए वहां स्थान बनाया गया है:—

प्रत्येक कारबाने का कारबानों की क्षेत्रफल संख्या

२,०००	वर्ग फीट	२
२,५०००	"	४
३,०००	"	१
४,०००	"	२
५,०००	"	१०
६,०००	"	४
८,०००	"	५
१०,०००	"	७
		—
		३५

(ग) एक बिवरण मभा पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। (वेलिये परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४४)

(घ) राष्ट्रीय नष्टु उद्घोष निगम को जो बस्ती का प्रबंधक है, प्रतिमास २२,०१५.५४ रु० किराये के रूप में मिला करेगा।

(इ), (च) और (छ) : २१ कारबानों में बास्तव में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और ५ में भवीनें नगायी जा रही हैं। शेष ६ कारबानों में से एक कारबाने की जगह खाली गड़ी हुई है क्योंकि जिसे यह जगह दी गयी थी, उसने इस पर कब्जा नहीं किया। शेष आठ कारबानों के शीघ्र ही जानूँ हो जाने वी संभावना है।

(ज) इस बस्ती पर ३१ मार्च १९५८ तक ४१,०६,६७० रु० रख आ चुका है।

जिन कारबानों को जगह अलाट ही गयी है उनसे छठ बाली जगह को ६ न० प० प्रतिवर्ष फीट प्रतिमास की दर से रियायती किराया लिया जा रहा है जो शुरू में ३ साल तक इसी दर से लिया जाता रहेगा। इसके बाद बस्ती की वास्तविक कुल लागत और इमारतों की अनुमानित मियाद भावित बातों को व्यान में रख कर लाभप्रद किराया बमूल करने के प्रश्न की जांच-पढ़ताल की जाएगी। इस समय, यह बता पाना संभव नहीं है कि सिर्फ किराये से ही बस्ती की लागत कब तक बमूल हो जाएगी।

सामान की जारीब

२२६६. श्री म० सा० हिंदूरी : क्या निर्बाचित, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संभरण और निपटान के महा-निवेशालय ढारा खरीदे जाने वाले सामान का निरीक्षण करने के लिये १९५६ में विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदाधिकारी किन-किन देशों को भेजे गये थे ;

(ल) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के किनने पदाधिकारी इन देशों को भेजे गये थे ;

(ग) इन पदाधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को यात्रा व्यय तथा भत्ते के रूप में किनना धन दिया गया ; और

(घ) इस समय इस काम के लिये विदेशों में किनने पदाधिकारी व कर्मचारी हैं ?

निर्बाचित, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेहड़ी) (क) जापान।

(ल) दस अक्सर, जिनमें २ उप-निरीक्षण निदेशक (Deputy Director of Inspection) २ सहायक-निरीक्षण-निदेशक, ३, सहायक

निरीक्षण अफसर (Ass't. Inspecting Officers) और ३ माल-परीक्षक (Examiner of Stores) थे।

(ग) ३१-१-५८ तक १,८६,७३०. ३२ रुपये

(घ) अ: ।

लूप्ती का उत्पादन

२२६७. श्री म० ला० हिंदेशी : क्या आविष्य तथा उत्पोग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कागज तैयार करने की लुग्दी बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) इन कारखानों को खोलने के लिये उपयुक्त स्थानों का पता नहाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) आमाम में एक कारखाना खोलने के लिये जिसके लिये स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, कितनी पूँजी लगाई जा रही है और इग कारखाने को कौन नगा रहा है;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विदेशों में कोई गहरेंग लिया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हां तो कितना और किस रूप में?

आविष्य तथा उत्पोग मंत्री (श्री साल झहानुर शास्त्री) (क) और (ख) : कागज बनाने के काम आने वाली लुगदी का उत्पादन करने के लिये आमाम और भृत्य प्रदेश में एक-एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की दो योजनाओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। ऐसे कारखाने किंग स्थान पर खोले जायें इसका निश्चय कच्चा माल, परिवहन और उत्पादन प्रक्रिया के बाद जो प्रान्तिकारव विदेशों की निकासी की मुक्तिधारों तथा कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये धन्य

जहरी सुविधाओं को व्यान में रख कर किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त कागज-पैनल स्थिति का लगातार अव्ययन कर रहा है और इस मिलियल में आये प्रार्थना पत्रों की जांच सम्बद्ध राज्य सरकारों की सलाह से की जा रही है।

(ग) से (ङ) : मैसर्ज अमर लाली ने लाम्सालंग (आमाम) में एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है जिसकी नियंत्रण पूँजी ३१० लाख ८० होगी और कर्म १६७. ३४ लाख ८० के कृष्ण-पञ्च जागी करेगी। इस कर्म ने अल्लराइट्रीय बिल निगम (वारिगाटन) में हिस्पा-पूँजी में हिस्पेदारी के लिये एक कागर करने का प्रस्ताव भी किया है और सवंत्र और मणीने मगाने का प्रबंध भी किया जा रहा है। यह मामला अब केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

खेत्रीय लान निरीक्षक

२२६८. श्री म० ला० हिंदेशी : क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लानों की मुख्या के सम्बन्ध में इंग्लैंड में खेत्रीय लान निरीक्षक कं प्रशिक्षण पर किनना धन अव्यय किया गया; और

(ख) उसमें क्या नाम उठाया जा रहा है?

अम उपमंत्री : (श्री आविद अस्तो) (क) २,५५५. रुपये।

(ख) दूर्निग में वापिस आने पर यह अफसर नेतृत्व प्रदेश में कोयला और गैर-कोयला खदानों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये नियन्त्रण किये गये थे। दाल ही में उन्हें आध्र प्रदेश राज्य में खदान संस्थाओं का नियन्त्रण करने के लिये वहां की सरकार की सेवा में भेजा गया है।

Borghora Colliery

2299. Shri Bhagavati: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories in the Borghora Colliery in Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam under the Assam Bengal Cement Co., Ltd.; and

(b) whether these employees have to depend on rations supplied by the company from Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About 400.

(b) Information is not available. Distribution of foodgrains within a State is the responsibility of the State Government.

Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

2300. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. has taken up any research programmes on the direction of the Government of India to solve any problem of India's Industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Factory Workers

2301. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of workers employed in new factories or factories re-opened after closure, during 1957-58; and

(b) the total number of workers employed in factories expanded during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) About 1,34,800.

(b) About 40,530.

भारत देशों के लिये भारतीय शिल्प

2302. की भवत वर्तमान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ बाहरी देशों ने भारतीय इंजीनियरों शिल्पियों तथा विशेषज्ञों की मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन—किन देशों ने इनकी मांग की है और सरकार द्वारा उनकी प्रार्थनाओं के मान लिये जाने पर विभिन्न देशों को कितने अवक्ष अमीर तक भेजे गये हैं अथवा मेंजे "जावेंगे"; और

(ग) उन्हें किन शर्तों पर वे कितने समय के लिये भेजा गया है?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री और अवाहनलाल नेहरू (क) जो हां :

(क) और (ग) : जो मूलना मांगी गई है, उस नव को इकट्ठा करना मुश्किल है और इसके लिए काफी मेहनत करनी पड़ती। यह बात भी साफ नहीं है कि कितनी अवधि तक की मूलना मांगी गई है। जिन देशों ने भारत से इंजीनियर तकनीकी लोग और विशेषज्ञ मांगे हैं, उनके नाम ये हैं: अफगानिस्तान, बर्मा, कम्बोडिया, श्रीलंका इथोपिया, चाना, ईराक, लिबिया, मलय, मसकत, नेपाल, दक्षिण वियतनाम, सूडान, भंयुक्त अरब गणराज्य (सौरिया और मिश्र के प्रदेश)

Import of Films

2304. Shri Rameshwar Tantis: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total amount of film goods and photographic material imported during the year 1957?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 45.]

Indian Films

2365. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Pakistan cancelled the licences of a number of Indian films being shown in Pakistan in November, 1957;

(b) if so, what is the number of licences so far cancelled; and

(c) whether there are any restrictions on the export of Indian films to Pakistan?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): As far as Government of India are aware, no licences for Indian films being shown in Pakistan in November, 1957, were cancelled by Government of Pakistan.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indo-Pakistan trade in films is regulated under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of 1957, according to which Pakistan has undertaken to import from India 10 Bengali and 7 Hindi/Urdu films on the basis of outright sale. Government of India have not placed any restrictions on the export of Indian films to Pakistan.

बहुईगिरी प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र

२३०६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने बहुईगिरी प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) ये कहां कहां हैं;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों में कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं;

(घ) इन केन्द्रों की आय और व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है;

(इ) इन केन्द्रों में क्या सामान तैयार होता है; और

(ब) वर्ष, १९५७-५८ में कितने केन्द्र लोके गये?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) दो केन्द्र।

(ख) पाउन्डा (सामूर जिला) और जुम्ल (महामूर जिला) में।

(ग) इकोस व्यक्ति।

(घ) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, १९५७ तक तीन आकड़े तिन हैं:—

आय ३,०२२ रु०

व्यय १६,१५७ रु०

(ड) फर्नीचर, घरेलू काम की चीजें आदि।

(च) एक भी नहीं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में चमड़ा प्रशिक्षण व उत्पादन केन्द्र

२३०७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में चमड़ा प्रशिक्षण उत्पादन तथा चमड़ा रंगने के कितने केन्द्र हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अन्य जातियों के अलग अलग कितने व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं;

(ग) इन केन्द्रों की आय और व्यय का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(घ) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में कितने केन्द्र लोके गये?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में

चमड़ा प्रशिक्षण सह—उत्पादन के ३ केन्द्र हैं। चमड़ा रंगने का एक भी केन्द्र हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है।

(क) इन केन्द्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों के १५ व्यक्ति प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं। अन्य जाति वो का एक भी व्यक्ति उनमें नहीं है।

(ग) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर १९५७ तक के आंकड़े निम्नानुसार हैं—

पाय	६,२३०६०
व्यय	२७,७३३६०

(घ) एक भी नहीं।

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

2308. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what specific and direct service is rendered by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. to the consumers of cement in India together with the particulars of distributing agencies, if any, organised maintained by the State Trading Corporation for the purpose?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 46.]

State Trading Corporation

2309. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of export contracts for Iron Ore entered into by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. exclusively by themselves departmentally right from the beginning;

(b) the total tonnage contracted;

(c) the total tonnage actually supplied;

(d) the price or prices at which contracted;

(e) the handling charges per ton; and

(f) the penalty, if any, paid by the State Trading Corporation?

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

(a) Number of direct contracts concluded by the State Trading Corporation is 17.

(b) Total tonnage contracted:

(i) For delivery lasting upto the end of 1958 and for which the prices have been fixed: 22,95,000 tons.

(ii) For delivery from July, 1958 and onwards for which prices have not been fixed:

From July, 1958 to December, 1958.—6,00,000 tons

From July, 1959 onward—63,00,000 tons.

(c) Total quantity shipped against:

(i) above is 14,62,000 tons; and against.

(ii) above delivery will start from July, 1958.

(d) It is not in the business interest of the Corporation to disclose details about prices.

(e)	Port	Handling charges per ton.
1. Bhavnagar	.	7.75
2. Calcutta	.	12.50
3. Vizagapatam	.	5.75
4. Kakinada	.	7.00
5. Masulipatam	.	9.25
6. Madras	.	9.50
7. Cochin	.	7.00
8. Mangalore	.	9.00
9. Kandla	.	7.75
10. Bombay	.	11.50

(f) Negligible amounts in the normal course of business.

Export of Manganese Ore

2310. Shri V. C. Shukla: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which the exports of Manganese Ore were made by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd., during its first year of working;

(b) the total tonnage and value of such exports country-wise; and

(c) the total tonnage and value of exports made to these countries in the three years preceding the formation of State Trading Corporation?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The countries to which the exports of manganese ore were made by the State Trading Corporation during the first year of its working are U.S.A., U.K., Japan, Holland, France, Belgium, Italy and Norway.

(b) A statement giving the tonnage exported countrywise together with value of such exports is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 47.]

(c) A statement showing the tonnage and value of exports countrywise during the three years preceding the formation of the State Trading Corporation is also laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 48.]

Tripura Home-Industry Co-operative Society Limited

2311. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been advanced by the Tripura Administration or Tripura Co-operative Department so far to the Tripura Home Industry Co-operative Society Limited;

(b) if so, the amount advanced so far; and

(c) the total amount collected by the Co-operative Society Limited by selling its shares so far?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Rs. 17,400.

(c) Rs. 7,455.75 N.P.

Dye-Houses in Manipur and Tripura

2312. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given as aid or loan to establish dye-houses in the Union Territories of Tripura and Manipur since independence;

(b) if so, the amount given so far territory-wise;

(c) whether this amount has been spent or is being spent by the Administration directly or through any private agency or agencies; and

(d) if the aid is given through private agencies, the names of those private agencies and the progress made so far in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tripura Administration received from the Central Government up to February 1958 an amount of Rs. 16,893 as grant. The Rehabilitation Department of the Tripura Administration sanctioned in addition an amount of Rs. 15,000 to the Tepania Sarbartha Sadhak Samabhaya Samity Ltd., Udaipur and the Mahatmaji Sarbartha Sadhak Samabaya Samity Ltd., Belonia as loans for established 'dye houses.

The Manipur Administration received from the Central Government up to the end of 1957-58, Rs. 1500 as loan and Rs. 1000 as grant. The Administration in its turn advanced the entire

amount of the loan to the Damodar Dyeing and Printing Co-operative Society Ltd. during 1954-55 and the grant to the Manipur State Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. during 1956-57.

(c) The Tripura Administration has so far spent an amount of Rs. 13,378 out of the grant of Rs. 16,883. It expects to spend a further sum of Rs. 2000 shortly on the purchase of equipment for a third dye house. The amount of Rs. 15,000 granted by its Rehabilitation Department was also expected to be utilised within the year 1957-58.

The Manipur Administration has already disbursed the entire amount received to the two co-operative societies mentioned in reply to part (b) of the question.

It will be seen that both the Administrations have disbursed the assistance through co-operative societies. The Tripura Administration has however also established under its own auspices two dye houses which renders free services to weavers' cooperative societies in that territory.

(d) The agencies through which assistance has been given have already been named above. The progress made so far is reported as follows:—

Tripura.—Two dye houses have been functioning since 1955 and a third is about to be set up. Up to September 1957 the two dye houses dyed 19,678 lbs. of yarn.

Manipur.—Up to March 1958 the quantity of yarn dyed was 23,280 lbs. The two co-operative societies concerned are reported to have made a net profit of Rs. 3,403 during the period.

Allotment of Properties

2313. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allotable evacuee premises or Government-built pro-

perties in the compensation pool are still not allotted; and

(b) if so, their number in different towns?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Local Development Works in Madras

2314. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes submitted by the Madras State for local development works during 1957-58;

(b) the total value of the schemes;

(c) the nature of the schemes, district-wise; and

(d) whether total amount allotted during the above year has been fully utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) State Governments are competent to sanction the schemes without reference to the Planning Commission within the amounts allocated to each State. No schemes were, therefore, submitted or were required to be submitted by the Madras State.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the information, asked for, upto 31st December, 1957, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 49]. Particulars for the period 1st January, 1958 to 31st March, 1958, are being collected.

(d) A sum of Rs. 64.68 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Madras for the programme during the year 1957-58. The State Government have reported central grant expenditure of Rs. 58.48 lakhs upto 31st December, 1957 on local works, approved during the year and they expect to utilise the entire allocation during the year.

Ambar Charkha Centres

2315. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) the number of centres of Ambar Charkha in West Bengal at present; and

(b) the number of Charkhas distributed in these centres in 1956-57 and 1957-58?

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

(a)	Item	1956-57	1957-58 (upto 28-2-58)
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I.	Training centres for spinners (Parishramalayas)		
(i)	Main	10	..
(ii)	Branch	9	70
II.	Training centres (Vidyalayas)		
(a)	Instructors (Karyakartas)		
(i)	Main	1	..
(ii)	Branch	1	..
(b)	Carpenters (Mitrices)	..	1
III.	Manufacturing centres (Saranjam karyalaya)	2	..
IV.	Production centres	15	19

(b) The number of charkhas distributed to trained spinners at production centres in West Bengal was 347 in 1956-57 and 1361 in 1957-58 (upto the 28th February, 1958). The number of charkhas in use at training centres is not known.

Employment Prospects in West Bengal

2316. { Shri Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) the number of new vacancies created by the Central Government projects in West Bengal during the first year of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of vacancies filled through the Employment Exchanges?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information asked for is not available.

Export of Thorium

2317. Shri Radhamohan Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Thorium is allowed by the Government to other countries for peaceful purposes only;

(b) if so, to which countries and in what quantities per year;

(c) whether the exports are permitted under any agreement with those Governments;

(d) if so, the conditions imposed in the several agreements; and

(e) how are the Government to enforce the condition that the exported Thorium would only be used for peaceful purposes?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Exports of thorium nitrate, totalling 378.45 tons, have been made to Austria, Egypt, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Pakistan, United Kingdom and U.S.A. so far.

(c) The meaning of this question is not clear. The exports are regular business transactions.

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

Industrial Development

2318. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri Jagadish Awasthi:

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

(a) the names and number of industrial development schemes in connection with which foreign collaboration was secured during 1957;

(b) the names of foreign countries which collaborated; and

(c) the extent of financial investments made by each of the foreign collaborators?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). Information regarding the nature of such industries, the collaborating countries, and the total amount of investment by various countries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

पाकिस्तान में पटसन के कारबाहे

2316. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पूर्वी तथा पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में भारतीय नागरिकों द्वारा वित्तने पटसन के कारबाहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री साल बहादुर शास्त्री) : पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में दो और पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में एक भी नहीं।

Mobile Weaving and Dyeing Demonstration Units in Manipur

2320. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mobile weaving and dyeing demonstration units have been established to improve methods of weaving and dyeing in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the number of units established and the names of places in the hills and the valley which have been visited by the Units?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Establishment of one unit was sanctioned in September, 1957.

Progress report on the scheme is awaited.

द्विवाचल प्रदेश में विभिन्न देशों द्वारा

2321. श्री पद्म देव : क्या अमेरिका द्वारा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष १९५७-५८ में हिमाचल प्रदेश के कामदिलाऊ दफतरों में कितने विभिन्न देशों के नाम दर्ज किये गये; और

(ख) उन्हें काम दिलाने के लिये क्या किया गया और उक्त अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को बस्तुतः काम दिलाया गया ?

अम उप-मंत्री (श्री आविद अली) :

(क) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर १९५७ तक १,०८५ विभिन्न देशों द्वारा व्यक्तियों ने नाम दर्ज कराये।

(ख) इसी दौरान में ११६ विभिन्न को नियोजन कार्यालयों की मदद से नौकरियां मिलीं। इनके अलावा जो लोग काम में लग गये हैं उनके बारे में कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है। सिफ़े पढ़े लिखों को ही काम दिलाने के लिए कोई लास कोंशिया नहीं हुई। आशा है इन इलाजों में आर्थिक विकास कार्य होने पर ऐसे लोगों को काम मिल जायेगा।

Employment Exchanges

2322. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women registered with the Employment Exchanges during the year 1957-58 all over India for securing employment; and

(b) the number of them standing on the waiting list?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,00,031 during the period April 1957—February 1958.

(b) 57,332 as at the end of February 1958.

Co-operative Societies for Khadi and Silk-worm Rearing

2323. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where the Co-operative Societies for khadi and silk worm rearing are located in Punjab at present; and

(c) the nature of assistance given to these Societies by the Central Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has reported that there is only one co-operative society concerned with the khadi industry in the Punjab, namely the Himachal Pradesh Sahakari Khadi and Gramodyog Mandal Ltd., Simla. The Central Government have given the following financial assistance to the society through the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board (since 1957-58, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission):

Year	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.
1955-56	9,329	75,000
1956-57	17,427	—
1957-58 (upto 28-2-58)	11,395	—

As regards co-operative societies for silk worm rearing in the Punjab, the information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Display of Indian Goods

2324. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1126 on the 21st March, 1958 and state the nature of Indian goods besides handicrafts and handloom products, which are displayed in Trade Centres, Showrooms and Show Windows abroad?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement showing the categories of goods displayed in Trade Centres, Showrooms, etc. is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 50.] Owing to limitations of space in Showrooms these goods are displayed in rotation.

Import of Surgical and Medical Goods

2325. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued during 1957-58 for the import of surgical and medical goods and the quantity imported against those licences;

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

(c) the position of their import this year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement showing the number of licences issued for import of various Surgical and Medical Goods during the licensing periods January-June 1957 to October 1957-March 1958 (upto 8-3-1958) is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 51.] The quantity imported against these licences is not available.

(b) and (c). A statement showing country-wise quantity and value of Surgical and Medical Goods imported in India during 1958 and 1957 (January-September 1957) is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 52.] The actual import figures after September 1957 are not yet available.

Central Assistance to Punjab State

2326. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance given to the Punjab State by the Government

of India for the first and second year of the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there was any shortfall in the Plan expenditure of the Punjab Government in these two years; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Central assistance in 1956-57 is estimated to be about Rs. 15 crores, but more detailed information is being collected. For 1957-58 the Central assistance intimated was Rs. 17.3 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In 1956-57 the actual expenditure on the Punjab Plan amounted to Rs. 24.12 crores against the budgeted outlay of Rs. 42.14 crores. In 1957-58 the preliminary revised estimates of expenditure amount to Rs. 33.95 crores against the budget estimates of Rs. 35.17 crores.

Food Output during Second Five Year Plan

2327. Shri Elayaperumal: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the projects which have been approved by the Planning Commission in Madras State to increase the food output during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The following Schemes have been approved by the Planning Commission to increase food production in the Madras State during the Second Five Year Plan:—

Scheme	Provision for the Second Five Year Plan.	(Rs. in lakhs)

I. SEED SCHEMES

1. Opening of State Seed Farms	86.89
2. Supply of Improved Seeds of paddy and millets	6.62

II. MANURES & FERTILIZERS.

3. Distribution of green manure seeds	1.91
4. Distribution of Ammonium Sulphate	1.64
5. Rural compost	0.08
6. Urban compost including sewage scheme	22.87

III. PLANT PROTECTION.

7. Control of pests and diseases of crops and plant protection	13.10
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IV. MINOR IRRIGATION:

8. River pumping Scheme	3.44
9. Special minor irrigation programme	187.40
10. Desilting-cum-reclamation of irrigation tanks	50.00
11. Scheme for sinking of tubewells	46.18
12. Filter point scheme	47.50
13. Special minor irrigation	35.00
14. Hire purchase of pumping sets	15.00
15. Supply of oil engines on hire	0.37
16. 32 Small Drainage Schemes	0.01

V. LAND DEVELOPMENT.

17. Tractor Hiring Scheme	17.08
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VI. SOIL CONSERVATION.

18. Soil Conservation Scheme	100.20
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VII. MEDIUM & MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

19. Medium irrigation scheme in Kanya-Kumari District	16.04
20. Manimathur	94.29
21. Arniar	23.70
22. Mettur Canal	10.00
23. Sathanur	171.97
24. Krishnagiri	158.39
25. Vaigai	226.39
26. Amravathi	146.69
27. New Kattalai	130.00
28. New Pullambadi	120.00
29. Vidur	28.00
30. Diversion of West flowing rivers to east (Parambikulam etc. Project)	70.00
31. Neyyar II Stage	27.07

Displaced Persons in Punjab

2328. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to Punjab Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan so far; and

(b) the number of those rehabilitated?

The Minister for Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Information on general lines is contained in the Annual Reports of this Ministry, copies of which have been made available to the Members of the Parliament. Collection of information relating to the Punjab State alone is likely to involve time and labour which is not considered commensurate with the results likely to be achieved. The problem of the rehabilitation of displaced persons from West Pakistan, in the view of Government, has by far and large been resolved.

Bharat Sewak Samaj

2329. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state the amount of financial aid given to the branch of Bharat Sewak Samaj in Himachal Pradesh by Government during 1957-58?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Industries in Himachal Pradesh

2330. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for the growth of industries in Himachal Pradesh in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 respectively;

(b) how many enterprises have been given financial aid during the same years; and

(c) the amount allowed to lapse during the same period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (c). The information regarding the amount sanctioned in the form of grants and loans to the Himachal Pradesh Administration and the amount lapsed during 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 is as follows:

Year	Amount sanctioned Rs.	Amount lapsed Rs.
1955-56	1,01,850	25,850
1956-57	3,64,189	2,28,465
1957-58	6,62,247	Not yet available

(b) Information regarding the number of enterprises which received financial aid from the Himachal Pradesh Administration is not readily available, as the records are stated to have been lost in the fire that broke out some time ago.

Silk Industry

2331. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been given to Punjab for the development and promotion of Silk Industry during 1957-58; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Grants amounting to Rs. 82,410 have been sanctioned.

Government Companies

2332. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government companies within the meaning of Section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) whether these companies have complied with all the statutory requirements of the company law such as holding of annual meetings, submission of annual audited accounts and filing of documents with the Registrars of Companies;

(c) if not, the names of the companies and the nature of the defaults committed by them; and

(d) the action, if any, taken by the Company Law Department against the defaulting companies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A list of Government companies reported to be at work as on the 31st January, 1958, is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 53.]

(b) to (d). Necessary information is being collected. A statement furnishing the information will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF COIR BOARD

The Minister of Industry (Shri Mannbhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953, a copy of the Half-Yearly Report on the working of the Coir Board for the period ending 30th September, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-655/58.]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RELATION OF RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO GOA

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sir, under Rule 197 I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request

that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Relaxation of restrictions on travel to Goa".

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The decisions to abolish the permit system on travel between India and the Portuguese possessions in India was taken after full consideration. This was done chiefly at the request of Goan national leaders in Bombay. The Government were aware that there were conflicting views even among the Goan leaders and political parties on this question. But, in the balance, it was considered desirable to put an end to this system and thus meet the wishes of a large number of Goan leaders. The permit system had served a useful purpose in so far as it induced greater political consciousness among certain sections of the people. But Government came to the conclusion that it had outlived its utility.

It should be clearly understood, however, that strict measures for preventing smuggling will continue and steps will also continue to be taken to prevent Portuguese propaganda within Indian territory.

A Press Note was issued a few days ago explaining that the relaxation will apply only to civilians in the Portuguese possessions who are of Indian origin. A further notification will be issued giving a precise definition of the classes of people who will be covered by the present classification, the routes that would be followed for travel to and from Goa and Bombay, the amount of money which each person will be able to carry with him both for outward and inward journey, and other related details. The position will be reviewed from time to time and if any modifications of our present decision are called for, there will be no hesitation to make the necessary changes.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I rise to announce that Government business in this House for the week commencing 14th April will consist of—

- (1) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Home Affairs; Defence; and Finance.
- (2) Submission to the vote of the House of the outstanding Demands for Grants.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1958.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Out of five hours allotted for these Demands, two hours and ten minutes now remain.

How much time does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): About an hour, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I will call the hon. Minister at about 1-30. His Deputy also spoke.

Shri Barman (Cooch Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I request that some more time be given for discussion of these Demands.

Mr. Speaker: Wherefrom am I to give more time?

Shri Barman: Let us extend it up to 2-30, when non-official business will commence.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. We will close at 2-30 when non-official business has to start. We must have two and a half hours for non-official business.

पंडित अंबेहर दलत शर्मा (हिंसार): अनाव स्टॉकर साहब, कल पंजाब की तरफ से श्री अंजित सिंह सरहदी ने बेस्टन जॉन के शरणार्थियों के प्वांडट आक अू से चन्द बातों का जिक्र किया।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो हमें सर्कुलेट की गई है वह दिलाया गया है कि जहां तक बेस्टन जॉन के शरणार्थियों ने काम का सम्बन्ध है वह खत्म हो चुका है और वे रिहैबिनेट हो चुके हैं। जो थोड़ा बहुत काम बाकी रह गया है उसका कुछ इस्सा तो पहले ही और मिनिस्ट्रीज को दिया जा चुका है और रहा महा काम वह भी सारा का सारा परमानेट मिनिस्ट्रीज को बांट दिया जायगा और यह मुहकमा एक तरीके से अपनी जिम्मेवारी में मुकद्दमों हो जायगा। ईस्टन पाकिस्तान के रेफ्यूजीज का जहां तक सवाल है, उनकी लिंगमत यह मुहकमा फिर भी करता रहेगा।

कल मरहदी साहब ने हाउस में फोरम से कोट करके यह बतलाया कि अभी भी बेस्टन पाकिस्तान के जो शरणार्थी हैं उनका काफी काम करने को पड़ा है, उनका काम अभी बाकी रहता है लेकिन जब में इस मिनिस्ट्री को रिपोर्ट को पढ़ना है तो मुझे यह मारी किटिमि—उम एक तरीके से बेस्टन सी मालूम हो जाता है क्योंकि इस रिपोर्ट में निल्ला है कि वह पहले ही फैसला कर चुके हैं, मृद्गमेजान बट भी चुके हैं और रहा महा काम भी बाकी मुहकमों के सुपुर्द कर दिया जायगा।

जब श्री मेहर चन्द लक्ष्मा दिल्ली को छोड़ कर कलकत्ते तशरीफ ले गये थे तो उस बक्त ने अर्जन किया था कि श्री मेहरचन्द लक्ष्मा तो कृष्ण की तरह चल दिये अब जो यहां पर गोपियां हैं वे अपने कृष्ण को कैसे मिलेंगे। लेकिन अब तो श्री मेहरचन्द लक्ष्मा इस मुहकमे को ही छोड़ कर बेस्टन पाकिस्तान में आये अपने शरणार्थी मालियों को छोड़ कर यहां से कहीं दूर जाने को मोच रहे हैं। अगर वे यहां में किमी अच्छे आहदे पर जाय तो हमें खुशी ही होगी और हम सब इस बात के

[पंडित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वास आवृत्ति]

स्वाहित्यमंद है कि वे लक्ष रहे और बड़े से बड़े अवृद्धि की जिम्मेदारी को सम्भालें, तो भी मैं यह कहे बगेर नहीं रह सकता कि जो कुछ काम उन्होंने किया और रेफ्यूजीज के लिए भेहनत की, उसकी सराहना करना किसी एक आदमी का काम नहीं है, शरणार्थी लुद जानते हैं कि उनकी कितनी लिंदमत हुई है। मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि अन्धारों में जो उनके मुतालिक छपा है वह महज एक स्टेट ही बन कर रह जायगा और वह शरणार्थियों को लंबे में छोड़ कर नहीं भायेंगे। मुझे उम्मीद नहीं है कि लक्ष्मा साहब जो कि अपने को एक रेफ्यूजी मानते हैं और हैं भी वह रेफ्यूजी, वह अपने रेफ्यूजी भाइयों को छोड़ कर रेफ्यूज में चले जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह लक्ष्मा साहब की तबियत पर छोड़ा जायगा तो शरणार्थियों को इम तरह बेसहारा छोड़ कर नहीं जायेंगे।

मेरे हाथ में “मिलाप” और “प्रताप” इन दो अल्पबारों के बन्द ईरपूज हैं जिनके कि अन्दर भेहरचन्द लक्ष्मा साहब ने जो कार्य-वाहियां की हैं उनके ऊपर उनको मुद्रारकबाद दिया गया है और साथ ही उनको मालायें पहनाई गईं।

पंडित नेहरू जिन्दाबाद और श्री भेहरचन्द लक्ष्मा जिन्दाबाद के नारे भी उन भीटिंग्स में लगाये गये। उन भीटिंग्स में उन्होंने जो एनाडन्समेंट किया है वह ठीक ही किया है और मैं उसकी तरफ भी हाउस की तबज्जह दिलाऊंगा लेकिन पेश्तर इसबे कि मैं बुझसिसन तौर पर नवज्जह दिलाऊं, दो बातें जिनको कि मैं बहुत अहम समझता हूँ। कहीं मैं उनको भूत न जाऊं इस लिए उनका किक पहले कर देना मुनासिब समझता हूँ। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की नवज्जह उनकी मिनिस्ट्री की जो लिंगोंट है उस दो सफे ३३ की तरफ जो कि बे.टॉ. पाकिरता। दो मुतालिक है, उसकी तरफ दिलाना आहता हूँ।

उन्होंने पैरा ४ में सुका ३३ पर दर्ज किया है :

“Special arrangements have been made in collaboration with the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment for the re-absorption of the retrenched personnel.”

12 hrs.

उन्होंने तकरीबन डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया जो लंबे होना था बेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान के रिफ्यूजीज के लिए उनको बचा दिया है जिसको तफसील इसमें दर्ज है। आखिर में दर्ज है कि हमने लास इन्टिजामात किये हैं उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के बास्ते जो कि इस युहकमे में पहले से नौकर थे और जिनको अब नौकरी से लारिज किया जा रहा है। जनाब बाला इस हाउस में जिक्र हुआ कि रिहैबिलिटेशन नहीं हुआ, यह यहाँ जिक्र हुआ कि आभी काम बाकी है। लेकिन मेरा आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना आहता हूँ कि जिनको आप कहे हैं कि रिहैबिलिटेशन किया गया है उनको आप डिरिहैबिलिटेशन करने जा रहे हैं।

फरीदाबाद कारनामा है श्री भेहरचन्द लक्ष्मा साहब का जिस पर उनको जायज़ फैद्द होना चाहिए और हम सब महसूस करते हैं कि उन्होंने फरीदाबाद में कुछ शरणार्थी भाइयों के लिए शहर बनाकर उनको नये सिरे से जन्म दिया। मुझे याद है कि वहाँ ये कुछ लंग यहाँ आकर हड्डाले करने थे कि हमको काम नहीं मिलता उन्होंने उनको कहा कि हम तुम्हारे लिए काम का इन्टिजाम करेंगे, और यह रिकाउं पर है कि जितनी उनमें ही सकती थी उतनी उन्होंने फरीदाबाद बालों की लिंदमत करने की कोशिश की।

वहाँ पर जो मनेजमेंट है उसके जो सर्वेंट्स हैं उनमें बारे में भी ज्ञान द्वारा हुआ। आखिर तै हुआ कि उनको वही हुकूक हासिल होंगे जो गवर्नरमेंट सर्वेंट्स को हासिल हैं।

१७ आदमियों को रिट्रैक्ट किया गया था प

इकरार किया गया कि उनको रिएव्सार्व किया जायेगा। इसका हमारी सरकार ने बायदा किया। लेकिन थोड़े दिन बाद ६० आदमियों को और नोटिस दिया गया। उनके बारे में भी इस हाउस में इकरार किया गया कि उनको रिएव्सार्व किया जायेगा। अभी चन्द रोज हुए कि मेरे नोटिस में लाया गया कि भजीद ६० आदमियों को और नोटिस दे दिया गया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उनको रिट्रैंच न करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि काम के बास्ते काम को जारी नहीं रखा जा सकता। अगर ऐसा हो तो हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट नहीं चल सकती। लेकिन जो आपने रिपोर्ट में उनके बारे में इकरार किया है उसके मुताबिक अमल होना चाहिए। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इन रिहैबिलिटेटेड आदमियों को जब उनकी एम्प्लायमेंट से अलग किया जाये तो उनको यकीन दिलाया जाना चाहिए कि तुमको रिएव्सार्व किया जायेगा। अगर ऐसा हो तो उनको तसल्ली हो जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यहां आपने मुंह से कहें कि उनको रिएव्सार्व किया जायेगा तो उनको तसल्ली हो जायेगी।

मैं आपकी तवज्ज्ञ असिस्टेंट सेटिलमेंट आफिसमें की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनको अभी हाल में नोटिस मिला है कि उनको नहीं रखा जा सकता। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे बेचारे कई बरस तक इस मुहकमे की स्विदमत कर चुके हें, उनकी तनावहाँ भी बहुत माकूल थीं, उनको तीन तीन सौ रुपये मिलते थे। अब वह कहां चले जायें। उनका कहना है कि हमने बरसों इस डिपार्टमेंट की सरविस की है। अब आप हमको इस डिपार्टमेंट से निकालते हैं तो निकालिये लेकिन ऐसा न कीजिये कि हमको स्ट्रीट्स पर फेंक दिया जाये।

अब आप यह देखिये कि हमारे होम मिनिस्ट्री ने ६ फरवरी सन् १९५८ को एक सरकुलर जारी किया जिसमें कहा गया है

कि अगर किसी मुहकमे के अधाकास रिट्रैंच किये जायें तो जब तक उनका रिएव्सार्व किया जायेगा। मेरे हाथ में उस सरकुलर की नकल है और मैं उसके बारे में आनंदबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्ज्ञह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें लिखा है :

"Vacancies against which these persons cannot *prima facie* be considered will be released to the Regional Employment Exchange, Delhi. These orders will take effect immediately and will remain in force until further orders."

यह हूँस भी पेरेम्प्टरी है। एक मुहकमा होम मिनिस्ट्री का कहता है कि उनको मत निकालो, रजिस्टर पर रखो जब तक कि उनको रिएव्सार्व नहीं करते। यह गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इडिया का मुहकमा है और यह दूसरे मुहकमों को हिदायत जारी करता है। श्री मेहरबन्द खन्ना का मुहकमा तो रिहैबिलिटेट करने वाला है जिसका दावा है कि चाहे मां दूब पिलाना बन्द कर दे तो परवाह नहीं हम रिहैबिलिटेट जरूर करेंगे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जिनको आपने रिहैबिलिटेट किया है आज उनको डिरिहैबिलिटेट करने चले हैं। उनको रजिस्टर से निकाल रहे हैं। ऐसा करने से उनकी सरविसेज में ब्रेक हो जायेगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके उनको रजिस्टर से खारिज न कीजिये, उनकी सरविसेज को ब्रेक न कीजिये। १४ अप्रैल से आज जब तक वह रिएव्सार्व नहीं होते तब तक यह आपकी रेसपांसिबिलिटी है। लेकिन उनको रजिस्टर से निकलने से तो उनकी सरविस खत्म हो जायेगी और उसके बाद उनको नौकरी भी मिलेगी तो जो उन्होंने इस मुहकमे की सरविस की है उसका उनको फायदा नहीं मिलेगा और इस तरह उनको नुकसान हो जायेगा। इस लिए मैं अदब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी रिहैबिलिट हो चुके हैं उनको आप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास मार्गेंद्र]

दिरिलैबिलिटेट न कीजिये। आप यह पुर्ण न कीजिये, बर्खि मुझे यह कहना चाहिए कि आप यह पाप न कीजिये। आपने आपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ रिलीफ्मेंट एंड एम्प्लायमेंट इनको दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में रिएक्सार्ब करें। लेकिन जब तक वह इनको रिएक्सार्ब नहीं करते, मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, आप इनको काम पर रखिये।

मैं एक खास मामले की तरफ आपकी तबउजह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यहां मेरे एक दोस्त ने इस मुहकमे के कुछ अफसरों का क्रिटिमिंग किया। इस पर आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब में आपनी गही पर मेरे उठकर शिकायत की कि अफसरों का नाम लेकर शिकायत करना मुनासिब नहीं है। उन्होंने यह शीर्षक ही किया। यहां यह उमूल मान लिया गया है कि किसी शख्स का नाम लेकर उसका जिक्र न किया जाये जो कि यहां आपना बचाव करने के लिए भीज़द नहीं है और यह बाजिब उमूल है। यह तो मैं मानता हूँ कि हमको उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर हमको शिकायत करनी चाहिए, तो हम आपके सिवा किस से कर सकते हैं। मैं आपसे अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके मुहकमे वाले, प्रांड मुगल की तरह हैं। उनको बीमियों चिट्ठों डाली जाती हैं पर वे किसी चिट्ठी का जवाब देना तक गवारा नहीं बरतते। एक चिट्ठी तो खुद मेरे आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखी थी। मैं जानता हूँ कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब खुद चिट्ठियों का फोरन जवाब देते हैं। लेकिन वह मेरी चिट्ठी कुछ अरसे तक हिन्दुस्तान की सैर करती रही। मैंने पता तो टीक लिखा था। लेकिन वह कुछ अरसे के बाद डी० एल० ओ० से मेरे पास आपस आ गयी।

श्री स्थानी (देहरादून) : रसीद भी आगयी?

पंडित ठाकुर दास मार्गेंद्र : मैंने रजिस्टर्ड लेटर नहीं भेजा था। उस चिट्ठी पर बापस करते वक्त वह लिखा तुम्हारा था कि मिनिस्टर साहब है नहीं। लेकिन अगर उस चिट्ठी का जवाब नहीं भिला तो उसके आने पर मुझे वह तसल्ली तो हो गयी कि मेरी चिट्ठी रिनिस्टर साहब के पास तक पहुँची ही नहीं। लेकिन जो आपके मुहकमे के ग्रांड मुगल हैं वे तो चिट्ठी को एकनालिज तक नहीं करते।

जनाब वाला हिसार तशरीफ ले गये थे और जनाब दे : पास उस वक्त ४ फरवरी १९५७ को डेपूटेशन आया था। उन लोगों ने आप से अर्ज किया था कि हम जो मुसलमान यहा रहते थे उनके किरायेदार थे, हमसे जमीन की कीमत ले लीजिये और वह हमको दे दीजिये। वे शिड्युल कास्ट दे : लोग वे उन्होंने कहा था कि वे हमेशा वहां रहते आये हैं। आपने मेहरबानी कर : करमाया था कि इस पर गोर किया जायेगा। उन लोगों का इसमें बहुत लक्ष्य हुई। लेकिन आज एक साल हो गया उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। चिट्ठी लिखन है तो कोई जवाब नहीं भिलता। ये लोग रुपया जमा करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन उनको कोई जवाब ही नहीं भिलता। मेरे पास इस तरह के बहुत से केसेज आये। डिट्री कमिशनर ने उन लोगों से कहा था कि तुम रुपया दाखिल कर दो तो तुम्हारे मकान बन जायेंगे। वे लोग रुपया देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन आपके मुहकमे वाले उनकी चिट्ठी का जवाब ही नहीं देते। मैं अदब से आपसे यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चिट्ठियों का जवाब त देना आयज नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप यह जीज आपने मुहकमे वालों के गोष्ठी गुजार कर दें कि इन शिकायतों का जवाब न देना बाजिब नहीं है। वे लोग कहते हैं कि आसमान से एक बीटियर उत्तरा था, वह अब न मालूम स्पूतनिक हो गया या क्या हो गया।

मेरे पास और भी शिकायतों की दो तीन बिट्ठियां हैं। एक आदमी के लिए जो कि टी० बी० का भरीज वा डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ हैल्थ ने ५०० रुपया मंजूर किया और उस कागज को आपने मुहकमे में भेज दिया। लेकिन वाकजूद इसके कि रुपये की मंजूरी हो जुकी है वह बास्त दिल्ली की गलियों में खराब हो रहा है। कल भी वह मेरे पास आया था, तो मैंने कहा कि खासा साहब के पास जाओ।

श्री मेहर चन्द अग्रवाल : खासा साहब हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट से ठील नहीं करते।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : आपके डिपार्टमेंट ने ५०० रुपये की मंजूरी दे दी लेकिन उसको रुपया नहीं मिला। आपके मुहकमे बाले इन लोगों की बात नहीं नहीं सुनते। उन्होंने तो शांड मुगलों का भी माल कर दिया है।

अब मैं इंडीवीजुअल बेसेज को छोड़ना हूँ और मतलब की तरफ आता हूँ। जनाब बाला ने एक रूल बनाया है, रूल ६५, जिसमें यह फैसला किया गया है कि जो सन् १९५२ के बाद आये हैं उनको भी ग्रैंडिलिंटेशन बांड्स दी जायेंगी। आपने लोगों की नई दरखास्तें मंजूरी और उनमें से तकरीबन २०,००० दरखास्तें मंजूर भी हुईं। इसके अलावा रूल ६६ ए में कहा गया है कि जिनकी जर्मीन साठ साल से पुरानी थीं जिनके क्लेम मंजूर नहीं हुए थे उनके क्लेम लिये जायें। आपने उनमें वायदा किया और उनके क्लेम बैरीफाई कराये। अब वे बैरीफाई क्लेम्स पड़े हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनका क्या कुशर है उनका न मुआवजा मिला है और न तस्त्वी होती है कि क्या मिलेगा। अब जब कि आप जा रहे हैं—आप कहते हैं कि आप जा रहे हैं, मुझे तो यकीन नहीं है.....

श्री अर्जित राज (पटियाला) : पक्के हो रहे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : अब बहत आ गया है कि आप मेहरबानी कर के उन के लिए रास्ता खोलिए और उनको कम्पेन्सेशन दीजिए। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों के लिए तो तुनिया ही अस्त हो जुकी है। उनको अपने घरों को छोड़े दस बर्ष हो जुके हैं। अब भी उनको मालूम नहीं है कि उनको बेरिफाइट क्लेम्स का मुआवजा मिलेगा या नहीं और मिलेगा, तो कब मिलेगा, मैं इस बात का आज जवाब चाहता हूँ कि उनको मुआवजा कब दिया जायगा।

12-11 hrs.

(At this stage electricity in the Chamber failed).

अब मैं आप के चन्द वायदों की तरफ आता हूँ। खास तौर से मैं उन चार मार्केंट्स का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके लिए आप ने वायदे किए।

Mr. Speaker: I think even without the loudspeaker, the hon. Member is heard. Sometimes loudspeakers are a hindrance.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : आपने कमाल मेहरबानी फ़रमा कर वायदा दे कर लेहना सिह मार्केट के लोगों को एक तरह से मालामाल कर दिया। उसके लिए मैं बार बार दाव देता हूँ और लेहना सिह मार्केट के लोग भी उसके लिए आप के मशक्कूर हैं। आपकी मिनिस्ट्री ने उनको जगह ही नहीं दी, मिल्कियत के हक्क की नहीं दिए, आप ने उनको फैन्टेंस और मकानात भी दिए। उन लोगों को तरफ से मैं आपका धुकिया आदा करता हूँ—पब्लिकली भी प्रीर बैसे भी। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं दो आदमियों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। एक एस० ई० औ० की बिडो है। उस ने कोई कुशर नहीं किया है। खासा साहब के मुहकमे ने उस को जो मकान एलाट किया, उस पर जो जीना लगा, वह चार मकानों को नहीं जाता था, सिर्फ़ दो मकानों को जाता था। वहाँ पर चौदह दुकानें

[पंडित : भूर बाल भार्या]

बनाई गई हैं। उन में तीन चार जीने ऐसे हैं, जो चार चार मकानों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाते हैं, जब कि कोने के जो जीने हैं, वे सिर्फ़ दो मकानों को फ़ायदा पहुंचाते हैं। उस विडो का सिर्फ़ यही कसूर है और इस लिए उस को एस्टेटेंट नहीं की जाती है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह बायदा किया था—ये उनके बहुजन आफ़ भेस हैं और मैं यहां पर उन की कापी ले कर आया हूं, ताकि मैं उनको इस हाउस में पढ़ कर सुना सकूं। आप ने फ़रमाया था कि अगर कोई मकान दस हजार से ज्यादा की मिल्कियत का होगा और वह ५०० रुपए तक ज्यादा होगा, तो आप अपने महकमे को हुक्म देंगे कि उसको एलाट कर दिया जाय। इस बेवा का मकान १०,५४८ रुपए का है—१०,५०० रुपए से ज्यादा है, लेकिन एक तरीके से फ़िलबाक्या वह दस हजार के ऊपर के मकानों में सब से कम कीमत का मकान है, जो कि आप ने एलाट किए हैं। अगर उस जीने को चार के बजाय दो में तक्सीम न किया जाय, तो उस मकान की कीमत १०,३४८ रह जाती है। १५० रुपये का फ़ायदा जो आपने सब को दिया है, —वह डेंड एन्ड बाल का है—वह उसको मिलना चाहिए। यह आप के महकमे वाले आप के स्टेटमेंट को खंरवाद कह सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि यह स्टेटमेंट हमको बाइन्ड नहीं करता है? अगर यह दरस्त है, तो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस सालिटरी केस को सारी मार्केट में नमूना न बनाइये, जिस तरह कि गोरे चांद पर—आप के चेहरे पर काला धब्बा लगा दिया जाय कि नज़र न लगा जाय। यह केस एक बेचारी विडो का है, जिस की एक बेरिजेबल डाटर है और एक लड़का है। उस ने सारे दरबाजे स्टेटलटाए, लेकिन उस को कायदाबी नहीं मिली। इसलिए इस बात की ज़रूरत पड़ी कि मैं इस मामले को इस हाउस में लाऊं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आनेबल मिनिस्टर साहब इस मामले की तरफ़ अपनी उम्मीद देंगे। यह १०३ गज़ का मकान है,

हालांकि ११६ गज़ के मकान को आप ने १०,५०० रुपए से कम करार दे कर एलाट कर दिया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस केस को रीव्यू करें।

इसके बाद मैं दो मार्केट्स का और जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उस में से एक सरोजिनी मार्केट है। जब भी मुझे सरोजिनी का नाम याद आता है, तो मुझे यकीन होता है कि जो लोग उस मार्केट में रहते हैं, वे हमारी उस महान् देवी, हमारी माता की जिन्दगी से सबक सीखेंगे, जो कि हिन्दुस्तान में इतने आला दर्जे की पैट्रियट थी और जिस के नाम पर वह मार्केट बनाई गई और साथ ही हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब भी वहां के लोगों को कोई शिकायत नहीं रहने देंगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ख़ब्बा साहब जून, १९५६ में सरोजिनी मार्केट में तशरीफ़ ले गए। नहीं, मैं ग़लती कर रहा हूं। ख़ब्बा साहब की खिदमत में मार्केट के तीन हजार आदमियों का एक डेपुटेशन उन के मकान पर हाजिर हुआ और उस भीके पर ख़ब्बा साहब ने इस चीज़ को कबूल किया और मैं उनकी दाद देता हूं। जो बम्बई और कलकत्ता में आसान था, वह दिल्ली में मुश्किल था। एक बिल्डिंग के दो टुकड़े किए जायें और फ़िट किसी को दिया जाय और आप किसी को दी जाय। आप ने रेफ़यूजीज पर कमाल मेहरबानी फ़रमा कर कहा कि दस हजार से कम कीमत के जो होंगे, उनको एलाट कर दिया जायगा। मैं कबूल करता हूं कि इस कायदे को जारी कर के खान मार्केट में, जो कि एक एक्सक्लूसिव मार्केट थी, ये हक्क दिए गए। दूसरी मार्केट्स में भी इस उम्मीद को कायदम कर के सेक़डों हजारों रेफ़यूजीज को मिल्कियत के हुक्म देने का आपने बायदा किया। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि ३ जून को डेपुटेशन हाजिर हुआ। मैं दो अखबारों में से उसकी कार्यबाही पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं। वे लोग मालायें से कर आए थे और ये नारे लगा रहे थे “पंडित नेहरू जिन्दाबाद” और “श्री मेहरबान ख़म्माज़”

‘चिन्हावाद’। उन्होंने इन लोगों के सामने एसान किया कि हम वे मार्केट में इस तरह तब्दीली कर दी है और दस हजार से कम के मकान एलाट कर दिए जायेंगे और मिल्कियत के हक्क दे दिए जायेंगे। अगर हक्क हो, तो मैं हाउस में पढ़ कर सुना हूँ, लेकिन अगर आप कबूल करते हैं, तो फिर उसकी कोई चर्चत नहीं है।

आचार्य छत्पालानी (सीतामढी): भूज गए होंगे।

पंडित ठाकुर बाल भार्गव: नहीं, इनको अच्छी तरह याद है।

श्री ल० अ० बनर्जी (कानपुर): सभा की बेच पर रख दीजिए।

पंडित ठाकुर बाल भार्गव: कल जब लाला अचिंत राम ने इस तरफ तवज्ज्ञ ह दिलाई, तो श्री मेहरबान्द खाना ने करमाया था कि हमने क्या किया लाजपत नगर और मालवीय नगर में जो लोग मकानों में बैठे हुए थे, उन को कहा गया कि तुम यह मकान सरेन्डर कर दो तब हम तुम को फ्लैट्स का एलाटमेंट करेंगे, नहीं तो नहीं करेंगे। उन्होंने दरखास्तें दी। मेरे पास नक्ले भूजूद हैं। आप ने क्या इकरार किया? आप ने किस इकरार पर वे मकान सरेन्डर कराए? सन् १९५५ में आप ने उनका किराया माफ कर दिया और कहा कि आईना किराया नहीं लिया जाएगा, क्योंकि तुम मालिक बनने वाले हो। आज आप कर्मसुते हैं कि मिल्कियत के हक्क नहीं दिए जायेंगे। आप की मेहरबानी को छोड़िए और रेफ्यूजीज के लिए आप की मुहब्बत को छोड़िए, लेकिन एविडेंस एकट की दफ्तर ११५ में जो उसूल दर्ज है, वह आपको मालूम होना चाहिए वह उसूल यह है कि अगर कोई शास्त्र रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करे और उस पर यकीन कर के दूसरा शास्त्र उस पर अमल कर दे, तो जो पहला शास्त्र रिप्रेजेन्टेशन करता है, वह बजबूर किया जाना चाहिए कि वह अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेशन को अमल में लाए और दूसरे

शास्त्र की जो पोजीशन बन चुकी है, उस के भूतात्त्विक ही अपने अमल को ढाले। एस्टापल का मामूली उसूल आप पर एप्लाई करता है। उन लोगों ने ब्लेस्ज के लिए बिड नहीं किया। भवत रिंह मार्केट में उन्होंने रुपया लवं दिया, लेकिन आप ने उनको हक्क नहीं दिए। आप ने सरोजनी मार्केट के लोगों से ट्रांस्फर की एप्लिकेशन ली और उन से लिखा लिया कि हम किसी और जगह जा कर कुछ और ब्लेस्ज नहीं करेंगे। जिन लोगों ने और जगह मकान बनावाए थे, उन्होंने अपने मकान बेच कर आप को दरक्षास्त दी कि हमारे पास कोई मकान नहीं है। इतना होने पर भी अब आप कहते हैं कि हम तुमको मिल्कियत ट्रांस्फर नहीं करेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह फ्लैट डी-रीहैविलिटेशन का है। बहुत मतभा आप ने और आपके प्रेडिसेसर्ज ने करमाया कि दो बातें रीहैविलिटेट करती हैं—एक गेनफुल एम्प्लायमेंट और दूसरा मकान और घर। लेकिन आज आप उन लोगों को मकान और घर से महरूम कर रहे हैं। वे दस हजार से कम हैं। जब यह चीज इवेंक्वी पूल में आ चुकी, तो आपको क्या हक है कि आप यह कहें कि नहीं, यह हाउसिंग डिपार्टमेंट की है, यह फ्लॉट डिपार्टमेंट की थी। आप का डिपार्टमेंट तो १६४७ से पहले बजूद में नहीं था। आप का कौनसा डिपार्टमेंट है? आपकी कौनसी जमीन है? जितनी जमीनें आप ने रीहैविलिटेशन के लिए हासिल कीं, वे दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स की हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट के इस तरह से टकँडे नहीं किए जा सकते हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट की जो प्राप्ती है, वह आप की है। इस लिए इस के बारे में यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि मैं हाउसिंग को देना चाहता हूँ—गोंवे नहीं मांगते हैं। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जायज नहीं है। १९५६ में आप ने बायदा किया और १३ अप्रैल, १९५७ के अवृत्तिवार में लिखा है कि फ्लॉट फ्लॉट मार्केट में हक्क नहीं दिए जायेंगे। आप ने खान मार्केट को भी इन्स्लूट किया, जिस के आप ने बाद—बाजा हक्क दे दिए।

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

इसी तरह से सरोजनी मार्केट को हक्कू देकर अपने बायदे को पूरा कीजिये

आप कहते हैं कि यह कैबिनेट डिसिजन है। हम इस चीज़ को नहीं मानते हैं। आपका एक डिसिजन है आपका यह एलान है आप का यह बायदा है और आप उसके पाबन्द हैं। अगर यह कैबिनेट डिसिजन है, तो आपको चाहिए कि आप इस को उलटवायें। हम आप के साथ चलेंगे। हम यहाँ के सब भेदभावों से दरखास्त करेंगे कि वे हमारे साथ चलें। आप हमका लीड कीजिए। सिर्फ गवर्नरमेंट को तरफ से ही नहीं, इखलाकन, अमूलन और इन्साफन और हर तरह से आपकी यह जिम्मेदारी है कि आप एक एक रेफ्यूजी की मदद करें। मैं आपील करता हूँ कि आप मेहरबानी करें कि इस फँसले को हटवा दें और इन लोगों को नाप मिरे से जिन्दगी दें। आपका एलान गवर्नरमेंट के एलान के तुल्य है, मिनिस्टर गवर्नरमेंट के एलान की आप बेहुमती न करें अगर आपको अखलत्यार नहीं था तो आप ने एमा एलान क्यों किया उम सूरत में हमारे साथ चलें, हमारा बकील हो कर चलें, हमारे साथ यिन कर भर्हियने के नाम से चलें एक मिनिस्टर ने नाम से चलें और कहें कि कैबिनेट के गलत फँसले ने हज़ारों आदमियों को तकलीफ में डाल दिया है और इसका हटवायें। भगत मिह मार्किट का केस मेरे सामने है। इसमें मुझे बेहद दृःख हुआ है। १६५० में इसको बनाना शुरू किया गया था। आज आप किस मुह से कहते हैं कि फरीदाबाद के लोगों का फायदा पहुँचाने की खातिर, वे बर्गर काम के थे, उनको शैक्षण्य रेट बेज आपने दी और आज आप कहते हैं कि इसकी कीमत ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं अब करना चाहता हूँ कि भगत सिंह मार्किट ग्रेड मार्ड पर बनी हुई है और उसकी क्या कीमत हो सकती है। मुझे याद है कि श्री मोहनलाल सक्सेना साहब किस तरह

से नीकर पहन कर और कुदाली को लिए वहाँ पहुँचे थे और अपने हाथ से उस काम को शरणार्थीयों के साथ शुरू किया था। यहाँ पर न प्रेवयार्ड का सबाल रहा और न कोई दूसरा सबाल अगर कोई सबाल रहा तो रिफ्यूजियों को बसाने का ही रहा।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have been connected with this Ministry from the beginning and I want to say that we have built no markets or housing colonies on graveyard.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर प्रेवयार्ड पर नहीं है तो बात खत्म हो जाती है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि कीमत बढ़ाने की क्या बजह है? वहाँ पर शरणार्थी गये और उन्होंने उम जगह को बसाया। उससे पहले वह बीराम एड़ी थी और वहाँ पर कुत्ते और बिलियां फिरती थीं। वहाँ पर कुछ मकानात बनवाये गये हैं और मैं पूछता हूँ कि किस आधार पर आप कीमत मुकर्रर करने हैं? आप नो-प्राफिट नो-लास की बात किया करते हैं और आपने तथा आपके प्रिडिसेसर्स ने बीसियों दफा यह कहा है कि हम मार्किट बेत्यु नहीं बढ़ायेंगे। आज आप क्यों बढ़ाते हैं? १६१४ में चार आने में भी कम में यह जमीन ली गई थी। आज क्या आप रिफ्यूजीस की तकालीफ से फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं?

Mr. Speaker: Is there an advisory council to advise the Minister in this matter?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : एडवाइजरी कमेटी और कनसलटेटिव कॉर्डिनेशन ने सब ने सिफारिश की है इसके बारे में कि मिलकियत के हक्कू दिये जावें आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब के दिल को भी मैं जानता हूँ इन्होंने लुट कहा है कि मेरा दिल नहीं चाहता है कि इन लोगों के साथ सहस्री हों। लेकिन मुझे नहीं भालूम कि कौन सी आफत आसामान से नाजिल हुई है कि बाबबूद इनकी भर्ती

के, बाबूजूद इनकी कोशिशों के—मैं जानता हूँ कि इरहोंने कोशिशें की हैं — यह अपने मकसद में कायाक नहीं हो पा रहे हैं . . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have a committee of Members of Parliament representing all parties, a committee called the consultative committee, the meetings of which are held very frequently.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I am a Member of that consultative committee.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: All these matters are discussed threadbare. They have been discussed not once, but a number of times.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: And that consultative committee recommended that the proprietary rights should be given to these persons. That committee recommended that. The advisory committee also recommended that, and I know that the hon. Minister is of the same opinion. He does not want these persons to be de-rehabilitated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member knows my mind much better than I do.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In the consultative committee he gave me his support, he said he would do his very best.

Shri Tyagi: Who comes in the way?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: God alone knows. I appeal to him again not to let this matter drop down. In this Kamla Market, Bhagat Singh Market and Sarojini Market, and I have said a word about Lehna Singh Market,—in all these markets justice should be done.

I will leave this matter here because there are other things to urge. Now the question arises.....

Mr. Speaker: There are other Hon. Members.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I will come to Bengal first of all.

Lala Achint Ram: More time should be given to him.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I come to the Bengal refugees.

Mr. Speaker: The Bengalee refugees he may leave to the Bengalee gentlemen.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In Bengal they have discussed it. I want to say something about Bengal. They are as much our charge as of the Bengalee gentlemen here. I must say that I have got the same sympathy for them as others, and I will be failing in my duty if I did not express my opinion with regard to them.

इनके बारे में दो सवाल रैंदा होते हैं पहला सवाल तो यह है कि क्या बंगाल के रिफ्यूजी बंगाल के अन्दर ही बसाये जाने चाहिये या बाहर भी उनको ले जाना चाहिये और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो यह कहते हैं कि सीलिंग लग गई है और जो बंगाली ईस्ट बंगाल में रह गये हैं उनको यहां आने की इजाजत हो या नहीं हो। इन दो सवालों के बारे में ही मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करूँगा।

जहां तक पहले सवाल का तात्पुक है उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने के बाद जो आनंदेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारे पास भेजी है और उस बयान को पढ़ने के बाद जो अभी आनंदेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट का हमारे पास भेजा है, मुझे यह कहने में जरा भी तहमुल नहीं है कि इससे मुझे बहुत दुःख हुआ है, बहुत परेशानी हुई है। बंगाल के अन्दर में तकरीबन हर एक कैम्प को देख आया हूँ और आसाम के अन्दर भी मैंने हर कैम्प को देखा है और उस बक्त देखा है जब मैं काइनेस कमेटी का एक बैन्डर था। मैंने वहां जा कर देखा है कि किस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ है। मुझे बंगाल को देखकर, वहां के कैम्प्स को देख कर जितना दुःख हुआ, उसका मैं कई बार इस हाउस में

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भासंद]

विक्र कर चुका हूँ। अगर दुनिया के अन्दर, या आसमान में नीचे कहीं भी दोजल है तो वैने उसका नमूना उस जगाने में जिसके अन्दर हम रहते हैं, उन कैम्प्स में देला है। वहां पर लोग टांग पसार कर सो नहीं सकते थे वै उस बक्त का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ जब तुम शुरू में रिफ्यूजी उधर आना शुरू हुए थे और जब हमारे लम्ना साहब मिनिस्टर नहीं हुए थे। उसके बाद जो लबरे आईं, जो हालात हमने पढ़े जो बंगाल गवर्नरेंट ने लिला, उनको पढ़कर मेरा सिर शर्म के मारे झुक जाता है। उसके अन्दर दर्ज है कि ८-८ और ६-६ बरस से ये रिफ्यूजी इन कैम्प्स के अन्दर हैं और अभी तक वहां से गये नहीं हैं। यहां पर कुशक्षेत्र में रिफ्यूजी सिर्फ ५-६ या ७-८ महीने ही रहे थे कि श्री भोहन लाल सक्सेना वे उनको सब को दिल्ली ला कर रख दिया और कह दिया था कि इस कैम्प को तोड़ दी। मुफ्त में इन पर लबरे आई है और एक हपया या सबा हपया एक रिफ्यूजी पर लबरे करना पड़ता था। मुफ्त में लोग वहां पर खाना खाते थे। लग्ना साहब भुजे मालूम नहीं क्यों कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। ८-८ और ६-६ बरस से जोग कैम्प्स में पढ़े हुए हैं और वे डोल्स भी ले लेते हैं अपनी कमाई भी करते हैं बीबी बच्चे भी वहां रखते हैं और केम्प बालों को पता भी नहीं लगने देते। इस तरह के कैम्प्स को देख कर मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक जाता है। लोगों को अपने पैरों पर लड़ा न करके उनको कमाई करना न सिखा कर मुफ्त में उनको खिला कर आप देश में आइडल-नीस फेला रहे हैं। और देश का इखलाकी कुर्ता हवाई लाराब कर रहे हैं और गरीब टेक्स पेयर का स्पया बरबाद कर रहे हैं।

जब में रिपोर्ट पढ़ता हूँ तो मैं पाता हूँ कि आपने तीन ब्राव चार करोड़ और बारह लाख रुपया अब तक लबरे कर दिया है और यह देख कर मेरा सिर कंचा होता है। मुझे आप बताये कि दुनिया में किस गवर्नरेंट ने इतना अदादा

रुपया रिफ्यूजीज पर लबरे किया है। मैं यहां पर अपनी गवर्नरेंट की निन्दा भी करता हूँ और इसको गलियां भी देता हूँ लेकिन दिल में मैं जानता हूँ कि किसी गवर्नरेंट ने आज तक इतना पैसा लबरे नहीं किया है और इतना काम नहीं किया है जितना इस गवर्नरेंट ने किया है।

श्री बजराज सिंह (फीरोजाबाद) : किसी देश के सामने इतनी बड़ी रिफ्यूजियों की समस्या भी लड़ी नहीं हुई है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भासंद : अगर किसी देश के सामने लड़ी नहीं हुई है तो हम मुकाबला करने के काबिल भी नहीं हैं।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई देश भी ऐसा है जिसने ४१ लाख रिफ्यूजियों को दूसरे भूत्क से यानी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आग की इजाजत दी ही हो और इसके बाद भी आप हमको महात्मा गांधी और पंडित नेहरू के बादों की याद दिलाते हैं। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि उनके तथा दूसरों के बादों को यह गवर्नरेंट हार्पिंज नहीं तोड़गी। कोई शर्स ईस्ट बंगाल से यहां आये वह हमारा भाई है हमारे लून का लून है हमारे गोदत का गोदत है। हमारे दरवाजे पहले भी बन्द नहीं थे और आज भी बन्द नहीं हैं और न ये किसी कायदे से बन्द ही हो सकते हैं। यहां पर बर्मीज आये, सीलोनीज आये ईस्ट अफ्रीका से लोग आये और सब इस देश में रहे। जब हम ने सिटिजनशिप राइट एक्ट बनाया उस बक्त हम ने जितने भी लोग बैंस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये जितने भी ईस्ट बंगाल से आये उन सब को ये राइट्स आफ किये और वे आज भी हमारे सिटिजन हैं और दूसरे जो वहां बैठे हैं वे पोटेशल सिटिजन हैं बशर्तेकि वे कम्युनल रायट्स को बजह से यहां आये बशर्तेकि वे इस बास्ते यहां आये कि मुस्लिम उनको हिन्दू होने की बजह से तंग करते हैं। लेकिन अगर कोई आदमी इस बास्ते आये कि

वहां पर कहत पड़ जाये यहां पर रोटी ज्यादा मिलती है यहां पर लंगा साहब रिप्पूजियों को रिहैबिलिटेशन बैनिफिट्स देते हैं तो ऐसी सूरत में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि दुनिया का क्या कोई भी देश ऐसा है कि जो दूसरे मूल्क की पापुलेशन को अपने यहां पर इनवाइट करता है और उनको बैनिफिट्स देता है या दे देगा ।

लंगा साहब ने एक किशर दी है जिससे कुछ लोग नाराज हो गये हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि एक आदमी पर १२५ रुपया लंबे किया जाता है । हमारी आदमी की आदमी १०५ रुपया है और ऐसी सूरत में अगर हम एक रिप्पूजी पर १२५ रुपया लंबे करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं वह दिन दूर नहीं है जब आप लोकल आदमियों का दिवाला निकाल देंगे । मूँझे रिप्पूजियों में मुहम्मत है । उनके बजूह से ही उनके खून से ही उनकी कुर्बानी से ही हमको स्वराज्य मिला है । बैस्ट पाकिस्तान में सोग आये वे अपने पैरों पर लड़े हो गये हैं भेहनत करते हैं और अपना काम चलाते हैं । जहां पर मैं रहता हूं वहां पर रिप्पूजी आकर बसे हुए हैं उनको हम अपने भाइयों की तरह से समझते हैं उनमें और हम में कोई कंक नहीं है । लेकिन बंगाल के अन्दर वयों यह कहा जाता है कि लोग बाहर नहीं जाते हैं ? मैं समझता हूं बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है इन रिप्पूजों के मुतालिक यह गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया की किम्मेदारी है सी करोड़ रुपया इनके लिये बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट ने खंबं नहीं किया गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया ने किया है । आसाम गवर्नरमेंट के साथ हम गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया के रिप्रिवेटेटिव हूकर लड़े बयांकि आसाम वाले इनको शुरू में पूरे कायदे और पूरी तरह से भूलियतें नहीं पहुंचाते थे । जब तक बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट काम करती थी हम यहां से इस डिपार्टमेंट के रिप्रेंटेटिव हो कर बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट से भी लड़ते रहे कि लोगों को पूरे दूरुक दिलायेंगे । आज जब स्कीम बनती है डंडकारण्य की तो

वहां गवर्नरमेंट के आदमी जाते हैं वहां के रिप्रेंटेटिव बन कर जाते हैं दूसरे आदमी जाते हैं । एक महकमा बनता है एक हमारे यहां के फाइनेंशियल कमिशनर पंजाब के जो बड़े शरीक आदमी हैं उन को मैं जानता हूं वह हमारे बिले में भी रहे हैं वह कभी एक रिप्पूजी को भी वहां नहीं जाने देंगे जब तक यह न देखेंगे कि रिप्पूजियों का वहां आने से कायदा है । एक महकमा गया, एक कमेटी कई, उहां जा कर उस ने तहकीकात की, जमीन ठीक पाई । मैं ने बंगाल गवर्नरमेंट की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी, वह कहते हैं कि एक इलाका ऐसा है जिस की कलाइमेंट भी बंगाल जैसी है । मैं पूछता चाहता हूं कि आप क्या बंगाल को स्टफ करना चाहते हैं, किसी को बंगाल के बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहते । बंगाली को क्या बिहार में आराम नहीं मिला ? राजस्थान में आराम नहीं मिला, कहां आराम नहीं मिला ? वहां जा कर वह बड़े आराम से रहेंगे । मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि दंडकारण्य की स्कैम बिल्कुल कामयाद होगा । मैं अर्ज करता हूं कि जब मिठा गुहा यह कहते हैं कि नहीं, आप को जाना चाहिये, हमारे बी० सी० राय कहते हैं जो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के इतने बड़े आदमी हैं कि वहां लोगों को जाना चाहिये । ऐसी कमेटी कहती है, सब कहते हैं, लेकिन चन्द्र आदखास अपने दिल में यह लिये बैठे हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं क्यों । मैं नहीं समझता कि वह रिप्पूजीज का नुकसान चाहते हैं, लेकिन गलती के तिकार होकर । गलत फड़मी से कल साधन गुप्त साहब ने जो बात कही उग्र से मेरे दिल में आग लग गई । वह कहते हैं कि इय गवर्नरमेंट में रिप्पूजी के बास्ते कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है । मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर रिप्पूजीज के बास्ते कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है तो दुनिया में कहीं कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है । वह हमारे सामने गजेटियर पड़ो ही गई । मैं कहता हूं कि जितने भाई इस के बर्खालाफ हैं, वह भौमि पर जा कर मगर देखें कि जगह अच्छी है तो आकर जलाह दें कि वहां हमारे बहुत से आदमी बर्में । मैं ने १८,०००

[पंचित डाकुर लाल भार्गव]

आदियों के बसाने की स्कीम पड़ी, वहाँ १८,००० आदमी भेजने की स्कीम है, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं हूँ कि एक दफा वहाँ आदियों के जाने के बाद एक स्ट्रीम जारी हो जायेगा और एक दूसरा बंगाल दंडकारण्य में बस जायेगा अगर वहाँ ज्यादा आदमी जाने शुरू हो गये। तो दोनों बातों से मेरी राय साफ़ है।

मैं चाहता हूँ इस तरह की नूट खमीट और हमारे भाइयों ने ६, ६ बरसों से कैम्पों में की है, उसे खत्म किया जाए। श्री लाल भार्गव अपना फर्ज अदा नहीं करेंगे इच्छर किसी प्रेशर की बजाए से, किसी दबाव में आकर इस बात की इजाजत दी जायेगी कि खोग कैम्पों में आइडलनेस कियेट करें और थोड़ेबाजी करें; इस तरह की कार्रवाइयां शुरू करें जिसे पहुँचार हमारे सिर शर्म में शुरू जायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बिल्कुल फर्मेंस दें साथ इन कैम्पों का इन्तजाम कीजिये। ३२ लाल आदमी ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से आये हुए हैं, सिवा दो लाल हैं जो कैम्पों में हैं, किसी की शिकायत मूनने में नहीं आनी है। मैं आर० एफ० ए० का मेस्वर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ ४ करोड़ २८ लाख रु० के कर्तव्य हम ने लोन्स दिये। उन में से ८० परसेन्ट लोन्स ऐसे हैं जो कभी बसूल नहीं होगे। लेकिन ८० परसेन्ट लोन जो बेस्ट पाकिस्तान बालों को दिये गये वह सब बसूल होंगे। अगर मैं उपर्योग की कोई कीमत नहीं समझता दूसरन कंफर्ट के मुकाबले में। लेकिन आप किसी देगुलेशन के मात्रहत, एक मिलसिले से कार्रवाई कीजिये। यह सिलसिला ठीक नहीं है कि आप गालियों के डर में मारे दंडकारण्य की स्कीम को छोड़ दें या कैम्पों के अन्दर कोई कमज़ोरी दिखलायें। मैं भुवारकबाद देता हूँ आप को कि आप ने इस तरह इस चीज़ का मुकाबला किया। इस चीज़ में मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के सिलसिला नहीं। मूझे यह बहने में जरा भी शर्म नहीं कि मैं कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के भी

सिलसिला नहीं क्योंकि यह हमारे देश की पार्टी है, लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि यह पार्टी जो स्थूमन काम है, जो एक मिशन है, उस को किसी पोलिटिकल परपत्र के बास्ते लराब करे। मूझे उम्मीद नहीं कि कम्यूनिस्ट भाई ऐसा करेंगे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम्यूनिस्ट भाई एक दूसरे में मिल कर बहाँ जायें...

श्री बै० य० लालर (बिलोन) : अगर स्थूमन प्रोब्लेम है तो स्थूमन ऐप्रेज़ चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member says is that the West Punjab refugees settled themselves easily, but the East Bengal refugees are not settled; they are idling their time. That is what he says. Each hon. Member is entitled to give out his own views.

पंचित डाकुर लाल भार्गव : मैं यह अब नहीं करता। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप जायें, उन के माथ जायें, मिल कर जायें। मि० विमल कुमार धोप ने तजर्बीज की कि आपको, मिल कर बैठो, देलो और किर दंडकारण्य जाने का फैसला करो। मैं उन के यह बात बेलकम करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में हम बड़े हों, इस मामले में हम किसी पार्टी के मेस्वर नहीं हैं। किसी गिरधर्ज़िज को तकरीफ़ है और कम्यूनिस्ट कहता है कि है नो मैं कहूँगा कि जल्द है। अगर नहीं है तो चाहे कांग्रेस बाना भी यह कहे कि है तो मैं इसे नहीं मानूँगा। हम प्राइवेट का फैसला त्यामन तरीके से करेंगे। इस बास्ते मेरी तजर्बीज है कि मब लोग मिल कर दंडकारण्य को देखें और युद्धे उम्मीद है कि उसे देख कर, जैगा कि हमारे काइनेन्शिल कमिशनर श्री फोलेचर साहब की तजर्बीज है, वह जल्द परम्पर आयेगा और इस चीज़ का फैसला हो जायेगा।

आखिर में जहाँ तक बेस्टन पाकिस्तान का ताल्मुक है मिर्के एक लपत्र रखना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर ८० हजार पुस्तार्ची ऐसे हैं जिन

को एक कीड़ी इस महकमे से नहीं मिला। वे बेस्टर्न फाफिसाम से आने वालों की निस्तब्त कहता हूँ कि जिन को ४ एकड़ जरीन कागज पर तो मिली, लेकिन वैसे पर नहीं मिली। जिन के हाउसेज के लेन १०, १० और २०, २० हजार रुपए सारे के सारे सारिज कर दिये गये। ६,००० बेरिकाइट केमेंट एक दिन सुबह बेठ कर सारिज कर दिये गये। मुझे उन के बास्टर्न दर्द है मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने ही ऐसे आदमी हैं जिन को एक पैसा नहीं मिला, जो आज भी दुखों हैं और पांच घंटे सात बरस हो गये हैं। इस के लिये मेरी यही ऐडवाइस है कि विष गया भी भोती। डिपार्टमेंट से नये सिरे से ऐडोल्यूट जस्टिस की उम्मीद करना और उसका मिलना मुश्किल है। लेकिन मैं साबा साहब से अर्ज करूँगा कि जहां तक हो सके; वहां तक उन लोगों के साथ हमदर्दी का सुलूक किया जाए। हमदर्दी सिर्फ दिल के अन्दर ही नहीं, दिलाभी भी कि हमदर्दी है। अगर नहीं दिलाभी हो तो लोग दुखों रहेंगे।

आखिर मैं मैं आप को भराहना भी करता हूँ उस काम के लिये जो कि आप के महकमे ने किया। इनने बड़े काम के सामने गलतियां होनी भी जरूरी थीं। लेकिन ताहम बड़ी गलतियां अगर हों और दुरस्त हो सकती हों। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि उन की तरफ नवजज्ह की जाय। और वह दुरस्त की जायें—बहर सूरत जो वायदे किये गये हैं उन की खिलाफ वर्जीन की जावे।

شروع ایم - ایچ - دھन (امروزہ)
महत्वम अंहेकर माहू - मैं महत्वम
मैस्टर माहू की एक खास मस्ते
की जांब तो जे दलना फ्रूडो सम्भवता
होन - औको प्रूफोती एकत की
दफ्ते १६ के बारे मैं ये बात भवो
طرح वाप्स कोडी नक्ती तो
पारलामेंट मैं भी और पारलामेंट

के बहर भी के अम ४ एक फैला
ये ये के एक शख्स और हन्दोस्तान
मैं रहता है और ये बात ताप्त कर
द्ये दस्तावेज के द्रविष्य के अस की
मैक्यमत या मैक्य या जांदाद या प्रूफोती
ये और ये यही ताप्त करदे के वा
पाकिस्तान कोही नहें कीया है - और
क्लर कीया है तो अस ताप्त के अंदर जो
कूनिल ने मत्र कीया है आता जाता
हा हे - लेकिन फर्हत्तेत जाने की
नहें से वा क्सी वृत्त भी पाकिस्तान
नहें कीया है - एक्सी शख्स के क्षेत्र
मैं अल क्सी वृत्त से तमक्कम बेहाद प्रू
क्स्टोविन या चेफ क्स्टोविन या क्स्टोविन
जलूल के बेहाद से कोठी अन्दर ने
मैल स्की तो मैस्ट्री दफ्ते १६ की
मान्यता अस क्षेत्र को दिक्कती है
और एक वा जेहवीन क्षेत्र है -
मैस्ट्रांक निस हो और ये बात ताप्त
हो के वा वाच्य खोद प्र हन्दोस्तान का
बाश्लेदा हे और जांदाद अस की है -
तो वा जांदाद अस को वैप्स कर दी
जाने की - अस के बारे मैं ये बहत
कानी दनों तक उम्म वृत्त होता वहा -
क्षेत्र कोही एका यही हवा के हम ने
ये सम्भवा के ये बात मैस्ट्री खोद प्रू
नहें होनी और अन्दर नहें म्ला -
लेकिन जहां तक जांदाद के मैमाले
का तुलन तहा अस त्रै की हेलिप
मैक्यती वही - अब त्रैही ८ या ९
मैक्यतों से अम दफ्ते १६ के बारे
मैं एक निया त्रैक्यते अंतिम कीया

[شروع ایم - لیچی - دھمن]

ہے - اس طرح سے انتدابیت کیا گیا
ہے - اور یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ ایک شخص اگر پاکستان میں سڑا
عبدالکریم ہے اور اُن کے بھائی
عبدالرحیم کی چانداد جو ہندوستان
میں ہی وہتا ہے گرت کو دی اُور
کہا کہ یہ عبدالکریم کی چانداد ہے -
عبدالرحیم کی چانداد نہیں ہے -
عبدالرحیم نے مقدمہ دائر کر کے یہ
ثابت کر دیا کہ یہ چانداد میوی
ہے - میوی بھائی پاکستان چلا گیا -
اس کا اس چانداد سے کوئی تعلق
نہیں - لیکن کستویقی چہلہ
کستویقیں اور کستویقیں جملہ کے
محکموں میں اس کو ہوئی طرح
سے انصاف نہیں ملا - اس دفعہ ۱۶
کے ماتحت عبدالرحیم جب درخواست
دیتا ہے ملستری کو کہ یہ چانداد
مجھکو واپس کی جائے - اس لئے
کہ میں ہندوستان کا باشندہ ہیں -
میں ایک ملت، ایک سیکھ لند کر
لئے ہوں پاکستان ہوں گیا - یہ
چانداد دستاویزی طور پر میوی کے
اور میوی ہی ہے - یہ مجھکے واپس
کو دی جائے - اس کے جواب میں
فروآ اطلاع دی جانی ہے کہ ہم نے
عبدالکریم کی چانداد دیست کر کی ہے -
قہقہے میں لی ہے - عبدالرحیم کی
چانداد دیست کریں گی - قہقہے
میں نہیں لی - اس لئے عبدالرحیم
کو اس قسم کی درخواست دھیلے ہے

حق نہیں ہے - یہ کافی ہے ہم
کی بات ہو جاتی ہے - میں بہت
ادب کے ساتھ گواہی کروں گا کہ جو
انسان ہندوستان میں وہتا ہے -
ہندوستان کا باشندہ ہے - اس لئے
کہیں پاکستان کی صورت تک نہیں
دیکھو لیکن اگر آپ نے اس کی
چانداد اس کے بھائی کی چانداد
سمجھکر اپنے کافدوں میں درج کر
لی اور اس کو اس طریقے سے گورت
کر دیا - کہ یہ چانداد درحقیقت
عبدالکریم کی ہے نہ کہ عبدالرحیم
کی تو آج تو عبدالرحیم کو یہ بھی
حق حاصل نہیں ہے کہ ہندوستان
کا باشندہ ہوتے ہوئے اُن کی
درخواست کو سکے کہ یہ چانداد
میوی ہے - اس ملستری میں کم
سے کم یہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اس کوں
کو دیکھکر اور فوڈ کو کے پھر فیصلہ
کیا جانا چاہئے - ملستر کی نکاح
میں عبدالرحیم کی بات صحیح
ثابت نہ ہو تو الگ بات ہے -
لیکن آج سیکوون کی تعداد میں
درخواستہن مسترد اور دیکھکت کی
جاہوی ہیں بعہر دیکھہ ہوئے بغیر
توجه کئے ہوئے - یہ صرف کہہ دیا
جانا ہے کہ دفعہ ۱۶ میں تم کو
اس طرح کی درخواست دیلہ کا
کوئی حق نہیں ہے کیونکہ ہم نے تو
عبدالکریم کی چانداد پر قہقہے کیا
ہوا ہے جو کہ پاکستان میں بولتا ہے

ہوا ہے۔ تمہاری جائیداد قبضہ میں نہیں کی ہے حالانکہ دستاویز ہے وہا ہے کہ عہدلوحیم کی جائیداد ہے اور عہدلوحیم ایک ملت کے لئے بھی پاکستان نہیں کہا ہے۔ اپنے ہی ملک میں بستے والے شخص کی جائیداد اس طریقے سے دیست کوئی جائیے اور ناجائز طور پر قبضہ میں کرلی جائیے اس کا کیسا خراب انو یوئے کا کہا کبھی اس پر بھی آپ کے کسٹوپین کے مختار کے سوچا ہے یہ انتہائی درجے کی زیادتی ہے۔ اس کے متعلق میں نے ایک مرتبہ بہت ہی ادب کے ساتھ اپنے ایک خط کے ذریعے اور زبانی حاضر ہو کر بھی ٹوڑاں کی نہیں اور آپ نے توجہ کی تھی اور آپ نے نوٹ بھی کہا تھا کہ اس بارے میں غور کہا جائیے لیکن اس وقت تک اس کا کوئی حاصل اور نتیجہ نہیں نکلا۔ ابھی تک اگر ہزاروں کی تعداد میں نہیں تو سوکیزوں کی تعداد میں تو صدروں ہزاروں ان لوگوں کی درخواستیں بخہر دیکھتے ہوئے بغیر توجہ کئے ہوئے دیجھیکت کی جا دھی ہیں اور صرف اتنا لکھ دینا کافی ہے کہ ہم نے تمہاری جائیداد نہیں لی بلکہ ہم نے تو فال شخص کی جو تمہارا بھائی ہے اور جو پاکستان میں بیٹھا ہے اس کی جائیداد نی ہے حالانکہ جائیداد میری ہے دستاویزی طور پر اور میں علدوستان میں رہتا ہوں

لود لیک ملت کے لئے بھی پاکستان نہیں کہا۔ آپ نے کہا تھا کہ آپ اس کا کوئی کوئی ہمارے سامنے پیغام کرو میں اس کے بارے میں دیکھوٹا۔ میں نے ایک کوئی آپ کی خدمت میں دیا جس کے اندر یہ بات ثابت ہوتی تھیں۔ اس کوئی پر توجہ دی گئی اور فوڑ کیا گیا اور وہ یہ کہتا ہے کہ یہ جائیداد میری ہے میرے بھائی کی نہیں ہے اور میں کہوں پاکستان نہیں کہا۔ اس کی جائیداد کو دیکھا گیا۔ اس کا پیوں طریقے سے مطالعہ کیا گیا تھا اس کے ساتھ ہی دوسرا کوئی میں نے آپ کے پاس بھیجا۔ اس کے بعد آنلاہ مہملے کے اندر جو آپ کی نئی ملستی نے نہیا طریقے اخہاد کیا ہے اس کے متعلق بھی میں نے ایک کیس بھیجا جس کے کہ اندر قطعی توجہ نہیں دی گئی تھی اور یہ کہہ کر دیجھیکت کر دیا تھا کہ ہم نے تو عہدلوحیم کی یا کسی اور شخص کی جائیداد لی ہے ہم نے تمہاری جائیداد نہیں لی ہے اور اس واسطے ہمہن تمہاری درخواست پر غور کرنے کی فرودت نہیں ہے اب یہ کہاں کا انصاف ہے کہ وہ آدھی جو کہ اس دیگر میں دعتا ہے اور اس ملک کا باشندہ ہے اس سے اس کی جائیداد کو زبردستی چھین لیا جائیے اور جب وہ اس کے خلاف درخواست دے تو اس کی

[شروعی - ایجی - دھمن]

ددخواست یہ کہہ کو نامظکور گوئی
جائی کہ پاکستان میں جو تمباوا
بھائی بھتھا ہے ہم نے تو اس کی
چائداد لی ہے حالانکہ دستاویزی طور
پر رہ ملٹری چائداد ہے اور جب کہ
میں خود ایک مدت کے لئے بھی
پاکستان نہیں کیا ہوں - آج ضرورت
اس بات کی ہے کہ ایسے لوگوں کو
انصاف ملے - یہ بات بڑی تکلیف ہے
ہے اور ہندوستان کے کوئے کوئے سے
میرے پاس اس کی شکنیدھیں آؤں
ہیں - میرے سامنے اس قسم کے
بہت سے کھسپڑ آؤں ہیں - میں
چاہتا ہوں کہ ملستر صاحب اس
طوف ایلی خاص توجہ دیں اور
ضروری تدبیح تھائیں تاکہ آج جو ان
کے ساتھ نالائفی بونی خادھی ہے
وہ دوڑ ہو -

اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں کڑاہیں
کوئتا کہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں
ہے کہ ہندوستان میں جو مسلمان
قسمت ہے اور کہیں کہیں برباد ہو گئے
اکھڑ کئے اور ایلی جگہ سے
ان کو آپ نے وہ توجہ نہیں دی
جو باہر کے آئے والے پروشارتھوں کو
دی ہے لیکن اب اس معاملے میں
میں ایلی ذیان سے کوئی بات تکالما
کسی طرح مناسب نہیں سمجھتا
کہ یہ بات مناسب نہیں کہ
نا مناسب - ایسے دیہیں میں وہ آنسی

جو کہ قسمیں ہے کہ برباد ہو کر
تماہ ہو کر اپنی چائداد سے منصروم
ہو گئے ہیں ان کے ساتھ بھی وہی
پرتوں ہونا چاہئے تھا لیکن آج دس
دوہی کے بعد اس کا شکوہ بھکار ہے
کہ آپ نے وہ پوزیشن ان کو نہیں
دن چو کہ پاکستان سے آئے ہوئے
شرنادوں کو آپ نے دی - لیکن
اُن کے ساتھ ساتھ آپ اس بات کو
بھو تو نہیں بھلا سکتے کہ کچھ
انسان جو کہ اس دیہی کے دھلے والے
ہیں اب اس سے کوئی بحث نہیں
ہے کہ وہ ہندو ہیں یا مسلمان -
جو اس دیہی کو اپنا دیہی مالک
ہیں اور اس دیہی میں بستے ہیں
جن کو کہ بہت زیادہ تعداد نہیں
ہے اور جن کو آپ واقعی طور پر بے
سمجھتے ہیں کہ ان کے پاس مقدمہ
لٹونے کو پہنچے نہیں ہے کہ وہ ایلی
چائداد کو اپنی ثابت کرنے کے لئے
وکیل کہوا کو کے مقدمہ بانی کر
سکیں - اب ایسے لوگوں کی کل
تعداد دو سو یا تین سو یا اس سے
کچھ کم و زیادہ ہے ان کو بھی آپ
کو اس طریقے سے دیہی دلیلیت کونا
چاہئے جیسے کہ آپ پاکستان سے
آئے پروشارتھوں بھائیوں کو کوئے ہیں
لیو جو مدد دیاں آپ نے ان کے ساتھ
کی ہیں وہ کوئی بھی چاہئیں -
ابھی ہمارے بھاؤ کو صاحب کہہ دیں
تھے کہ جو کچھ اس مقدمے نے

وہ وجہ ہے کہ واسطہ کہا ہے اس سے
میں نظر ہے - ہم ہو اس سے
نظر کرتے ہیں - بہل ہمیں یہ
نہیں دیکھتا ہے کہ پاکستان نے اس
سلسلے میں کہا کام کہا ہے - پاکستان
یا کسی دوسرے ملک کی مثال
دیلیے کا سوال نہیں ہے - کسی اور
ملک میں ایسا ہوا ہو یا نہ ہوا ہو
لیکن پاکستان اور ہندوستان میں
ہوا - پاکستان میں آج لاکھوں انسان
ایسا ہے دکو وہ ہیں - آج ان کی
بڑی حالت ہو دھی ہے - جو وہاں
کے مقامی اندھی ہےں پنچاہیں
سلدھی اور فرنٹیئر نے دھنے والے ہیں
ان لوگوں نے ہندووں کی چھوٹی گئی
چالاکیوں پر قبضہ کو لیا ہے اور جو
اصلی وجہ ہے میں اور جو بہاں سے
برپا ہو گر وہاں کئے ہیں ان کو
کچھ بھی حاصل نہیں ہے - نہ ان
کو مکن ملے ہیں اور نہ کوئی لود
چیز - میں اس کو مانتا ہوں کہ
دیہیہتھیشن پر تعلق کوڑوں دوچھے خروج
کیا ہے - یہ تو تھیک ہے کہ آپ
چلول طور پر مسلمان جو قسمیست
ہو گئے ہیں ان سب کو بہاں
دیہیہتھیشن کرنے کی ذمہ ولی
نہیں لیتے لیکن چلول دول کے ساتھ
اس کے کچھ ایکوشن بھی ہوتے
ہیں اور اگر آپ کے سامنے کچھ ایسے
کہس دکھ جائیں جسے کلکا نگر
میں تین سو کے قریب ایسے لوگ
ہیں جو بیداری وہاں سے اکھائے

گئے اور اکھوں کو مختلف چکھوں پر
لیں جان چھاتے ہیں میں اور
مددووی کوئے اپنی زندگی بسر کر
دھے ہیں بھلے وہ ہندو بھائیوں کے
ساتھ بھاڑت میں ادھر اُدھر دھتے تھے
آج وہ لوٹ کر یہاں آئے ہیں اور ان
کی حالت بہت خراب ہے تو آپ
ان کی طرف ہو تو توجہ میں اور
ان کو ہی دیہیہتھیشن کی
سہولتیوں میں - میں یہ عرض کرنا
چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ان کے لئے
کسٹوڈین محاکمہ کا ایک افسر مقرر
کوچھ ہے جو کہ جاکر ان کو کام پر
لگانے کا انتظام کرے اور جن کے بارے
میں یہ بات معلوم ہو کہ یہ یہ
لوگ پاکستان نہیں گئے ان کو یہاں
پر بسایا جائے -

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: With your permission, I want to ask a question of the Maulana Saheb so that I may be able to understand and be in a position to answer.

کہا میں یہ سچھا ہوں کہ ایک
مسلمان بھائی جو پاکستان چلا گئا
تھا.....

شوی اہم - لمحج - دھن - جی
وہ ایک ملت کے لئے بھی پاکستان
نہیں گئا تھا.....

شوی مہر چند کہتے - میں نے
سوال تو ابھی ختم ہی نہیں کیا -
میں یہ سچھا ہوں کہ لوگ تھے
جو کہ پاکستان چلے گئے - وہ اب
پاکستان سے واپس آئے ہیں ان کو
پاکستان سے ہندوستان آئے ہوئے تھے

[شیوں مہر چلد کہلہ]

سلل ہو کہا - ان کے بہان آنے ملے
لئے ضروری بات یہ ہے کہ ان کو
دی سوتھیلیت پرست ملے - اب وہ
تو سہرا کام نہیں ہے وہ تو ہوم
ملستوں کا کام ہے - کہا آپ یہ چاہ
دھیں ہیں کہ جو مسلمان پاکستان
چلے گئے - ۵ - ۷ - ۸ - بوس وہاں دھیں
اپ ہندوستان میں پرمانیہلت دی
اگئے ہیں ان کو دی ہیبلہتیہعن
ملستوں گرانٹ دے -

شیوں ایم - ایچ - دھن - مہن
نے بہت ہی صاف گواہی کی تھی
لیکن مجھے انسوس ہے اور یہ میوں
کوتاہی ہے کہ مہن اپنی بات کو بڑی
طور پر سمجھا نہیں سکا - مہن تو
صرف ان مسلمانوں کے لئے گواہی
کو دھا ہوں جو کہ اتناق سے ایک دو
دفعہ کسی سے ملے جائی پاکستان
جا چکے ہیں اور وہاں پر پلڈرہ ہا
بیس دن دھہ چکے ہیں وہاں سے لوٹ
ائے ہیں - اب ان کی ذمہن ہے گواہی
ہے کہ ان کو وہاں بسا دیا جائے -
ان کو ذمہن دے دی جائے اور ان کو
مکن دے دیجئے جائیں - یہ چہڑاں آج
سے قیوہ ورثی پہلے مہن نے مفت
صاحب کی خدمت میں عرض کی
تھی اور آپ نے اس کے متعلق ہمدردانہ
فرو بھی فرمایا لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ

یہ گفتگو ملے پائی تھی کہ بہتر طریقہ
یہ ہوا کہ آپ کا ایک افسر وہاں جائیے
اور اس افسر نے جانے کے پلڈرہ بھس
ہن پہلے آپ ہم کو اس کی اطلاع کر
دیں تاکہ ہم بھی وہاں پر ایک دو
آدمی ہدھج دیں جو کہ لوگوں کو
جمع کر کے آپ کے سامنے پہنچ کر
سکیں - ہوا یہ کہ اس گفتگو کے چھے
مہینے یا آٹھ مہینے بعد ایک بارگی
آپ کا ایک آدمی جاتا ہے اور اس کی
بابت کسی قسم کو، کوئی اخلاق نہیں
ملتی اور وہ آپ کا افسر ایک - دو
آدمیوں سے کچھہ ادھر ادھر کی
معلومات حاصل کر کے دیوڑت لکھے دیتا
ہے کہ وہاں کوئی ایسی چہڑا نہیں ہے -
اور ہم یہ فلٹ بہانی کا الزام لٹاتا ہے اور
وہ یہ لکھے دیتے ہیں کہ ان کے بانپ
پاکستان چلے گئے اور ان کے بھتے اور
ولاد بہان ہم سے ڈیڈھلہتیہعن
فلٹ تھی لیکن میں آج اس بعثت
میں نہیں پونا چاہتا - میں آج
بھی کہتا ہوں کہ وہ لوگ کہیں
کہیں چلے گئے وہ آج بھی گلکانگر
کے اس پاس دھتے ہیں اور یہ
بات کہ ان نے بانپ پاکستان چلے گئے
یہ بات غلط ہے - ان میں ایک شخص
ایسا نہیں ہے جس کا بانپ پاکستان
کیا ہو یہ وہ لوگ ہیں جن کے بانپ
واجستہان میں ہی قتل ہوئے - آپ
کے لئے ایک افسر پاکستان میں موجود

ہوں - اگر کوئی شخص کام کوتا ہے تو وہ کلام صحیح ہے یا غلط اس کی اطاعت آپ پاکستان یہ ملکوں لیتے ہیں۔ ایک شخص کے بارے میں اگر ہم کہیں کہ اسے مستقل کر دیجئے تو اسے ہوم میستروں ساری اطاعت پاکستان سے حاصل کر لیتی ہے۔ اگر یہ بات ثابت ہو جاتی ہے کہ ان کے بارے موجود ہوں تو آپ ان کو جھوٹا کر سکتے ہیں۔ لیکن اگر یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے۔ اور اگر حقیقت یہ ہے کہ ان کے بارے نہیں قتل ہوئے ہیں تو ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔ پتوادی نے تو جس کو چاہا کو دیا ہے کہ وہ پاکستان چڑھا کیا۔ صرف اس کی لکھت پر ان کے ساتھ نا انصافی ہو یہ بات مناسس نہیں ہے۔ اس لئے یہ فرودی ہے کہ جو مسلمان لکھا نکر کے ہیں اور جو کہ اس دیہ کے اہلے والے ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ انصاف کیا جائے۔ اسی طرح سے کافی تعداد میں مسلمان دہرا دوں میں بھی ہے ہوئے ہیں۔ جن کے بارے میں تھاکی صاحب نے بھی توجہ دلاتی تھی ان کا کہہ دیا کہ کہہ کر یو۔ یو۔ گورنمنٹ کے پاس بھوپیج دیا کہا تھا کہ ہم ذمہ دار نہیں ہیں۔ اور پھر یو۔ یو۔ گورنمنٹ نے جواب دیے دیا تھا۔ اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ ہمدردانہ نکاہ سے ان پر دھم کریں کیونکہ وہ بھی بھیں کے ہستے والے ہیں۔

آج یہ نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ کستو قیں جلوں کا مختار مسروی چڑھاتے۔ میں اس بارے میں آپ کی ہمدردی جاہتا ہوں۔ آپ فور کوچکی کے کستو قیں جلوں کے بہان جو شخص چاہتا ہے وہ مقدمہ ہارنے کے بعد چاتا ہے۔ سات سات آٹھہ آٹھہ بوس گزد چکے ہوتے ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کو پورشان ہوتے ہوئے۔ ان کی ملی ہمہتہ برباد ہو چکی ہوتی ہے۔ تب وہ کستو قیں جلوں کے بہان بہلچتے ہیں۔ آپ دیکھوں کہ دھلی میں کستو قیں جلوں کے بہان جتنے کیس ائے ہیں۔ ان میں سے قوبہ ۹۰ پر سیلت کیس یو۔ یو۔ کے ہوتے ہیں۔ میں ممالک نہیں کوتا۔ ہو سکتا ہے اس میں لیک آدم یو سیلت کم ہو۔ مگر میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ۹۰ ہو سیلت کیس یو۔ یو۔ والی کے لئے دھلی آنا آسان ہوتا ہے۔

شروع مہر چلد کھلہ۔ مسروی بھی تو یو۔ یو۔ میں ہی ہے۔
شروع ایم۔ ایچ۔ دھن۔ میں سمجھتا تھا کہ یہ جواب دیا جائے گا۔ یہہ صحیح ہے کہ مسروی یو۔ یو۔ میں ہے مکروہ ایسی جگہ واقع ہے کہ سرا سہارنہوں۔ دھرا دوں اور مظاہر نکر کے تین اہلکے بالکل سب اہلکے لئے مسروی کے یہ نسبت دھلی آنا آسان ہوتا ہے۔ مسروی میں تھوڑے کی آسائی نہیں ہے۔ مسروی میں لوگوں

[شروع ہم - ایجی - رحمان]

کو اچھی قانونی امداد نہیں مل سکتی - مسوسی آنے جانے میں دھلی کے بے نسبت خوجہ بھی بہت زیادہ ہوتا ہے - دھلی میں ان لوگوں کے کھس بھاں کے وکلا کے پاس ہیں - ان وکلا میں کچھے ایسے بھی ہیں جو ان کا کم مفت میں کر دیتے ہیں - بہت سے لوگوں کا حال یہ ہے کہ وہ برویاد ہو چکے ہیں اور وکیلوں کی فہریت نہیں دے سکتے - اس لئے میں اس میں آپ کی ہمدردی چاہنا ہوں - اور اگر آپ اس محکمہ کو ترانسنسٹر کھوچتے - تاکہ یہہ مشرقی اور مغربی افلا کے لوگوں کو برابر دو دیے - سے اس محکمہ کا اب بہت تھوڑا وقت باقی دیا ہے - اس لئے اگر آپ اس کو دھلی سے ترانسفر نہ کریں تو لوگوں کو بہت آسانی ہو جائیگی - آخری وقت میں ان لوگوں کے لئے پریشانی نہیں پیدا کر دیتی چاہتی - بلکہ ان کے لئے زیادہ سے زیادہ آسانی اور سہولیت کرنی چاہئے -

اور جن محکمتوں نے بادے میں جناب بھاگوا جی نے اور شروع اچھتا دام ہی نے توجہہ دلائی ہے - اس لئے میں اس بادے میں کوئی لٹی تقدیر نہیں کرنا چاہتا - آپ ان کو اس جگہ سے ترانسنسٹر کریں کہ اور بادا چودہ مہینے کے بعد پھر ان کو دوسروں جگہ پہنچانے لگے - لیکن میں یہہ کہنا

چلنا ہوں کہ جسے اتنی تھوڑی مدت باقی دی کئی ہے - تو آپ اکر ان کو بھیں دھلے دیں تو آپ کی بڑی سہرمانی ہوگی -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھے میں آپ کا بہت شکر فزار ہوں اور امید کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ان مسائل پر ہمدردانہ غور فرمائیں گے -

[English translation of the above speech]

[Shri M. H. Rahman (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think it essential to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards an important matter. It has been made perfectly clear in the House and outside as well that section 16 of the Evacuee Property Act has got one advantage and it is that if a person lives in India, and proves with documentary evidence that he has got a house or other immovable property and also proves that he had never gone to Pakistan or even if he had gone, he had done so in accordance with the regulation framed by Government and had never gone with the intention of settling there, and if on some technical grounds, such a person is unable to get justice at the hands of the Custodian General, then the Ministry can look into that case under Section 16 and if it finds that the case is genuine and strong and if it is proved that he is a citizen of India and the property belongs to him then that property would be restored to him. Such a procedure was being followed for a considerable time. Sometimes we thought that justice has not been done but so far as property was concerned such a help was generally available. Now for the last eight or nine months a new procedure has been adopted and a new interpretation has been given under this section. I may give you an instance. Suppose one Abdul Karim lives in Pakistan. Then what happens

is this. The property of his brother, Abdul Rahim who lives in India is notified in the Gazette that such and such property belongs to Abdul Karim and not to Abdul Rahim. Abdul Rahim files a suit and proves that the property belongs to him, that it is his brother who has gone to Pakistan and he has no connection with it but he does not get any justice from the Chief Custodian and the Custodian General. And when Abdul Rahim makes an application to the Ministry under this section that such and such property belongs to him and not to Abdul Karim, that he is a resident of India and did not go to Pakistan at all and that it should be restored to him, the Ministry replies that they have vested the property of Abdul Karim and not of Abdul Rahim and as such Abdul Rahim has no right to give such an application. You can see this is utter injustice. I would humbly request the hon. Member to look into it. It is rather unfortunate that a man who is a resident of India and who has never seen the face of Pakistan cannot even apply for the restoration of his rights when in fact he is not a defaulter because the Government has taken his property as the property of his brother and has wrongly notified it in the Gazette that the property belongs to Abdul Karim and not to Abdul Rahim. The Ministry should at least carefully look into the matter and it should be properly examined and discussed before a decision is arrived at—if the Ministry is not satisfied it is a different matter. But today hundreds of applications are being rejected on these very grounds without being examined and they are merely told that they have no right to represent under section 16 because the property does not belong to them but belongs to some one who is in Pakistan, although documents show that the property does belong to Abdul Rahim who has not gone to Pakistan even for a moment. Has the Custodian's Department ever thought as to the evil consequences of following such a policy under which the Government is taking possession of

properties belonging to persons who are the citizens of this very country. This is most unjustified. I had drawn your attention into this matter earlier also through a letter and by speaking personally also and you had kindly noted it for consideration but no results have come out so far. Even now hundreds of such applications are being rejected daily without getting them carefully examined and in reply it is only written that they have not vested his property but it is his brother's property who is in Pakistan that has been vested, although the property is his and he has never gone to Pakistan. You had asked me to cite some case. I mentioned a case to you. He had said that the property belonged to him and not to his brother and he had never gone to Pakistan. The property was thoroughly examined but he was declared a Pakistani and then I sent the case to you. Then again I sent a new case regarding the new procedure adopted by the Ministry. In that case also no consideration was given to the facts and it was rejected on the grounds that the property taken belonged to some one else, not him and therefore his application could not be considered. Now it is something which not just and fair that a man who lives in this country and is a resident of this country should be forcibly deprived of his property and when he represents his application is also rejected on the ground that the property taken is that of his brother and not his, although it does belong to him and he has never gone to Pakistan. What we want is that justice should be given to such people. This is unfair and I am receiving such complaints from all parts of the country. So many cases have come to my notice. I feel that the Hon'ble Minister should pay his personal attention to this matter and should take necessary steps to do away with this injustice.

Now I would also like to point out that such of the muslims who were displaced in India and who were ruined, have not been given that amount of care by the Government as

[Shri M. H. Rahman]

has been given to the displaced persons coming from outside. I do not want to say anything on the propriety of such an attitude. All those persons who were ruined and were displaced in their own country and who were deprived of their property should have received the same treatment but there is no use complaining after ten years have gone by that you have not given them same consideration as you gave to the refugees from Pakistan. But I would submit that the Government should consider the cases of those persons also—they may be Hindus or Muslims, it is a different matter—who consider this country as their own and who live here. The number of such persons also does not exceed 200 or 300 but they have no money to engage lawyer to prove their rights; at least such persons must be rehabilitated and treated in the manner in which displaced persons from Pakistan have been rehabilitated and treated. Just now Pandit Bhargava said that we could be proud of the Ministry's achievement in the field of rehabilitation; we are also proud of it. We have not to see as to what Pakistan is doing in this regard—this question does not arise at all. Lakhs of people in Pakistan are living a miserable life and their condition is extremely deplorable. Local people of Pakistan have taken possession of the properties left by Hindus and the refugees who had gone from here have not got any thing—neither homes nor anything else. I know you have spent crores on the rehabilitation. It is true that on a general basis, you can't take the responsibility of rehabilitating all the muslims who have been displaced but exemptions are always there in a general rule—there may be some really hard cases, for example, in Ganganagar about 300 people were displaced and they ran from place to place to save their lives and worked as labourers. They have now returned to that place. Their condition is very bad. The Government should also give rehabilitation facilities to these

people. I suggest that an officer of the Custodian's department should be appointed for them who should arrange to find work for them and such persons about whom it is found that they had never gone to Pakistan, should be rehabilitated here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: With your permission, I want to ask a question of the Maulana Saheb so that I may be able to understand and be in a position to answer. A muslim who had gone to Pakistan....

Shri M. H. Rahman: No, Sir, he had never gone to Pakistan.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not yet finished the question. There were persons who had gone to Pakistan and who have now returned to India. One and a half year has passed since they returned. For them a resettlement permit is essential. But it is not my concern it is the job of the Home Ministry. Do you suggest that those Muslims who had gone over to Pakistan and returned to India after staying there for 5, 7 or 8 years after obtaining a permanent rehabilitation permit, should be given grants from Ministry of Rehabilitation?

Shri M. H. Raham: I had made the points clear and I am sorry I could not make you understand it fully. I am simply pleading the case of such Muslims who have never gone to Pakistan. I am pleading for those who have gone to Pakistan only to see some people there and after staying for about 15 or 20 days have returned to this country. I want that they should be rehabilitated. Homes and lands should be given to them. I had submitted the same thing to the Minister a year and a half ago and he has very sympathetically considered it. It was agreed upon that the best way would be that an officer of the Ministry should go there and that before the officer is sent, we should be informed about a fortnight before so that we may also send one or two persons there who could collect these

persons and produce them before that officer. But what happened was this; an officer went there but there was no information to us. The officer contacted one or two persons and gave a report that there was no such thing. He wrote that there were cases in which parents had gone to Pakistan and their sons and heirs demanded rehabilitation facilities here. It is totally wrong to say that their parents have gone to Pakistan. These people are all living near about Ganganagar. These are the persons whose fathers were murdered in Rajasthan. Your liaison officers are there in Pakistan and whether a man's claim is correct or not can be verified from there. Home Ministry can get it. If it is proved that somebody's father is alive you can take action; but if their fathers etc. were murdered here, then they should not be denied justice. It is not fair to depend entirely on the report of the patwari and it would be improper if injustice is done on the basis of what he has said. It is therefore essential that justice should be meted out to the Muslims of Ganganagar, who are the residents of India. Similarly many Muslims are living in Dehra Dun and Shri Tyagi also drew attention towards them. The Government had said that the Government of U.P. was responsible for that matter. I appeal to you that you should consider these cases sympathetically because after all they are also the residents of this very country. Now I come to the decision that has been made that the Custodian General's office should be shifted to Mussoorie. I would like that this question may be considered sympathetically. Those who go to the Custodian General go there only after losing the case. They are persons who have been suffering for a long time and they are financially ruined and it is in such circumstances that they go to the Custodian General. You will find that about 90 per cent. cases in Custodian General's office in Delhi came from U.P. There may be a slight difference but I am not ex-

aggerating when I say that 90 per cent. cases came from U.P. and it is convenient for the residents of U.P. to come to Delhi.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mussoorie is also in U.P.

Shri M. H. Rahman: I knew that this reply would be given. Mussoorie is in U.P. but only the people of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun and Muzaffarnagar districts can conveniently reach there and for the rest of the districts. Delhi is more convenient. There are difficulties of accommodation in Mussoorie and going to and coming from Mussoorie is more expensive. They cannot get good legal aid there. Their cases are here in Delhi with local lawyers. Some of the lawyers do their work without any fee because some persons cannot afford it. Therefore you should be sympathetic while considering this question. If at all you want to shift the Department, then shift it to Lucknow which is the most suitable place for persons living both in the Western and Eastern districts. But since the Department is nearing its end it would be most convenient to all if it is retained in Delhi. The Government should not create difficulties at the last stage, instead it should give more facilities.

Shri Bhargava and Shri Achint Ram have drawn attention towards other departments. Therefore, I do not want to say much about them. You will shift them from here now and then after a year or so you will again shift them to some other place. I only want to submit that it would be better if the department is kept here for the short time that now remains. It will be very kind of you.

With these few words I thank you and I hope that you will sympathetically consider these matters.

Shri Barman: Sir, not being conversant with the shortcomings of rehabilitation so far as the West Pakistan refugees are concerned, I shall not deal with it but simply mention one fact for the consideration of the

[**Shri Barman**]

Ministry. It has been represented to me that in the East Vinay Nagar Colony about 20,000 refugees have been resettled and their complaint is that there is not a single shop. I hope. . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Where?

Mr. Speaker: In the East Vinay Nagar Colony.

Shri Barman: In the East Vinay Nagar Colony. That is my information. The hon. Minister may ascertain whether it is a fact or not.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: East Vinay Nagar is a colony of the Works Ministry where government servants live.

Shri Barman: Then I am mistaken in receiving the facts.

I should like to deal mainly with the problem that concerns Bengal today so far as the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal is concerned. I would not have intervened in this debate if it had not been repeatedly asserted by my friends of the Communist party and also by another Member Shri Subiman Ghose that there is enough land in West Bengal and it is want of elementary sympathy on the part of Government that Government is trying to send them for resettlement outside West Bengal.

I maintain that this is nothing but propaganda and just exploiting the misery of the refugees who are in camps for the last two or three years in West Bengal . . .

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Eight or nine years.

Shri Barman: Shri Bimal Ghose says that it is for 8 or 9 years. But I say that even remaining for two or three years in refugee camps is a sight which is horrible and it is a pity for anybody to go and see that.

Now, what is the position? The Darjeeling Conference which has been so much criticised by my friend

Shri Gupta only said that the problem has already reached such a stage that West Bengal cannot rehabilitate even the existing colony people and the resources of India should be primarily directed towards the resettlement of those who are waiting for settlement for years together. Once my friend Shri Gupta sees the miserable conditions and the plight of these people, he will decide whether they should remain in that state for some more years or they should be rather advised to go elsewhere where rehabilitation arrangement is being done by Government. At the outset what he said was that what is wanting is elementary sympathy on the part of Government. He made such a fantastic statement.

We know that the refugee problem of India is one which has practically no parallel in history. Eighty lakhs of people have come from Pakistan . . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Over 90 lakhs.

Shri Barman: The hon. Minister says over 90 lakhs; and out of them about 2,10,000, according to the latest reports are in the refugee camps. Had the Government been lacking in elementary sympathy for these refugees, would it have been possible, in spite of my friends criticising and inciting and misdirecting these refugees, to rehabilitate such a large number? But, it is nothing but proving the adage that is prevalent in Bengali that when a mother's sister is more concerned about the child you have to doubt *harbone fides*. I do not like to use the Bengali word that has been used.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The child is also growing.

Shri Barman: The Bengali proverb says:

*Mayer cheye maseer darad bashee
Ter nam Dainee*

13 hrs.

The translation is that when the mother's sister shows more concern for the child than the mother herself, she is either a witch or a she-demon.

Shri Tyagi: She will devour the child.

Shri Barman: And as my hon. friend Shri Tyagi interprets it, she might devour the child.

Now let us judge from the circumstances that are there. He says that there are 19 lakh acres of uncultivated land in West Bengal. He cites it from archaic reports and does not cite any recent statistics. Now my straight question is this. If there be such a large area of uncultivated land in West Bengal, have my friends of the Communist party ever tried to lead those unsettled refugees to those lands and get them resettled there? Have they been dissuaded by Government from doing that?

In the next sentence he says, it is not only paddy land that makes for resettlement of refugees. He suggests cultivation of sabai grass, of cotton, and all that. I would ask my hon. friend Shri Gupta and his party to take these refugees to those uncultivated lands, which he cites to be about 19 lakh acres, and get them resettled there, and whatever monetary help is required for that purpose, we shall certainly ask the Rehabilitation Ministry to give.

Sir, what did the Darjeeling Conference decide? Ministers of eight of the States, including those of West Bengal, whose first charge is to resettle these unfortunate refugees, met there. They decided that the primary concern for the present would be the resettlement of those refugees, who cannot be resettled in West Bengal and for whom there is no scope in West Bengal, elsewhere.

My hon. friend says that they should not be asked to go outside. Rajasthan is ready to receive certain refugees. They categorically state that the refu-

gees are right when they refuse to go to Rajasthan. He criticised other States like Bihar and Orissa. He says there has been large-scale evacuation from the camps of other States. Might be. There have been temporary evacuations, but there are still many refugees who have permanently resettled there. In the beginning only if some of the refugees are resettled there and they tell their other friends that it is better than remaining in refugee camps, the other refugees will follow. If at the outset you denounce every step and do not ask the refugees to go elsewhere, what will be the result? People from other States will say: well, these Bengalis themselves do not like to come to our States; what sympathy can we have for them? That is the positive mischief that is being done by such propaganda that is being carried on in West Bengal.

Every day processions of refugees are being taken out. They are blocking the roads; they are disobeying orders under section 144 and courting arrests. Thus, their psychology is being exploited in a wrong way. While on the one hand the abundance of sympathy in other States for the resettlement of the East Bengal refugees, because it is a national problem and not merely the problem of West Bengal, is being alienated, on the other the refugees who would have been resettled by now, are not being resettled, by such propaganda. I want the House to understand that it is only a small party in West Bengal that is trying to raise these slogans that Bengalis do not want to go elsewhere.

The theory that there is enough land in West Bengal has already been exploded. Had there been enough land in West Bengal, why did my hon. friends allow so many East Bengal refugees to go to Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa? Not only that accredited leaders who had considerable sympathy for the refugees, the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mukerjee and Dr. Meghnad Saha of revered memory, had also conceded that refugees from

[**Shri Barman**]

East Bengal must go outside. So, it is too late in the day to say that there is enough land in West Bengal and they should not go outside until the resources are exploited. Let my hon. friends take some initiative and if, according to their statement, there is enough cultivable and habitable lands in West Bengal for the resettlement of refugees, let them settle them there and we shall assist them. But please do not try to create dissatisfaction and obstruct the resettlement schemes which have been taken up and which are uppermost in the mind of the Government both here and in West Bengal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are they so strong?

Shri Barman: By this propaganda they are creating difficulties and delaying the resettlement of these unfortunate people. That is my complaint. They are at the same time alienating the abundance of sympathy that is exhibited on the floor of the House by Members who belong to other States.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Shri Banerjee himself who is a Bengali is quite happy in Uttar Pradesh.

An Hon. Member: He will even go to Dandakaranya!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am very mobile? I was born in Punjab.

Shri Barman: It is argued that our Prime Minister once gave an assurance and now he is retracting from it. I say that this is not a correct assessment of his statement. The whole policy of the Government of West Bengal and of the Government of India is laid down in the Darjeeling Conference Resolution. When the Prime Minister said that we are morally bound to take charge of refugees, he meant necessarily the refugees who had been ousted from Pakistan due to circumstances prevailing there. He never said that all these East Bengal refugees who come

over, whether they are real evacuees, or emigrants, shall be settled in the lands of West Bengal. Now the whole policy of the West Bengal Government, as laid down in the Darjeeling Conference Resolution is that so long as the remaining refugees who are in camps are not resettled, we should not accept any emigrants from East Bengal.

Now what is the position? If there are people who want to come over to India, leaving East Pakistan, and are quite able to rehabilitate themselves, there is no objection to granting passports to them; if there are people who have no earning members in East Pakistan or all the members of their family have come over to India, if they want to come over, there is no bar to granting them passports. But if we say that anybody and everybody may come, though circumstances are not such as to force them to come, and we shall take charge of him and grant him relief and rehabilitation. . .

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who is to judge of the circumstances?

Shri Barman: The circumstances will be judged by the circumstances that will be known to you and to me. It is not something in a vacuum. Everybody knows as to what is happening in East Pakistan. You cannot allow any and every emigrant to come and enter refugee camp. The Darjeeling Conference policy resolution does not say that we shall not take charge of really displaced evacuees. But it is stated categorically that we cannot undertake the responsibility of rehabilitating immigrants who simply choose to come from there. When we cannot rehabilitate the people who have already been in your charge for years and years, how those can we rehabilitate who are merely immigrants. That is an impossible proposition and an impracticable proposition, however much sympathetic we might be towards the refugees. What is the Government doing? It is

launching upon the Dandakaranya scheme. If according to my friends no refugees should go to Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. or anywhere else, they must go somewhere so that they may settle in large numbers at one place. The land that has been taken up for reclamation is about 80 square miles.

Shri V. P. Nayar: 80,000 square miles. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: What is this interruption? I am not able to follow.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is only correcting a mistake.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, what does it matter? I find from the records that Shri Sadhan Gupta took 35 minutes. Was he interrupted? Why should there be interruption? Why should there be laughter?

Shri V. P. Nayar: It was not an interruption. It was only a correction.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may go on with the trend of his speech. He comes from Bengal. Can it be said that he is not as good a patriot as this hon. Member? (Interruptions.) Order, order. It is not as if these hon. Members are always correct and every other hon. Member is incorrect. This kind of assumption is not warranted by facts.

Shri Barman: Shri Sadhan Gupta had cited facts from 1941 from the Koraput District Gazetteer. He says that the land is infested with wild animals and the refugees sent there will be devoured by the wild animals. How can he make such an irresponsible statement being a responsible Member of Parliament? Is the Government of India whose primary responsibility is the rehabilitation of the refugees going to send the refugees to be devoured by wild animals? I fail to understand how a responsible Member can make such a statement? He can read from the report circulated to all of us as to what we are going to do in the Dandakaranya scheme. It has been clearly stated there that this

land is to be reclaimed and made accessible by the construction of railways, roads, etc., making it fit for colonization and industrial pursuits. To the extent it is reclaimed, to that extent it will receive the refugees from East Bengal. Do they object to it? If they object to that, you can imagine the motive that is now impelling them to dissuade the refugees from going out of West Bengal.

We whole-heartedly welcome the scheme. We are glad that Parliament has taken charge of it and taken the responsibility. We have full confidence that this national undertaking of resettlement of refugees of East Bengal will be done in a successful manner. If at some future time we find that a few more members or a few more thousands are pushed out because of circumstances prevailing there, certainly we shall be in a position to resettle them. But if we obstruct this Dandakaranya scheme from the very outset, what is the effect of it? We do not settle these refugees from East Pakistan. The whole resettlement burden falls on West Bengal and she cannot contain so many. I think that my friends opposite should not try to fish in troubled waters which this House should now allow . . . (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Tyagi.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Shall I get time?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say. Hon. Members may wait and see.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I have been trying to catch your eye since three or four days.

Mr. Speaker: I am only calling hon. Members. I am not myself speaking and therefore, all hon. Members will wait. At 1.30 I will call the hon. Minister. In the meanwhile, how many speeches can be made? I will certainly call them. I

[Mr. Speaker.]

am not choosing one in preference to another. All hon. Members are equal as far as I am concerned. (Interruptions.)

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Mr. Speaker, you are gagging my Party. My Party has not been given a chance. So, I walk out in protest.

1.15 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Braj Raj Singh, left the House.)

Shri Jagadish Awasthi (Bilhaur): I also do so.

Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria (Etawah): I also do so.

(At this stage Shri Jagadish Awasthi and Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria left the House.)

श्री स्पार्टी : श्रीमान् जी, मैं बहुत ज्यादा बहत ऐना नहीं चाहता और एक दो बात ही कहूँगा ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि मैं इस बात में इत्तिकाक करता हूँ जो हमारे बुजुंग मिश्र ठाकुर दाम भागीं जी ने कही है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने बहुत ही मेहनत के साथ और बहुत खूबी के साथ अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाया है । इसके लिए मुवारिकबाद के अधिकारी हैं । मैं भी अपनी तरफ से मरी महोदय को इस शानदार काम के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मुझे अफमोस इस बात का है कि बंगाल के अन्दर जो रिप्पूजीम का प्रावर्त्तम है उसमें कुछ पार्टियां पोलिटिकल गेन प्राप्त करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, पोलिटिकल कैंपिटन बनाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं । यह मुनामिब नहीं है । मैं ज्यात तौर से इस चीज़ को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनकी पार्टी की तरफ से कुछ

तबकरा इस तरह का अचाकार में आया है कि वे यह स्वाक देख रहे हैं कि कांग्रेस के बाद वे ही हैयर-एपरेन्ट, बली प्रहर होने वाले हैं । अगर यह पार्टी इस तरह के स्वाक देख रही है और अगर बाद में उनके स्वाक पूरे हो जाते हैं तो मैं उनको यह सलाह दूँगा कि उनको कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिये जिस से बाद में चल कर उनको दिक्षित का सामना करना पड़े । अगर आज उसने लोगों को उकाना शुरू कर दिया और उनको कहना शुरू कर दिया कि उनको बाहर जा कर नहीं सबना चाहिये और बाद में उनके ही हाथ में जिम्मेदारी आई तो उनको दिक्षित पड़ेगी । इसलिए इस तरह का स्लोगन उठाना मुनासिब नहीं है, अगर कामयाब होने के बाद आप चाहते हैं कि आपके रास्ते में मुश्किलात 'दा न हों, अगर आप किसी तरह में कामयाब भी हो जायें ।

Shri V. P. Nayar: Please speak in English.

Shri Tyagi: I was saying that those friends who are just thinking in terms of being heir apparent to the Congress Government must see to it that they do not commit themselves to the position from which it may not be possible for them to retract. If they persist in their slogans asking them not to go out of Bengal and if ultimately they were ever to come to power, it will be difficult for them to ask the refugees to go out of Bengal. Therefore, I say that the heir apparent should not try to behave in an immature manner. In fact the country might also be expecting something from them but if they start behaving in this manner, it is certain that they will not come to power. That is by the way.

My point is about those who are really Indian citizens and yet refugees. The rest of the refugees are being very well cared for in the best manner possible. I am really one with

my friends who claim that it is a pride for a country that in such a short time we have been able to manage such a huge number of refugees flung upon us so suddenly. It is very creditable. I think the refugees also generally admire and appreciate the services rendered to them by the Government.

But there is the question of the other refugees: those who were and are citizens of India, who have never gone out and who are still technically citizens of India but whose property is outside. There are two categories.

In my own town in the vicinity of Dehra Dun, during the disturbances, everything was topsy-turvy. The administration was practically paralysed. I and some other friends had to take over charge of the district for administrative purposes. I had asked some of my friends during those days to function as police men and they came as police men and we arranged matters. It was a terrible time indeed. We came to Delhi and asked the Prime Minister and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to give special permission to send a special train to carry some of the Muslims to Pakistan. I thought then that there would be a settlement between the two countries in due course and those who went to Pakistan would probably come back and likewise the Hindus who had come would also be able to go back perhaps. I regret very much that I had faith in that idea. It did not happen. I went to the houses of some of my very dear friends, who were with me in jail in the struggle for freedom and told them: "For God's sake, sit in the special train and go to Pakistan and I shall call you back from Pakistan as soon as there is peace here." They said they were leaving their country in tears. They were not happy to go, but quite a few families were sent to Pakistan. But some others remained. There was risk of their lives because refugees were coming like streams from Punjab; people whose houses were looted, whose children and women

were killed. After all that, the survivors of those families could not remain at peace. The result was that there was disturbance. Therefore, the Muhammadans living in my town were advised to go to neighbouring places where there was peace. Quite a few thousands of Muhammadans from Dehra Dun had gone to neighbouring districts like Saharanpur, Bijnor etc. After conditions of peace were established, the U.P. Government decided to ask those Muhammadans to come back to their town. I was asked to do that job. Our late Deputy Minister Khurshid Lal—he was my colleague—and myself went in a jeep from village to village where Muhammadans had gone for protection. We told them: "There is peace in Dehra Dun; please come back." They did come back. But, in the meantime, their houses were occupied by refugees who came from Pakistan.

Unfortunately, those houses could not be vacated. We assured them that their houses would be vacated and they would be lodged in their own houses. Just in front of my house there is a road. Thousands of them are lying on the road-side for ten years now. I was a Minister of the Central Government for some time. They expected that, perhaps, I will be able to wield some influence with the Government. I did my little bit, but I am sorry to say that for so long—it is ten years now—those Muhammadans, who are genuine citizens of India, have not been restored their own houses.

I claim that those citizens are also refugees. They have borne it for ten years quietly. It was only a week before Maulana Sahib died—unfortunately—that I addressed a letter to him, and he promised to me to speak to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and see to it that those people are now accommodated somewhere.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He did write to me.

Shri Tyagi: Did he? To his great memory I will convey that to those people. But, if those people are not rehabilitated, I feel that I shall have to leave my own house—because the onus is on me, for I brought them back to that place and I personally feel concerned in that matter—and lie on the pavements along with those Indian refugees. Let not the Muhammadans in India feel that they have gone altogether guardianless, so long as every Congressman carries with him Mahatma Gandhi's will. His great last will when he was murdered rests on the shoulders of all Congressmen. Therefore, on behalf of the Congress Party, I wish to assure the Muhammadans of India that they shall be protected as desired by Gandhiji, and they will soon feel that they are full-fledged citizens of India as others are. They should have no ill feelings because some of their kith and kin have gone to Pakistan. Therefore, if there is any doubt, any suspicion about that they must vanish. I agree with Maulana Sahib—when he made a speech—that those Muhammadans must be immediately accommodated because they are citizens of India. They have a civil right to go into their own houses. That is one category of refugees.

.....

There is another category. There is a similar type of refugees. They are the Hindus and Sikhs who have come from the other side of Kashmir. From Mirpur, Kotli, Rajouri, Bhimber, Poonch and Muzaffarabad, hundreds and hundreds of families came running because they were likewise being hunted there. They were being looted when the Pakistanis—those tribal people or whosoever they were—invaded Kashmir.

13-25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The people in that part of Kashmir were affected. That part of Kashmir was vacated by the Hindus and they have come away. Those Kashmiri refugees, as they call themselves, have given a hand-out to friends of their

conditions and their plight. In that they say:

"An unprecedented event in the History of humanity took place in Rajouri where about 2,600 girls and women committed suicide in order to save their honour."

It is terrible, Sir, that 2,600 women, all Sikhs and Hindus, had to commit suicide just to save their honour. In that plight those citizens of India are here today. They have come like other refugees. We have not been able to give them compensation because, perhaps, our law does not permit it. They are Indians, and compensation was permissible only to those who had left their property in Pakistan. Unfortunately for these refugees that little part, although it is in occupation by Pakistan, happens to be de jure still in India. Therefore, the logic comes that because their houses are still in India, how can we give them compensation? Their houses are considered to be still in India although they are not in the possession of India. For the last ten years they have waited and waited. Now, Sir, I am afraid their patience is also wearing out. Same is also the case with the rest of the country.

After all, either we should have that chunk of Kashmir back from Pakistan willingly or, if we cannot have it back, at least let these people who have been displaced, these innocent people who came after great sacrifice, be treated on a par with other refugees. This plea, this legal plea, this cobweb of law would not give them much satisfaction, because they know that their neighbours, the refugees who came from Pakistan proper are getting some compensation and are able to buy some little property on this land, whereas these people are not given any compensation because their claims have not been ascertained and it is said that their properties are in India. Therefore, those persons who have their properties in India and are still not in a position to make full use.

of their properties deserve to be compensated. Their case is a hundred times stronger than others. It is your moral and legal responsibility to see that it is done because it is not their fault that Pakistan is in occupation of their houses. It is your fault, if at all it is a fault.

Therefore I plead for these two categories of refugees. One category is the Muhammadians who have not gone to Pakistan as Maulana had said, but who for fear of life and for safety shifted from their houses or properties and went elsewhere when their properties were occupied by others. They are displaced Indians in India. The same is the case with the Kashmiri refugees who have come from Kashmir after they were looted their families were murdered. Not that nothing has been done; something has been done. Some loans were given in the hope that their compensation may be settled or their properties may be restored. They expected every year that Shri Krishna Menon would go and regain back from Pakistan their homes, but the Government seems to have disappointed them and even the hope is no more left in them. Anyway, those people must be compensated.

Sir, another point is that there is one colony of refugees in Dehra Dun known as Prem Nagar. My friend Shri Khanna is very popular amongst them. When he went there and visited that colony, I myself was in tears because hundreds of men and women went round him and began to cry. He enquired of them: "How are you? Can I do anything for you?" They said "No" and they cried loudly again. They said: "When you yourself have lost your house and everything, what grievance can we have". Those people also belong to the Frontier. They never put in any grievance. That is the way they have been behaving patiently so far.

But if anybody cares to look into that little town it will be seen that there is no industry. There is no employment for those people. They are all unemployed for all these years. There was one cotton spinning mill

sanctioned by my hon. friend to be opened there but it seems to me that even between friends there are persons who try to pinch a little benefit. Well, I understood that some high and mighty or some people in responsibility persuaded that mill to go to Allahabad rather than go to Prem Nagar. I was surprised. Of course, I know Allahabad has its own importance by many ways. There are three Ministers from Allahabad or perhaps four today in the Cabinet. So, Allahabad naturally may have a bigger weight always.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No Minister has written to me—high or low.

Shri Tyagi: I know, I am not accusing. What I say is, the importance of Allahabad lies in the fact that Allahabad has four or five representatives on those Benches.

An Hon. Member: The Prime Minister comes from there.

Shri Tyagi: Yes; apart from him, there are others too. This mill was sanctioned for Prem Nagar but I now understand that from there they are trying to shift it to Allahabad. This is a pity. I approached the Minister and he was good enough to assure me that he would not let the plant be shifted because there is unemployment in Prem Nagar, and this plant will give the people employment. I wish that whether little benefit by way of a plant or any industry that he may be pleased to provide there must be retained there so as to give the people some employment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want only two minutes to put questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After the Minister finishes his reply, I will allow to put questions.

Shri Mohan Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about ten years ago, in the wake of partition, the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation was created. It was created with the specific purpose of dealing with the specific problem of the displaced persons who were coming from Pakistan either on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances. This Ministry was to provide them with relief and rehabilitation assistance. Now, ten years have passed. The question before us is whether the work with which this Ministry was charged ten years ago has been fulfilled and completed satisfactorily or not and if not what remains to be done. I shall divide my reply to the debate into two parts. First I shall deal with the west and then deal with the east.

I am grateful to all the Members, whether from that side of the House or this side of the House, for having taken part in the debate and made some observations. I believe that these observations have been made with the best of motives, the main object of them being the rehabilitation of the unfortunate people who had to leave their hearth and home.

Coming to the western region, my friend from the North-West Frontier Province who does not happen to be here this afternoon said that rehabilitation can be judged, according to him, from three main considerations. I am referring to Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad. The considerations were, firstly, shelter; secondly, employment and thirdly the question of compensation. Before I deal with the three specific issues of rehabilitation according to him, I want to tell the House that as this Ministry was created with the specific purpose of rehabilitation this Ministry, unlike any other Ministry of the Government of India, is charged with a large number of subjects. Take External Affairs; take Health; take Education; take Labour. Unlike these, as this Ministry was dealing with a human problem, the number of subjects with which we have been dealing till now are—

would only mention the most important ones—settlement on land, grant of loans—urban and rural, provision of houses, educational facilities, training in vocational and technical trades, setting up of industries to provide employment, homes and infirmaries for the care of old, infirm and unattached women and children. Then came two allied measures. The first was negotiation with Pakistan, because we had lost large immovable assets there and in fact at one time and even today there is a feeling that till we are in a position to get back from Pakistan what we have left there perhaps the rehabilitation work to that extent shall not be completed. The second was payment of compensation.

Now, as regards the settlement on land, we have offered land for the settlement of five lakhs of families in respect of the western region. As regards loans, we have granted loans to the extent of Rs. 35 crores, urban and rural. That work, leaving aside the work of grant of permanent rights under the Punjab scheme, was completed last year. As regards education, training centres and the provision of gainful employment, we have transferred this work to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India, the reason being that we feel that the time has arrived when the displaced persons in the western region can be integrated into the economy of the country. The work of giving stipends to displaced persons is not being discontinued. The work of imparting training in vocational and technical trades is not being abandoned. Similarly, provision of employment in colonies or townships to which special reference was made last year, is not being given up. The funds which have been allocated to us under the Second Five Year Plan are being transferred to these Ministries along with the work that we were doing.

To me, Sir, the obvious advantage in transferring this work of providing gainful employment to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is something which I think will bring better results. They have got the overall

picture of the development of the country. They are launching big schemes and along with that, with the amount of Rs. 3 crores odd that is given to them they can perhaps plan in a better way. What I am trying to say is this. After ten years, we have come to the conclusion that where a refugee in the initial stages did need some specialised treatment, some specialised care and attention, that is perhaps no longer required or is not greatly required. So, the work as I have just mentioned, either of education, medical relief, training in vocational and technical trades or provision of employment, is not being abandoned. It is going to be continued and subject to the availability of funds I believe this work will go on till the end of the second Plan period.

I now come to the homes and infirmaries. As I said, these are for the care of our unfortunate brethren; old and infirm; and women and children. Even today, our expenditure on these homes is somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 80 lakhs a year. We are transferring this work to a more permanent Ministry. The work will be carried on and these sisters of ours will be looked after. In fact most of this work is being carried on by the State Governments even today, excepting that the central control was that of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; it will now be that of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Two other important matters remain—negotiation with Pakistan and the payment of compensation. We heard our Prime Minister day before yesterday when the demands relating to his Ministry were under discussion—I mean the External Affairs Ministry. He made certain observations about Pakistan and I do not want to cover that ground over again. But in the context of what he said, I cannot say that I am very optimistic, but at the same time, I do not mean to say that I am very pessimistic. We will go on making efforts in reclaiming whatever we can from Pakistan, whether I do this work or whether this

work is done by the Home Ministry. For the matter of that, where postal certificates are concerned, it might go to the Ministry of Communications; where pensions are concerned, it might go to the Home Ministry. Though we propose to carry on this work for some time, ultimately this will be transferred to the permanent Ministries of the Government of India, who would deal with this work in a normal way.

Compensation has been a very difficult and complex problem. I am grateful to Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava for the kind words that he said about me. I am not unhappy about the remarks that he has made about my administration or some of my officers. I only want him to appreciate that there were 4,60,000 persons when the rules were framed by this Parliament about two years ago in September, 1955. He disagrees with me; he has disagreed with me before and I respect him for his views. But he knew, as a member of the Advisory Board, the amount of work that he and his committee had to do. It was a new scheme with no parallel in history—a scheme to give compensation to 4,60,000 persons amounting to Rs. 185 crores, not in hard cash as you know, but tied up in loans, in Government-built property, in evacuee property and so on. Two years ago, I gave an assurance to this House that my target was one lakh a year. Today the figures that are given to the House in my annual report relate to the period up to the end of January, 1958. During the last two months—I mean February and March—we have made further payments. Today the figure of claimants whose cases have been disposed of or settled comes to nearly 3,13,000 persons. The exact number is 3,13,666.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Including February and March?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes; it leaves a balance of about 1,50,000 persons out of 4,60,000, who were on our head. We have paid over Rs. 80 crores in compensation. Of this, about Rs. 45

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

crores is in cash and the balance of Rs. 35 crores or so by transfer of property and by adjustment of public dues. Perhaps it may not be correct to say that we have only paid Rs. 80 crores, because properties of the value of about Rs. 40 crores—I am subject to correction—have been auctioned, though we have only been able to take into account property worth about Rs. 21 crores. If I take the total figure, it would mean that we have paid compensation, though we may not have settled the accounts, to the extent of over Rs. 100 crores. The work of compensation, I think, should take me another 15 to 18 months to be completed, leaving aside the hard core. I do not want to make any boast, but if I could do it earlier, it would be so well and good. But I am hoping that the cases of the remaining persons—1,50,000 out of 4,60,000—will be disposed of within the next 15 to 18 months.

As the Minister-in-charge, it is not for me to judge the work of my Ministry. History perhaps will record its appreciation. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava told me that I could not forget that I was also a displaced person. So, in that capacity, I say that we, displaced persons, shall always remain grateful to the Government and the people of India for all that they have done to give us help and succour in time of need. The number is very large, when you come to think of it. 90 lakhs, I believe, have come across the border. It is not a small number and the Government of India in spite of its borrowing programme, in spite of the serious financial difficulties with which it has been faced, have spent a little over Rs. 300 crores, or to be exact Rs. 305 crores and the allocation for the year for this Ministry is Rs. 31 crores—Rs. 20 crores for East Pakistan, Rs. 3 crores for the Dandakaranya scheme which is primarily and mainly for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan and Rs. 8 crores for completing the residuary work on the western side.

Some points were raised by hon. Members who wanted me perhaps to give a little greater attention to the eastern region. I hope they will forgive me if I only touch upon two or three points.

First of all, I want to come to Kashmir, my friends who have come from Jammu and Kashmir Shrimati Krishna Mehta, who is a great sufferer in the cause of the emancipation of our motherland—perhaps more than most of us—appealed to me in a sisterly manner yesterday and drew my attention to the unfortunate plight of these people. I want to tell you, and through you to the House, that we have the same sympathy for them, we have the same consideration for them as she has; not the way the last speaker, my valued friend, Shri Mahavir Tyagi advocated. In the matter of relief and rehabilitation, no discrimination has been made between the Kashmir displaced person and a displaced person coming from West Pakistan.

When the question came about the allotment of allotable houses under the Compensation Scheme, it was decided that if a displaced person from Jammu and Kashmir is living in an allotable house, he will have the option to become the owner of the house in the same manner as non-claimants from West Pakistan; that is, he will get the consideration and benefits for paying the price of that house—20 per cent. in advance and the balance in seven instalments. Similarly, when the question of the realisation of arrears of rent came, the same concession was extended to them. I went a step further in their case. And what I did was that in the case of those who were not in a position to purchase those houses, because we have not been able to entertain their claims, a decision was taken that the house in which a refugee or a migrant from Jammu and Kashmir is living, that house, if he is not in a position to buy, shall not be put under the hammer. That

decision was up to the end of last year and it has now been extended till the 31st of December, 1958. That is to give him a sort of satisfaction that if he can become the owner, let him become the owner and if he cannot become the owner, there is no intention of imposing a new landlord upon him. The landlord will be the Government of India.

Recently we have issued a circular letter to the State Governments. And I do not know why Shri Mahavir Tyagi was modest, for he has played a very important part. I will only read two or three lines from that circular. It was issued on the 24th March, 1958 and it will go a very long way in helping these unfortunate brethren of mine. It deals with the arrears of rents and the realisation of loans. The exact words are:

"Similar concession is to be allowed to the Kashmiri displaced persons" (that relates to 20 per cent. and the realisation of the arrears of rents) "In order, however, to obviate the hardship in deserving cases, it has further been decided that each case of a Kashmiri displaced person should be considered on merits and, in hard cases, where it might be considered that realisation of rent, even on the concessional basis, would create distress, it is suggested that eviction proceedings or coercive measures should not be adopted. In these cases, realisation of arrear of rent or loans may be suspended or staggered further to avoid distress."

That, I feel, should amply meet with the cases in the circumstances in which we are placed today.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: And ultimately remitted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the Kashmiris I want to say something.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am in charge of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am speaking; that is what meant. I do not mean that I am in charge of the House. I am in possession of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not fair.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not giving in.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will realise that I cannot help it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am in possession of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But the Speaker is still there.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has referred to two other matters. One is about the service. I think that was the main point that he made. Tyagiji referred to displaced Muslims within the State or within the country. Shri Ifzul Rahman referred to section 16 cases. I will briefly touch on them.

As regards the services, so far as Faridabad is concerned, the retrenched employees are given priority like the employees of the RFA by the Employment Exchanges for being sponsored for employment. There we accord the same treatment as is being given to the retrenched personnel of the RFA. They can go and register themselves with the Employment Exchange. That is point No. 1.

Point No. 2 is about displaced Muslims within the country. One case has been brought to my notice of some Muslim families in Dehra Dun. I had been there and I have looked into their conditions. I do not say that their conditions are too good. They are living in a state of acute congestion. I have taken up the matter and I hope a decision regarding them will be taken soon. They have never owned any property. They are tenants. Our idea is to provide them some sort of accommodation so that they can live in comfort.

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and ease. That question will be decided fairly soon.

As regards section 16 cases, I am reminded of an Urdu saying

"मेरा कसूर यह है कि मैं बेकसूर हूँ"

I wish Maulana was here.

धी स० ज० बनजौ : नहीं हम सब समझते हैं।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In the matter of evacuee property in India what the Government of India has done will always remain in golden letters in the history of this country. We have property worth Rs. 500 crores in West Pakistan. I am only talking of immovable property. The value of property here would come to only Rs. 100 crores. But we were the first to take a decision in 1954 that after the 7th of April, 1955 any person against whom a case was not then pending shall not be declared an evacuee from that date onwards. That was a unilateral decision that our country took. In Pakistan of course, we do not want to emulate them—the Hindus and Sikhs, excepting a small proportion in Sind, had been thrown out and it was only last year that they took a reciprocal decision. We do not think in terms of Muslims? We think in terms of infusing a sense of honour, a sense of dignity, amongst our nationals in this country.

14 hrs.

When I took over, about 8,000 cases were pending under section 16. I have circulated a note. I have appointed three special officers of the rank of District and Sessions Judges. I have looked into each case myself. Where I have found a case difficult I have even gone to the Ministry of Law and sought their advice. In over 3,300 cases properties have been restored to the value of over Rs. 250 lakhs. We have not done all this with a view to advertise them, or propagate the secular aspect of the State. We have done this because we have

rightly felt that these properties should not have been declared as evacuee properties. But I am also bound down by the Act. I have not got any vast power. If Abdul Rahim, who has lived in this country for ten years and whose property was declared as evacuee property in the name of his brother, Abdul Karim, and for ten years it has been in the possession of the Custodian—for ten years we have been looking after that property and have been realising the rent of that property because that property occurs vested in the name of Abdul Karim—today after ten years wakes up, having lived in India very near his own property, and says, "Restore that property to me" I have to take the law into consideration. Even then, I have looked into all the cases—each one of them—referred to me by Maulana, because I feel, I have said so before and I repeat it again, I would rather go to the Finance Minister of India, I would rather go to my colleagues in the Cabinet and tell them, "Give me a few crores more so that I can implement my compensation scheme" than cast a greedy eye on the property of my Muslim brothers in this country. I shall never do that. That has never been our principle. That has never been my policy and I can assure Maulana Sahib that my past record, my past tradition and my past friendship, if it has any meaning, will be a guarantee to what I am saying.

Now, I come to East Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the 18,000 refugees, which Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava mentioned?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You did not take part in the discussion. I have since five minutes past two yesterday listened to everyone. Please let me go on. I go on requesting you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister need not take it up.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The nature of the problem in the eastern region is so different from that of the west. There it was a frozen and a two-way problem, but in the eastern region it is a one way problem and it has gone on in different spurts—1947-48, 1950 brought about the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, 1955 and 1956. We have, as it has already been stated, nearly 42 lakhs of displaced persons in the eastern region—42 lakhs as against nearly 50 lakhs in the western region. Of them, about 32 lakhs are in West Bengal, about nine lakhs in Assam and Tripura and the balance of about one lakh in the States of Manipur, U.P., Bihar and Orissa. That is my problem. The numbers in U.P. and Manipur are very small and according to our estimation the problem of the old migrants or the old D.P.s in those two States has already been resolved. As regards Bihar and Orissa—I am not talking of the new ones that I have sent to Charbatia or Bettiah, I am talking of the old population—by far and large that problem has also been resolved and I am hoping that by the end of this year whatever remains to be done will be done.

Now, I come to Tripura and Assam, where the numbers are large. We have made very great progress. We have made substantial progress. I do not want to say all that is contained in my report. I think if the population remains as it is today, we should take two years to liquidate that problem.

Now I come to the most difficult problem and that is the problem of the displaced persons in West Bengal. There, as I have said, we have 32 lakhs of displaced persons. I would like to divide this problem of the displaced persons in West Bengal into two parts—those in camps and those who are not in camps. We put down the number roughly at about 29 lakhs of those outside camps and 2,60,000 or something like that of those in camps. I am often accused of keeping a very large number of persons in camps and wasting the national

resources. My friend opposite from Calcutta even accused me of letting crores of rupees—I think he mentioned the figure Rs. 100 crores to go down the drain. Towards the end of 1954 the number of refugees in the camps had come down very substantially. We had about a lakh of persons in our camps then. 1955 and 1956 saw six lakhs of displaced persons come from East Pakistan. During that period, as you would recall and the House will also recall, a very large number of persons came on forged migration certificates or without any valid documents. Their number was anything between thirty and thirty-five thousand. First of all I felt that I will only take charge of those who had come on valid migration certificates, but when a pressure was brought to bear upon me and my Ministry, we have also accepted those who had come on forged or false migration certificates. The result was—it is very important—that the number of the camp population were up to 3,50,000 persons. Towards the end of 1956 I had 3,50,000 persons in camps. In the year 1957 another 8,500 went into the camps, making the total of about 3,60,000. During last year—I am talking of the last twelve to fifteen months—we have been able to disperse about 50,000 persons from camps. The population today is roundabout 3,10,000.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): In camps?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The population today is 3,10,000. Of them about 50,000 are in Tripura, Bihar and Orissa leaving aside a balance of 2,60,000 in West Bengal. If undue interests is not taken by some of my friends in Calcutta.....

Shri Bimal Ghose: If only you take interest.....

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): You take due interest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is talking of some of his friends in Calcutta and nobody here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I repeat, if undue interest is not taken by some of my friends in Calcutta in my camp population in Tripura, Churbia and Bettiah, I am hoping that at least 40,000 of them, because the balance may be some urbanites belonging to the hard core of unattached women and children, would have been rehabilitated.

Now, Sir, as regards Bengal, it is very interesting. We have 2,60,000 in camps in West Bengal. Of them fifty or sixty thousand belong to that liability or permanent category as we call them—that is the old and the infirm and the unattached women and children. That leaves a balance of two lakhs.

I told you that on the one hand I have 32 lakhs of persons in Bengal who, according to my friend Shri Sadhan Gupta, have not been rehabilitated, and every penny that has been spent upon them—I wish he had said, has gone down the Hooghly—but he said, has gone down the drain.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ultimately that also goes there!

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, Sir, ultimately that also goes there. Thank you very much.

You hear this hue and cry everyday in the newspapers, though according to me we have been able to rehabilitate at least five lakhs families in the eastern region—that means, about 25 lakhs of persons. I do not say that every one of them has been completely rehabilitated; some of them may need a further dose of rehabilitation. But my friends who are very keen to read the newspapers—and one of them is even an editor, sitting in the House—my friends opposite are never tired of throwing these newspapers at my face. May I humbly ask, why is it that you hear only of these two lakhs agitating, holding demonstrations, stopping vehicular traffic, courting im-

prisonment, and you hear nothing about the twenty-nine or thirty lakhs who are not in the camps?

An Hon. Member: They would like to go to the rehabilitation centres!

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Either they have to accept by implication that they have been rehabilitated, or that is not a live problem; or the live problem is only of these two lakhs who are in the camps. I would even go a step further. As regards these persons in camps, I circulated a statement to all Members of Parliament and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava referred to it, I am accused of not paying any attention to them. My friend even suggested that they should receive 'continued attention'.

What have we done for these persons? Where the per capita income of the country is Rs. 21 per head or Rs. 105 per family per mensem, we are spending upon these people at the rate of Rs. 125 per mensem per family, including infants and children. That is my expenditure. I am only saying that, Sir, with a view to tell you that here are these persons who are living in camps for seven, six, five, eight years, forcing the Government of India possibly in my obligation to them spending this big sum of money on them every month. The demand comes to Rs. 10 crores a year, all coming from the national revenues, from the taxpayer. We are spending upon them, we are providing them with shelter, we are providing them with food, we are providing them with cloths; if they get married we also give them a little present; and if a son is born to any one we also look after him and give some extra doles; and if a man marries from outside he can be my guest, he can bring the bride into the camp. But, "Oh, they are living in a very miserable condition" according to Shri Sadhan Gupta.

An Hon. Member: Terrible.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, I know it is "terrible"! And that is what I am coming to. I want you to appreciate that if they are living in a terrible condition why is it that they make an effort to rehabilitate themselves and why is it, as Shri Barman said, that our friends opposite help them in formulating schemes for them and in finding good lands for them in West Bengal? According to them there are lakhs and lakhs of acres in West Bengal. (Interruption.) Dr. Roy's statement has no value. My appreciation of the problem is below par—"dead reports, all written ages ago, there is a lot of profit, there is a lot of cultivable land." Why not find it? Why must you ask that I must sit with you and a committee of the House and go about with them and then find out 'there are the lands'? You are pining for them. You feel so much for them that your heart bleeds. Why don't you come to me with their cases; and if I do not look into them and examine them and if they are not sanctioned, I can be accused. But knowing perfectly well that they have no lands and this cannot be done, you say "take them to *danga* lands. If I take them to *danga* lands what will happen? What happened at Sambalpur? We spent Rs. 20 lakhs. The result was a waste, complete waste. Should I try that experiment again?

I simply wish to say that these friends of mine do not want to go outside West Bengal. The Dandakaranya scheme which is still in the examination stage, about which I have circulated a detailed brochure, has been condemned, completely condemned by the opposition parties.

An Hon. Member: By bell, book and candle!

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I think somebody remarked the other day that it will be a graveyard. Somebody's paradise is on the periphery of Bihar.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): That is an incorrect statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not talking about you.

Shri Subiman Ghose: You are not entitled to make an incorrect statement. I did not make that statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I only wish to bring to the notice of the House that if I do not take my friends outside West Bengal and rehabilitate them, then I am charged with the complaint "you are not treating it as a national problem, the rest of India is sleeping quiet over the miseries and misfortunes of the displaced person from East Pakistan". And if I go to my Chief Ministers and tell them, "Even to the detriment of your local population, give me your lands and your best lands, I want to bring my friends", they say "Bihar is no good, Orissa is rotten, Madhya Pradesh we cannot think of, Rajasthan is a desert" as if Mr. Mathur is not alive up till this day.

An Hon. Member: He can live all over the world.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Who realises that during the last one year I have sent 40,000 persons out of West Bengal under my personal scheme? Can any one dare challenge my figure?

An Hon. Member: And if they come back?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have taken them to Madhya Pradesh. I have taken them to Ambikapur. So far not a single person rehabilitated in these colonies has come back—unless my friends from outside start taking undue interest in them.

Now, Sir, let come back to the camps. I have got only ten minutes left. I told you why my friends do not want to go out of West Bengal. Till about six months ago I was also in the dark. I said, "What is the reason? Here are nice people living in camps, a life of indolence. Their mind is not being worked in useful

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channels. They are becoming a prey to the slogans and some catchy phrases sometimes put from Amritsar, sometimes from Kerala and sometimes from Madhya Pradesh."

An Hon. Member: From Lahore also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I had a survey made, and this survey was conducted within the last four or five months, a survey of about 20 per cent of the camp population in West Bengal. What does the survey indicate? The survey indicates that 70 per cent of the people in the camps have a private income of their own.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On circumstantial evidence.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon (Mukundapuram): What are their avocations?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Come with me to Ranaghat. I will show you 400 shops which have been occupied by them. But, you will have to give me protection.

An Hon. Member: You will be safe.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will show people who are starving in Ranaghat.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Bear with me for ten minutes. I listened to you with great respect yesterday.

Shri Panigrahi: Have you the courage to go to Ranaghat?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Who is that?

Some Hon. Members: This side.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You mean from Orissa? Thank you very much. How brave of you. (Interruption).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shall the Chair be ignored altogether?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I respect you very much; I am grateful to the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am requesting both sides.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Thirty per cent of them have close relations in Pakistan, brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, on visiting terms. I find a substantial percentage of the women in the Homes have their husbands alive, some of them living in the camps. Some of the so-called orphans have their fathers alive.

Shri Bimal Ghose: It happens sometimes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Some mothers who are supposed to be destitute have living sons who are earning in West Bengal near about the camps. That is the reason. There you find the reason. If I take these people and they are willing to go with me to Kotah, Dacca will be far away, I will lose my roots or the income that I am making in the camps or round about the camps in West Bengal. I am not against that. I am very happy if my unfortunate brethren are in a position to salvage something from Pakistan. Nobody would be happier than myself if they can find their roots in the economy of West Bengal. Who would feel happier than the Rehabilitation Minister that a part of this problem has been resolved? But, it is very unfair to me, it is exceedingly unfair to me, to the Government and to the Ministry. But, the refugees themselves speak very little about it. It is my friends or the Vastuhara Sammelan. I won't name the party under whose auspices that is working.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who have gone to jail?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I won't name the party. If they must know it is the P.S.P. . . .

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who have gone to jail? The refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: . . . and the U.C.R.C. I say, why blame me for keeping the campa. I tell the

refugee friends of mine from the House through my friends opposite. The thing is very clear. Make your own schemes and bring them to me. Or, have faith in me and get yourself rehabilitated in my schemes. If you will not make your own schemes, and you will not come with me outside West Bengal, naturally a day will come and a day has to come when we have to take a decision, how long we propose to keep these camps, how long we propose to go on giving these doles which, everybody is agreed in this House, have a very demoralising effect. In my view,—may be very unfortunate—but my view is that by and large, the refugee population in West Bengal or in the eastern region, I won't say that they are properly rehabilitated, I won't say that they are satisfied, I certainly say that they are contented. Who should make the biggest noise? Those on whom we are spending Rs. 10 crores?

The actual charge against me or my guilt is that I beg of the States outside the eastern region to rehabilitate my brethren and they say, we shall not allow these people to go outside West Bengal. Why don't you leave them to their own fate? I am appealing to a much bigger audience outside. Leave them to their own fate.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Let them die.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Twenty-nine lakhs outside; the rest have not died.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Many of them have.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The way you pine for them and fight for them, I know. You have come to me and talked to me about them so many times; those on whom we are spending Rs. 10 crores. The average per capita income of one who sweats and toils is only Rs. 105. The Government of India is spending Rs. 125 per month. We are accused of apathy. Who are friends—who proclaim to be their friends—please see that you are not rehabilitated so that this problem remains alive.

If we have to tackle this problem, we have to see that this problem is resolved. We have to see that the people are rehabilitated. Would you believe me that today, rehabilitation of each family that I am taking out—I am not taking out for any pleasure of it, why should I take a man out of West Bengal if the Government of West Bengal wants to keep him there—costs on an average Rs. 5,000? That is the minimum cost of rehabilitation of a displaced family who comes on my hands today. It is not a small sum of money. Previously, our schemes may have been faulty. Our schemes may have been defective. Today, we take jolly good care to see that each scheme is well planned and the holding that is given is economic. That is the reason why you find that where there may have been desertions in the initial stages, there have been no desertions whatever during the last 1 year or 15 months. Those friends from West Bengal, 40,000 persons who have gone with me on my assurance to Madhya Pradesh and other places, have they died? Let them die! Have they died? I invite him. He is a friend of mine. I invite others too, whenever they want, to Daramjayagar, Ambikapur, Kotah and other places. They are welcome to come with me. They can see the conditions for themselves. If there is any defect, I am prepared to look into them. But the mere idea, please do not go out of West Bengal, Bihar is a terror, Orissa is a graveyard, Dandakaranya, you will be devoured by wild tigers as if nobody is living there, black water, black fever, white fever. God knows what not.

If you will give me five minutes, Sir, I will deal with two important matters regarding the eastern region. Or I can finish here, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will go on. We can sit five minutes afterwards.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Government has been accused of sealing the border.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Who has accused?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You might not have done so. Some one sitting in front of you might have done so.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Not sealing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The word was "sealing" the border; I heard it. The implication was that we are not allowing anyone to come out of East Pakistan. That is wholly incorrect. We have laid down certain priorities. These priorities are based on humane considerations. I shall read what the priorities are: orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan; unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan; wives joining husbands in India; grown up girls going to India for marriage; families living in isolated pockets; members of split families part of which has already settled in India; persons whose near relations, on whom they are entirely dependant, are in India. These are the priorities that we have laid down. What is wrong with these priorities? If it is felt that there is a class of persons who should be included in these priorities, well, somebody can make a suggestion, and I am prepared to look into it.

The second question is about assurances given in the past and the assurances not being honoured. I am sure this will never be said of this Government. This question of the new migrants from East Pakistan after a certain date, as was mentioned by Shri Barman, was examined in the Darjeeling conference. What did we say? There are 42 lakhs of refugees in the eastern region today. Some of them, according to the Opposition, are living in disgraceful conditions in camps.

Shri Bimal Ghose: According to you rehabilitated?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They have not been rehabilitated, things are going from bad to worse, money is going down the drain.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Do you accept it?

An Hon. Member: It is an admission.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What did we do? Even if there is an iota of truth in the allegation that is being made, let us think about it. What we did was this. Looking into the conditions of the displaced persons who are already on our hands and taking into consideration the paucity of lands in West Bengal as well as the employment potential and the land potential which is hardly of a marginal or sub-marginal nature in the other States, if these persons are to be properly rehabilitated, should we invite or take more persons on our hands?

Shri Bimal Ghose: You are taking.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Even then, the Prime Minister stated in reply to a question by Shri Bimal Ghose:

"It has been decided that the Government should not accept responsibility for extending rehabilitation benefits to future migrants from East Pakistan. Special cases may be considered individually, but generally speaking it will not be possible for Government to give these benefits indefinitely to an indefinite number of persons."

Shri Bimal Ghose: Against past assurances.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What is the past assurance I am trying to find out.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Very categorical.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The past assurance is about the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East or West Pakistan. What is the definition of a displaced person?—a person who has come from Pakistan on or after 1st March, 1947 either on account of disturbances or the fear of disturbances. Is a man who is now coming

out of East Pakistan a migrant, immigrant or a displaced person? Even then, the Prime Minister has said that on human considerations, and on the priorities that have been laid down, migration certificates will be issued, and in hard and deserving cases relief benefits will be given. I think that is a very fine statement which can be made by anybody who is interested in the solution of the rehabilitation problem in the country today.

I thank you very much for giving me a little more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee wanted to ask one question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only wanted to put one question. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has made the particular point that about 80,000 of the refugees are rural refugees. So, I request the hon. Minister to say something about that case. After all, they are 80,000 persons.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Are you talking of the rural non-substantial houses?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Thank you very much.

As you will remember, rules were passed in this House regarding the non-substantial houses and at one time, you would recall, the policy of this Government was that as far as the rural houses were concerned, we would only give them at the rate of 50 per cent, but then the Government agreed to give them on the basis of 100 per cent.

The definition of a non-substantial house was accepted, I believe, years ago, and under that definition claims for rural houses were invited. Now, somebody from the Punjab went to the Punjab High Court, and in a Single Bench case a decision was given by Justice Khosla. I do not remember his exact words. It was to the effect that perhaps a single house can be appurtenant to the land, but not a number of houses. The Government

went up in appeal before the Punjab High Court. A decision was given by the Full Bench, and I will read only a few lines from it. That court while accepting the viewpoint presented by the Government stated:

"A reading of the whole rule, in the context of the Act under which it was framed, seems to indicate that each separate building in non-urban area is to be separately valued, and only where the value of a single building, including of course its necessary appurtenance, comes up to Rs. 10,000 or more, is to be considered admissible for purposes of a claim."

I believe a press note to this effect which was circulated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation clearly explaining the position has not been seen by my friend opposite. I will send him another copy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do hon. Members want any cut motions to be put separately?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Will you please put 1502 separately?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 1573 and 1574.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have not been moved. Therefore, they cannot be put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I moved them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When did he move them? When the hon. Members were asked to indicate their intention . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I wrote a slip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No. I find from the Table that they have not been moved. No indication has been given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I sent a slip yesterday.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Today I have received the chit just now—11th April, 1958.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Today it was not asked. Yesterday only when the Speaker announced, I did send the slip.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, it is not there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have sent. I am sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As soon as I received his note today, I tried to find out if really some indication had been given, and I was assured that there was no such indication.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On that basis I got a chance to speak even. I wrote it.

Shri Subiman Ghose: You are fighting a losing game.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. If the hon. Member insists and he is sure, then I will accept his word.

May I put it separately or along with the cut motion of Shri Sadhan Gupta?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: 1574 along with Shri Gupta and 1573 separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Sadhan Gupta has also no objection to be bracketed with him?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is about the same Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduce to Re. 1." (Sending of East Bengal refugees out of West Bengal without exploiting the rehabilitation potential in West Bengal.)

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 32, Noes 102.

Division No. 7]

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri T. K.
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri S.
Gounder, Shri Shanmuga
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

AYES

Islam, Shri Mohamed
Iyer, Sri Paswaca
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyeri, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Matera, Shri
Menon, Shri Narayananarkutty
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Nayar, Shri V. P.
Panigrahi, Shri

[14.43 hrs

Patel Shri P. B.
Patel, Shri Balasaheb
Patil Shri U. L.
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Rai, Shri Khushwant
Salurke Shri Balasaheb
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Velvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Shri
Ait Singh Shri
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunugham, Shri R. S.
Balwanth Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Banerji, Shri P. B.
Berman, Shri
Berkul, Shri P. L.
Bhoomatteri, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Da
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhogil Bhai, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Singhji, Shri
Brahm Perkash, Ch.
Chettiar, Shri R. Ramanathan

Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Ferose
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Guha, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kanungo, Shri
Kasliwal, Shri
Keshava, Shri
Khinoli, Shri
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kistaiva, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri I
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. C.

Maiti, Shri N. B.
Mallish, Shri U. S.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M. D.
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri B. D.
Mirs, Shri R. R.
Mohideen, Shri Golam
Morarka, Shri
Murti, Shri M. S.
Naidu, Shri G. vindarsalu
Nair, Shri K. C.
Naidurkar, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nehru, Shrimati Uma

Das, Shri
Palaniandy, Shri
Patel, Shri Raichawar
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghbir Sahai, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramaswami, Shri S. V.
Rambir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri D. V.
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rajagopal

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanganna, Shri
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shankersiaya, Shri
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shobha Ram, Shri
Siddhah, Shri

Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh Shri T. N.
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subberayan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Swami, Shri V. N.
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Tantis, Shri Rameshwar
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna

The motion was adopted.

Failure to remove discrimination between rural and urban refugees in the matter of payment of compensation

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

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to solve the problem of refugees in West Bengal.

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

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are also before the House. I will now put these two and all the other cut motions to vote.

All 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, 1959, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands

Nos. 78, 79 and 1272 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The Motion was adopted.

[The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 78—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 37,08,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 79—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,77,56,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1959, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,25,00,000 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, 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

**COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

NINETEENTH REPORT

Sardar A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): I beg to move.

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1958".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th April, 1958".

The motion was adopted.

**RESOLUTION RE: IMPOSING OF
RESTRICTION ON PERSONS WHO
HAD HELD THE OFFICE OF
GOVERNOR—Contd.**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the resolution moved by Shri Motilal Malviya on the 28th March, 1958, regarding imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor.

Out of 1 hour allotted for the discussion of the resolution, 16 minutes have already been taken up, and 44 minutes are left for its further discussion today.

Now, there is an amendment of this resolution by Shri Keshava. That is

out of order. He wants an amendment of the Constitution itself. That can be done by a direct motion, that is, a direct Bill and not by any other means. Therefore, it is out of order. There is no other amendment.

Now, Shri Braj Raj Singh. The hon. Member will appreciate that only 44 minutes are left, and since there are a few Members who want to speak, he should be as short as possible.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपर्युक्त महांदद्य, श्री मालवीय दे: प्रस्ताव में सदन को यह अवसर मिला है कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करे कि जिन व्यक्तियों को एक दफा राज्यपाल बना दिया गया है, उस के बाद उन के जीवन की प्रक्रिया किस तरह चले और वे अपना जीवन किस तरह प्से ढालें कि जिससे राज्य दे: हित की रक्षा की जा सके और राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा को कायम रखा जा सके। सम्भवतः श्री मालवीय दे: मस्तिष्क में यह बात इस तरह आई कि पिछले दिनों श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के मामले में हमारे देश दे: सब से बड़े राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल, श्री कन्हैयालाल माणिकलाल मुशी, मुशीम कार्ट में बकील की हैसियत में श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के खिलाफ लड़े हुए और न सिक्के इस सदन में बल्कि सारे देश में यह प्रतिक्रिया हुई कि किसी भी भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल के लिये यह उचित नहीं था कि वह इस तरह दे: मसले पर श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के खिलाफ बकील की हैसियत से बहुत करता। मे यह नहीं कहता कि बकील का जो मौलिनक अधिकार है, उस को वह छोड़ देते—जहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक बड़ा मुन्द्र प्रस्ताव है और इस को पास कर देना चाहिये—लेकिन इतना आवश्यक था कि किसी भी भूतपूर्व राज्यपाल को, जो किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को, जो कि राज्य के किसी प्रतिष्ठित पद पर रह चुका हो, उस को कोई काम करने में पहले यह सोचना चाहिये कि उस का काम

राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा को हानि तो नहीं पहुँचाता । ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जी मुश्ती के उस कार्य से राज्यपाल के पद की प्रतिष्ठा को हानि पहुँची और देश के नागरिकों को यह सोचने पर नज़दीक होना पड़ा कि जी व्यक्ति एक दफा राज्यपाल, राष्ट्रपति वा गवर्नर-जनरल रह चुके हैं, उन को अपने बाद के जीवन को इस तरह संतुलित करना चाहिये जिससे राज्य की प्रतिष्ठा को हानि न पहुँच सके । मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था करना बहुत आवश्यक हो गया है । ऐसे तो अगर देश जाये, तो हिन्दुस्तान जैसे गरीब मुल्क में—इस जनतंत्र में—गवर्नर के पद की कौनसी आवश्यकता भी और आगे के लिये भी कौन सी आवश्यकता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । आज भी जो गवर्नर बनाये जाते हैं, वे कुछ विशेष प्रकार के लोग होते हैं । आज जो लोग तेरह राज्यों में गवर्नर बने हुए हैं, अगर उन को देखा जाये, तो पता चलता है कि कम से कम पांच राज्यों में ऐसे गवर्नर हैं, जो या तो लोक सभा के चुनाव में नहीं जीत सके, जिन को इस सदन में बैठने का अवसर नहीं मिल सका, या जो सूचों के मुक्य मंत्री पद से हटा दिये गये । आनंद के गवर्नर के केस को लें । वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति है, जो पंजाब में मुक्य मंत्री पद पर कायम नहीं रह सके । एक दूसरे सज्जन आसाम में मुक्य मंत्री थे, उन को बहां से हटा कर दूसरी जगह गवर्नर बना दिया गया । इसी तरह से हमारे देश के एक सब से बड़े राज्य, उत्तर प्रदेश, में, एक गवर्नर हैं जिन को मेरी पार्टी के एक अद्वा सिपाही को यह अवसर मिला कि वह उन्हें लोक सभा के मंत्र पर न बैठने में, वह लोक सभा के लिये चुनाव में उनके हाथों हार गये । इसके बाद उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश का गवर्नर बना दिया गया है । ऐसे लोगों को इन पदों पर विठा कर आप विचान की प्रतिष्ठा नहीं करते हैं । जब आप ऐसे लोगों को जो एक बार मुक्य मंत्री रह चुके होते हैं, जो एक बार मुक्य मंत्री रह चुके होते हैं, जो एक बार मुक्य मंत्री रह चुके होते हैं, जो एक बार मुक्य मंत्री रह चुके होते हैं, जो जुनाव में हार चुके होते हैं जो जुनाव में हार चुके

होते हैं, और जिन का बुश्य भवित्व दिन चाता है, भवित्व दिन चाता है, उनको गवर्नर बना देते हैं तो लोगों को इससे बड़ा आश्वर्य होता है और वे इस चीज को पस्त नहीं करते हैं ।

बड़े आश्वर्य के साथ कल के ही समाचार-पत्रों में यह समाचार पढ़ने को मिला था कि एक जीवी महोदय इस सरकार के जिन के डिपार्टमेंट के विषय में यह कहा जाता है कि उनका महकमा खल्प हो रहा है, भवालव खल्प हो रहा है, उनको किसी राज्य का गवर्नर बना कर भेज दिया जायेगा । इतना मैं अवश्य कहूँगा कि गवर्नर का पद एक महत्वपूर्ण पद है और इस पद पर किसी निष्पत्ति व्यक्ति को ही नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये । जब आप कजल भली साहब जैसे व्यक्तियों को गवर्नर के पद पर आसीन करते हैं, तो इसमें मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं होता है क्योंकि वह जब रह चुके हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल निष्पत्ति व्यक्तियों को ही गवर्नर के पदों पर आसीन किया जाना चाहिये, किर जाहे वे हाई कोर्ट के जज हों, जाहे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों, जाहे चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हों । ऐसे लोगों को जोकि राजनीति में सक्रिय रहे हैं और सक्रिय रहने के बाद राजनीति को चला नहीं सके हैं, मंत्री नहीं रह सके हैं, मुक्य मंत्री नहीं रह सके हैं, उनको गवर्नर नियुक्त कर के आप विचान की प्रतिष्ठा को नहीं बढ़ाते हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप विचान की तिष्ठा का जयाल रखें । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन न सिर्फ इस पर विचार करे कि जो एक बार गवर्नर रह चुका है वह उस पद से हटने के बाद किस तरह से अपने आप को कंडक्ट करें, बकील है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट में, या हाई कोर्ट में या डिस्ट्रिक्ट कोर्ट में बकालत करे या न करे, डाक्टर है तो इस बंधे को करे या न करे, बल्कि समय आ गया है जबकि हम इस पर भी विचार करें अलावा इसके कि किस तरह के व्यक्तियों को गवर्नर पद पर नियुक्त किया जावे कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान जीते गरीब

[श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह]

मूलक के लिये यह चाहिये है कि जो इस पक्ष पर जात्यों स्वयं सर्वं होता है, उसको वह बदायत करे और क्या हम इस भार को सहन कर सकते हैं ?

मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नरों के बारे में जनता में कहीं कहीं बड़ी गलतपक्षभियां पाई जाती हैं । ऐसे समाचार मिलते रहते हैं और ऐसी अफवाहें भी उड़ती रहती हैं जिन की पुष्टि भी हो जाती है या जिन का संठन नहीं किया जाता है, कि कहीं कहीं गवर्नर लोग अपने यहां का सामान खरीदने के लिये अपने रिसेदारों का प्रयोग करते हैं और वह काम उस तरह से नहीं किया जाता है जिस तरह से कि गवर्नर्मेंट का काम होना चाहिये । देहर इस्तादि नहीं मांग जाते हैं और

उपाय्यक महोदय : ऐसी चीजें यहां से नहीं आनी चाहियें ।

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह : इस प्रस्ताव का यहां तक ताल्लुक है . . .

उपाय्यक महोदय : इस प्रस्ताव से तो इसका बिल्कुल भी ताल्लुक नहीं है और वैसे भी यह चीज नहीं आ सकती है ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): That is a reflection which he should not cast.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should not indulge in such remarks against Governors.

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह: मैं केवल इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन इस देश का जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है । देश की जनता के अन्दर जो जो भावनायें व्याप्त हैं, उनका प्रतिनिधित्व यहां होता है । अबर उन भावनाओं को भैंगजर रक कर और उनकी कट कर के हम नहीं बलग तो हम पिछ़ कांवें और हम सही रूप से देश का प्रतिनिधित्व दर्खन की स्वति में नहीं रहें ।

मैं आपके अरिये से, उपाय्यक महोदय, यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस तरह की सम्बती को ज्यादा देर तक बदायत नहीं कर सकते हैं । इस बास्ते हमें इस सम्बती में नहीं फँसना चाहिये ।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी लिवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव यहां पेश किया गया है, उसका हर सदस्य को समर्थन करना चाहिये । आज असबारों में यह बात पक्ष कर भुजे बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि इस सदन में जिस पार्टी का बहुमत है, जिस की सरकार कायम है, उसकी तरफ से कोई इस तरह का निर्वेश किया गया है कि प्रस्तावक महोदय इस प्रस्ताव को बापिस ले लें

उपाय्यक महोदय : असबार की सबरों पर आप विवास न करें ।

श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह : आपको आप चंद के बाद पता चल जायेगा । इसकी पुष्टि भी हो चुकी है ।

मैं इतना ही इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि या तो पहले ही बहुमत वाली पार्टी इस तरह के प्रस्ताव को दखने न दे और यब इस दिया जाता है तो उसको सदस्य महोदय द्वारा बापिस लिये जाने का निर्देश न दे और उसको इसके लिये भजबूर न करे ।

यहां तक इस प्रस्ताव का ताल्लुक है इसको पास किया जाना चाहिये जिस से हम अपने मूलक में जनतांत्र के प्रति प्रचली भावना देवा कर सकें और सब का इसको समर्थन प्राप्त होना चाहिये ।

Pandit K. C. Shanta (Hapur): The Governor's position under the Constitution is that he is the representative of the President of the Union. So far as that function is concerned, it is very important. A certain dignity is attached to it. But there are other functions in life which are equally important, perhaps more important. For instance, the lawyer's function is

that he is an instrument in the cause of administration of justice. I regard it as the noblest office in human affairs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Question.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: If he questions this, I may quote a great jurist who once said:

"When truth and justice vanish in the world, you will find them in the mind and heart of the lawyer."

This is the history of the world, and the liberty that we enjoy is the liberty given by English Judges and English lawyers. Otherwise. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is drawn into a controversy.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I am sorry, but hon. friend wanted a little information.

So what I beg to submit is that we are at a stage of development in world affairs where it is not the person, however great he may look, however grand his personal looks be, that is important, but it is the function that is important. The moment a man goes out of the office, the dignity and importance attached to that office passes off to another man who comes to that office. The man who goes out of office serves the community in other different ways. Therefore, the proposition that the dignity which was attached to the office should pass on to the person after leaving that office is an impossible proposition.

Another aspect of the question is that our people and people in other countries too are quite well informed to be able to differentiate between a man in office and a man out of office. Therefore, to argue that he would abuse his position is taking the common man's intelligence too near the ground. The common man, as the various election results show, the talks in the cities show and discussions in newspapers show, is quite intelligent to distinguish between right and wrong, between what is important

and what is superficial and between what is desirable and what is otherwise. Let us depend upon the commonsense and intelligence of the man in the street. I submit that a Governor after leaving office should have as much right to take to any profession or trade as any other citizen, because he does not lose his right to be a citizen of India and to enjoy any of the fundamental rights given to a citizen under the Constitution.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram): My hon. friend, Pandit K. C. Sharma, said something about the great legal profession and also the sayings of great English jurists. Both English and continental jurists have said so many things, and whatever they have said about the great and noble profession has cooled down to some sort of metaphysical legalism, and sometimes when they talk about unrealistic things, those legalisms will be carried to the point of absurdity.

When my hon. friend said that the common people in India were intelligent enough to distinguish between personalities and the avocations they sought he was forgetting a fact, namely, because of the nature of our Constitution, we ourselves would, by allowing the Governors to practise in certain avocations, becoming to certain contradictions. That is the point I want to put before this House. Under the Constitution, the functions of a Governor as Head of the State are manifold, one of them being to assent to Bills. After being satisfied about the constitutional validity of a Bill, he assents to it. The presumption under the Constitution is that the Governor as Head of the State, having been satisfied that the provisions of the Bill conform to the provisions of the Constitution, gives his assent and the Bill passes into law. Fortunately or unfortunately, after the five year term, His Excellency the Governor goes out of office and dons his lawyer's robe.

45 hrs.

The client is affected by that piece of legislation for which he has given

[Shri Narayanasakutty Menon]

his assent and he knocks at the office of this ex-Governor lawyer. According to my friend's conception of a lawyer, no lawyer can refuse a client's request to represent his case before a court of law. Naturally, when the client's case is that he is affected by the provisions of this piece of legislation, he will have to question, sometimes, the validity of this legislation before a court of law and say that such and such provision of an Act is unconstitutional, and that his client should be taken out of the purview of the particular legislation. When the ex-Governor appears before the court and submits that the provisions of the Act are unconstitutional or that those provisions are ultra vires or are against article 19(g) of the Constitution, the learned Judges would be entitled to ask the ex-Governor, 'Are you not responsible for assenting to this Bill, having fully known that this was unconstitutional?' Such unhappy and embarrassing circumstances are bound to come up if ex-Governors are allowed to practice. Have we not, as a developing young democracy, our own duty to see that such embarrassing situations do not arise?

The second point is that the office of Governor and certain other offices under the Constitution have got certain respect attached to them. We have not, as human beings, overgrown ourselves like mythological deities who are above personalities. We will have to be realistic in these cases and we have got to bear in mind that when these persons come out and take up a particular case, they carry their respect even out of office and are likely to influence others.

In conclusion, I would say something of the psychology of this Resolution, for its introduction in this House. I will not—I cannot and I do not wish—to refer to personalities. But, why has this Resolution come before this House? It has got an immediate provocation behind it. It has got a psychology behind it. It was because some people in this country who ought

to develop conventions themselves did not think it proper to develop them in that way. That is exactly why this Resolution has come before this House. It had a very tremendous psychological effect upon very influential sections of the people and as a reflection of that it has come.

Even though this Resolution as it is may not be acceptable to Government, I appeal to the hon. Minister to think over this question whether any immunity should be conferred upon these Heads of States or whether some other method should be found so that these embarrassments, these unhappy conventions should not develop, so that through the Constitution by which we are just nourishing our democracy we can have our own healthy system of democracy.

Shri Keshava (Bangalore City): Sir, I rise to oppose this Resolution. In fact, this Resolution contemplates, in a negative way, to disqualify the people who have been occupying the position of Governors from following their own professions. My respectful submission is this. Any amount of legislative measures will not serve the purpose the Mover of the Resolution has in mind in moving this Resolution before this House. The least a Government interferes with our life the best Government it is. I would not like that the extraordinary intellectual capacities or professional capacities of any individual, whoever he may be, should be denied to his countrymen, simply because he was Governor for a time or acted as the Head of a State for some time.

Another thing that I would like to bring before this House is this. Even if we accept the argument that has been put forward just now by Shri Menon, there is no use disqualifying a Governor completely. Even if his objections are to be upheld, then such a person should be disqualified only so far as the State in which he acted as Governor is concerned. Lately, we have allowed even the Chief Justices of High Courts to practice, after re-

tirement, in courts other than those over which they presided. In that way also, it is objectionable totally to disqualify the Governors from following their avocations in life. It is not acceptable.

Apart from professions or avocations, even so far as the Membership of this Lok Sabha is concerned, in fact, I may bring to the notice of this House that the fourth bench of the first block here consists almost entirely of ex-rulers. You find ex-rulers, ex-Ministers and ex-Governors and ex-Maharajas, all of them there. It does not mean . . .

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): There are 3 present Ministers also.

Shri Keshava: No proper professional etiquette would allow at any time the supposed competition that may be brought about by the entry of the ex-Governors of States into that profession. If at all any restriction is to be placed according to this Resolution and if at all a convention has to be established as Shri Menon just now mentioned, it is a matter for the individual himself and, as such, the legislative prohibition that is sought in this particular case is objectionable. When we want to establish a socialist State what harm is there? On the other hand, I would like to suggest that it is very complimentary that the gentlemen make up their minds to join the rank and file of the profession and start practice.

I do not agree for a moment with the observations made by the Mover. He said—I did not understand him completely but, in a way he said:

“वे अपने सिद्धान्त घोर आवर्त्त से गिरते चले जा रहे हैं।” विलक्षण ऐसा नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि वे एकदम उठे जाते हैं। विलक्षण गिरते नहीं जाते हैं।

Under these circumstances, it is not desirable at all that we should introduce wholesale disqualification for the ex-Heads of States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. He will also take as

much time as the other hon. Members have taken.

पंडित डाक्टर जार्ज (हिसार) : अनाव डिटी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ने जो तकरीर सुनी इस देवोल्यूशन के मूवर साहब की तो मुझ को ऐसा लगा कि वह जी मुझी जी से कुछ नाराज है कि वह सुशील कोट्ट में बहुतियत बकील के पेश हुए या शायद ज्ञानला कमिशन के सामने पेश हुए। मैं अबक से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि असल में वह सबाल पर्सनेलिटीज का नहीं है। मैं जी मुझी को बहुत अस्ते से आनता हूँ। उन्होंने हमेशा अपने कार्यदे के लिये ही मुकदमे नहीं किये हैं। बल्कि जब यहाँ अंग्रेजी राज्य का तो बेशुमार दफा पोलिटिकल सीडर्स को बचाने के बास्ते भी बहुत से भूपत मुकदमे किये हैं। उनकी निस्वत सायाल करना कि वह किसी लालच की वजह से मुकदमों में फंस जाये होंगे, यह जलत बात है। उन की जो आमदनी इस तरह से होती है वह अब सो सारी की सारी अच्छे कामों में गहूंचती है। मैं तो श्री बजराज सिंह की तकरीर को सुन कर ताज्जुब में पड़ गया। क्या सबाल यह है कि गवर्नर कीन साहब मुकर्रर हों? उन्होंने कई साहबों की विदार्दी दीं कि फलां आदमी जो एलेक्शन में हार गये उन्हें गवर्नर मुकर्रर किया गया। यहाँ सबाल यह नहीं है कि कौन गवर्नर मुकर्रर हो। अगर मेरी राय पूछी जाये तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि सुशील कोट्ट का कोई जज कभी गवर्नर न मुकर्रर किया जाये। बाड़ प्रिसिपल्स के ऊपर जो जज जुड़ीशियरी में भौजूद हैं उन्हें प्रेसिट्स करने की इजाजत नहीं होती चाहिये लेकिन वही एक्जिक्यूटिव पोस्ट गवर्नरी की सीक करते हैं। जहाँ तक गवर्नर का सबाल है यह सोचा जा रहा है कि एक गवर्नर साहब पांच वर्ष तक किसी स्टेट में रहते हैं, उस के बाद उन को प्रेसिट्स करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये या नहीं। मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि हमारे फँडेमेंटल राइट्स में साक तौर पर वर्ज है कि हर आदमी का यह कंडा-मेटल राइट है कि वह जिसे किसी आफेकन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

को चाहे कर सकता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि आज के दिन भी कुछ हमारे गवर्नर साहबान ऐसे हैं जिन के साथ एक हैलो भी जो कि आहिस्ता आहिस्ता अल्प होता जा रहा है वह गवर्नरी के अल्प होने पर, या वहे बहुत मिनिस्टरी के खातमे पर हर आदमी को मन मेन बन जाता है। ऐसे यह प्रोफेशन फॉडामेंटल तौर पर सब के साथ आ जाता है। चाहे वह बकील हों, डाक्टर हों या काश्तकार हों। जैसे मेरे लायक दोस्त ने कहरनाया यह ला का जो प्रोफेशन है वह हर एक आदमी के साथ रहा है, चाहे गवर्नर हो चाहे कोई और हो। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि इस तरह का प्राविजन कानून में न लाइये जैसा कि रिजोल्यूशन में तजीबी जैसा कि वह अगर रिटायर होने के बाद आपने प्रोफेशन की तरफ रागिब हों तो उसमें क्या ऐतराज है? मैं प्रिसिपल के तौर पर इसमें कोई भी आव्वेदन नहीं देखता। कांस्टीट्यूशन में दर्ज किया है कि यह हर एक मुख्यमित्र का हक है कि वह बकील से डिफेंड हो। आपने आपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में रखा है कि हर आदमी आपने बचाव के लिये बकील रख सकता है और कोई वजह नहीं है कि आप बकाला को भजबूर करें कि वह रिटायर होने के बाद आपना प्रोफेशन न करें। हमने कुछ कलासेज के आदमियों के बास्ते इस तरह की कैद लगाई है कि वह रिटायर होने के बाद फलों काम नहीं कर सकेंगे मसलन् सर्विस ज्ञान नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसी तरह हाईकोर्ट के बजेज के बास्ते हमने कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिख दिया है कि हाईकोर्ट के जज रिटायर होने के बाद उसी हाई कोर्ट में प्रैरिटिस नहीं कर सकेंगे

चाहे वह ऐडिशनल सचिव ही क्यों न रहे हों। अब जहां तक गवर्नरों पर भी इस तरह की पाबन्धी लगाने का सबाल है तो मैं घबब के पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनको कोई पेशा मिलती है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि घबबिक सर्विस करने के बाद जब वह गवर्नरों के पद से रिटायर होते हैं तो उनके पास कौन सा ऐसा साधन रहता है जिससे कि वे डिग्निटी के साथ अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें? कौन सी उनके बास्ते आपने पेशा की अवस्था रखती है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उन लोगों का रिटायर होने के बाद भी हैलो बना रहे, तो आप उनके बास्ते कोई पेशन मुकर्रर कीजिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नर बन जाने से यह तो नहीं होना चाहिये कि आप बाद में उसको उसके फॉडामेंटल राइट से महरूम कर दें। अब अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि वह चूँकि गवर्नरी के ऊपर ओहदे पर रह चुका है और उनको रिटायर होने के बाद बकालत का पेशा न असल्त्यार करना चाहिये तो आप उनके बास्ते पेशन मुकर्रर कर दें जैसी कि आपने उसको लिये मुकर्रर की है। इस तरह की अवस्था किये वरीं एक शर्स जो उस ओहदे से रिटायर होता है और अगर वह गरीब आदमी है तो उसको आपना पेशा असल्त्यार करने से रोकना न तो उसके लिये कीक होगा और साथ ही इस तरह की कैद लगा कर पब्लिक को आप उसकी स्थिति से महरूम करते हैं। इसके अलावा आपको यह भी नहीं भूल जाना चाहिये कि आप मुल्क को और यहां की जनता को ऐसे ऐब्लेस्ट लोगों की बकालती सलाह और पैरवी से खांसे महरूम करते हैं। हर क्लार्एट की यह स्वाहित होती है कि उसका केस प्लीड करने के लिये उसे फार्ट क्लास बकील मिले और वह हर एक देशवासी का बुनियादी हक है कि वह आपने को बकील से डिफेंड करे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो यह रेजी-लूशन पेश है वह आपनी मीजूदा शक्ति में हरणिक पास होने के काबिल नहीं है। अगर

इसमें मुख्य है तो सिफे इतना है कि गवर्नरों की डिवनिटी रिटायर होने के बाद कायम एकी चाहिए और उसके लिये मेरा कहना है कि अगर आप उनको इस हक से यानी बकालत का पेशा करने के हक से महसूम करता चाहते हैं तो उनके बास्ते आप कोई पेंशन भुकर्र करें ताकि वह डिवनिटी पे साथ अपने को बेटेन कर सकें। यो भ्रष्टलत ऐसा करना दुरस्त न होगा।

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam (Kubakonam): Sir, frequent references had been made to the oath taken by the Governor. I shall confine myself to two or three legal aspects of it. I shall in this connection refer to article 159 of our Constitution which says that the Governor should make and subscribe an oath or affirmation. During the period of his office, he is bound by it. It has been said that by doing so he cannot argue as a lawyer against the various legislative enactments of the State. This, I submit, is wrong. The Governor does not get a pension. There are some Governors to-day who are heads of business houses. Some are in the present House. If you pursue the matter to the logical extent of the Resolution, it will mean that you will have to amend article 19 of the Constitution guaranteeing the Fundamental Rights to practise one's profession. There must be a proviso saying: 'provided always that it shall not apply to persons who have held the office of Governor'. That, I am sure, is not in the contemplation of the Mover of the Resolution.

To say that a Governor, by appearing before a court, influences the Court is hardly a compliment to our courts. I do not think, may I say with great respect, that it makes any difference to the Judges as to who appears before them. The case wins itself or loses itself. Much depends upon the advocacy also. But to say that because a Governor appears in a court the result of the judgment would go this way or that way is hardly fair to the Judges who are adorning the various benches and the Supreme Court.

There was also another reference. I would not refer to it in detail. But I am surprised that Shri Narayananarkutty Menon should refer to the oath taken by a former head of the State Mr. Bulganin is now in charge of a bank. He was in the position of a Governor. He was much more than a Governor in fact. In that ideal State of my good friend, Shri Narayananarkutty Menon, Mr. Bulganin's predecessor, too is somewhere functioning in Siberia as the head of an office. So, to say that simply because they subscribe to an oath, they should not function when they are out of office is wrong.

There seems to be some approval when my friends referred to the convention in England. In England, such people may be elevated to peerage. But a Lord Chancellor was so broke when he was retired. Everybody knows. Lord Birkenhead wanted to practise. Leading businessmen then met together and gave him some chairmanship of some company. He was actually Lord Chancellor. That is the instance of England.

We can envisage things here. Tomorrow a middle class person may be taking up the governorship and become the Head of a State. When he goes from that office, he gets no pension at all. I do not think he has got any rank. Except in the case of some service men who have become Governors, when the ordinary individuals or non-officials leave that office, they again become ordinary citizens. There is not even any protocol giving them a rank. So, taking all these things into consideration, I submit that this Resolution is bad.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I have gone through the text of the speech delivered by the Mover when he placed this Resolution before this House. I had also the privilege of listening to the speeches that have been made today. I can appreciate the reasons that impelled the Mover to move this Resolution. I wish, however, that it had been possible to deal with the subject in a more impersonal way than this

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debate had actually shown, for so far as possible we must care for the sentiments of persons, who are not here in the House and avoid criticism of their conduct. Actually, an ex-Governor has been mentioned by name. But apart from that, pointed references had been made by the hon. Mover to indicate the Governor he had in view. I can only say that the distinguished fellow-countryman of ours to whom he referred has rendered many valuable services not only in the field of politics but also in cultural, educational and social spheres. Even now, I understand, he devotes his net professional income to an institution which he has established and which he is nursing. All that he saves from his professional income, he has earmarked for a well-known institution of which we have got a branch very close to this very place.

However, the question has to be considered in a detached way. Should or should not the Governor be given the freedom to carry on his profession in a legitimate way, after he has quit the office of Governor?

The question, I think, can admit only of one answer. My own feeling is that although we claim to be democratic and, some of us, also to be very forward, still we have not yet shed off outmoded notions which are not consistent with the basic fundamentals which must guide the citizens of a democratic society. What difference does it make whether a person has been a Governor, or whether he has been a trader, or whether he has been a clerk? So far as our society is concerned, all men have equal rights and, except where for the protection of society certain restrictions are considered to be inevitable, no one should be deprived of his liberty of doing what is legitimate and lawful.

A Governor upholds the dignity of the State. He is the symbol of the status and of all that the State stands for. So, as long as a person is a Governor he should be treated with becoming respect—though I find that

here, sometimes, even this elementary rule is forgotten. Some of the hon. Members here seem to think that a Governor is dignified enough and he can over-awe the judges when he appears before them even after he has ceased to be Governor; but so far as this House is concerned, Governors can be attacked and maligned here even when they are acting as Governors. I do not know how far the two attitudes are consistent. However, that is a minor matter.

Now, a Governor is no more than a citizen after he has ceased to be a Governor. A Prime Minister is no more than a citizen after he has ceased to be Prime Minister.

An Hon. Member: Also a Judge.

Pandit G. B. Pant: All citizens are equal. A Judge is no more than a citizen after he has ceased to be a Judge. Wherever any restrictions have been considered necessary, provision has been made in the Constitution. In the case of a Judge, there is a provision that he should not practise in the State in which he has functioned as a High Court Judge. In the case of a Judge of the Supreme Court there is a provision that a Judge of the Supreme Court should not practise after retirement. There are also provisions to the effect that persons who have served as members of Public Service Commissions should not be given any office by the Executive. Well, wherever the Constitution makers thought that for safeguarding public interest, some sort of restraint was necessary they did the needful. A Governor holds a position which invests him with a certain amount of prestige and dignity during the time he represents the State; but after he has been relieved of that office he stands on a par with other citizens.

Why do you want to treat him on a different level? In a democratic society, the effort should be to treat everyone as equal and no one as a superior. But those old notions linger, and we still seem to have some relics

of the feudal age either around us or in our minds. They continue to grip us

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are keeping it on.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Now, let us look at the question from the practical point of view. Whether you give pension or not, that has to be considered. But, apart from that, I say, in free India if a person is capable of rendering any service his talents and his experience should be utilised. No man's time should be wasted and no man's experience should remain unutilised, because if we condemn people to enforced idleness then the society suffers, not merely the individual. Work and labour are the main desiderata of the day, and everyone should do whatever he can and should put in the best. Everyone should work as hard as he can. This is what we need today.

But, supposing we are to ask the Governors not to do anything but to lie in their sofas, what would we have to pay to them? A Governor's term is normally not more than five years. We have 14 States and there will be 14 Governors. A public servant is ordinarily expected to serve for 30 years if not more, so that for every public servant who serves for 30 years there would have to be six Governors in his State each serving for five years. There being 14 States there would be 84 Governors. You have to give a pension to each, and as the whole of the argument is based on the assumption that the Governor is somewhat of a super-human being, I think the pension would have to be also sufficiently adequate and befitting one. Why should we spend such an amount in paying pensions to 84 Governors for the time that a public servant takes?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He can cultivate the land if he so desires; there is no restriction on that.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Very well. There is no restriction, and that is what he is doing today....

Shri Tyagi: Or, sent to prison or kept under detention.

Pandit G. B. Pant: At least the remark indicates that there would be no restriction in respect of a number of professions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he was Governor he would have gone to the tiller.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So it comes to making an invidious discrimination, that if a Governor was an aristocrat, if a Governor was a landlord, if he was a trader, a director in industrial firm, a managing director as some of them were, then he can revert and go back to his profession again, but if he was a lawyer, if he was a doctor, if he was a teacher—because all these professions involve a certain amount of competition—then his entry back into his fold should be barred. I do not, I submit, appreciate the logic of it, and I wonder if any other person who takes the same view of things would be able to do so.

So there is hardly any force in the argument. Then, you must remember that the times have changed. In the olden days the Governors used to belong mostly to British aristocracy and the Lords in those days had very fat incomes. Now even they have not got those resources which they possessed in the olden days. If you do not allow these men, the commoners in the country, to go back to their profession after they have served as Governors, then what would be the natural consequence? You have to appoint as Governors men who have ample means and who can live comfortably after they have served as Governors and maintain what you consider to be their dignity. Thus, while making this proposition, you are really suggesting that the post of Governors should not be given to commoners of this country.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There should be no such posts.

Pandit G. B. Pant: That is a different thing—there should be no Governor altogether—I can understand that well. But that is not the reso-

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lution we are considering, fortunately or unfortunately, nor any amendment to that effect has been moved nor has that noble suggestion, a novel one too, been made by the interrupter even in the course of his speech. So, I need not take further notice of that.

Sir, the point is that we have, according to our Constitution, according to our practice, prescribed that even where a person has been charged with murder we shall provide on behalf of the State a lawyer to defend him; so the State is expected to see that every cause is fully pleaded before those who have to form an opinion. So, why should there be such an amount of perturbation because a particular lawyer appeared in a particular case? That does not make any difference. There were others, and more eminent ones, appearing on the other side, and if justice has to be done and the present system has to be maintained, then the honourable profession of law has also to be preserved, because the present judiciary cannot function without the aid and co-operation of lawyers and judges. And the more eminent, the better equipped, the more erudite a lawyer is, the better it is that he should have the opportunity of going back to the profession after he has been relieved of other duties. Whether he should do so or not, that is his choice. It is not only that of the Governor. There are many: others our Chief Ministers, and some of us who happen to be Ministers here; we are also connected with the appointment of High Court judges and sometimes of Supreme Court judges. I do not know what we will do when we go out. I am too old, but there may be younger men. But would you say that no Member of Parliament wields authority over us? A Member of Parliament wields authority over us too. We may have some connections with others.

Shri Tyagi: At least the hon. Home Minister should not—who appoints judges.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Yes; so far as I am concerned, I agree. I think we must now look at things in a rational way, with greater faith in our people. Whether you appoint me or I appoint you, I expect that you will do justice by my opponent if I am not in the right. If you do not follow that principle, then democracy cannot flourish. So, that should be the principle which should guide us.

There were some observations made that some persons have been appointed as Governors though they had not succeeded in elections. I never knew that the post of Governor is an elective one. Our Constitution does not say that a Governor is to be elected. But along with that there was another inconsistent remark that persons who had succeeded in elections and who had been elected as leaders of their parties had been appointed as Governors, and that they should not have been appointed as Governors, because they had succeeded in the elections.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because they could not continue as leaders of their parties.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I wonder if the hon. Member who has made the observation can claim to know more about parties than those who belong to the parties themselves.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is a new interpretation.

Pandit G. B. Pant: The fact remains that so far as elections go, there can be no dispute that those persons had been elected to the legislatures. Is that too disputed? That is not. So, when persons who have been elected to legislatures, and who have also been elected by their respective parties as their leaders are chosen as Governors, then there is a caveat lodged, and we are told that that is wrong. If persons who failed in elections are appointed then that too is wrong. And if persons who do not belong to either of these categories are appointed then that too is wrong.

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Persons who had held the
office of Governor

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Unfortunately, the hon. Member belongs to the Congress Party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So, I do not know if you can create a new generation over night for service in the States as Governors. I venture to think that there is no substance in this resolution. I need not pursue the matter further though I could have advanced a few more arguments. I hope the mover will withdraw the resolution.

जी भोजी लाल मालवीय (खजुराहो-रक्षित-भनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संकल्प को इस सदन में प्रस्तुत करने की मेरी भवा यह भी कि सरकार के सामने, समाज के सामने और राष्ट्र के सामने इस प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाये और हम किसी नहीं पर पढ़ूँगे। यह बात सही है कि हमारे संविधान में कुछ मौलिक अधिकार हैं और उन मौलिक अधिकारों का हनन नहीं होना चाहिये। यह बात भी सही है कि यदि किसी के पास उत्तम बुद्धि है, तो उसका भी उपयोग हो, लेकिन वह उपयोग इस प्रकार से हो कि समाज का या समाज के ज्यादा लोगों का हित हो सके, क्योंकि एक व्यक्ति विशेष या किसी छोटे समूह के मौलिक अधिकारों से समृद्ध बड़ा होता है और उस के मौलिक अधिकारों की हम ज्यादा देखभाल करें और ऐसी परम्परा कायम करें, जिससे कि हम जनतंत्र का विकास कर सकें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संकल्प के द्वारा इस और ज्यान गति है कि हम अपने प्रजातंत्र और जनतंत्र का विकास करने के लिये कोई कानून की रोक न लगाते हुए भी ऐसी स्वस्थ परम्परा कायम करें, जिससे हमारा राष्ट्र स्वस्थ और उन्नत हो सके। इस आशा के साथ मैं अपने इस संकल्प को बापस लेने की आशा चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member permission of the House to withdraw the resolution?—I find

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neither 'Yes' nor 'No', I shall put the resolution to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that suitable steps be taken to prevent persons who had officiated or acted as Governor of a State from accepting any competitive avocations or assignments for profit."

The Resolution was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The resolution is lost. We shall proceed to the next resolution.

RESOLUTION RE: REORIENTATION OF THE SYSTEM OF EXAMINATIONS

Dr. Gohokar (Yeotmal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to raise the standard of education and ensure the pursuit of study more for the sake of knowledge rather than merely for passing examinations and thus to bring in a generation of better-equipped teachers and better-informed pupils, the entire system of holding examinations prevalent in schools and colleges may be reorientated and new system of assessing progress and merit based on a series of regular monthly tests be introduced."

I bring this resolution with a view to changing the present system of examinations. We have seen for the last so many days that this system of examinations has given rise to a great indiscipline among the students. In fact, we must remind the students as well as the teachers that they are a privileged group and as such they are under a deep obligation to the community and to the country. It is estimated by the University Education Commission's Report—that Commission was under the chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan—that the commu-

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nity is spending about Rs. 400 per annum on every college student. This is not taking into account the maintenance cost which is about Rs. 600 per annum on every college student. This comes to about Rs. 1,000 for every college student per annum. For a poor country like ours, it is too much. It is a great drain on our national resources. So, I think that the students as well as the teachers must be very honest in their profession and must be able to maintain the discipline which is very much necessary for our country. Our per capita income is not much; it is about Rs. 300 and the amount that we are spending over a college student is about 3 to 4 times greater than the per capita income of our country. The present system has taught them indiscipline and we are hearing practically every day acts of rowdyism and indiscipline in different corners of the country.

I would like to go through some of the instances which have occurred during the last 12 days only. The first instance comes from Annamalainagar. I am quoting from the Statesman of 1st April:

"All examinations of Annamalai University have been postponed indefinitely and the University has been closed with effect from yesterday, a notification issued by the University Registrar said. Students in the University hostels numbering about 1,760 were asked to vacate their rooms within three hours.

This follows acts of vandalism and rowdyism reported to have been committed by the students in the University campus on Sunday morning. It was officially stated that as a result of the disturbances the meeting of the General Council of Associations and Societies of the University had to be cancelled. When Mr. C. Subramaniam, State Education

Minister, who was to have addressed the meeting, declined to do so, about 500 students formed into a procession and demonstrated in front of the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge where the Education Minister was camping. When the Minister's car entered the lodge, the students, it was alleged, threw stones, some of which hit the car."

There is another instance which recently happened in Calcutta. I am reading an editorial article from the Statesman:

"By tactics now painfully common in Calcutta, a handful of students on Monday dislocated the School Final examination in history. Having disrupted proceedings at their own centre, they marched on others, and while some stoned buildings from outside, others forced their way in overturned desks, wrecked furniture and assaulted all who tried to resist or plead with them. Girl students were roughly handled and a headmaster who faced them with folded hands was slapped. The excuse for this unforgivable behaviour was also an old and familiar one: the paper was "too stiff". On other occasions and in other years, notably in 1954, such a charge was not always without substance. But this time inquiries suggest, the majority of students did not think the paper unfairly, or even unduly difficult. It would also be seen that those in the van of the protest were much older than the average school student's 15 to 16 years, which may partly explain why they were not more effectively resisted by their fellows who wished to sit for the history paper. Calcutta's outbreak (like that at Annamalai University, to quote only one other recent one) was clearly another

exhibition of student unrest and indiscipline, another demonstration of how the few by organised violence may intimidate the many."

The third instance of indiscipline is from Agra. In this particular instance, students as well as teachers have combined together and they are committing corrupt practices during the examination. I am quoting again from *Statesman*:

"It has been reported that some teachers, either to make easy money or to maintain their position, even pass books to candidates in the examination hall. The result of this is that invigilators have to make the best of a bad job by remaining oblivious of what is going on before their very eyes or be prepared for a broken head. This is the state of affairs today in some higher secondary schools and intermediate colleges here. The situation seems to be growing worse every year."

Sometime back in Aligarh in Baraseni College, the Principal was stabbed and because of such acts by the students, the professors have begun to take defensive action. They have to care for their lives and, in order to satisfy the students, they have to resort to certain practices which are unfair.

There is the fourth instance reported from Bhopal. It is started that on April 7, when the Education Minister of Madhya Pradesh was invited to lunch with members of the State Board for Technical Education, in the hall of the polytechnic hostel, when the guests were arriving for the lunch, they were booed and jeered by the students of the medical college residing in the hostel. I quote:

"Some members of the staff and students of the polytechnic institute were reported to have taken exception to the behaviour of the students. Later, two students of the institute were reported to have been involved in a wordy

duel with the medical college boys over this incident. Later in the night, a batch of about 150 students of the medical college armed with sticks and carrying torches was stated to have raised the hostel and manhandled the students belonging to the polytechnic institute. They were also reported to have damaged windows, destroyed furniture and set fire to books and clothes belonging to the polytechnic students."

This is the type of indiscipline that we are having among the students. In my opinion, this is mostly due to the present system of examination prevailing in our own country. Unless this system is corrected, we cannot stop all these acts of rowdyism and indiscipline among our student communities. I do not mean to say, when criticising the present system of examinations, that our educational system is not without defects. There are certain defects in the educational system itself. But since the resolution pertains to the system of examinations, I would not deal with the defects in the educational system at present. Even then, in my opinion, the present indiscipline among the students is more due to the examination system rather than due to the educational system prevailing in this country.

We know that according to our present system of examinations, the student is not required to work very hard. With a very small energy spent over work, he passes the examinations. It is but natural that when a man is not required to spend more energy, he would not like to exert himself unnecessarily. It is natural that a person living in a hilly region would like to work harder than a person living in the plains. The person living in the hilly region is more industrious, because he has to earn his livelihood, while a man living in the plains does not have to work very hard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Examinations might continue in the hilly areas?

Shri Gohokar: In my opinion, because of our examination system, the student is not required to work hard. He merely cares for his degree and degree is held in India as a passport for our Government jobs. Because of this supposition, we in India care more for degrees, rather than for knowledge. In India a degree is taken as a sufficient proof of knowledge. In fact, it is not so. When a person prepares for his final examination, that is, the degree examination, it takes him at the most one or two months. For the rest of the year the student is generally free. Here I am not referring to the exceptional students who are very clever and who work very hard. I am speaking of the students in general who are taking up studies in India. Except for those one or two months, for the rest of the year he is completely free. In these 8 or 9 months he commits so many acts which cannot be taken as part of the work in the college. They are irregularities committed by them in the college life.

As they do not study very hard, it is but natural that in the final examination we find very bad results. But this has also got certain limitations. If the examiners are very strict, then we find lot of complaints from the students, from the guardians of the students as well as from the press against the examiners. The examiners and the University authorities are in a very peculiar position. So, in order to avoid this criticism, this trouble, they have to declare a minimum percentage of results, and this again brings a downfall in the standard of knowledge of the students. For the final examination, one month's study is enough, according to our system of examination. So, he prepares himself only at the time of the examination. For the rest of the year he does not care for his lectures in the class. He is not attending the class. Since he is not attending the class he does not follow the lectures. As he has not followed the lectures, he has no doubts to

ask in the class. There is no discussion.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram): May I know whether this is happening in each University, college and school?

Dr. Gohokar: This is generally found all over India.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Not in our place.

Dr. Gohokar: I do not know about your place. I have visited two or three Universities and I found that this is the position. As I said in the beginning, I am not speaking about the exceptional students. I am speaking about the students in general.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That may be the hon. Member's experience. Why should it be objected to?

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: You have given your ruling that nobody should be condemned without being given an opportunity to defend. Now the whole student world is being condemned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure that if they are not present to defend their case, there are others who will certainly defend them.

Dr. Gohokar: Since they do not follow the lectures in the class, they do not understand the subject. Just before the examination, they study for one month. Since they can pass by studying for one month they do not pay attention to the lectures by the class teachers; neither do they try to understand them. There are no discussions with the professors or teachers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that if there are no examinations, they will pay greater attention?

Dr. Gohokar: I am coming to that.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: The hon. Member was a teacher for some time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear now as students.

Dr. Gohokar: At the time of the examination they study hard. But during the preparation leave there is nobody to guide them, as their lecturer is not there to help them. This definitely affects their standard of knowledge. When at the time of the examination they are helpless, without any help they become desperate. They do not know what to do.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Commit suicide.

Dr. Gohokar: They read something out of the guide and they prepare for the examination. By preparing in this way, naturally they cannot have adequate knowledge about their subjects. They take the chance. If they are lucky, they can get through the examinations. If they are not lucky, they fail and the result is that they get frustrated over this issue and they commit acts of rowdyism.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a test of luck and not of knowledge.

Dr. Gohokar: More or less.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: In some cases, not in all cases.

Dr. Gohokar: When they find that they have not succeeded in the examination, they put the blame on the teachers, lecturers, supervisors, principals and sometimes even on the Vice-Chancellors. They think that these people are responsible for their failure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Should they not blame Almighty for the bad luck?

Dr. Gohokar: They may blame Him also. Sometimes, out of frustration, they commit suicide also.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: My God.

Shri V. P. Nayar: All the students?

Dr. Gohokar: We have so many instances. As I told you, it is due to the defective system of examination. They are free for about 8 months. They are not active during this period. When they are not active, they engage themselves in irregular activities. The report of the University Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan, at page 384, says:

"The major principle in maintaining discipline involves keeping students active and engaged upon worthwhile and constructive lines. Students who carry heavy loads of an academic character with considerable practical work ought to have less temptation to fall into indiscipline than those who are not very busy. Students with light academic loads should be given intra-mural opportunities to keep them active. Student Government provides a valuable medium for this kind of outlet.

Close contact between the staff and students is almost invaluable medium of stimulating good behaviour, character and worthy ideals among students. This can be done in small residential colleges without great difficulty. But it becomes impossible in the mass education that is overwhelming many colleges and Universities."

So, this Report also says that if they are not engaged, if they are not given some work, they will naturally resort to some other activities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member should try to conclude.

Dr. Gohokar: I will take another ten minutes.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon: That can be said in the reply.

Dr. Gohokar: Some people in India have suggested that the tutorial system is the best remedy to pay enough attention to the students. But, in my opinion, tutorial system has not succeeded in India. The tutorial system is more or less an English system.

[Shri Gohokar]

In England, not only the students but even the teachers are very conscientious. They do their work conscientiously. So, it is successful in England. But, nowadays, even there due to the abnormal increase in the number of students, it has not been very successful recently.

16 hrs.

So far as India is concerned, we have our tutorial classes but in our universities and colleges we have been considering them as leisure periods and hardly any professor or lecturer or the student is honest in these tutorial classes. So, in order to overcome all these difficulties, I am suggesting a practical scheme for eradicating them. Since it is somewhat complicated, I would like to read it out to you.

I am giving a broad outline of the examination scheme in which students will be busy for the whole session. The details may be worked out wherever it is found necessary.

Under the scheme the whole course should be divided into the number of years intended for that course. There should be an annual examination by the Board or the University of the course covered in that year only. This will be the final examination for that year for that course. The whole year will be divided into three terms plus summer vacation. First term will start from July 1 and end by October 10, second term will start from November 1 and will last up to February 10 and third term from March 1 to April 15. At the end of the first and second terms there will be a college examination held by the college authorities or the departmental authorities of the University and the third term examination will be the final annual examination held by the Board or by the University, as the case may be. In college term examinations the examiners should be different from the class-teachers. In each term there will be three monthly examinations. Each monthly examination should be so distributed over a period of one month that in every week there will be an examination of one subject, i.e.

if there are four subjects one subject will be examined in every week. Thus in every term there will be three monthly examinations in each term and a final term examination.

The monthly examination will be conducted by the class-teachers and the course for the examination will be the course covered during that month. The course for the term examination will be the course covered during that term. The term examination will be conducted by the college or departmental authorities and the annual examination will cover the course of the whole year. Thus class-teachers are going to be the examiners of monthly examination. The position of the class-teachers will be elevated by this process and as the term examination will be conducted by the college authorities, this will elevate the position of the college authorities also. Thus in this system students will begin to respect all the teachers in the colleges and the university authorities also. If we study the reasons as to why a student does not pay respect to his teacher, we find that as the teachers do not come anywhere in the picture of the examinations they feel least concerned with them. The annual examination will be conducted by the Board or the University. The final degree examination will again be held by the University at the end of the required number of years. Thus in this scheme there will be an examination practically every month. The system contains self-contained units and a student will be required to pass all these units before he takes the degree examination.

Monthly, term, annual and the final degree examinations will have no importance unless they are valued in some way. So, they should be interwoven together in such a way . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Gohokar: I want only three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he wanted five minutes more, I gave him five minutes. Now he wants to extend it by another three minutes.

Dr. Gohokar: I want two minutes more.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (West Dinajpur): He is extending the number of examinations.

Dr. Gohokar: In each term there will be three monthly examinations and in one year there will be two term examinations and a final examination. For a degree course there will be the same number of examinations as the degree course will be divided into years. So, in my opinion, if these examinations are interlinked with each other, they will have the desired influence and the students will study for these examinations. It will make the student careful from the very beginning and he will pay attention to his studies and the object that we want discipline among the student class in India will be served to a great extent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to raise the standard of education and ensure the pursuit of study more for the sake of knowledge rather than merely for passing examinations and thus to bring in a generation of better-equipped teachers and better-informed pupils, the entire system of holding examinations prevalent in schools and colleges may be re-orientated and new system of assessing progress and merit based on a series of regular monthly tests be introduced."

There are three amendments also. May I know whether they are going to be moved.

Shri Keshava—absent.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely,—

This House is of opinion that a sub-Committee be constituted for devising methods of imparting education in various subjects in the country and for evolving a system for assessing the progress and merit of students as have received education through these methods and to submit its recommendations after fully examining the system of examinations prevalent in different countries of world."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh—absent.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Nobody is interested in examinations.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Sub-Committee of which Committee?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That we will see afterwards.

Perhaps Shri Bibhuti Mishra would be able to tell us when he speaks.

Let us have an examiner first.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if you will permit me, I wish to say that I feel I am the most competent person to speak on this subject (*Interruption*) because in the first place I have been a teacher for a pretty long time, in the second place I have also been one of those unfortunate persons, who are blamed, condemned and beaten according to the Mover of the Resolution, i.e., an examiner and now ever since I came to the Lok Sabha I have been a student. I do not know what kind of student I have been, but I have always looked upon myself as a student. Therefore I speak in this three-

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

fold capacity of a teacher, an examiner and a student.

I must say that the Mover of this Resolution cast his net very very widely and he tried to go all over the field of education.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to interrupt the hon. Member if he will excuse me.

I am getting a good number of slips indicating that a large number of hon. Members are anxious to speak on this Resolution. Of course, it is an important subject. I can also appreciate that hon. Members would be eager to speak. So there ought to be a limit on speeches if that be the case. Would ten minutes suffice normally?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the limit would be ten minutes normally but it may be extended in some cases.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He dealt with students and taking a few instances from the different States of our country, he thought that students were behaving improperly. He thought that the lecturers and the teachers were not so interesting and that students liked to keep away from the classes. He said that students did not work hard and that they could get through the examination only by working for a month or for two months. He thought that students were like people who lived on the plains and not like the people who lived in the hills. The people who live in the hills work harder than those who live in the plains. And our students do not work hard. I have been to many of the hill stations and I have been to some of the hilly parts of the country, and I admire them and like them. But I should be pardoned for saying that whenever I have gone to these hill stations I have always found that the women work harder than the men.

Therefore, to say that the people of the hills work harder than the people of the plains is not relevant or correct. What I mean to say is this that his diagnosis of the disease is faulty and his remedy is more faulty still. Instead of trying to reduce the number of examinations he is trying to burden the students with more examinations. It is said about our educational system—and it is said on every platform—that it is an examination-ridden system. Now, my hon. friend is suggesting a scheme of weekly examinations, monthly examinations and annual examinations, and at the end final examination. This kind of plethora of examinations may make the students more disciplined. I do not know; but I am sure that it is something which may also drive them mad, because I think too much of examinations is bad from any point of view. The modern educational theory or the trend of the movement is towards making the examinations fewer than before; it is not towards making the examinations larger in number than before. Therefore I would say that his proposition is bad in theory, worse in practice and, I should say, worst so far as the results are concerned.

But I would agree with him in one thing, and that is this that the examination system, which we inherited from the British, has to undergo some kind of change—of course, not the kind of change which he has suggested. One of his fine ideas was that the tutorial system in India is not good—why?—because we have copied from the West, and the students and teachers in the West are more hardworking than the students and teachers in the East.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: They are more conscientious, that is what he said.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, that they are more conscientious. I do not subscribe to his opinion at all. I

do not think any one has had the temerity to make a statement like that. There are good teachers in India, as there are elsewhere. There are good students here, as everywhere. One swallow does not make a summer, and therefore we are not justified in saying that our students are this and that.

But I would agree with him in this respect that the examination system does need some kind of overhauling. Of course, he has linked up the examination system with the defects of the educational system. That also may be there. But the reform of the educational system should come first and the reform of the examination system should come afterwards. We are trying to reform the education system, and I do not want to go into those details. We are having a new system of elementary education, basic education. We are having higher secondary education, multipurpose schools, three-year degree course. We are trying to give a new look to our educational system. We are doing it as well as anybody else.

But I would say that the examination system should also be reformed, and I would submit respectfully that every attempt is being made to reform the examination system along rational, scientific lines and along lines which would subserve the needs of education, the needs of teachers, the needs of students and also the needs of society. Examinations do not have only an educational context; they also have a social and sociological context. And I believe we are trying to improve our system like that.

For instance, I belong to a University to which, Sir, you also belong and I think you will not mind if I give an instance from my own University, the Punjab University. We are now introducing the Higher Secondary School system there. And to make that system a success, we are introducing what is called the internal assessment system. According to that this is what will happen:—suppose a paper carries 150 marks. Out of that 120 marks will be reserv-

ed for the examination, and about 25 to 30 marks will be reserved for what is called the internal assessment. This is to say, those marks will be awarded to the students on the results of the work that they do in the class or on their results at the terminal examination. If the result of the terminal examinations are on the side of generosity and the results of the University examinations are on the side, I should say, of too much strictness, some kind of balance will be struck, so that the student does not suffer from the over-generosity of the teacher or the over-strictness of the external examiner. That is what will happen. Therefore, we are now trying to make the University examination consequent upon and dependent upon the internal examination system also. So it is going to be a composite approach now; it is not going to be a single-point approach as it used to be before. Of course, as my friend said, formerly the students worked only for two or three months. But according to the new system, if it is going to come into vogue, the students will have to work hard and work all along the line.

At the same time, the system of questions is also going to be improved. In Baroda University, for instance, they have got a system of written papers. Some people say that the written paper is a dreadful thing which is responsible for all the ills of mankind and students. I do not think so. It is not a necessary evil, as some educationists say. I say it is a necessary good, it is an indispensable good. It has to be there as long as examinations are there. And examinations should be there as long as human beings are there.

I say that the written paper is also going to change its character, and it is going to be like this. For instance, it will be divided into three parts. There will be the first part containing questions for which essays will have to be written. But there will also be questions to which answers can be given in one single sentence.

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

That will train the students in precision of thought and relevancy of expression and all that kind of thing. And then there will be questions to which answers can be given in short paragraphs. So the examination system is undergoing a change in our country, all over the country very slowly and gradually. I believe that that will be welcome not only to the students but also to the teachers and to the parents in general.

But I would say that it is not the examination system that is responsible for the indiscipline of students. If there is some kind of indiscipline—and it is not so much as has been mentioned by the hon. the Mover; he has exaggerated the whole thing—but if our students do not behave according to the rules approved and laid down by the teachers, I would say that the students learn from us, they behave as we do. Therefore, while we blame the students for their indiscipline, we should also blame ourselves, because, after all, we do not always set a good example for the students, whether we are teachers or citizens. What do you think of teachers who go on strike? What do you think of other people who hold demonstrations? What do you think of those people who do all these kinds of things? If we do these things, and do them without losing our face, I do not see any reason why the students should be blamed for doing this thing.

Therefore, while I appreciate the spirit behind the resolution of the Mover, I would say that the arguments that he has given are fallacious and that the new-set-up that he has suggested is entirely out of keeping with our needs and with our social concept.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, as I heard my venerable friend Shri D. C. Sharma saying that he was the most competent to speak on examinations, I was compelled to

remember a quotation which I just now read in the Library about examinations themselves. I cannot afford to reproduce it in its entire text. It said that examination was meant a real difficulty even to those who were thoroughly prepared because the greatest fools could answer questions which even the wisest cannot answer. I am happy that this Resolution has been brought: not that I agree with the content of it, nor that I agree with the arguments of the Mover.

As I heard the Mover speak, I was wondering whether it was not on account of some possible frustration which he had some years ago that he has taken the opportunity to bring forward a Resolution of this kind. I read from his interesting biographical sketch that till 1952 he was a lecturer and probably finding that the profession was in vain for him, he has chosen agriculture.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not know why the hon. Member should go into that. What he has said today might be taken up for discussion. What is that due to, why he has brought this Resolution . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was only . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. It is not fair.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My provocation to participate in this debate was some sentences which I learnt when we were finding out some excuses to boycott examinations during our student days. When there was any question and when we were not quite prepared to take an examination, we found out excuses. There is a common saying—it is common in the south—that an examination is a botheration to the nation whose occupation is cultivation.

I feel that the system of examination, the mode of conduct of the examinations and the way in which a student is examined are, to some extent, out of keeping with the demand to train

our youth to be citizens of future India. We remember, in our school days, how the particular system of examination had prevented some people, really brilliant, from taking their degrees. The combination of subjects has been such that it was not possible for a person who did not have sufficient skill in learning a foreign language, to take a degree. I remember an instance of one of my class fellows who was so very brilliant in science, especially botany, but who could never pass his English. We used to say that his attempts were from Caesar to Caesar. It did not mean season to season. They prescribe Shakespeare's plays. If you have Caesar as Shakespeare's drama for the B.A. this year, it again comes after some time. So, we used to say that he took the examinations from Caesar to Caesar.

An Hon. Member: After eight years.

Shri V. P. Nayar: After 10 years. Till now, he has not passed. He could not master the English language.

I remember, our English Professor, quite as learned as my venerable friend Shri D. C. Sharma who teaches English, I believe, read out some answers. One of the answers of a student who was brilliant in science was this. He was asked to comment on the characterisation of Iago. His first sentence was, Iago is the masterpiece of Shakespear's villainy. Unfortunately he could not succeed.

I also remember another brilliant Chemistry student. We were having combined classes for English. He wrote that the combined efforts of Byron and Shelley have produced the autobiography of the dead Gibbon. Things like that have been there. I pointed out these instances because the system by which the student is examined does not enable the student to show his prowess in a particular subject, nor entitle him to get through the examination which alone is the stepping stone for further success in life.

I was going through the report of the University Grants Commission. I have figures to show how this neglect in re-shaping the examinations in our country has cost us dear. The Planning Commission says that 7 to 8 lakh students are there in the Universities today. Possibly, it may be one lakh more now. If you take the number of students in the schools in all educational institutions, I can reckon that it will not be anything less than 1.5 to 2 crores. Here is a system in which about 2 crores of students start their educational career and hardly 5 per cent. can pass their S.S.L.C. examination and come to the college. What happens to the rest of the people, who presumably have no qualification through examination? What are we doing to re-shape their destinies? Because, even for a bus conductor's job in the socialist pattern which we envisage today and about which all of us talk, graduation is sometimes essential. I do not know why an Upper division clerk should have secured 50 per cent. in a paper on Shakespeare and Milton. The qualification is there. I ask, what have the Government done.

I have some information; but I cannot possibly give that information because I happened to get this information while functioning as a Member of the Estimates Committee with particular reference to this. But, I heard some one saying that our students do not work, that they do not have the standard and all that. I can tell him that recently when we visited the Kharagpur University, when we talked to the Visiting Professors there, I was very glad and I was really heartened to hear the foreign professors say that from the point of view of intellect, from the point of view of understanding, the Indian student was not inferior either to a student in the U.S.A. or a student in the U.S.S.R. It is not the defect of the student at all; nor do I say that it is the defect of the teacher. Here, our main difficulty in the educational system is that we have grafted the

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

system of examination 40 or 50 years ago and that particular system has not been modified from time to time to suit the growing demand of our country. The University Grants Commission says that all the University Commissions from 1902 have been repeatedly pointing out that this system has become a misfit and in the context each Commission gave a recommendation that it requires some change. I want the Government to tell us what has been the result of all these recommendations.

As we all know, the University Grants Commission, under its most distinguished Chairmanship, has devoted one whole chapter to Examinations. If you read those pages, you will understand how the University Grants Commission as such, has viewed this particular system which is prevailing today. I am neither a professor nor a devoted student as my venerable friend Shri D. C. Sharma is—I have never been one. I cannot suggest alternatives. I can only say that it will be agreed by all sensible people that we have to find out an alternative for the present system of examinations which says that a boy who gets 35 per cent. will get all the advantages of life. But if by some mistake, he could not get over despite the hardest struggle put up by him, despite several hours every midnight which he has spent in preparation for the examination and secures only 34, he is not recommended for a degree or diploma or whatever it is and he has no avenues of life open to him.

Therefore, I submit that in this context, if the Government are serious in ushering in a socialist pattern of society, they should so mould our lakhs and millions of students in order to fit them in the future that will be ours. We must so re-shape the system so that they may live a prosperous life in the socialist pattern of society which we envisage. I would very earnestly request the Minister to tell us how far the

recommendations of the University Grants Commission have been implemented and by what time he proposes to see that this system is geared to the necessities of the growing needs of our country in the field of science, in the field of technology and in all other fields.

अर्थवाची उक्ता नेहरू (मीतापुर): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आनंदेवन मूवर ने स्कीम आफ एजुकेशन के बारे में रेजोल्यूशन रखा है और उस पर जो कुछ भी कहा है, वह इतने थोड़े समय में बहुत ही कम लोगों को स्कीम को समझा पाये हैं। और न इतने थोड़े समय में स्कीम को समझाना मुम्भिन हो सकता है। उनकी खास दिक्कायत यह थी कि आजकल के विद्यार्थी ज्यादा मेहनत नहीं करते हैं, उनमें निजाम यानी डिसिप्लिन या कायदा नहीं रह गया है। इसके साथ ही भाव उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमारे जो टीचर हैं या जो यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रोफेसर वर्ग रह हैं उनमें भी कोई निजाम या डिसिप्लिन नहीं है।

हमें पहली चीज जिस पर विचार करना चाहिये वह यह है कि आखिर यह क्या बात है? समाज को क्या हो गया है? विद्यार्थियों को क्या हो गया है, क्या वजह है कि उनमें कापदों का, निजाम का या जिम्मेदारी का या पढ़ाई का अभाव देखा जाता है और इन सब में क्यों यह खलल पड़ गया है। आज आप अकमर मूलते हैं कि वे मार्टीट में, डिसाईर में तथा इसी तरह की दूसरी बाजों में लगे रहते हैं। इस सब का कारण क्या है? इसका कारण जब मैं कहूँगी हूँ तो मूले यह पता चलता है कि बालेजों और स्कूलों को हमें दोनों नहीं ठहराना चाहिये। असल बात यह है कि सारी समाज ही की ऐसी हालत इस बक्त है कि कोई घर ऐसा नहीं है, कोई होम ऐसा नहीं है, जहां पर कुछ भी

डिसिप्लिन रह गया हो । कहीं भी कुछ भी, डिसिप्लिन नहीं रह गया है । माँ बाप तक में डिसिप्लिन नहीं है । जब घर बालों में डिसिप्लिन का अभाव होता है तो हम बच्चों से कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि वे डिसिप्लिन का पालन करें, वह कहां की अकलमंदी है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है । जिस तरफ आज दुनिया चल रही है, उसको देखने के बाद मेरी यह राय है कि पहले तो घरों में डिसिप्लिन होना चाहिये और घरों की जो सूखत बनी हुई है—न वे इवर के हैं और न उथर के—उसको हमें ठीक करना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बच्चों में जो डिसिप्लिन है वह शुरू से ही आता है, घर से ही बच्चा डिसिप्लिन सीखता है, स्कूल में तथा कालेज में टीचर या प्रोफेसर से दुनिया भर में कहीं भी कोई बच्चा या लड़का डिसिप्लिन नहीं सीखता है और न वहां डिसिप्लिन भिखाया जाता है । बच्चे आते हैं और मैकनिकली काम करते हैं, पढ़ते हैं, सेनते हैं और चले जाते हैं । घर में ही कायदा और कानून होता चाहिये । बच्चे मां की गांद में ही डिसिप्लिन सीखते हैं, टीचर सं डिसिप्लिन नहीं सीखते हैं । इस बास्ते इम तरफ हमें लास तौर से ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप चाहे प्रोफेसर्स को रखें, चाहे डीचर्स को रखें, लेकिन शुरू शुरू में जब बच्चा प्राइमरी सैक्षण में जाता है, स्कूल में दखिल होता है, उस वक्त मेरी राय में उसको पढ़ाये जाने के लिए औरतों को रखा जाना चाहिये मर्दों को नहीं । जब तक औरत बच्चे को हैंडल नहीं करेगी, वह डिसिप्लिन नहीं सीख पायेगा । पुरुषों से वह कभी भी डिसिप्लिन नहीं सीख सकता है और न पुरुष उसको डिसिप्लिन सिखा ही सकते

हैं, यह मेरी कलई राय है । वह चाहे मानटेसरी में जाये चाहे वेसिक में जो आप इंट्रोड्रूस कर रहे हैं, वेसिक सिस्टम उसके बारे में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्रालयों को यह खलाल करना है कि क्या यह अच्छा नहीं होगा कि उस स्टेज पर उसको शिक्षा देने के लिए हम स्त्रियों को, औरतों को, नियुक्त करें? चीदह पंद्रह बरस तक बच्चे को औरतों की देलरेल में ही तालीम पानी चाहिये । जब यहां पर वह औरतों के पास पढ़ चुकता है तो उसमें डिसिप्लिन आ जाता है और आगे चल कर निजाम और कायदां का वह पालन करता है । जो मैंने घरों में डिसिप्लिन की बात कहा है, वह मैंने अपने श्रनुभव के आधार पर कहा है । आज दिन भी जब कि मेरी इतर्ने उम्मीद ही गई है मैं वक्त से उठती हूँ, दिन भर काम करती हूँ, वक्त पर काम करती हूँ । यह जो डिसिप्लिन है वह मैंने स्कूल और कालेज में नहीं सीखा है, यह मुझ घर में ही शिखाया गया है । इस बास्ते पहले तो बच्चों को घर में ही डिसिप्लिन भिखाया जाना चाहिये और उसके बाद जो हम वेसिक एजुकेशन की स्कीम चला रहे हैं, उसमें हमको ज्यादातर स्त्रियों को रखना चाहिये, पुरुषों को नहीं । जब बच्चा चौदह या पंद्रह वर्ष का हो जाए तो किर वह पुरुषों के हाथ में जाय, तब कोई हरज की बात नहीं है ।

इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है कि जो एजुकेशनल सिस्टम आज हमारे सामने है इसको बिल्कुल स्ट्राइक आउट कर दिया जाना चाहिये इसको बदलना चाहिये । यह जो सिस्टम चला आ रहा है यह मर्दों जे के यक्ति से चला आ रहा है और इसको उन्होंने इस बास्ते चलाया था कि उनको ललकों की ज़रूरत भी मूलाधिमों की ज़रूरत थी । लेकिन आज जो एजुकेशन हम देना चाहते हैं वह सिर्फ इस बास्ते

[श्रीमती उमा नेहरू]

नहीं देना चाहते कि उनको जाव्स मिलें बल्कि इसलिए भी देना चाहते हैं कि आने वाली सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न आक सोसाइटी में उनके जो दिल व दिमाग हैं वे विशाल बनें। उनके दिल और दिमाग विशाल बनाने के लिए हमको उन्हें जो एजुकेशन देनी है उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। इस वास्ते इस सिस्टम को हमें बदलना होगा। गवर्नरमेंट इस सिस्टम को बदल भी रही है। इसके लिए आपको बहुत सी बातें करनी होंगी।

हमको चाइल्ड साइकौलोजी को भी समझने की कोशिश करनी होगी। चाइल्ड साइकौलोजी को औरतें ही ज्यादा समझ सकती हैं पुरुष नहीं समझ सकते हैं। इस वास्ते ट्रेंड टीचर्स चाइल्ड साइकौलोजी के होने चाहिये। जब ये सब बातें हो जायेंगे जब सिस्टम बदल जाएगा जब औरतें ज्यादा पढ़ाने के लिए हो जायेंगी तो मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि जो आज शक्ति है वह बिल्कुल बदल जाएगी और वह दूसरी ही हो जाएगी।

अब सिनेमाज के जो बुरे असर पड़ते हैं उनका जिकर मैं करना चाहती हूं। बच्चों के लिए मैं चाहती हूं चिल्डरंस फ़िल्म्स आपको बनवानी चाहियें और बच्चों को दिखलानी चाहियें। बच्चों को ऐसी चीजें दिखलाई जानी चाहियें जिससे उनकी हैत्य बने जिससे वे अच्छी बातों की तरफ झुकें बुरी की तरफ नहीं। यूनिवर्स्टी स्टूडेंट्स के लिए भी मैं यही बात कहती हूं। उनको भी इस तरह की फ़िल्में बना कर दिखाई जानी चाहियें। आजकल जो फ़िल्में बनती हैं और जिनको वे देखते हैं देखने के बाद वे उनकी उसी तरह से नकल करते हैं एंग्लो इंडियन गर्ल्स को लेकर घूमते हैं और वैसी ही बातें करते हैं जिस तरह की फ़िल्मों में दिखाई

जाती हैं। यह जरूरी है कि ऐसी फ़िल्में आवें कि जिससे हमारे जो भारतीय बच्चे हैं उनके दिल और दिमाग पवके और मजबूत हों और ठीक रास्ते पर वे चलें।

इसलिए मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि पहले घरों को सुधारना है जिसका मैं पहले जिक्र कर चुकी हूं उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। आप कितनी भी स्कीमें बनायें आप मंथली एग्जेमिनेशन जितने भी लें फोर्ट्नाइटली एग्जेमिनेशन जितने भी रखें इनसे कुछ नहीं होगा तब तक जब तक कि घरों में ही बच्चे को डिसिप्लिन नहीं सिखाया जाएगा जब तक घर पर ही बच्चे को शिक्षा नहीं दी जायेगी और उसके बाद बेसिक एजुकेशन या मानटेररी एजुकेशन देने के लिए आप औरतों को नहीं रखेंगे और उनके हाथ में इस काम को नहीं सौंपेंगे। चौदह पंद्रह वर्ष तक औरतों के हाथों से शिक्षा पाकर जब बच्चे आगे जायेंगे और उसके बाद पढ़कर निकलेंगे तो आप बिल्कुल ही बदला हुआ नकशा पायेंगे। मैं समझती हूं इस तरह काफी जो समस्यायें हैं वे हल हो जायेंगी। आज आप जो यह राउडीज़म देखते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि बच्चे टीचर के साथ मिल कर मारपीट करते हैं और जिसको देख कर दुख होता है तकलीफ होती है यह सब समाप्त हो जाएगा। अगर आप निजाम व डिसिप्लिन देश में देखना चाहते हैं तब आपका फर्ज यह है कि इस एजुकेशन को आप मिटा दें, दूसरा सिस्टम रायज करें और औरतों को नौकरियां दें ताकि लड़कों और लड़कियों को १४-१५ वरस तक औरतों के हाथ से शिक्षा मिले जो एक माता के समान उनके साथ बर्ताव करेंगी और वही इनको अच्छी तरह से हाथ में रख भी सकती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : औरतों ने जाय-
दाद भी ले ली और वच्चे और नौकरियां भी
ले जायें।

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Many a time a good case is spoiled by bad advocacy, and we have an instance in point here. If we look at the resolution, broadly speaking the object of the resolution is quite good, but looking at the way it was advocated, I think probably the hon. Member has not thought about the problem in its broad perspectives.

Why is examination at all necessary? Let us consider it. Let us try to understand why examination is introduced in the educational system. To my mind it serves one good purpose. It is meant essentially as a sort of discipline for the intellect, for the mind, but if this purpose of discipline is carried further, it would ultimately result in cramming the mind. Then certainly something is wrong somewhere, and a re-examination of the whole method of examination is absolutely called for.

As the hon. lady Member rightly pointed out, really education begins at home. Today the conditions at home are in a state of flux, because after the Second World War the whole social fabric has been more or less shattered. We do not really know what is firm, what is going to last, what is going to remain and what is going to disappear. In such a context, on the one side when we look at the family life we find that there is hard economic struggle; on the other side, we find that there is a certain amount of social conflict all round in the changing phenomena. In such a situation, the home that used to provide a certain amount of background of initial discipline and initiation into education has been disturbed. Let us understand it perfectly clearly.

Then, we come to the examinations, one after another as the hon. lady

Member has rightly pointed out. The whole educational system as it was envisaged by Lord Macaulay and others was meant to serve a particular purpose. After freedom we expected naturally that the rulers of this country, our own people, and the representatives of our people would take it into their heads to reform this system. But, unfortunately, as they were brought up in the old atmosphere, they thought of piece-meal changes only, sometimes experimenting with the curriculum, thinking that boys are raw materials; and they said, let us introduce basic education today and give them some *taklis* and *charkhas*; I agree that basic education is very good, but nobody is really grasping it, and, therefore, it has been applied very mechanically in regions where there is no cotton. If you introduce *taklis* and *charkhas* in such places, they have no meaning for the student. But such things have been done, and no proper approach has been made, and still everything is in a mess. Let us try to understand the problem in this context. And I would like the Education Ministry to take it up in right earnest, because, if I may say so without any disrespect to any hon. Member that we also need some education here. When we need an education to develop a new outlook and we are not conscious of it, naturally, we cannot guide the younger generation to take up the new tasks.

16.43 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

What do we find when we go to the colleges and schools? The examination becomes a sort of burden, a dead-weight on the body of the student as it approaches nearer. Instead of trying to understand and recapitulate what he has learnt during the course of the year the boy is worried as to how he is going to fare at the examination, because getting through or not getting through means something very valuable in his life, because if he does not get through he becomes a burden on his parents, but if he gets through,

[Shri Khadilkar]

a new opening is there for him. I would suggest that this obsession must be removed, and the boy must enter the examination hall in a free atmosphere; he must not feel that his fate will be decided by whatever he has crammed or whatever his teacher has taught him. As it is, if he puts on paper whatever has been taught to him by his teacher, then his fate is all right, but if he makes a small mistake, he is finished for life, and failure is stamped on his head. This system is absolutely bad; from the psychological point of view, it is bad; from the sociological point of view, it is bad, and from the point of view of reconstruction which is our ideal, it is absolutely worse. Therefore, I would suggest to the Ministry to examine the problem in this context and see what is necessary.

People talk of indiscipline. Indiscipline is there. I do realise it must be removed. But have we done anything to guide the students who are coming as my hon. friend has pointed out, in large numbers from the rural surroundings? In an adolescent age they come to the cities, and in that particular period, there is nobody to guide them. They go to the cinema shows; they go to the restaurants and so on, because they had not seen this urban life before. The other day, I suggested to my friends in the Poona University 'Why not have a students' guidance centre at this place?', but they said that they had no provision. If there is provision for this at a university centre or an education centre, if there is such a guidance centre where some good citizens and teachers may go and try to understand the difficulties of the students and guide them properly in their day-to-day life, then that would be a good thing. But there is no such thing.

The professor who moved the resolution and who wanted to reform the examination system seems to have been so much obsessed with examination that all that he said was examina-

tion, examination and examination only. I do not know from where he got this idea; this ghost of examination is perhaps haunting him still, and that is why it has been neglected in his speech.

I would like to make one other suggestion. My hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar suggested that certain literary subjects are unnecessary. But in my opinion, if we are going to build up a society where values have some meaning, liberal values and socialist values, then humanities should not be altogether neglected. Nowadays, there is a tendency to give education just for a particular job, but by giving this type of education making a person fit for a particular job, if we neglect the other side of life, the social aspect or the humanistic aspect, we shall make life more mechanical and meaningless in the final analysis. Even in the Soviet Union, recently when the bifurcation took place, a report was submitted, in which they had laid more emphasis on this; they want to build up a highly technical society, but at the same time, if you read their curriculum, you will find that more than half the subjects are such as to develop the students' outlook on life as a man, so that he will be more fitted to live his life and be affected by the surroundings in such a way that he will be a useful citizen, a better citizen, with a certain set of values which he would consider as dear. This must be clearly understood.

I would like to say a word regarding medical education. Now, we have different aspects of medical education, such as the social hygiene aspect, the rural health aspect and so on. I learn, and I have also read about it, that in China after two years of preliminary medical teaching, the would-be-doctor student is sent to the villages; he goes round about the countryside and sees the country and understands what their needs are and then comes back after a year and pursues his studies further. I wish that such a system

were introduced in our country also. Our doctors today always like to remain only in the urban society and cater to the very rich clientele, and the richer the clientele, the more their reputation and their business. This is the position. It has become the most commercialised profession. This kind of urban approach should change, and the service approach, the approach of rendering medical aid to the people in their own surroundings should develop. If such a change is brought about, it will have a long-term effect.

I understand that in some places, even now, after taking the medical degree, the degree-holder is supposed to serve for six months in a village. But I feel that this is also a mechanical approach. During the course of his education, he must be taught in such a way that he will fit into the society, and serve a useful purpose and a social purpose.

Shri Siva Raj (Chingleput—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): No moral purpose?

Shri Khadilkar: In conclusion, I would like to say this, that, looking to the objective, let us try to build up a new generation, a generation that will not be frustrated, a generation, which, to be very frank, will not be like us, without anything. Formerly, we had the highest regard for our teachers. Even now, I have the highest regard for my teachers. But today, in the present generation, I find that the teacher-student relationship has completely altered. It should not alter in that fashion. The student must be taught properly. If he has regard for his teacher, that has some deeper meaning in his life ultimately.

So if such an approach is made, the new product that would come out of the Universities will not only be not a misfit in our present day atmosphere but will be a good citizen in the new set-up. As they say, if they have real faith in the socialist ideal, he will be a real citizen of a socialist society of

their dream and will discharge his duty in a most effective and most responsible manner.

Therefore, I would urge that the Education Ministry should look into this problem and instead of attaching greater importance to the final examination, they should consider how to alter it, how to remove that burden from his mind and allow him to flower. Let that young mind flower and let his intellect and mind be properly disciplined by our new scheme.

श्री विमूर्ति मिश्र : सभापति यहोदय, शिक्षा के बारे में जो भभी मैंने एक सुशास्त्र पेश किया है और जिसके कि बारे में हमारे सोशलिस्ट भाइयों ने कहा है वह संशोधन मैंने हिन्दी से लिखा है और चूंकि उसका जो अंग्रेजी अनुवाद हुआ है वह ठीक नहीं हुआ है और उसमें कुछ गडबड हो गई है इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन को यहां हारउस में पढ़े देता हूँ :

“इस सभा की यह राय है कि सरकार किन-किन विषयों की शिक्षा किन-किन विविधों से दी जाय और इनके द्वारा शिक्षा प्राप्त किये हुए विद्यार्थियों की योग्यता की जांच कीन सी विधि से की जाय, इस हेतु एक उपसमिति का गठन करे जो संसार के विभिन्न देशों की परीक्षा प्रणालियों की देखभाल और पूर्ण जांच के बाद अपनी सिफारिश करे कि यहां क्या हो !”

प्राज्ञ भ्रस्त बात यह है कि लोगों ने शिक्षा किस लिए प्राप्त की जाती है उसके असली ध्येय को भूला दिया है और आजकल लोग शिक्षा सिफ इन्सिहान पास करने, डिग्री हासिल करने और नौकरी करने के उद्देश्य से ही हासिल करते हैं। पहले हमारे देश में जो शिक्षा दी जाती थी और जो लोग गुरुवर्णन, आचार्यों और उस्तादों

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

के चरणों में बैठ कर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते थे वे ज्ञानोपर्जन के लिए पढ़ते थे। यही कारण है कि पुराने जमाने में शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत ऊँचा था और भौतिकी, पंडित और आचार्य लोग भन से शिष्यों को पढ़ते थे और उनका ज्ञान बढ़ाते थे। गुरु के चरणों में बैठ कर वह विद्यार्थ्यन करते थे। और जब गुरु यह देख लेते थे कि अब उनके शिष्यों में जरूरी योग्यता आगई है तो वह उनको छट्टी दे देते थे और कह देते थे कि अब तुम जा सकते हो। उस शिक्षा प्रणाली में और आज की प्रणाली में बड़ा अन्तर है। मुझे यह खंद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शिक्षा पद्धति पर हमारी सरकार ने अभी तक कोई एक निश्चित धारणा नहीं बनाई है और कोई एक निश्चित नीति निर्धारित नहीं की है। दा० राधाकृष्णन् की अध्यक्षता में इस शिक्षा प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के हेतु सरकार ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी और सन् १९०४ से ही हमारे देश में इस सम्बन्ध में विचार चल रहा है और चर्चा होती रही है कि किस तरह से परीक्षाएं ली जायं और किस तरीके से शिक्षा दी जायें लेकिन अभी तक कोई इस सम्बन्ध में एक निश्चित प्रणाली तय नहीं हो पाई है।

सन् १९४८ की उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और अब उसको दस वर्ष हो गये हैं। इसलिए इन दस वर्षों में दुनिया के किन किन देशों में शिक्षा प्रणाली में क्या क्या तबदीलियां हुई हैं उन सबके बारे में अच्छी तरह जांच करवा करके सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति निर्धारित करे और यहां की शिक्षा प्रणाली और विधि में परिवर्तन करे।

समाप्ति महोदय, आजकल तो विद्यार्थियों का ध्यान किसी तरह से नोट्स, गैस पेपर्स बरैरह रट कर

इम्तिहान पास करने की ओर रहता है और हम आये दिन देखते हैं कि अगर उनके इम्तिहान में उन गैस पेपर्स में से प्रश्न आ जाते हैं तो वे उनको उगल देते हैं बरला अगर कोई उनके बाहर का प्रश्न आ जाता है तो वे मूँह बा देते हैं और उस हालत में फेल हो जाते हैं। आज विद्यार्थियों के सामने मुख्य समस्या यही रहती है कि जैसे भी हो रट कर, नकल करके या अन्य तरीके से इम्तिहान पास करते और कहीं नीकर हो जायं और यही कारण है कि शिक्षा के द्वारा जो उनमें ज्ञान की अभिवृद्धि होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाती है। शिक्षा का वास्तविक उद्देश्य तो विद्यार्थी के ज्ञान में अभिवृद्धि करना और उसके गुणों का विकास करना होना चाहिए। हमारे श्री विनोदा जी कहते हैं कि शिक्षा की पद्धति जो चलाई जाय वह गैर सरकारी लोगों के हाथों से देकर चलाई जाय, यह सरकार के हाथ में नहीं रहनी चाहिए।

चूंकि शिक्षा की प्रणाली और विधि आज ठीक नहीं है इसीलिए हम देखते हैं कि हालांकि संस्कृत के आपके यहां इतने सारे विद्यालय हैं लेकिन ताहम हमारे मिथिला प्रदेश में हालांकि वहां जो संस्कृत के जानने वाले हैं उन्होंने बाकायदा किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा नहीं पाई है, अपने घर पर ही संस्कृत की शिक्षा पाई है तो भी उनकी विद्वत्ता उन विश्वविद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों से ज्यादा है। किसी भी युनिवर्सिटी के पंडित से हमारे मिथिला के पंडितों की विद्वत्ता ज्यादा है।

अब जहां तक भौत्रूदा परीक्षा की प्रणाली का सम्बन्ध है वह दोषपूर्ण तो अवश्य है लेकिन यह तो ही नहीं सकता कि हम बिल्कुल परीक्षा को हटा दें किसी न किसी तरह की परीक्षा प्रणाली तो हमें

रखनी ही होगी। पहले जमाने में भी जब लोग आचार्यों के पास जाकर शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे तब भी आचार्य लोग इस तरह का सटिफिकेट देते ही थे कि अमुक अमुक शिष्य में ज़रूरी योग्यता आ गई है और यह सटिफिकेट आलिंग वह किसी आधार पर ही तो देते थे और अपने शिष्यों की योग्यता की जांच करने के बाद ही वह ऐसा सटिफिकेट देते थे। अब उस योग्यता की जांच करने के लिए हमें कोई न कोई परीक्षा प्रणाली तो रखनी ही होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में डा० राधाकृष्णन् कमेटी ने भी लिखा है कि हम ऐसा बिलकुल नहीं कह सकते कि शिक्षा में से परीक्षाएं बिलकुल हटा दी जायें। आजकल की भीजूदा परीक्षा प्रणाली के स्तरिक भी उसने लिखा है। इसके अतिरिक्त उस कमेटी ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि युनिवर्सिटीज को चाहिये कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी कोई एक निश्चित धारणा और राय कायम करें। उसने यह भी लिखा है कि यहां से कुछ शिक्षक अमरीका की शिक्षा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करें और उसके बाद यहां उस रीति में पड़ायें। असल बात यह है कि हमारे देश में शिक्षकों की कमी है, शिक्षकों से मेरा मतलब सही और आदर्श शिक्षकों से है। मैं आपको बताऊं कि श्री बीरबल सिंह और श्री राम शरण जो कि मेरे आचार्य रह चुके हैं उनके प्रति मेरे मन में आज भी श्रद्धा और भक्ति का भाव है। लेकिन आज हम लोग क्या देखते हैं। आज विद्यार्थियों के मन में अपने शिक्षकों के प्रति इस तरह का कोई श्रद्धा का भाव या आदर भाव नहीं होता और आज तो प्रोफेसर्स और कालिज के विद्यार्थी दोनों साथ २ बैठ कर सिगरेट पीते हैं, एक जगह बैठकर काफी पीते हैं और आपस में ताश खेलते हैं। आज इस तरह का विद्यार्थी और प्रोफेसरों में सम्बन्ध रहने से बहुत ज़राब परिणाम निकल रहा है। आज विद्यार्थी समझता है

कि प्रोफेसर भगव उसे पढ़ा रहा है तो कोई विशेष बात नहीं है क्योंकि वह उसको उसका पारिश्रमिक दे देता है और उसके साथ ही आज शिक्षकों में भी अपने विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाने की वह लगन नहीं है जो कि पहले हुआ करती थी। आज विद्यार्थियों के दिलों में अपने शिक्षकों के प्रति इस तरह की भावना रहने से आप समझ सकते हैं कि उनके मन में अपने गुरुओं के लिए कैसे श्रद्धा का या आदर भाव हो सकता है क्योंकि वे तो ऐसा समझते हैं कि हम उनको पैसा देते हैं और वे हमें उसके बदले में पढ़ाते हैं। डा० राधाकृष्णन् कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सरस्वती की पूजा होती थी, मुसलमानों के मदरसों में पूजा होती थी लेकिन आज वह सब खत्म हो गयी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सबसे पहले शिक्षा की क्या विधि हो और शिक्षा किस लिए हम देते हैं इसके बारे में हमारी सरकार निश्चय करे और परीक्षाओं के लिए भी उसे कोई न कोई तरीका रखना ही पड़ेगा। एक तरीका तो उन्होंने वह बतलाया है जो कि बड़ी युनिवर्सिटी में चलता है जिसके कि अनुसार विद्यार्थियों की बराबर परीक्षा होती रहती है, बराबर जांच पड़ताल होती रहती है और जांच पड़ताल होने के बाद जैसे वह नम्बर पाता है उसके हिसाब में उस पास अंक दिया जाता है। यह भी एक तरीका है। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यार्थियों से लेकर निश्चिन्ता कर परीक्षा जैसे का भी एक तरीका है और इसके आधार पर उनको पास अंक दिया जाता है। शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी में इस तरह का सम्बन्ध स्थापित होने की आवश्यकता है जिसमें विद्यार्थी अपने गुरु के प्रति श्रद्धा भाव रखता हुआ मन लगा कर अन्यथन करे और गुरु मन लगा कर उसको प्रारंभ ज्ञान प्राप्त कराने की चेष्टा करे। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी देखना चाहिए कि किस विद्यार्थी की किस विषय में दिलचस्पी है कौन विद्यार्थी किस विषय में पारंगत होना

[बीज विज्ञूति विषय]

चाहता है और यह बीज विज्ञाक बतला सकता है और सरकार को उसके अनुसार उस विषय में उसको विक्षेप योग्यता दिलाने की अवस्था करनी चाहिए। हमारे विनोदा जी कहते हैं कि विज्ञाक का कार्य गैर-सरकारी लोगों के हाथों में दिया जाये और सरकार चाहती है कि नहीं यह कार्य हमारे हाथ में रहे। सरकार को इस बात पर गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि योजना साहब ने विज्ञाक के सम्बन्ध में क्या कहा है। योजना साहब ने कहा है कि १०० विद्यार्थी अगर सक्रेंडरों में जाते हैं तो ५० कालिज में जाते हैं और वहां से निकलने के बाद करीब १० परस्ट पास होते हैं। ६० फोसदी विद्यार्थी हमारे देश के अन्दर बैकर हो जाते हैं। उनके अन्दर ज्ञान नहीं पैदा हो पाता है और उनके अन्दर हृषीमन बल्यूज का विकास नहीं हो पाता है। इसलिए आज जो हमारी विज्ञाक पढ़ति है उसमें सरकार सुधार करे और उसके लिए में कहुंगा कि हमारे श्रीमाली जी दुनिया के और देशों की विज्ञाक प्रणालियों की जांच करायें और जांच करवाने के बाद देखें कि कौन सी विज्ञाक प्रणाली हमारे लिए उत्तम और उपयुक्त है और वही विज्ञाक प्रणाली इस देश के लिए अपनाई जाय। परीका को हम बिलकुल हटा नहीं सकते हैं अलबता उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन कर सकत हैं। इम्तिहान जिसी न जिसी रूप में हमें अपने वहां रखना होगा। मैं इसको मानता हूँ कि आज के इम्तिहानों का तरीका धोषपूर्ण है लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि इम्तिहान बिलकुल हटा दिये जायें। हमारे बिहार से पहले मिडिल स्कूलों के इम्तिहान होते थे और प्रश्न आते थे और लड़कों के इम्तिहानों की कापियों की जांच होती थी और उनको उनके पचों के हिसाब से फेल पास किया जाता था और मिडिल स्कूल के अध्यापकों को इसका अधिकार प्राप्त था। अब वह अधिकार हैडमास्टर्स को दिया गया है और बहुत तरह का दबाव और प्रभाव पड़ने

इम्तिहान के सिस्टम में लाराबी है। लेकिन जो लाराबी है उसको देखिये और जो मिडिल स्कूल के हैडमास्टरों को अधिकार दे दिया गया है और जिस तरह से वे 'पास करते हैं उसको भी देखिये। वे इस तरह से 'पास करते हैं कि पास और नापास बराबर हैं।' इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब से पहले आप टाचर्स को दुरुस्त कीजिये। उनके तनखाह आदि के बहुत से सबाल हैं। टीचर को यह सोचना चाहिए कि वह अपने विषय को ज्ञान प्रदान करता है। वह यह सोचे कि मेरे अन्दर जितना ज्ञान है वह मुझे विद्यार्थी को प्रदान करना चाहिए। तो आप विज्ञाक को दुरुस्त कीजिये। और यह सुधार तभी हो सकता है जब कि ऊपर से नीचे तक सुधार हो। सबसे पहले जो मिनिस्टर है उनका जीवन बेसा होना चाहिए, किंतु चांसलर का, वाइस चांसलर का, अधिकारी का, प्रोफेसर का, हैडमास्टर का जीवन अनुकूल होना चाहिए तब विज्ञाक पर भी उनके आचरण का प्रभाव पड़ेगा और उसके आचरण सुधार होगा।

17.00 hrs.

एक और बात है। हमारी श्रीमती उमा जी ने कहा है कि दबों के मामले में मां बाप की भी जिम्मेदारी है क्योंकि उनके सम्पर्क ~ दबो ज्यादातर रहता है और उनके आचरण का उस पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। सलिए उनकी भी जबाबदेही है। यह बात भी ठीक है।

यह मैं मानता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि परीका की पढ़ति में कुछ लाराबी हो, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज आप इम्तिहान को हटा देंगे तो जो आज आप लाराबी देखते हैं उससे बहुत ज्यादा लाराबी बढ़ जायेगा। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस विषय में पहले दूसरे देशों की पढ़ति की जांच पड़ताल करावें और फिर यहां कदम उठावे। राष्ट्राकृत्यम्

में बहुत बदल जाती है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी तो कहते हैं कि जो कल या बह आज नहीं है। तो हमको अपनी परीक्षा की पढ़ति को बदलते समय स बात का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि आज की परिस्थिति में किस प्रकार की पढ़ति उपयोगी होगी।

एक बात में भीर कहना चाहता है कि आजकल बाजार में नोट्स हर किताब के बहुत बिकते हैं जिनको किंस और कैम्स भी कहा जाता है। उनको ही विद्यार्थी रट लेते हैं भीर मूल पुस्तकों को नहीं पढ़ते। अगर जो प्रश्न उनमें दिया हुआ है वह आ गया तो पास हो गये नहीं अगर बाहर से आ गया तो फेल हो जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जिन दुकानों पर ये पुस्तकें बिकती हैं उन दुकानदारों को जेल कर दी जाये या वे पुस्तकें जब्त कर ली जायें। मेरे एक मित्र है उनका लड़का पिछले साल मार्फ़ाइ एस० सी० की परीक्षा में फेल हो गया। मतीजा यह हुआ कि उसने इस साल बहुत पकाई की। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह २४ घंटे में तीस घंटे पढ़ता होगा। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि इन्स्टिहान के समय उसकी प्रांत खराग हो गयी और अब उसको इन्स्टिहान देने में बहुत मुश्किल हो रही है। तो इस बात का भी ल्याल रखना चाहिए कि परीक्षा प्रणाली ऐसा हो कि बच्चों को इस तरह का परिव्रक्त न करना पड़े।

कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों की संस्का आजकल बहुत ज्यादा है। हमारे यहाँ विहार में ही पिछले साल ३०,००० विद्यार्थी नैदिकुलेशन की परीक्षा में बैठे थे। कहा जाता है कि तीस हजार का इन्तजाम करना कठिन है।

‘तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि सरकार इस परीक्षा पढ़ति को हटा कर कोई दूसरी पढ़ति रखना चाहती है उसको पहले

दूसरे देशों की परीक्षा पढ़तियों की जांच करने के लिये एक कमटी बनानी चाहिए और उसके द्वारा भूमी तरह से जांच पढ़ताल करना कर रख कोई नई पढ़ति लागू करनी चाहिए।

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, probably about tens of thousands of years ago people used to look at the moon and wonder what. With the advanced knowledge we possess of interplanetary travel and other things, we are now able to say that the moon is a rocky world.

Looking at this Resolution, I must confess to a certain amount of bewilderment with the argument that has been advanced in favour of this Resolution, because I thought the Mover of the Resolution was speaking against the examinations. But, listening to what he has been putting forward, I found it was not a case of poor advocacy as my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar would put that, but it was presenting no case at all. He was speaking exactly the opposite. In fact, the scheme he has presented is full of examinations. If we want to do away with examinations as my hon. friend would advocate—and he has suggested an alternative method of having monthly tests instead of examinations and testing the progress of students—certainly, we can agree with his intention so far as the Resolution is concerned. But, I cannot see eye to eye with the argument that he has put forward in support of his Resolution.

He has been giving a catalogue of indiscipline on the part of the students, rowdyism of the students in Annamalai Nagar or Bhopal or some other place. What connection has that with examinations? I fail to understand that. Of course, the Mover of the Resolution would say that it has got some direct connection with the examinations. Because the paper was stiff the students were prone to indulge in acts of rowdyism or violence. If the monthly tests are to be had and if other systems of assessing the progress have to be adopted, where is the

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

guarantee that the rowdies will not behave like rowdies? So, that is no argument to say that indiscipline is the result of examinations. Indiscipline is there because you have not got proper discipline.

The hon. Mover told us that he had some experience in teaching. I have also some experience of teaching, though a bit short. But I would say that if there is a sort of *quid pro quo* between the student and the teacher, there is absolutely no room for indiscipline or rowdyism. Even in the present day, if you make the class interesting and human, or your lectures interesting, there is no need for insisting even on attendance or that there should not be proxies in the class as we find more often than not, if you make your classes more interesting and if you make your lectures more informative—I am not saying that I have been making my lectures interesting—my general experience as a teacher is that the students do listen to you and do behave themselves and there has always been discipline among them. But if you do your job as a teacher for the mere pecuniary consideration that is flowing from the University or the Government as your monthly salary and you put forward the rather usual type of lectures which you have learnt some years ago and if you are only repeating that year after year, or if you are prone to giving notes and in taking the entire time of the class in dictation, what is there so far as the student is concerned? One student slips out, the other is sleeping and some others indulge in a little boozing. That, I submit before the House, is the cause of rowdyism. Rowdyism or indiscipline has nothing to do with the examination. It is an entirely different thing.

I am of the view that there should be no indiscipline so far as students are concerned. I would certainly agree with the hon. Mover of this Resolution if you want to scrap examinations altogether. I would also agree with him that there should be a

complete reorientation of our educational system. But, in the latter part of the Resolution he would say that there should be monthly tests and so on and so forth and burden the students with other examinations. I would certainly not agree with him on that. I would suggest that more anxious thoughts be bestowed upon this matter of the entire system that has been handed over to us from generation to generation. It should be examined by educational experts—not that we are posing ourselves to be educational experts—and the educational experts must sit in a committee or as a Commission, examine the entire system and find out what are the progressive measures that should be adopted and put our system on some solid basis in order that the socialistic pattern of society that we claim may progress.

I would only, once again, say that I am certainly in agreement with the spirit of the Resolution as moved. But the case that he has been putting forward has stifled the entire issue. I would respectfully say to this House that though the examinations should not be scrapped, any recommendation must be made after bestowing anxious consideration upon the matter.

श्री स० भ० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : वेयरमैन महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में इस मदन में यह कहा गया है कि विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती हुई अनुशासनहीनता को रोकने का एक उपाय यह है कि उनके इस्तिहानात की तादाद बढ़ा दी जाये, जिससे उनका ध्यान पढ़ाई की तरफ ज्यादा लगे और इस तरह शायद उनका नैतिक और शिक्षा का स्तर ऊँचा हो सके। विद्यार्थी जीवन में हम और आप और संसद के तमाम माननीय सदस्य एक न एक दिन रहे हैं और हम सब यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह जरूरी है कि विद्यार्थियों का स्तर ऊँचा किया जाय देश के कल्याण के लिए, और शिक्षा की पद्धति को भी बदला जाय देश के उत्थान के लिए। लेकिन हमारे सामने

इस सम्बन्ध में एक सधारण यह आता है कि आखिर “नालेज फार नालेज सेक” का सिद्धान्त क्यों नहीं रहा है, “आर्ट फार आर्ट्स सेक” की भावना क्यों नहीं रह गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पहले जो भी लोग आर्ट की शिक्षा पाते थे, वे ट्रूआर्टिस्ट्स होते थे। उस बहुत आज की तरह का कामशियल आर्ट नहीं था। पहले “आर्ट फार आर्ट्स सेक” होता था, जब कि आज “आर्ट फार लाइफ्स सेक” का सिद्धान्त प्रचलित है। पहले “नालेज फार नालेज सेक” होता था, आज “नालेज फार एम्प्लायमेंट्स सेक—हैडज सेक” है। आज हम देखते हैं कि विद्यार्थी पर पर जानने के लिए और परीक्षा में अपने नम्बर बदलाने के लिए कोशिश करते हैं और इसके लिए तरह तरह के आपत्तिजनक कार्य करते हैं। आखिर क्यों? अगर इस बारे में सोचा जाय, तो पता चलता है कि इसका कारण है हमारे देश की आर्थिक दशा—हमारे विद्यार्थियों के गार्जियन्ड की आर्थिक अवस्था। अगर एक साल जाया हो जाय, तो मुमकिन है कि विद्यार्थी को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के फेरे लगाने पड़े और आयद वह अपनी लालीम को जारी न रख सके। आर्थिक कारणों से हमारे यहां वह नहीं हो रहा है, जो कि वास्तव में होना चाहिए। जो इस रेजोल्यूशन के मूल हैं, वह मुझ से बहुत ज्यादा शिक्षा पाए हुए हैं, वह मेरे गुरु हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वे उनसे यह कहना चाहते थे कि अगर हम इन मन्त्री टेस्ट्स और इस प्रकार के द्वारे उपायों से शिक्षा की पद्धति को बदलना चाहें और विद्यार्थियों के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाना चाहें, तो मेरे स्थाल में वह मुमकिन नहीं होगा।

जहां तक इस रेजोल्यूशन के पहले पोर्शन का सम्बन्ध है, उस को मैं मानता हूँ, लेकिन इमिताहानात ज्यादा लिए जायें और स्टूडेंट्स को पीट पीट कर इन्सान बनाया जाय, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि इस तरह वह इन्सान बनेगा नहीं। मूँहे इस सम्बन्ध में बचपन की एक कहानी याद

है। एक टीचर साहब बच्चों को पढ़ा रहे थे और कहते जा रहे थे कि “तुम गधे थे, हमने पीट पीट कर तुम को इन्सान बना दिया।” बच्चा से ही एक बोबी अपना गधा लिए जा रहा था और उससे बड़ा परेशान था। यह बात सुन कर वह खड़ा हो गया। उसने बोचा कि इन्होंने इतने बच्चों को पीट पीट कर इन्सान बना दिया है, शायद यह मेरी भी तकलीफ दूर कर दें। वह जा कर मास्टर साहब के कदमों पर गिर पड़ा और कहने लगा कि “मैं इस गधे से बड़ा तंग हूँ, इसको भी इन्सान बना दीजिए।” मास्टर साहब ने कहा कि “मैं तो इनको समझा रहा हूँ, गधा इन्सान नहीं बन सकता है, इनको जो मैंने कहा है, वह भ्रस्त में मेरा मतलब नहीं था।” लेकिन वह बोबी न माना और अपने गधे को मास्टर साहब की कुर्सी के साथ बांध कर चला गया। साल भर बाद वह बोबी बापस मास्टर साहब के पास पहुँचा। उस को उम्मीद थी कि अब तक उस का गधा इन्सान बन गया होगा और उसकी मदद करेगा। उसे मास्टर साहब से पूछा कि “कहां है मेरा गधा?” मास्टर साहब ने उसको समझाया कि गधा इन्सान नहीं बन सकता है, लेकिन वह बोबी न माना। तब तंग आ कर मास्टर साहब ने उसको हैडमास्टर का कमरा दिला कर कहा कि “तुम्हारा गधा इन्सान बन कर वहां बैठा है।” वह बोबी हैडमास्टर के कमरे मैं गया और हैडमास्टर को कुर्सी पर बैठे देख कर बोला “खब इन्सान बन गए हो, किस खूबसूरती से मास्टर साहब में तुम्हें इन्सान बना दिया है।” हैडमास्टर साहब वह नाराज हुए और कहने लगे कि “क्या कह रहे हो, मैं तो हमेशा से इन्सान हूँ।” बोबी ने कहा कि “नहीं, तुम तो गधे थे, बोझ ढोते थे, मास्टर साहब ने तुम को मार मार कर इन्सान बना दिया है।” हैडमास्टर साहब ने गुस्ते हैं आ कर उस को ठोकर मारी। तब वह बोबी बोला “गधा इन्सान तो बन गया, मास्टर साहब ने इतना पीट पीट कर इन्सान बनाया, लेकिन लात मारने की तुम्हारी आदत नहीं गई।”

[वीर स० य० वर्षवीर]

वे अर्जी करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक्सामिनेशन के बोझ से स्टूडेंट्स की कमर तोड़ दी जाये, तो उनसे न उन की जहनियत बदलेंगी, न उनका दिल बदलेगा, और उनका दिमाग बदलेगा। बल्कि अगर ज्यादा एक्सामिनेशन होंगे, तो वह इस बात की कोशिश करेगा कि किसी न किसी तरह उनसे बचा जाय। मुझे इस बात की बड़ी सूची है कि हमारे मुश्किल निनिस्टर द्वा० श्रीमाली की तमाम प्रावक्षण्य के बारे में एक सूचीन एपरेटर है। वह सोचते हैं कि किस तरह से विद्यार्थियों और टीचर्स का स्तर ऊँचा किया जाय। मेरी मुश्किल भाता, श्रीमती उमा नेहरू ने कहा कि हमारी आज की शिक्षा पद्धति अंग्रेजों की देन है। अंग्रेज चाहते थे कि किसी तरह से अच्छे बाबू पैदा किए जायें। इस लिए अगर इस शिक्षा पद्धति से परिवर्तन किया जाय, तो बाबूओं की तादाद कम हो सकती है और विद्यार्थियों का स्तर ऊँचा हो सकता है।

शान्ति निकेतन में इस प्रकार की बंदियों नहीं हैं। शान्ति निकेतन के बारे में हमारे कुछ भाई मजाक करते हैं, लेकिन यह सही है कि वहाँ पर जिस तरीके से शिक्षा दी जाती है, उससे विद्यार्थी के दिल और दिमाग दोनों का विकास होता है और तरक्की होती है। वहाँ पर एक ऐसा एटमास्टिक्यर है, जहाँ कागजी बोड़े नहीं दीड़ते हैं, सिफे किताबों में ही वे लोग नहीं रह जाते हैं, बल्कि उन विद्यार्थियों को इन्टर्नशनल फूड मिलता है। इसलिए मैं

यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे सामने कुछ प्रश्न शिक्षा पद्धति को बदलने का है। मन्त्री टैस्ट्स से हिन्दुस्तान का कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। इन्सिहान वाहे साल में एक हो, लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन किया जाय, विद्यार्थियों के वृष्टिकोण को बदला जाय, वह यह न समझें कि हम नीकरी के लिए इन्सिहान देते हैं। इस समस्या में आधिक परिस्थिति का भी बड़ा सम्बन्ध है, इसलिए उस विद्या में भी काम करने की ज़रूरत है। हमारे सामने लक्ष्य यह होना चाहिए कि हम एक ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली निकालें, जिसमें विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक दोनों लुक़ हों, जिसके द्वारा हमारे नीज़दान हिन्दुस्तान के सपूत बन कर हिन्दुस्तान को आगे ले जा सकें, जिससे इस देश की उत्तरति हो और हमारे समाज का उत्थान हो।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, let me begin and then continue the next day.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think it will be proper. The time is already over.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, I will take only half a minute.

Mr. Chairman: I don't think it will be a proper procedure.

17:19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 14th April, 1958.

DAILY DIGEST
 [Friday 11th April, 1958]

<i>Subject</i> ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	COLUMNS	<i>Subject</i> WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.	COLUMNS
<i>S.Q.</i> <i>No.</i>		<i>U.S.Q.</i> <i>No.</i>	
1603. Trade with Tibet	9409-12	2288. Processing of Goat Skins	9445
1604. Export of Monkeys	9412-13	2289. Alkali Industry	9445-46
1605. Hides and Skins	9413-15	2290. Directorate of Supply and Disposals	9446-47
1608. Rice Oil	9415-17	2291. Allotment of Accommodation	9447-48
1611. Industrial Estates in Bihar	9417-18	2292. Accommodation for M.Ps.	9448
1614. Manufacture of 'Dextraven' and "Imferon" Medicines	9418-20	2293. National Buildings Organisation	9449
1615. Safety in Mines	9420-22	2294. Rayon Yarn	9449-50
1616. Gandhiji's Works	9422-24	2295. Industrial Estate at Okhla	9450-52
1617. Slum Clearance in Bombay	9424-26	2296. Purchase of Goods	9452-53
1618. Low Quality Jute	9426-27	2297. Production of Pulp	9453-54
1619. N.E.F.A.	9427-30	2298. Regional Inspector of Mines	9454
1620. Cochin Port Employees' Union	9430-31	2299. Borsbora Colliery	9455
1621. Naga Rebels	9431-35	2300. Imperial Chemical Industries Limited	9455
1622. Portugal's Case in Hague Court	9435-36	2301. Factory Workers	9455
1624. Installation of Statues	9436-39	2303. Indian Technicians of Foreign Countries	9456
1620. Khadi Industry in West Bengal	9439-41	2304. Import of Films	9456
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	9441-75	2305. Indian Films	9457
<i>S.Q.</i> <i>No.</i>		2306. Carpentry Training-cum-Production Centres	9457-58
1606. Distribution of Cement	9441	2307. Leather Training-cum-Production Centres in Himachal Pradesh	9458-59
1607. Coir Industry	9441-42	2308. State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited	9459
1609. Evacuee and Government Properties	9442	2309. State Trading Corporation	9459-60
1612. Rescue Station At Kethagudum	9442-43	2310. Export of Manganese Ore	9461
1613. Import Licences	9443-44	2311. Tripura Home Industry Co-operative Society Limited	9461-62
1623. Newton Chickli Colliery	9444	2312. Dye-Houses in Manipur and Tripura	9462-63
		2313. Allotment of Properties	9463-64

Subject
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.

**U.S.Q.
No.**

2314. Local Development Works in Madras
 2315. Ambar Chartha Centres
 2316. Employment Prospects in West Bengal
 2317. Export of Thorium
 2318. Industrial Development
 2319. Jute Factories in Pakistan
 2320. Mobile Weaving and Dyeing Demonstration Units in Manipur
 2321. Educated Unemployed in Himachal Pradesh
 2322. Employment Exchanges
 2323. Co-operative Societies for Khadi and Silk-worm Rearing
 2324. Display of Indian Goods
 2325. Import of Surgical and Medical Goods
 2326. Central Assistance to Punjab State
 2327. Food Output during Second Five Year Plan
 2328. Displaced Persons in Punjab
 2329. Bharat Sewak Samaj
 2330. Industries in Himachal Pradesh
 2331. Silk Industry
 2332. Government Companies

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

A copy of the Half-Yearly Report on the working of the Coir Board for the period ending 30th September, 1957 was laid on the Table under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

COLUMNS

9464
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Subject
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

COLUMNS

9475-76

Shri Neashir Bheracha called the attention of the Prime Minister to the relaxation of restriction on travel to Goa.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakhmi Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS . . . 9477—956

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation concluded. All the Demands were voted in full.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—ADOPTED . . . 956

Nineteenth Report was adopted

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION NEGATIVED . . . 9567—9

Further discussion on the Resolution re: imposition of restriction on persons who had held the office of Governor was concluded and the Resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER DISCUSSION 9590—3

Dr. Gohokar moved the Resolution re: re-orientation of the system of examinations. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1958

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs.