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Friday, April 9, 1965
Chaitra 19, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Saka)]*



Eleventh Session, 1965/1886-87 (Saka)

(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 9, 1965/Chaitra 19, 1887
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugar Factorles in Uganda

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*349. { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian team of
sugar experts which visited Uganda
in the beginning of January, 1965 has
been successful in finalizing project
plans for the proposed sugar factories
to be set up in that country with
Indian collaboration; and

(b) if so, what will be the total
Indian investment in these projects
and when these factories are likely
to go into production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri
Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The
team returned to India in the last
week of February, 1965 after conduct-
ing a detailed survey of the various
sites proposed for the establishment
of sugar farms and factories by the
Uganda Government and is still busy
collating all the material collected and
drawing up a report. Details about
the total investment on these projects,
their planning and execution, etc. will
be available only after the team's re-
port is received.

191 (Ai) LSD-1.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि युगांडा के उस क्षेत्र में इस शुगर
फैक्टरी की स्कीम में भारत सरकार कितनी
पूंजी लगायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारा विचार यह
है कि इन्विटी में हमारा दो, चार करोड़
से ले कर 5 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा। उस में
आधा भारत सरकार का होगा और आधा
युगांडा का हिस्सा होगा। कोई 10 करोड़
रुपया होगा जिस में से 5 करोड़ भारत सरकार
का होगा और उतना ही वहां की सरकार
का होगा।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह भी जानना
चाहता हूँ कि इस फैक्ट्री के लगाने के बाद
या लगाने में भारत के टैक्नीशियंस की भी
कुछ मदद दी जायगी और अगर दी जायगी
तो किस शर्त पर दी जायगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : सारी ही टैक्निकल
मैनेजमेंट मशीनरी भारत की होगी।
सारी जो मशीनरी जा रही है शुगर फैक्टरी
के लिये वह भारत में बनी हुई मशीनरी होगी
और उस का मैनेजमेंट 8-10 साल तक भारत
के हाथ में रहेगा।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of
the fact that sugar plants manufactur-
ed in India are required here as well,
would the Indian sugar industry
suffer by export of these plants?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, because,
as the House is aware, we are able to
manufacture annually 24 complete
sugar plants and we do not need more
than 10-12 for new establishments
and for replacement and modernisa-
tion there is extra capacity. So this
is really for better promotion of ex-
ports.

श्री अचल सिंह : इस फैक्टरी के द्वारा कितने मिलियन टन का सालाना प्रोडक्शन होगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एक लाख टन चीनी का उत्पादन होगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जो चीनी के विशेषज्ञ वहां पर गये थे उन में कितने व्यक्ति थे और उन का खर्चा किस ने दिया, भारत सरकार ने दिया या युगांडा की सरकार ने दिया ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वह टैकनीकल व्यक्ति 11 थे और जो उन पर खर्चा किया गया वह मामूली था क्योंकि जब 14 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट हो रहा है तो थोड़े हजार रुपये का खर्चा प्रीलिमिनरी प्रोजेक्ट में करना ही पड़ता है ।

Shri K. N. Pande: What are the conditions governing recruitment of technicians to be sent there? Will they be recruited direct by Government or will they be taken on loan from different factories?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are envisaging a joint management board of four or five leading sugar manufacturers in India and representatives of the Government of India on the one hand and Uganda businessmen and the Uganda Government representatives on the other. Recruitment will be on merits; they will be drawn from sugar technologists.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Minister mentioned that we have excess capacity of sugar machinery production. Besides Uganda, is there any proposal to send machinery to any other African countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, in Sierra Leone also we are having another factory. There are five such proposals under consideration.

Shri Basappa: If there is delay in finalisation of this project, will there be any danger of other countries competing and following up on this and having an advantage over us there?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, the House will be glad to know that the project was being discussed by the Uganda Government with six countries of Western Europe for the last two years. We went there and within two months we finalised everything. We are doing it in record time.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दस वर्ष के बाद हम लोग वहां से चले आयेंगे तो क्या 10 वर्ष के बाद हिन्दुस्तान का कोई भी इंटरैस्ट उस फैक्टरी में नहीं रह जायगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फैक्टरी कायम रहेगी और हम भी कायम रहेंगे वहां लेकिन जो मैनेजमेंट अभी हमारे हाथ में होगा वह लाजिमी बात है कि वहां के नेशनल अगर चाहेंगे तो उस का मैनेजमेंट वह खुद कर सकते हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is it in the form of a good gesture of help to Uganda or will the Indian Government also be deriving any long-term profit from this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the negotiations and agreements we enter into are for mutual benefit. We do not oblige anybody nor get obliged by anybody.

कांडला बन्वरगाह

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{ श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
* 810 { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री रामपुरे :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ
श्री म० प० स्वामी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांडला अबाध व्यापार क्षेत्र के विकास में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और सीमाशुल्क

से मुक्त बन्दरगाह के रूप में इस का कब तक पूर्ण विकास हो जायेगा; और

(ख) उस क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस देते समय किस मूल सिद्धान्त को ध्यान में रखा जाता है ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4169/65].

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कांडला बन्दरगाह के फ्री ट्रेड जोन की स्थापना कब तक हो जायगी और इस में कौन कौन सुविधाएँ विदेशी और देशी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स अथवा व्यापारियों को होंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उस में कोई 15-20 फैक्टरीज तो जनवरी, 1966 तक लग जायेंगी ऐसा हमारा अनुमान है । सन् 1966 के साल में हमारा अनुमान है कि 100 या उस से कुछ अधिक फैक्टरीज वहाँ पर लग जायेंगी । उस से सुविधा यह होगी कि सभी जो सामान इम्पोर्ट करना होता है उस के उत्पादन के लिए अपने यहां फैक्टरीज लग जाने से इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी आदि की जो तकलीफ होती है वह नहीं होगी और हम बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी उसे कर सकेंगे ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जैसा कि संसार में दूसरे स्थानों में फ्री ट्रेड जॉन्स के पोर्ट्स हैं, हांगकांग और सिंगापुर आदि, तो यह फ्री ट्रेड जोन की स्थापना हो जाने के बाद उन पोर्ट्स में और इस कांडला के फ्री ट्रेड जोन में अन्तर क्या होगा और उस अन्तर से क्या कोई हानि भी हो सकती है, यदि हां, तो वह क्या हो सकती है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : किसी देश में कोई ऐसा बन्दरगाह नहीं है कि जो बिल्कुल फ्री ट्रेड जोन वाला हो और माननीय सदस्य ने जो हांगकांग और सिंगापुर के पोर्ट्स का जिक्र किया तो वह तो फ्री पोर्ट्स हैं और उन का सारा दायरा

लिमिटेड होगा, कोई एक वर्ग मील का क्षेत्रफल कि इतने एरिया में फ्री ट्रेड जोन आपरेट करेगी लेकिन हम तो इतना जोखिम और रिस्क नहीं ले सकते हैं कि सारे पोर्ट को फ्री पोर्ट डिक्लेयर कर दें ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सदन की मेज पर रक्खा है उस में यह दिया हुआ है :—

“आवेदकों का निर्माण और निर्यात क्षेत्रों में अनुभव तथा कारखानों की अर्थ-क्षमता” ।

मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि यह आवेदकों का निर्माण कैसे किया जायगा, उन को देख कर किया जायेगा या इल्लीगल ग्रेडिफिकेशन के आधार पर किया जायगा ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Application holders or proposers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस में लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : इस में यह कहाँ लिखा हुआ है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा हुआ है कि आवेदकों का निर्माण और निर्यात क्षेत्रों में अनुभव तथा कारखानों की अर्थ-क्षमता

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो आप ने पढ़ा है तो आप क्या समझते हैं कि इस का क्या अर्थ है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : एप्लीकेशन होल्डर्स यह निर्माण कैसे करेंगे ? उन का निर्माण कैसे किया जायगा ? पहले ही वे इतने हैं कि आप उन्हें समझाल नहीं सकते । श्री यशपाल सिंह हिन्दी में बड़े पंडित हैं अगर तर्जुमें में गलती हो गई हो तो वह मुझे माफ कर दें ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मैं समझने के लिये पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जो लोग वहां अपनी दरखास्त ले कर आये हैं उन की अजियां मंजूर करने का काम सरकार का रहेगा और फिर वहां पर अपनी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम कर देने का काम उन का है ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are the advantages which will accrue in the matter of export and import from this custom-free port area meant only for the industries which will be allowed to be set up in that region or will it mean that they are general facilities for all importers and exporters as in other ports like Hongkong, to which the Minister referred, leading to dumping of cheap-priced foreign consumer goods in the area?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No trading will be allowed. This is only a manufacturing zone or processing zone and the foreign exchange accrued will belong to Government. It will not belong to the private entrepreneurs or manufacturers. All that they will be given will be facilities and exemptions from the very complicated procedures of customs and excise and other regulations—that is all.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है "कांडला पत्तन से 9.6 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर, 320 एकड़ क्षेत्र प्राप्त कर के पृथक् कर दिया गया है ।" मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 320 एकड़ जमीन ली गई है, उसमें से कितनी किसानों से ली गई है और कितनी दूसरों से ली गई है और अगर किसानों से ली गई है, तो . .

श्री मनुभाई शाह : भगवान का जंगल पड़ा हुआ था । वहां कोई किसान नहीं था ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government propose to set up more free trade zones in other parts of the country during the Fourth Plan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is our intention that if this zone succeeds—I

have every hope it will succeed—to set up such free trade zones in Shiva Nuva in Maharashtra, Haldia, Mangalore, Cochin, Madras, Visakhapatnam, Goa and various other places where we can get a sheltered area. The main thing is to avoid abuse of the facilities. So, wherever we find a sheltered area which has a hinterland in any part of India, we will consider it if we succeed here. As I explained to the hon. House, the intention is not to allow trading and re-trading, but manufacture of a basic type, assembly or processing for export.

Shri R. S. Pandey: With reference to Kandla free trade zone which has developed, I want to know from the Minister whether export will be increased, and they are going to earn foreign exchange.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our estimate is that within three years of its working, it should leave us a net earning of Rs. 5 crores.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Some time back it was announced that licences were issued for setting up industries. May I know what industries have come up, and by what time we will be able to export manufactured wares from this port?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had occasion to place before the House the whole list. Do you want me to read it again?

Mr. Speaker: Need not be read again.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Such industries which have an export potential.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर जो इंडस्ट्रीज और फैक्टरीज खुल रही हैं, क्या उन में कोई को-ऑपरेटिव की इंडस्ट्रीज भी खलवाई जा रही हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : नहीं, अभी तक को-ऑपरेटिव की कोई एप्लिकेशन नहीं आई है । अगर आ जाये, तो हम उस को जरूर वैलकम करेंगे ।

Shri Warrior: May I know whether by making this Kandla port a free port, traffic from the other ports in the West Coast will be diverted, and if so, whether Government will take some action to protect the interests of those ports also?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no trade, as I have already clarified. It is for manufacturing goods which have so far not been manufactured. Even the small volume of traffic is only for earning foreign exchange. It is not a trading port as such to deal with bulk commodities.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 74 एप्लीकेशंस आई हैं। कांडला में पानी की सब से बड़ी समस्या है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहाँ पर पानी और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी चीप रेट्स पर देने की व्यवस्था हो रही है या नहीं।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य ने जो तकलीफ बताई है, फिलहाल तो वह वहाँ पर है ही, पावर मंहगी है और पानी की कमी है और इसी लिए बारह तेरह साल तक यह प्रोजेक्ट एग्जामिन होती रही है। हम समझते हैं कि अब जितने इन्तजाम किये गए हैं, उन को देखते हुए सब सुविधायें मिलती रहेगी।

Iron Ore Reduction Plant in Goa

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*811. { **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starrd Question No. 469 on the 11th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal of ESSO LTD., for setting up an iron ore reduction plant in Goa has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The proposal is under consideration.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: May I know how much more time Government will take to consider this project?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have already considered it, and we have indicated the Government's mind to the party. We are expecting to hear from them.

Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: May I know whether Government have received offers from any other firms to set up an iron ore reduction plant in Goa, and if so, which are those?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Not for this particular process.

Damage to Railway Property during Anti-Hindi Demonstration

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{ **Shri Warrior:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Daji:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Samnanl:
Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri A. P. Sharma:
 *813. { **Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in February, 1965 anti-Hindi demonstrators raided some Railway Stations on the Southern Railway defacing Hindi letters and writing slogans on the walls;

(b) whether any damage has been done to the Railway properties; and

(c) if so, the expenditure involved in repairs and replacements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rs. 57 lakhs approximately.

Shri Warior: May I know the stations which are most affected, and what action Government has taken to recover the amount of damages incurred in these stations?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The intensely affected divisions of railways by this anti-Hindi agitation are Madras, Trichy, Olavakkot and some other divisions.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government for checking repetition of incidents like this by agitators?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. Government will constantly consider such things, and they would do their best not to allow a repetition of these incidents.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: How?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: By suitable detailing of armed personnel.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether effective publicity has been given to the total loss of lives and property amongst the people of the affected areas, so that they can understand that this sort of activity is not only futile, but retards the progress of the very area.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the railway property, we have publicised and I gave this information here and in Rajya Sabha, but about the loss of lives, it is the concern of the State Government.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है कि इस आन्दोलन के द्वारा जिन क्षेत्रों में रेलवेज की सम्पत्ति को नुकसान

पहुँचाया गया, उन्हीं क्षेत्रों से ही इस नुकसान की पूर्ति की जाये, ताकि आईन्दा इस तरह का उपद्रव न हो ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह तो वहाँ की राज्य सरकार और भारत सरकार का सामूहिक रूप में दायित्व है ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि इन उपद्रवों में हिन्दी-विरोधी आन्दोलन-कारियों ने खास कर सरकारी प्रापर्टी का ही विनाश (डैस्ट्रक्शन) किया ? इस जुर्म में कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है और यह जो क्षति हुई है, उस की पूर्ति किस तरह से की जायेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, क्षति की पूर्ति के सवाल पर भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार सामूहिक रूप से विचार करेंगे । यह सही है कि चूँकि यह रेलवेज की सम्पत्ति थी, इसी लिए लोगों ने इस को नुकसान पहुँचाया और अकारण नुकसान पहुँचाया, क्योंकि रेलवेज की तरफ से तो ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी कि उस को नुकसान पहुँचाया जाना चाहिये था । जहाँ तक इस संबंध में की गई गिरफ्तारियों का सम्बन्ध है, यह विषय राज्य सरकार से ताल्लुक रखता है ।

श्री प्र० प्र० शर्मा : मेरा सवाल यह था कि क्या यह सत्य है कि खास तौर से सरकारी प्रापर्टी का ही नुकसान किया गया और किन्हीं प्राइवेट चीजों का नुकसान नहीं किया गया ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही है कि केवल सरकारी यानी रेलवेज की प्रापर्टी को नुकसान पहुँचाया गया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जितनी हानि हुई है, वह अधिकतर रेलवे कर्मचारियों के द्वारा की गई है ? क्या सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत मिली है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बारे में शिकायत मिली है, जिस के बारे में जांच की जा रही है।

श्री गुलशन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हिन्दी-विरोधी आन्दोलन करने वाले व्यक्ति थे, उन में से कितने पकड़े गए, कितने जेल में हैं और कितनों पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है, गिरफ्तार करने का काम रेलवेज का नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों का है। अगर माननीय सदस्य वह इतिला चाहें, तो मैं राज्य सरकार से निवेदन कर के मंगा लूंगा।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मंगानी चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लीडरों ने इस आन्दोलन को भड़काया और बेगुनाह बच्चों के हाथ में छुरे दिये, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कार्यवाही करने करने का अधिकार रेलवेज का नहीं है। रेलवेज तो सफरर है।

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : डा० राम सुभग सिंह के मंत्रालय पर हिन्दी-विरोधी आन्दोलन-कारियों की विशेष कृपा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस आन्दोलन में रेलवेज की किस सम्पत्ति को अधिक नुकसान पहुंचाया गया—रेल की पटरी उखाड़ी गयी, रेल के इंजिन या डिब्बों को नुकासान पहुंचाया गया या स्टेशन की बिल्डिंगों को हानि पहुंचाई गई।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इंजिन और डिब्बे भी जलाए गए और रेलवेज की बिल्डिंग भी जलाई गई। जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी कहा है, मद्रास, तिरुचिरापल्लि और ओलाव-कोट के क्षेत्रों में क्षति हुई है। इस के अतिरिक्त विजयवाड़ा, गुंटकल, हुबली, बंगलौर और मदुराई में भी ऐसे कारनामे हुए।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : दूसरे सदन में एक रेल का टिकट दिखा कर यह कहा गया कि वह केवल हिन्दी में है, यद्यपि उस पर हिन्दी के साथ अंग्रेजी भी थी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से यहां भ्रम फैलाया गया, क्या उसी प्रकार से दक्षिण में भी हिन्दी के विरोध में गलत भावना पैदा कर के भ्रम फैलाया गया, जिस की वजह से हिन्दी-विरोधी प्रदर्शन हुए और सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की इतनी हानि हुई है। क्या सरकार इस की पूरी जांच करवाई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह एक ऐसा सवाल है जिस के बारे में बिल्कुल भ्रामक ढंग से राज्य सभा में उत्तेजना फैलाई गई कि वहां जो टिकट इशू हुआ उस पर अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों जवानों में नाम थे। टिकट अंग्रेजी में था और बिल्कुल गलत कार्यवाई की गई जो वहां कहा गया कि केवल हिन्दी में ही नाम उस पर छपा हुआ था। कितना किराया लगता है यह अंग्रेजी में था, सिकन्दराबाद से नई दिल्ली तक भी अंग्रेजी में छपा था, नई दिल्ली का नाम अंग्रेजी में था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन अखबारों में तो यह आया है . . .

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अखबारों के लोग और वैसे नेता भ्रामक कार्य करते हैं . . .

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : किस पार्टी के लोग थे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कांग्रेस पार्टी के थे जिन्होंने राज्य सभा में कहा और यह बिल्कुल गलत कार्यवाई है और मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी कार्यवाइयों को कांग्रेस वाले तो कम से कम रोकें।

Shri Indrajit Gupta : I would like to know whether the extent of the damage which was caused in various parts of South India to railway property and particularly to railway stations was, as has been reported in some sections of

the press, even more extensive than what happened during the Quit India movement of 1942?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Surprisingly enough, no railway property was damaged in the 1942 movement in that part of the country, and the high priest of those leaders who instigated the people to harm railway property was at that time negotiating with the British Government when Independence was at stake. That leader was supporting Churchill and today he is burning the national property.

Shri Ranga: What are these damaging statements that my hon. friend is making? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be any such excitement; when questions are being answered, one should remain quiet and calm.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from the railway properties which were damaged during the anti-Hindi agitation in Madras, I want to know whether it is true that certain stations were looted and, if so, what is the loss?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I take that information from the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: Sir, the hon. Minister was just now making some insidious, insinuating, shameful and damaging statements.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not damaging. It is quite parliamentary. (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: I challenge the hon. Member. You cannot allow these people to be misbehaving like this, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Ranga should remain calm.

Shri Ranga: What he said was so damaging and most shameful. He seems to think that he is the Home Minister.

Shri K. N. Pande: Sometimes he also does the same thing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If he does a wrong thing, why should others repeat it? Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: The hon. Minister just now said that tickets were issued both in English and Hindi. May I know from him whether the ticket that was produced by the Rajya Sabha Member Miss Naidu from that area was printed in Hindi only and not in English?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That particular ticket presented by Miss Mary Naidu in the Rajya Sabha was printed both in English and Hindi.

Amritsar Locomotive Workshop

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Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Yudhvair Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

*814. { Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Y. D. Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh.
Siddhanti:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly Rs. 1 lakh worth of material stolen from Northern Railway's Locomotive Workshop in Amritsar was recovered in a raid made on the 27th February, 1965; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The property seized has been estimated to be of the value of a little over Rs. 60,000.

(b) A case has been registered with the Civil Lines Police Station, Amritsar under Section 458, 380 and 411 IPC against the three railway employees and one outsider who were apprehended while committing the theft. Another case has been registered against one of the four persons.

who was carrying an unlicensed revolver. The three railway employees have been suspended.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस किस्म का सामान चोरी हुआ है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में ताम्बे और दूसरे जो वर्कशाप में धातु होते हैं उन धातुओं को ले कर लोग भागना चाहते थे ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या यह सही है कि वर्कशाप के एम्पलाईज और रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन स्टाफ के लोगों के मेलजोल से ही यह चोरी हुई है, यदि हां, तो इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यबन्दी करने जा रही है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह सही है कि ये जो तीन आदमी सस्पेंड किये गये हैं वे रेलवे के मुलाजिम थे और वे चोरी करने की कोशिश कर रहे थे और वे आधीरात को उस वर्कशाप में घुसे थे । इससे यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि जो वहां पहरदार या आर० पी० एफ० थी उनके मेल के ही चलते ये घुसे थे । इसलिये उन लोगों के खिलाफ भी उचित कार्यवाई करने की बात चल रही है और उनको वहां से हटा दिया गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ये व्यक्ति पिछले तीन चार सालों से चोरी कर रहे थे लेकिन चोरी अब पकड़ी गई और इनको चोरी कराने में वहां के बड़े अफसरों का हाथ था ? क्या इस तरह की कोई जानकारी सरकार के पास आई है या इसके सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने कोई खोज की है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में इसकी खोज करने पर ही यह ट्रैप डालने की नौबत आई । थोड़ा थोड़ा पता चल रहा था कि कुछ ऐसी बात होती है । उसके बाद आर्गो-नाइज्ड रूप से विजिलेंस के लोगों ने इस पर छापा डाल कर पता लगाया ।

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी : यह पहला ही अवसर नहीं है जब रेलवे की वर्कशाप में इस प्रकार की चोरी हुई है । इस प्रकार की चोरियां होती रहती हैं । इस प्रकार की चोरियां चाहे एक रात में हो या लगातार होती रहें या आहिस्ता आहिस्ता होती रहें साल में, भविष्य में इन को रोकने के लिये अलावा उन इंतजामात के जो अब तक किये गये हैं, कोई और भी प्रबन्ध करने की बात सरकार सोच रही है या यह बतलाने की स्थिति में है कि इनके अलावा और क्या प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जी हां, जो वहां पहर की व्यवस्था है, उस को कड़ा किया जाएगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा निगाह विजिलेंस द्वारा ऐसी वर्कशाप पर रखी जाएगी ताकि आइंदा चोरियां न हों ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जो यह चोरी वहां पर हुई है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन सामानों की चोरी ज्यादातर हुआ करती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उन्होंने बता दिया है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि तीन रेलवे के कर्मचारी पकड़े गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कर्मचारी हैं ये किस कैटेगरी के हैं, छोटे कर्मचारी हैं या बड़े कर्मचारी हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में एक तो स्टोर इन्चार्ज है और दो खलासी हैं । और कई एक लोग भागे हैं । अभी वे पकड़े नहीं गये हैं । इसलिए उनके बारे में कहना मुश्किल है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : साठ हजार रुपये की चोरी खलासी कैसे करेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो तहकीकात से ही पता चलेगा ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या यह भी मालूम हुआ है कि जो जो पहरा देने के लिए नियुक्त किये जाते हैं वे पहरेदार भी चोरी में शामिल हो जाते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : वही तो मैंने बताया है कि पहरेदारों के मिलने के ही चलते ये घुसे होंगे आधी रात को ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जो कर्मचारी उससे सम्बन्धित हैं उनको ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को सस्पेंड क्यों नहीं किया गया या और कोई कार्यवाई क्यों नहीं की गई ? केवल ट्रांसफर क्यों कर दिया गया ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जिनके बारे में सबूत मिला है और जो लोग सामने पकड़े गये उनको तो सस्पेंड कर दिया गया, लेकिन जो नहीं पकड़े गये उनका कितना हाथ है, उसके बारे में जरूरी कार्यवाई की जा रही है । चूंकि यह पुलिस का मामला है, इस वास्ते मैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Is the Government aware that thefts have become a common feature in almost all the workshops and, if so, what speedy action and steps do the Government propose to take to prevent such thefts?

Mr. Speaker: That is too general a question—that all workshops are being burgled.

श्री सूर्य प्रसाद : चोरी जो पकड़ी गई है वह सरकार की जांच के आधार पर पकड़ी गई है या किसी इंडिविजुअल ने इनफार्मेशन दी थी उस के आधार पर पकड़ी गई है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जांच से पता चल गया था इसलिए विजिलेंस को भेजा गया, डायरेक्टर को और उन्होंने ट्रैप डाला और पकड़ा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि इस चोरी का जहां तक सवाल है वहां का कोई विजिलेंसमैन उस सामान को खरीदा करता है और उसका भी इसमें हाथ था ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह भी हो सकता है । पुलिस जांच रिपोर्ट जब देगी तब पूरा पता चल जाएगा ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि ये जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं ये तो बिचौलिये का ही काम कर रहे थे और चोरी करवाने वाले जो थे वे बड़े अफसर रेलवे के थे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : यह हो सकता है कि बड़े लोग शामिल हों । लेकिन जो रंगे हाथ पकड़े गये उनके नाम मैंने दिये हैं और दूसरे लोगों के बारे में इनक्वायरी के बाद ही पता चलेगा ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : यह जो इन्क्वायरी हो रही है उस की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सामने कब तक आ जायेगी और उस के ऊपर क्या कार्यवाई होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कैसे बतला सकते हैं कि क्या कार्यवाई की जायेगी ? वे यही बतला सकते हैं कि रिपोर्ट कब तक आ जायेगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में एन्क्वायरी पुलिस कर रही है, मकदमा दफा 4 में दर्ज है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : जो रंगे हाथों पकड़े गये उनको तो आपने सस्पेंड कर दिया । एक लाख रु० की चोरी हो गई, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने लोग फरार हैं । उनके खिलाफ विजिलेंस क्या कर रही है । आपने उनको बन्द क्यों नहीं किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुलिस के हवाले कर दिया है इस मामले को । यह काम उनका था कि वह बन्द करते । वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं । क्या मिनिस्टर साहब फरारों को पकड़ेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : वह बतलायें तो कि वे कैसे फरार हैं ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: During the course of the enquiry may I know whether any information has been received about thefts of other kinds by other persons?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually we shall have to await the report of the police and the decision of the court.

U.S. Investment Team's Visit to New Delhi

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Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand

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Kachhavaia:

Shri Bade:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. Barua:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 277 on the 4th March, 1965 and state:

(a) whether another U.S. Investment and Industrial Mission visited New Delhi on the eve of the Budget presentation in the Lok Sabha for 1965-66; and

(b) if so, the prospects of the U.S. investment revealed as a result of the discussions with that delegation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. A U.S. Investment and Industrial Mission, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce, visited India during the period from 28th February to 27th March, 1965.

(b) The Mission discussed with Union Government representatives matters of general interest relating to foreign private investment. They held discussions with private Indian entrepreneurs to explore the possibilities of development of industries in collaboration with private American investors.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the team sought any assurance from the government about sufficient return on U.S. investment in Indian industries and if so, what was the margin of profit they wanted to be ensured of and how does it compare with the margin of profit available to the average Indian industries?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They had only a general discussion with the Minister of Industry and also the Finance Minister regarding the taxation policy and the industrial policy of the country. There was no specific discussion about any industry as such.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that while they expressed satisfaction about the investment climate and investment potential in this country, they were apprehensive about the red-tapism, delays and controls here and if so what steps are being taken to eliminate these defects?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They were not apprehensive about anything. As a matter of fact, they found the taxation structure of the country and the industrial policy were quite favourable for investment.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: आपके स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि :

"The Mission discussed with Union Government representatives matters of general interest relating to foreign private investment. They held discussions with private Indian entrepreneurs to explore the possibilities of development of industries in

collaboration with private American investors."

क्या हमारे सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने या प्राइवेट सैक्टर के आदमियों ने उन लोगों से कोई बात चीत की है कि कौन कौन सी चीजों की इंडस्ट्री वे हमारे देश में लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं।

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : अक्सर जब हम लोग मिले तो हम लोगों ने जो हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल प्लेन्स हैं उन का खाका उनको बतला दिया। जहां तक प्राइवेट सैक्टर का मामला है, उस में गवर्नमेंट मौजूद नहीं थी लेकिन उन्होंने ने इस पर उन की राय ली कि वह कौन सी चीजें हैं जिन की इंडस्ट्री वह हमारे यहां लगाना चाहेंगे। इसी पर बातें हुई हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यहां जो अमरीकी दल आया था वह स्वयं आया था या भारत सरकार के किसी प्रोत्साहन के कारण से आया था।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They were sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : जो प्रस्ताव इस वार्ता के दौरान स्वीकार किये गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन के सम्बन्ध में कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज इन्वालन्ड होगा, अगर वह पूरे किये जायेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: It is theoretical.

Dr. Bhanu Sen: Is it a fact when this mission arrived here and held discussions with the government representatives here, they went on putting pressure to get better terms from the Government of India in order that they can invest their money in India and if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir.

श्री राम हरख यादव : अमरीकी इंडस्ट्रियल मिशन ने जो बात चीत की है उस में किस किस की इंडस्ट्री के मुतालिक बात चीत हुई।

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: It covers different fields. They came with 200 specific proposals which they discussed with the Indian businessmen. They took 500 proposals from Indian businessmen which they will study there.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: May I know whether they have agreed to collaborate in the public sector also?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: Their main intention in coming here was to have contact with the private sector to find what collaboration is needed. They also had discussion with three or four State Governments also.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether during their discussion with the Government, this team had put forward a proposal of expecting a return of 14 per cent on their investments and if so what was government's reaction?

The Minister of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): They had discussions with me and no such stipulation regarding profits was put in by them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In any projected deals which they may make with either our private sector or any State Government projects, has the Government of India given its approval to the possibility of their having majority participation in equity capital?

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: They have gone back with some proposals which they will consider there. Only when some party applies with a letter of intent....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question is whether there is any such overall

direction from the Government of India.

Shri Bibudhendra Misra: No, Sir.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether this team had discussions with the Planning Commission about the fourth plan and their prospects of investment?

Shri T. N. Singh: I am not aware of it; probably they might have had.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this team came on their own initiative to visit India or the ministry sponsored the visit?

Mr. Speaker: That has been answered. He said the visit was sponsored by the U.S. Government.

श्री दत्तजित सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कोलंबोरेषन की शकल में इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने के लिए कितनी दरखस्ते आई हैं और कितनी पेंडिंग पड़ी हैं ।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तो बड़ा चाईड क्वेश्चन है जिस का जवाब बिना नोटिस के देना मुश्किल है ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : इसमें देखने से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो अमरीकी विज्ञेयज आये थे उन्होंने भारत के प्राईवेट सेक्टर के व्यापारियों से बातचीत की है रोजगार के बारे में । तो क्या सरकार ने इस के नतीजों पर अभी विचार किया है कि अगर भारत के लोगों से और अमरीकियों से व्यक्तिगत सम्बन्ध कायम होंगे तो इस का कोई राजनीतिक प्रभाव तो नहीं होगा ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह जो रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में कोलंबोरेषन के प्रस्ताव आये हैं । यह आते रहते हैं और ऐसा होता रहता है । इसमें कोई राजनीतिक प्रेसर का सवाल नहीं उठता । मैं हाउस को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इससे ऐसे कोई सवाल नहीं उठेंगे ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if government has got any assessment of the collaboration agreements already under way for quite some time, so that they may find out whether any further collaboration on perhaps more favourable terms for foreign capital would or would not be detrimental to our social orientation?

Shri T. N. Singh: We are constantly watching the collaboration arrangements from time to time and I can assure the House that the interest of the nation will always be kept uppermost.

Paper and Paper Products Delegation to E. Africa

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 *818. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper and paper products delegation that recently visited East Africa, Middle East and West Pakistan has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Delegation; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Sales-cum-Study Delegation of Indian Paper and Paper Products, which visited certain African and West Asian countries and West Pakistan in January and February 1965, has recently submitted its report to the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council.

(b) and (c). The Sales-cum-Study Delegation has given its findings for the information of the trade. Government will, of course, give due con-

sideration to any specific suggestions that are made by the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council after examining the report.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट ये मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं जिन की तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : असल बात यह है कि उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि हम जो यह मानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की इंडस्ट्रीज का सामान बाहर नहीं बिक सकता है वह बात गलत है। अफ्रीका में तो ऐसी बहुत सी मार्केट हैं जहां हिन्दुस्तान के इंडस्ट्रीज खूब बिक सकती हैं। दूसरे उन्होंने देखा कि तीन चार कंट्रीज ऐसी हैं जिन को हमारे यहां कि क्वालिटी बहुत पसन्द आई है इस लिये वह चाहते हैं जहां तक हो सके वह हमसे ही कागज खरीदें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो शिपिंग की सर्विसेज है हिन्दुस्तान और अफ्रीका के बीच में वह इतनी अच्छी नहीं हैं और इसकी वजह से माल चार चार और पांच पांच महीने तक पहुंचता नहीं है। इतनी सब बातें उन्होंने देखी हैं और इस की रिपोर्ट उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट को दी है।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि अफ्रीका में हिन्दुस्तान के कागज की बहुत खपत हो सकती है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में कागज की बहुत कमी है और सिक्योरिटी पेपर आज तक हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बनता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार कागज का निर्यात करेगी तो देश की कमी को कैसे पूरा कर सकेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सारी आवश्यकताएं पूरा करने के बाद हम एक्सपोर्ट करने की बात सोचेंगे, तो वह दिन कभी नहीं आयेगा कि हम एक्सपोर्ट

कर सकें। जितना उत्पादन बढ़ता जाएगा उतना खर्चा बढ़ता जाएगा और हम विदेशों को नहीं भेज सकेंगे। और इस तरह से हमारी आर्थिक समस्या कभी हल नहीं हो सकेगी। जो उत्पादन बढ़ता जाता है उस का कुछ हिस्सा हम बाहर भेजते हैं। इस लिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह विनती करूंगा कि इस बारे में अपना दृष्टिकोण बदलें।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether this Committee has also explored the possibility of exporting hand-made paper which is being produced here on a very large scale?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. These people did not go in for hand-made paper. We are exploring its possibilities separately. To United States we are exporting hand-made paper. But the problem is to have a uniform quality and large bulk supply in a regular manner. The Khadi Commission itself is making attempts in this direction.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि जो दल अफ्रीका के देशों में गया था उसने यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि हमारा कागज वहां बहुत लोकप्रिय हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया के अन्य देशों में जो और ज्यादा अच्छा कागज बनता है उसको बनाने का भी सरकार विचार कर रही है, ताकि हम और ज्यादा कागज का निर्यात कर सकें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पहले तो मैं यह बात नहीं मानता कि हमारे यहां का कागज कमजोर या घटिया है। यह बहुत अच्छा है। दूसरे टिश्यू पेपर जो कि दुनिया में बहुत नामवर कागज माना जाता है और अच्छा गिना जाता है उसका भी केवल एक फैक्टरी से डेढ़ करोड़ का एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। व्हाइट प्रिंटिंग पेपर भी भारत में स्टैंडर्ड क्वालिटी का बनता है। केवल न्यूज-प्रिंट जो हमारे यहां बनता है उसकी क्वालिटी कुछ घटिया है। इसलिए मैं मानीय सदस्य

को कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कागज की क्वालिटी अच्छी है। वैसे हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि हम ग्रांट पेपर, ग्लेज पेपर, प्रिंटिंग पेपर और ग्राफ पेपर भी हम यहां बनायें। जिससे उनका भी एक्सपोर्ट हो सके। हमारी तकलीफ यही है कि हमारी प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा है।

श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : अभी तक इस कागज की बलेक मार्केटिंग नहीं हो रही है। क्या आपको विश्वास है कि अगर यह कागज बाहर भेजा जाने लगेगा तो इसकी बलेक मार्केटिंग नहीं होने लगेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : माननीय सदस्य जो इसी बात की फिक्र रहती है।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Only yesterday we were told that paper, not only news-print but other kinds of paper also, is imported from outside India which involves expenditure of foreign currency. May I know how this economy is worked out by the Government of India that while we are importing paper from outside, we are exporting paper produced by us?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are numerous varieties of paper. In some varieties like the basic white printing paper we are surplus. But there are certain other types of paper which are so small in our requirements that they cannot be economically produced here. It is only those scarce varieties that we are importing. In all commodities having diverse types of qualities, some varieties are surplus and some are in deficit.

श्री राम हरल्ल यादव : क्या इस डेलीगेशन ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि पाकिस्तान में राईटिंग और प्रिंटिंग पेपर में बहुत कमी है पर वहां न्यूज प्रिंट काफी है और इसलिए वारटर सिस्टम द्वारा यहां से राईटिंग और प्रिंटिंग पेपर के बदले न्यूज प्रिंट मंगाया जाए ? अगर यह सही है,

तो गवर्नमैंट इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह विल्कुल सही है कि पाकिस्तान में न्यूज प्रिंट सरप्लस है और वहां व्हाइट प्रिंटिंग पेपर की कमी है। पर इसमें कोई बारटर की जरूरत नहीं है। हमारा न्यूज प्रिंट के लिए वैसे भी पाकिस्तान के साथ रुपी पेमेंट का एग्रीमेंट है, और जो हम ज्यादा कागज वहां भेजेंगे तो हमारा एमंडट वहां और बढ़ेगा, तो न्यूज प्रिंट भी वहां से ज्यादा मंगा सकेंगे।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांचीजी

*820. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री 26 फरवरी, 1965 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 189 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 24 दिसम्बर, 1964 को हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची में लगी आग के बारे में अब तक की गई जांच के परिणामस्वरूप इस मामले में आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): Necessary investigations are still in progress.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में पांच बार आग लग चुकी है, फिर भी क्या वजह है कि सरकार उसको आग से बचाने के लिए उचित कार्रवाई करने में देरी कर रही है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में भारी इंजीनियरिंग तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह) : उसे बचाने के लिए जो कुछ किया जा सकता है उसे किया जा रहा है। पर आपका सवाल तो चांज पड़ताल के बारे में था। पिछली बार मैंने सदन में यह कहा था इसमें कुछ मिसचीफ या सेबोटेज है, और उसकी जांच हो रही है। वह बहुत तेजी से चल रही है। लेकिन अभी वह

वह समय नहीं आया कि उसके बारे में पूरा विवरण दिया जा सके ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : पिछली बार जब रांची में और रूरकेला आदि में दंगे हुए थे तो इस सदन में अश्वासन दिया गया था कि सभी बुनियादी कारखानों में जो दंगे हुए हैं, वे खास तरह के योजनाबद्ध तरीके के हुए हैं । ऐसी प्रवस्था में रांची के और दूसरे सभी कारखानों के लिए उचित व्यवस्था के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : व्यवस्था के बारे में सदन को मैंने पीछे बताया था कि सीक्योरिटी फोर्स को बढ़ा दिया गया है, फायर फाईटिंग इक्विपमेंट ज्यादा कर दिया गया है और जो दूसरे तरीके जरूरी हैं वे शासन ने अपनाए हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : फिर क्या बजह है कि चार पांच बार आग लग चुकी?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि जब से दंगे हुए हैं तब से आग लगने की घटनाओं की संख्या बढ़ गयी है ?

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : यह तो कहना मुश्किल है कि दंगों से इसका कोई खास सम्बन्ध है । लेकिन यह बड़े शोक की बात है कि कुछ शरारती लोगों ने वहां ऐसी घटनाएं की हैं । हमारा इन्तजाम तो उस वक्त से बहुत अच्छा है और उसका सबूत यही है कि उसके बाद जो जो घटनाएं हुई हैं उन में आग को दो दो मिनट में और बीस बीस मिनट में बुझा दिया गया ।

Shri Ranga: In the light of these recurring accidents or troubles created by some interested parties, has not Government thought it fit to call into a conference all those who are interested in these concerns—labour, management and the staff—or their representatives, in order to reach some kind of an agreement or a code of conduct so that they can eliminate these possibilities?

Shri T. N. Singh: As I have stated in the beginning, there are suspected cases of sabotage. It is not due to any strained relationship between the labour and management.

Shri Ranga: How can you say that?

Shri T. N. Singh: If hon. Members will bear with me, they will be hearing about the investigations which are of a delicate nature involving parties which need not be disclosed at this stage. Therefore, I would beg of this House to bear with me for a little while.

Shri Joachim Alva: We have some mighty factories in the public sector. Have we got up-to-date fire-fighting equipments? Have you planned up-to-date fire-fighting equipments? Are you also strict about their closing time and do you have proper surveillance of the employees?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि वहां सेबटॉज भी सस्पेक्ट किया जा रहा है । बिहार के पेपर्स और दूसरे पेपर्स में यह निकला है कि कुछ ऐसे लोगों का इसमें हाथ है जिनका विदेशों से सम्बन्ध है । क्या यह सही है, यदि हां, तो वे कौन से देश हैं जिन से इन सेबटॉज करने वालों का सम्बन्ध है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पहले से कैसे कहा जा सकता है ।

ब्रिटेन से कपड़ा बनाने की मशीनें

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*821. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रिटेन से मंगाई गई 10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की कपड़ा बनाने की मशीनें भारत पहुंच चुकी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये मशीनें देश के विभिन्न कपड़ा मिलों को किस आधार पर दी गयी हैं अथवा देने का विचार है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The machinery contracted for import has started arriving.

(b) Allotment of machinery being imported under the Platts Package Deal has been made on the basis that preference has been given to export-oriented textile mills and co-operative cotton spinning mills.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने मिल ओनर्स ने इस इम्पोर्ट को जाने वाली टेक्सटाईल मशीनरी के लिए सरकार को आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं और सरकार उन पर क्या विचार कर रही है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, of the 20 mills, 5 are in the private sector, 1 is run by the West Bengal Government and the other 14 are in the co-operative sector.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : संसार में अन्य भी ऐसे देश हैं जहाँ पर टेक्सटाईल मशीनरी अच्छी मिलती है और वहाँ उसका उत्पादन अधिक होता है । फिर क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने ब्रिटेन से ही यह मशीनरी प्राप्त करने के लिए इंडेंट दिया और अन्य देशों को नहीं दिया ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No doubt, other countries are also manufacturing them; for instance, Switzerland and Japan. But, under Platts Package Deal, it is purchased on a long-term basis and the repayment is spread over 144 months for which STC gives a promissory note. The terms are very favourable and that is why we entered into this agreement.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Before entering into this agreement with the U.K. firm, did our Government try to sound with the East European countries whether they will be able to supply us these machineries on rupee payment basis?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We went in for U.K. machineries because theirs is one of the very best in the world. Secondly, the terms were very favourable.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that these 14 co-operative spinning mills which are to be started are being sponsored by the All India Handloom Board and weavers' co-operatives? What assistance do the Government of India propose to give them, in addition to helping them in negotiations, in regard to repayment? He has referred to 144 months. Will there be any time lag until they are able to produce before the repayments have to be made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As the House knows, these co-operative spinning mills are sponsored by the respective State Governments. They stand guarantee for the mills and look after the repayment.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Since our country is producing many varieties of textile machinery, are we to take it that the machineries which we are getting from abroad are those varieties which are not produced here?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Generally, machineries which are manufactured in the country are not imported excepting in the case of items where there is deficiency in internal production. We are importing 273 ring frames and 109 carding engines.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether these machinery are being imported in order to make our existing textile mills modernised or for setting up new units?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These are new units and they will have the latest machinery.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: It is said that these units are being sponsored by the State Governments. May I know if the Central Government have laid down any policy and it is under that policy that these new units are coming up? If so, what is that policy?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The policy is, as stated earlier, increasing our exports. That is our primary object and for that we are installing the latest type of machinery in the export-oriented industries. We have contracted for about 7.6 million. We found that the private industrialists were not fully taking advantage of it. So, we thought that the next best thing would be to give it to the co-operative spinning mills.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : ग्रामी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि मशीनरी इम्पोर्ट हो रही है यह मशीनरी नई जगहों पर मिलें चलाने के लिए इम्पोर्ट हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पटेल कमिशन ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी सूती मिलों की योजना बनाई है और क्या इस इम्पोर्ट मशीनरी से वहाँ भी एक, दो मिलें खुलेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए भी दो कोम्पारेटिब्स की योजना है और जैसे ही उसका काम पूरा हो जायगा उनको भी मशीनरी दे दी जायगी ।

Steel Plant in Mysore

*822. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state whether the Government of Mysore are considering to instal their own steel plant in case the Centre is not willing to set up one in that State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): Government's attention has

been drawn to certain reports in the Press to this effect. No communication in this regard has, however, been received from the Government of Mysore.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether it is the policy of the Central Government to encourage the State Governments to set up steel plants?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): No, Sir. A lot of foreign exchange is involved in it. Further, it will be very difficult for the States to undertake this type of job. I do not think any State would venture to set up a steel plant by itself.

Shri Basappa: Since Mysore is the pioneer in starting a steel plant in Bhadravathi under the able leadership of Sir Viswesarayya and since Mysore has the technical know-how and also good deposits of Iron in the Hospet region for the setting up of a steel plant, in case the Central Government are not going to set up a steel plant in the public sector in Mysore, will they at least assist the Mysore Government in getting the necessary collaboration from foreign countries?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Even for the existing steel factory the Government of India had given a lot of assistance for expansion; and for converting it into a special alloy steel factory crores of rupees are being spent. The Mysore Government have not asked for any special privilege in the matter of setting up a steel plant. In case they ask for it, I will place it before the Cabinet. It is a very big decision which I cannot take by myself.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is the Government aware of the fact that the Steel Ministry delayed for years the grant of a permit and put obstacles in the way of the Mysore Government having an alloy steel plant, notwithstanding the fact that Mysore is ideally situated

ed for that, and it is because of that that Mysore has been compelled to think in terms of having a steel plant of its own?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The hon. Member comes from Mysore and, naturally, he would like to plead for Mysore. All the same, it is an uncharitable remark that he has made. We have done our best for Mysore and the factory is coming up. I had the privilege of visiting it only recently.

Small Scale Shoe Manufacturers

*823. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale shoe manufacturers of Delhi and Agra have threatened to go on strike against the exploitation by middlemen who are monopolizing the export trade in shoes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the strike and meet their demands?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The small scale shoe manufacturers are supplying shoes and footwear for export to the State Trading Corporation to the Soviet Union as also to private firms. The small scale shoe manufacturers are quite satisfied with the arrangement of the S.T.C. There have, however, been complaints from the small units that they are not getting a proper return from the private sector firms, which place orders with them for shoes to be exported to the Soviet Union. The representatives of these small scale manufacturers met me recently and their grievances are being looked into. Government is taking steps to persuade the private firms to give a proper and better deal to primary shoe manufacturers.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब यह सरकार कोआपरेटिव्स की इतनी दीवानी है तो वह

जूतों की इंडस्ट्री के लिए कोआपरेटिव शुरू क्यों नहीं करती है जिससे कोआप-रेशन बढ़े ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारे उन से कहा है कि अपनी कोआपरेटिव बना लो। उन्होंने कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी का एक मस्विदा भी तैयार कर लिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि थोड़ा ही दिनों में वह अपनी कोआपरेटिव बना लेंगे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के मातहत रहेगी या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के मातहत रहेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : यह सब कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मातहत होती हैं लेकिन वह डाइरेक्ट हमारे साथ डील करती हैं, स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन के साथ वह डील करती हैं।

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकता हूँ कि यहां से जो जूते विदेशों को सप्लाई किये जाते हैं वह जिन दामों में हमारे यहां से दिये जाते हैं वहां पर कंज्यूमर्स को किन दामों में मिलते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हर एक कंटी की अपनी, अपनी पालिसी होती है और वह अपने यहां कंज्यूमर्स को किस प्राइस पर देते हैं उस से तो हम डिफरेंट होते नहीं हैं क्योंकि हमें तो यही देखना पड़ता है कि वह हमें जूतों की हमारे हिसाब से मुनासिब कीमत दे सकते हैं या नहीं।

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that the STC is itself employing middlemen which is resulting in (a) middlemen's profit, (b) rise in price of shoes and (c) deprivation to the actual producer of a portion of the profit?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite contrary to facts. STC is directly dealing with the footwear manufac-

turers and in fact the footwear manufacturers are requesting the STC to take away the middlemen, who are also exporting to the Soviet Union.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज : डिक्टेड करने का सवाल नहीं है, मैं तो यह जानना चाहता था कि कितने दामों में हमारे वे जूते वहां कंज्यूमर्स को मिलते हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमें क्या जरूरत है कि वहां कितने दामों में पड़ते हैं ?

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Is it a fact that tenders are accepted from suppliers who have no experience of shoe manufacture and that consignments have been returned from Russia and East European countries because the consignments were not satisfactory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is a four-year old story. No consignment has been returned since then.

Shri Ranga: Is it not possible for the Government to fix minimum wages to be paid for the people employed in that industry, instead of depending merely on the goodwill of the small producers, or to organise trade boards on the lines on which they are organised in the United Kingdom in order to help these cottage industry workers?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This represents only one per cent of the total production of footwear. The question of wage is really a problem which has to be tackled by the respective State Governments for the entire industry which manufactures shoe for the country.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : हमारे देश के बने हुए जूते किस किस देश को पसन्द हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पसन्द तो सब को है लेकिन अभी जो ज्यादा बिजनेस चल रहा है वह तो रूस से बन रहा है लेकिन मेरी यह भाशा है कि अगले दो सालों में मद्रास,

गुजरात, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश और बंगाल आदि सभी राज्यों में, हम एक, एक सेंटर इस के लिए खोलना चाहते हैं जिन के कि द्वारा हम यह जूते बनवायें और सारे देशों को बेचें ।

Shri Warior: May I know whether there is any increase in the rates agreed upon for this year's export as compared with the rates for last year or the year before last? What is the position?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The quantity has increased from 300,000 pairs to 6 lakh pairs and this year it will be 1 million pairs. In the price also there has been a rise of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. But what the fabricators are complaining of is that whereas the STC gives them a higher price, the private people give them Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 less. This is what we are examining.

12:00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Prices of Motor Vehicles

8. { **Shri Joachim Alva:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase the prices of cars, jeeps, trucks and other vehicles and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the prices have been already increased in the market in an unauthorised and disproportionate manner before Government passed the requisite orders?

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to price increases consequent on the 10 per cent regulatory customs duty announced by the Finance Minister

on 17th February 1965. Government generally permit automobile manufacturers to increase prices resulting from increased incidence of customs excise duties envisaged in the Finance Bills. In such cases, general authorisation is issued sometime after the Finance Bill is introduced. This practice has been followed for the last few years. In regard to this particular year, the question of permitting the automobile manufacturers to increase the prices of vehicles manufactured by them on account of the 10% Regulatory Customs duty on the imported components etc. announced by Government with effect from 17th February, 1965, and also on account of the levies envisaged in the Finance Bill 1965, is still under consideration and Government's formal approval in this regard is still to be conveyed to the manufacturers.

Shri Ranga: It will be done after the Finance Bill is passed.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is true that, in the meantime, some of them have increased prices according to their estimate of the incidence of the 10 per cent regulatory customs duty. Government will examine to what extent such increases are excessive or improper and will take suitable action.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that prices have been increased even before the actual authorisation was made by the Ministry and that manufacturers have been increasing the prices, first, in the name of higher prices of tyres and, secondly, Fiat got an increase last year? Under the constant pressure of automobile dealers the Ministry is helpless.

Shri T. N. Singh: I have already stated that they have increased the prices so far as customs and other duties are concerned without the permission of Government so far. This is what I said. I am going to examine the question and take necessary action.

Shri Joachim Alva: In the first place, the constant pressure of auto-

mobile manufacturers prevented us from getting a car in the public sector and now in the matter of jeeps, I want to know whether Government is keeping a strict watch over any increase at least in the price of jeeps.

Shri T. N. Singh: I must assure the House that so far as is legitimate no increase in prices will be allowed; but, if the duties are increased, and that is a legitimate incidence on prices, I think, I have to be fair.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that while the indigenous content in automobile manufacture in India is increasing, the price increases and along with it, side by side, mechanical defects are also increasing? What is the reason for this and what steps have been taken to eliminate these things?

Shri T. N. Singh: I think, the House will recall that I have ordered an inquiry into the cost structure of ancillary spare parts of motor cars and automobiles. It is true that with the increase in indigenous content of most of our vehicles, prices have gone up, the reasons attributed therefore so far mostly being that the prices of the indigenous components and parts, which are now being used by them in place of the imported ones, are higher; therefore, the costs go up. It is for this reason that an investigation is being made into the cost structure of parts and components.

Shri Ansar Harvani: In the field of production of Fiat cars both India and the United Arab Republic entered simultaneously, but the price of the car is much less in the United Arab Republic and more in India. What is the reason for this?

Shri T. N. Singh: There are various reasons. It may be higher cost of production here....

Shri Ranga: What is this "may be"?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What is all this?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Minister has got any information, he might give.

Shri T. N. Singh: There is a suggestion, Sir, that taxes levied by Government have added to the prices. All these matters are under examination. That is why I said that I do not want to make a definite statement regarding the incidence of various components and spare parts.

Shri Ranga: Say, you do not know....(Interruption).

Shri T. N. Singh: I do not want to prejudge the inquiry that is being made in regard to some of these things. For that reason I said that there are various reasons.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेसरशूमेट गाड़ी ढाई हजार रुपये में जर्मनी में तैयार होती है। क्या उस को यहां बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने आया है और उस पर सरकार ने क्या किया है? मैं यह साफ़ कर दूँ कि मैं निजी इस्तेमाल की गाड़ी बनाने के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ—सिर्फ़ टैक्सी के लिए।

श्री त्रि० ना० सिंह : डी० के० डब्ल्यू० के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव हमारे सामने आया है। यहां के एक प्रसिद्ध मैन्युफैक्चरर के जरिये उन्होंने ने उस की बात छोड़ी है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि उस का दाम ढाई हजार है या क्या है। अब तक मुझे वहां से जो सूचना मिली है, उस से मेरे पास ऐसा कोई अन्दाज़ नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Zinc smelter Plant

*812. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 229 on the 27th November, 1964 and state the progress made in regard to the establishment of a zinc smelter plant in the country with Polish collaboration?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): A feasibility report for establishing a zinc smelter in the country was prepared by Polish experts. The Report covers such matters as the composition and quantity of zinc concentrates required, the technological processes to be employed, the location of the plant and the broad time schedule for the project. This report has been studied by our technical experts and a decision for preparation of a detailed project report by the Polish agency will be taken shortly. In accordance with the recommendation made by the experts in the feasibility study, steps are being taken to arrange for a long term supply of zinc concentrates of the required analytical composition.

Agro-Industrial Complex

*816. **Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hindustan Lever, Ltd. have successfully set up an Agro-industrial complex in some of the villages of U. P. and have been able to achieve higher production and higher income for the villagers; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have set up at Etah in Uttar Pradesh an industrial unit for the production of milk powder, ghee and casein. The Government understand that as part of the scheme the company propose extending credit facilities to farmers in the area for the purchase of cattle, cattlefeed, fertilisers and seeds.

Indianization of Posts in Foreign Firms.

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

(a) whether there was any progress in the process of Indianization of higher posts in foreign firms in the country during 1964; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (**Shri Bibudhendra Misra**): (a) and (b). The latest information available with the Government is for the year 1963. This has been published in a Press Note dated the 21st March, 1965.

Information for the year 1964 is being collected.

Taxis at Delhi and New Delhi stations

*819. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the difficulty, verging on impossibility, experienced by detrainning passengers at Delhi and New Delhi Stations in obtaining taxis for short distance journeys;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make police arrangements for the purpose, as at Victoria Terminus, Bombay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh**): (a) Yes, Sir. We are aware of some difficulty experienced at Delhi and New Delhi stations in obtaining Taxis for short distance journeys.

(b) Police arrangements have been made, though they are not the same as at Victoria Terminus.

(c) The Police consider that the arrangements made now will deal adequately with the complaint.

Mineral Exploration during Fourth Plan.

*824. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapoor Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Kanakasabai:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Government have agreed to provide equipment for mineral exploration programmes during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the assurance of aid given; and

(c) whether that Government have also agreed to train Indian technicians?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (**Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy**): (a) to (c). A proposal was sent to the Canadian Government for assistance in the form of Canadian Soft Loan of Rs. 4.77 crores to purchase equipment for the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines required for mineral exploration during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Detailed lists of equipment were scrutinised by Canadian Experts with reference to our programmes for exploration. They have since drawn up an assessment report which broadly confirms that the equipment in question is necessary for implementing our programmes and recommends the desirability of training Indian technicians in the use of Canadian equipment and their reorientation in new techniques of exploration and drilling. Government of India have accepted the recommendations of the Canadian Experts. The decision of the Canadian Government on our proposal is awaited.

दिल्ली में झुग्गी बासी

*825. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कालोनी रामनगर, दिल्ली में झुग्गियों में रहने वाले लोगों को अपनी झुग्गियां खाली करने के नोटिस दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के रहने के लिये कोई वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। जिन झुग्गी निवासियों के पास गणना-पर्ची (census slip) नहीं थी, उन्हें नोटिस दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) इस विषय में सरकार ने जो निर्णय किया है, उस के अनुसार केवल उन अनधिवासी परिवारों (squatter families) को वैकल्पिक स्थान पाने का हक है जिन के पास गणना-पर्ची है। जिन अनधिवासियों (squatters) के पास गणना-पर्ची है, उन्हें कोई वैकल्पिक स्थान दिये बिना तुरन्त बेदखल किया जा सकता है।

Export of Textiles to Australia

*826 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Muthiah:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that China has ousted India from Australian textile market as appears from the discussion held on the 18th March, 1965 in the House of Representatives of Australia; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that China has ousted India from the Australian textile market. Exports of cotton textiles from India and China to Australia over the years have been as follows:—

India

1961	33.67 million square yards
1963	35.48 million square yards
1964	17.49 million square yards
(Jan.-June)	

China

1961	5.68 million square yards
1963	22.80 million square yards
1964	17.18 million square yards
(Jan.-June)	

While China has increased her exports to Australia, India has maintained her exports of about Rs. 27 lakhs per annum during the years mentioned above.

Steps are being taken to further increase exports of cotton textiles to Australia:

- (1) Some new qualities of sheetings and industrial cloths and printed furnishings have been introduced in the Australian market. It is estimated that Australia can take 5 million yards of industrial cloth and this demand can be fully met.
- (2) A Regional Sub-Committee for Australia has been formed in the Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council to study the market conditions prevailing in Australia and suggest measures to strengthen out export trade.

Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

*827. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hyderabad Unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., is

being equipped for manufacturing equipment for the automobile industry;

(b) if so, the progress made in setting up of the unit and when it is likely to be completed; and

(c) the precise nature of the equipment to be produced and the proposed capacity of the project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Hyderabad factory of HMT is being equipped for the manufacture of single and special purpose machine and ultimately for transfer lines suitable for automobile industry. Besides these, gear shipping and gear hobbing machines are also proposed to be manufactured in this unit. Construction is proceeding satisfactorily and the factory is likely to go into production before the end of 1965. It is expected to produce machine worth Rs. 5.00 crores per annum by 1970-71.

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*828. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state the progress made so far in the implementation of the recommendations made by Mr. B. Mukerjee, retired judge of the Allahabad High Court in his enquiry report regarding the fire incident at the Heavy Engineering Corporation Plant, Ranchi in regard to the establishment of (i) a Service Commission and (ii) a Central Security Force for all public sector undertakings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): A final decision on the creation of a Central Industrial Security Force for all public sector undertakings is likely to be taken shortly. The question of setting up a Service Commission is also being examined

Manufacture of Steel Castings

*829. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia and India have recently signed an agreement for the manufacture of steel castings and forgings in the country; and

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). An Agreement for the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for setting up a Foundry Forge Plant at Wardha has been concluded between the Governments of India and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the 25th March, 1965. The total capacity of the Plant will be 12,000 tons of steel and alloy steel castings, and 8,300 tons of steel forgings, including spun pipe moulds, per year. The estimated capital cost is about Rs. 15 crores. The price payable for the Detailed Project Report is Rs. 28.50 lakhs.

Import of Spindles

*830. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import 5.3 lakh spindles to implement "the minimum rehabilitation programme" of the textile industry;

(b) if so, from where and the cost thereof; and

(c) the broad out-lines of the said rehabilitation programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Import programme will be worked out for the whole industry on the basis of

(i) availability of foreign exchange, (ii) local production and (iii) the minimum needs of the textile industry for all aspects.

Purchase of Newsprint from Czechoslovakia

2104. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Czechoslovakia for the purchase of newsprint from that country;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) when the consignment will be available in India?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., has concluded a contract on the 2nd March, 1965, with M/s. Ligna, Praha (Czechoslovakia) for the import of unglazed (machine finished) newsprint reels.

(b) The contract is for 6,000 metric tons.

(c) The first consignment of 500 metric tons is expected to arrive at the Indian ports by about May, 1965. The second lot of 1,500 metric tons is to be delivered in the third quarter of 1965 and the balance of 4,000 metric tons is to be delivered in the fourth quarter of 1965; of this quantity 2,000 metric tons may, however, be shipped in the first quarter of 1966 as mutually agreed upon.

Export of Matches

2105. { Shri Kasinatha Dorai:
Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether matches produced in the country are exported to any foreign country; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to direct the machine-made match producers to export a part of their production with a view to encouraging cottage match industry?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, some exports of matches are being effected.

(b) No such proposal is under Government's consideration. We have already included matches within the purview of Export Assistance Schemes.

Consumption of Matches

2106. { Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri Kasinatha Dorai:

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

(a) the annual consumption of matches in the country;

(b) the annual production of matches by the Western India Match Company and its allied concerns;

(c) the annual production of matches by the cottage match industries; and

(d) whether it is a fact that production of matches by Western India Match Company and its allied concerns has exceeded 50 per cent of India's annual consumption which is contrary to the agreement reached with the Tariff Enquiry Committee in 1927?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Figures of consumption of matches are not available. However, as there is no commercial import of matches and the total production of matches is consumed in the country, the figures of production may be taken as the consumption figures. Production of matches in 1963-64 was 6832.08 million boxes of 50 sticks.

(b) Production of matches by M/s Western India Match Co., and its allied concerns was 3980.05 million boxes of 50 sticks during 1963-64.

(c) Production of matches by others was 2852.03 million boxes of 50 sticks during 1963-64.

(d) Information regarding the agreement referred to is being collected and an answer will be placed on the Table of the House.

Universal Industrial Exhibition

2107. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to participate in the Universal Industrial Exhibition to be held at Montreal in Canada in April, 1967;

(b) if so, the feasibility of their participation; and

(c) the Indian exhibits to be displayed there?

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

(b) The Government have the necessary experience and technical staff for this purpose. The requisite funds have also been provided.

(c) It is too early to give the list of exhibits for an Exhibition to be held in 1967.

Industrial Estates in Madhya Pradesh

2108. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial estates working in Madhya Pradesh as on the 31st December, 1964; and

(b) whether any more industrial estates are likely to be established during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

D.S.'s. and Headquarters Offices Northern Railway, New Delhi

2109. { **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of clerks and Head Clerks working in personnel Branch of Headquarter's Office, Baroda House and Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi, who have been working on the seats dealing with the personnel matters and settlement cases for more than three years;

(b) whether any case of malpractice and corruption against such staff has come to notice;

(c) if so, the number of such cases and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether it is proposed to reduce the period of three years' stay of an individual in the Personnel Branches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a)

Office	Head Clerks	Clerks
Head quarter's Office	10	82
Divisional Superintendent's Office	9	105

(b) Yes.

(c) 22 cases were registered during the last 5 years. The breakup showing action taken is as follows:—

Where staff was penalised	{ Headquarters' 2 Divisional Superintendent's Office 3
Where charges remained unsubstantiated.	{ Headquarters' 3 D. S's Office 4

Under trial in Court of Law	1
Under departmental action	6
Under investigation	3

(d) Instructions have been issued that the staff in the Personnel Branch should be transferred to different sections every two or three years to the extent feasible.

ईगल वैक्यूम फ्लास्क

2110. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता लगा है कि बम्बई की किसी फर्म द्वारा "ईगल वैक्यूम फ्लास्क" बोटलों पर स्वर्गीय श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के चित्र का उपयोग किया जा रहा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने बाजार में ऐसे फ्लास्कों की बिक्री बन्द करने और निर्माता फर्म के विरुद्ध भी राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के चित्रों का वाणिज्यिक अथवा व्यापार सम्बन्धी कार्यों के लिए उपयोग करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

उद्योग तथा सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बिभुधेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) तथा (ख).

1964 के उत्तरार्ध में ईगल वैक्यूम बाटल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी प्रा० लि० बम्बई ने एक ऐसा वैक्यूमफ्लास्क बनाया था जिस पर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू का चित्र अंकित था। इस समय स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के चित्र के प्रयोग से निशान तथा नाम (अनुचित प्रयोग की रोक थाम) अधिनियम 1950 का उल्लंघन नहीं होता था। पंडित नेहरू के नाम था उन के चित्र के अनुचित प्रयोग को अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए इस की अनुसूची में नवम्बर, 1964 में संशोधन किया गया था। इस के बाद ईगल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी के साथ इस मामले को

लिया गया था और उन्होंने फ्लास्क पर स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री के चित्र को छापना या उस का विज्ञापन करना रोक दिया था। लेकिन उन्होंने ने यह प्रार्थना की थी कि उन्हें वर्तमान स्टॉक को बेचने के लिए समय दिया जाये। उन के इस प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के बाद सरकार ने उन्हें संबंधित बिना बिके फ्लास्कों को बेचने के लिए 25 फरवरी 1965, से पांच महीने का समय देने का फैसला किया था।

Consumer Co-operative Societies

2111. { Shri Subodh Hansda :
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Consumers Cooperative Societies run by employees of S. E. Railway are not functioning for want of supply of consumer goods;

(b) whether any periodical check is made to see their proper functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Jeeps in Punjab

2112. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state;

(a) whether permission has been given to the Punjab Government to manufacture four-wheel-drive land rover jeeps with some foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption Cases on Northern Railway

2113. { Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected against the Railway employees during 1964-65; and

(b) the nature of corruption cases pending with the Northern Railway as on the 1st January, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 369 cases were detected in the period from 1-4-1964 to 31-3-1965.

(b) The classification is as under:

1. Acceptance of illegal gratification.
2. Misappropriation of Government money.
3. Falsification of records.
4. Misuse of railway material and labour.
5. Misuse of Passes and P.T.Os.
6. Claiming of false T.A. .
7. Impersonation, obtaining employment by concealing antecedents and/or presenting bogus certificates.
8. Excessive issue of railway material.
9. Acceptance of material below specification.
10. Cheating of passengers at Booking Windows.
11. Under weighment of Goods and Parcel consignments.
12. Possession of disproportionate assets.
13. Carrying passengers without tickets.
14. Re-sale of issued tickets.

Delegations sent abroad

2114. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations sent abroad by his Ministry during 1964-65; and

(b) the names of the countries visited and the objects of their visits?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Three.

(b)

Name of the country visited	Object of the visit
1. Japan	To attend the 5th Governing Body Meeting of the Asian Productivity Organisation held from 15th to 19th December, 1964.
2. Switzerland	For attending as observer the meetings organised by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI).
3. U.S.A., U.K., France, West Germany and Austria.	To conduct negotiations with International Development Association, Washington, in respect of an Industrial Maintenance Import Credit and also to hold discussions with certain industrial firms with a view to exploring possible collaboration and investment in engineering schemes.

कोयले के माल डिब्बे में लाश

2115. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर स्टेशन पर 16 जनवरी, 1965 को एक माल-

गाड़ी के माल डिब्बे में कोयले के ढेर से एक लाश बरामद हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) उस का क्या परिणाम निकला ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि 13-1-1965 को कोयले से लदे एक बाक्सनूमा मालडिब्बे में एक नवयुवक की लाश मिली जिस की पहिचान न हो सकी । यह मालडिब्बा जूही कानपुर से आया था और कानपुर के कोयला यार्ड, लोको शेड में कोयला उतारने के लिए खड़ा किया गया था ।

(ख) पुलिस अभी मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Export of Tussar Silk

2116. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a scheme for quality control of tussar silk for export;

(b) if so, the minimum specifications laid down for the export of tussar silk fabrics; and

(c) the extent to which this scheme will help in stepping up exports of Indian tussar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme has been introduced from the 2nd January, 1965.

(b) A copy of the schedule of standard specifications laid down for tasar fabrics for export is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library, see No. LT-4170/65]. Under the scheme, export of other varieties

of tussar silk fabrics is also allowed provided they conform to the contracted specifications agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

(c) It is felt that the introduction of the scheme would generate a quality consciousness among manufacturers and exporters and would help in effectively curbing the tendency of exporting sub-standard goods. This would also create confidence among the foreign buyers and would thus help in stepping up exports of these goods.

Production of Coffee

2117. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of coffee harvest during 1964-65; and

(b) whether there is prospect of upward trend and consequently increase in its export?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 60,000 tonnes.

(b) As the production is less than in 1963-64, the quantity available for export will also be less.

Exports to U.S.S.R.

2118. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union have abolished all customs duties on imports from the developing Afro-Asian and Latin American countries from 1st January, 1965; and

(b) if so, the extent to which this will help to boost up the export of Indian goods to that country?

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

(b) India's trade with the U.S.S.R. is regulated by Bilateral Trade Agreements, which determine the volume of trade exchanges to be effected between the two countries, and as such the total volume of trade each way is not affected by this step. However, India may get the benefit in its c.i.f. value realisation. It is too early to estimate this yet.

खंडाला के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

2119. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम हरल यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे के बम्बई-पूना सेक्शन में खंडाला के पास 21 जनवरी, 65 को एक मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतर जाने के कारण 1 गैंगमैन की मृत्यु हुई और 5 घायल हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मालगाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मृत व्यक्ति के परिवार को कुछ मुआवजा देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाम-नाथ) : (क) इस दुर्घटना में एक गैंगमैन की मृत्यु हो गयी और छः को चोटें आयीं ।

(ख) जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) दुर्घटना के तुरन्त बाद मृत व्यक्ति की विधवा को अनुग्रह के रूप में 500 रुपये

का भुगतान किया गया । कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम (Worksmen Compensation Act) के अधीन दी जाने वाली रकम का भुगतान अधिनियम में निर्धारित प्राधिकारी की मार्फत किया जायेगा ।

- (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Production in Steel Plants

2120. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of steel in all the steel plants increased in 1964;

(b) if so, the details of production in each plant, in each category of the finished products; and

(c) whether this is according to the production targets?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4171/65.]

(c) The total installed capacity of Saleable Steel of main producers is 4.63 million tonnes. As against this, the actual production of Saleable Steel in 1964 was 4.52 million tonnes.

Exports of Identical Products

2121. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1554 on the 18th December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the question of formation of consortia of exporters for handling sale of identical or complementary products was recently discussed between the representatives of Government and Industry and Trade; and

(b) if so, the result thereof??

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Selectivity Committee, including that relating to the formation of consortia of exports, were discussed with the representatives of the Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and major trade organisations in the country. During these discussions, several suggestions were made. There was considerable support for the proposal regarding consortia, suggestion being made regarding specific commodities and markets for which consortia would be appropriate. The report will be discussed further at the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Trade in Calcutta on 12-4-1965. Government's decision on the recommendations will follow thereafter.

Salt deposits in Mandi

2122. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that salt deposits have been found at Mandi;

(b) whether the work relating to its exploitation has been started; and

(c) what would be the likely yield?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b): The Mandi salt deposits have been known and exploited for long. Investigations relating to the extent of deposits have been entrusted to the Indian Bureau of Mines, and the work is in progress.

(c) The annual yield from the Mines at present is of the order of 4,000 tonnes.

Heavy Industrial Plant in Akola

2123. { **Shri R. S. Pandey:**
 Shri R. Barua:
 Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 12-man team of Soviet technical experts during its stay in Akola in January, 1965 explored the possibilities of setting up a heavy industrial plant in that city; and

(b) if so, whether the Soviet team has submitted any report to Government about the outcome of their explorations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For the location of a project for the manufacture of heavy Pumps & Compressors, a team of Russian experts visited a few places including Akola. The Report submitted by the team is being considered.

Gadgets for Gas Supply

2124. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state the steps taken to encourage the manufacture of gadgets meant for gas supply to facilitate the increasing use of gas as a domestic fuel?

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghu-ramaiah): Necessary development assistance is being given to the unit in Bombay which is manufacturing cooking ranges and gas appliances. There have been no complaints about shortage of production. If any entrepreneur comes forward to set up capacity in this field, his application will be processed on merits.

Small Scale Industries

2125. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Industry and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation has helped Small Scale Industry in the country by supplying machines on hire-purchase;

(b) if so, the extent to which contracts have been secured by the Corporation on behalf of small scale units; and

(c) whether it has helped in setting up small scale industries in the rural areas and has established markets for products of small fabricators?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): Yes, Sir.

(b) 14,075 contracts valued at Rs. 79.91 crores were secured by the small scale units from the D.G.S. & D. through the assistance of the National Small Industries Corporation since its inception to the end of February, 1965. The small scale units also secured 27,852 contracts worth Rs. 6.07 crores from the Railways through the assistance of the Corporation during the above period.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Corporation had conducted intensive campaigns in selected areas in conjunction with the Office of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries and the State Directors of Industries in order to encourage the setting up of small scale industries in rural areas. Such campaigns were conducted in Mysore, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. Following these campaigns, a total of 807 applications for the supply of 3,372 machines valued at Rs. 135.20 lakhs on hire-purchase basis were received from small scale units in these States. A total of 849 machines costing Rs. 37.70 lakhs were ordered

and 500 machines valued at Rs. 27.62 lakhs were delivered on hire-purchase basis by the Corporation.

The Corporation has also helped small industries in establishing a market for their products, by assisting small manufacturing units in establishing distribution channels, in standardisation, quality control and improved methods of packing and despatch. The Corporation has done a good deal of publicity in making known the small scale industries products in wider markets. The Corporation had till recently also been assisting the small shoe fabricators in the export of footwear.

Multiple Taxes on Tea

2126. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam Government have asked the Central Government and the Planning Commission to re-examine the feasibility of replacing the multiple taxes on tea by a single excise duty; and

(b) if so, the Central Government's decision on this demand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Electrification of Stations

2127. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations electrified on the South Eastern Railway during 1964-65;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereby; and

(c) the names of stations proposed to be electrified during 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4172/65].

Production of Terylene Fibre

2128. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of terylene fibre in India;

(b) its present requirement in India; and

(c) the manner and extent to which the requirement is being met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) The first terylene type fibre plant went into production recently and it is expected to attain capacity of 2 million kgs. per annum within 2-3 months' time;

(b) The requirements for this fibre are variable and depend upon its relative availability as against other synthetic and natural fibres with which it could be blended or used as their substitute;

(c) Terylene fibre is currently being imported under Export Promotion Scheme of Art Silk fabrics. The imports of terylene fibre since 1961-62 are as follows:

Year	Qty. in mln. kgs.	Value in mln. Rs.
1961-62 .	0.059	1.009
1962-63 .	0.308	4.622
1963-64 .	1.139	16.042
1964-65 (April to Oct. 1964) .	0.731	8.553

Vending Contracts on North-Eastern Railway

2129. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount of money is in arrear on account of licence fee and rents from the vending contractors on the North-Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the amount of arrears for the last three years; and

(c) the number of contractors who are allotted more than two vending contracts at different stations on the North-Eastern Railway during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). As on 31st December, 1964, a sum of Rs. 22,803.76 P. was outstanding against Catering and Vending contractors on the North Eastern Railway on account of licence fee and rent, for over three years.

(c) There are 7 contractors on the North Eastern Railway who have got more than two contracts at different stations for the last several years but no fresh contracts have been allotted to them during the last three years. Their holdings are within the prescribed limits.

Allocation of Iron and Steel to U.P.

2130. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
 Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65; and

(b) the quantity to be allotted during 1965-66?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The quantity of iron and steel allotted to Uttar

Pradesh during 1964-65 is as follows:—

Steel	14,900 tonnes(*)
Pig Iron	70,369 tonnes(**)
MS Billets	68,27 tonnes

*Represents allotted quota ceilings for controlled categories and their defectives. Indenters can place orders for decontrolled categories of steel without restriction.

**Includes 10,375 tonnes of imported pig iron and 7,500 tonnes of semi-broken ingot moulds released in lieu of pig iron.

(b) The allotment of iron and steel for 1965-66 has not yet been finalised.

Small Scale Industries in U.P.

2131. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been received for the development of small scale industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1965-66;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allotted for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). The U.P. Government's schemes for the development of small scale industries in the State during 1965-66 as included in their annual plan are detailed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4173/65].

(c) The tentative figure in regard to Central assistance proposed to be given to U.P. for 1965-66 is Rs. 140 lakhs.

Small Scale Industries Corporation, U.P.

2132. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to the Small Scale Industries Corporation of Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount likely to be allotted during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Central assistance in the form of loans and grants is given each year in bulk to State Governments for development of small scale industries. Scheme-wise allocation of funds is not made by the Central Government. The Government of U.P. is free to utilise the Central assistance so given on particular schemes including loans and grants to the U.P. Small Scale Industries Corporation. The tentative figures in regard to assistance given to U.P. in 1964-65 and proposed to be given in 1965-66 are 155.48 lakhs and Rs. 140 lakhs, respectively.

Second Cable Factory

2133. { **Shri Parashar:**
Shri Chandak:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1298 on the 25th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a second factory for the manufacture of cables;

(b) if so, where;

(c) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have requested for locating this factory in that State; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Managing Director of M/s. Hindustan Cables Ltd., visited several sites in different States including M.P.; a decision will be taken about the location of the project after

his detailed report is received.

Arrival of Punjab Mail at Bhatinda

2134. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Punjab Mail reaches Bhatinda invariably late;

(b) whether due to this passengers cannot catch the next connecting trains starting from Bhatinda and they are stranded at that station for hours; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove this inconvenience?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). An analysis of the performance of 37 Up Punjab Mail during the months of January and February, 1965 has shown that this train arrived Bhatinda right time on a total of 31 occasions. The percentage of connections 37 Up Mail maintained during this period with 1 BH Up Bhatinda-Hindumalkote Passenger, 1 BRB UP Bhatinda-Rewari Passenger and 1 BBB Up Bhatinda-Bikaner Passenger trains at Bhatinda was of the order of 87.

Every effort is being made and will continue to be made to run 37 Up Mail to time and to ensure cent per cent connections at Bhatinda.

Najafgarh Industrial Area

2135. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to acquire industrial plots in the Union Territory of Delhi which were allotted to various industrialists for setting up new industries or for shifting old ones and which are still lying vacant;

(b) whether there are many such vacant plots in Najafgarh Industrial Area, New Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in setting up the industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration propose to acquire 8 plots in the Najafgarh Area of Delhi which had been allotted to various industrialists for setting up industries but which have been lying vacant for some considerable time. Two of them have been vacant for the reason that they have become evacuee property following the allottees' migration to Pakistan. In two of the other plots, the allottees have not been able to evict unauthorised squatters who have been occupying them. The allottees of the remaining 4 plots have not taken any action to set up industries on them. It is understood that the reason for this is that they had to face financial and other difficulties.

Rail Bridge over Rupnarayan River

**2136. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of a bridge on the river Rupnarayan on the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) the original target date for completion of the bridge and whether it would be possible to finish the work in time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Work on both the abutments and nine out of ten piers has been completed. The last pier is also expected to be ready this month. Erection of girders is expected to start from July, 1965.

(b) The bridge is expected to be completed by the original target date viz. March, 1966, provided all the imported steel is received by May, 1965.

About 90 per cent of the imported steel has been shipped already.

‘चिलियन नाइट्रेट’ का आयात

2137. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों से अधिक मात्रा में “चिलियन नाइट्रेट” के आयात का देशी नाइट्रेट उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ‘चिलियन नाइट्रेट’ की कितनी मांग देश में उत्पादन से पूरी होती है और कितनी मात्रा विदेशों से आयात करनी पड़ती है ; और

(ग) क्या अपने देश में बने नाइट्रेट एवं विदेशों से आयात किये गये नाइट्रेट के मूल्यों में कोई अन्तर है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विभूषेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). देश में ‘चिलियन नाइट्रेट’ का उत्पादन नहीं होता है और इस रसायन की सारी आवश्यकताएं आयात के द्वारा पूरी की जाती हैं। स्वदेशी नमक जन्य पदार्थों की शोधशालाओं में पोटाशियम नाइट्रेट का उत्पादन होता है तथा सोडियम नाइट्रेट जोकि चिलियन नाइट्रेट के रसायन से निर्मित होता है नहीं बनाया जाता। लेकिन फिर भी औद्योगिक कार्यों के लिए चिलियन नाइट्रेट (सोडियम नाइट्रेट) का प्रयोग कुछ अंश तक पोटाशियम नाइट्रेट के समान ही होता है। चिलियन नाइट्रेट का आयात 1962-63 में 20400 मी० टन, 1963-64 में 17500 मी० टन तथा 1964-65 में दिसम्बर 1964 के अन्त तक 7000 मी० टन हुआ। इस प्रकार इस रसायन के आयात में काफी कमी हो गई है। अतः यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि चिलियन नाइट्रेट के अधिक मात्रा में आयात के कारण स्वदेशी नाइट्रेट उद्योग पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है।

(ग) देश में निर्मित पोटाशियम नाइट्रेट का मूल्य इस समय गणानुसार 800 रु० से 1000 रु० प्रति मी० टन है। आयातित चिलियन नाइट्रेट का मूल्य बन्दरगाह पर लगभग 335 रु० प्रति मी० टन है।

रेफ्रिजरेटरों की चोरी

2138. { श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री दलजीत सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने अपने अधीन काम करने वाली विशेष पुलिस से इलेक्ट्रिक वर्कशाप, दिल्ली से अपने ही कर्मचारियों द्वारा पिछले दो वर्षों में चुराये गये मूल्यवान रेफ्रिजरेटरों के मामले की जांच करने के लिए कहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेलवे सुरक्षा दल की अपराध शाखा ने कई अनियमितताओं का पता लगाया है, जो रेफ्रिजरेटरों और वातानुकूल उपस्करों के लिए बाहर से मंगाये गये या देश में तैयार किये गये कीमती फालतू पुर्जों के अनुरक्षण और निबटारे से सम्बन्धित हैं। प्रारम्भिक जांच के बाद गृह-मंत्रालय की विशेष पुलिस सिबबन्दी ने इस मामले की अपने हाथ में ले ली है। इस सम्बन्ध में उसकी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिली है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Raid on Delhi Parcel Office

{ Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
2139. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Omkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1581 on the 18th December, 1964 regarding shortage of Government cash in the Outward Parcel Office, Delhi Station and state:

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings against the official concerned have been completed; and

(b) if so, what punishment has been given to him?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He has been awarded the punishment of withholding of increments for two years affecting his future increments also.

Trade Agency in German Democratic Republic

2140. { Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation of India has suggested to Government to set up an official Indian Trade Agency in German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Senior Scale Officers in Railway Board

2141. Shri R. N. Reddi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior scale officers in the Railway Board who have been retained for more than five years;

(b) if so, the reasons for retaining them; and

(c) the number of senior Administrative Scale Officers re-appointed by

the Railway Board after reaching the superannuation age?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Out of 50 senior scale officers drafted from the Railways to the Railway Board, five have completed more than 5 years in the Railway Board.

(b) The officers have been retained in the public interest.

(c) One in Railway Board's office and six in other offices, such as Railway Service Commissions etc.

Tea Gardens in Jammu and Kashmir

2142. { Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:
Shri Samnani:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were a few tea gardens in Jammu region which were producing good quality tea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of these gardens have perished for want of proper attention and lack of finances; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme to rehabilitate these gardens?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). There is very little tea cultivation in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The few tea bushes that exist were understood to have been planted over 100 years ago. The State Government undertook a preliminary survey in 1962 for exploring the possibilities of growing tea in the Udhampur District of Jammu Province. The survey report however is not encouraging for the development of the tea industry in the region.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries on Railways

2143. **Shri Rajdeo Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries working on the various Railways, zone-wise;

(b) whether the scope of this system of medicine is being extended; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Nil.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Derailment near Warangal

2144. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bogie of the 17 UP Madras-Delhi Janta Express derailed between Warangal and Vanchagiri railway stations on the 17th March, 1965;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to life and property; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to investigate the cause of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath): (a) Yes.

(b) There was no casualty as a result of the accident.

The cost of damage to Railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 20,300.

(c) Yes.

Small Scale Industries in States

2145. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unlike the State of Punjab, inadequate progress has been made in the States of

Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh with regard to the development of small scale and cottage industries based on the easily and locally available large supply of the forest products like timber, bamboo, match wood and tussar; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

हिन्दी में रेल टिकट

2146. { श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री समनानी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार राज भाषा हिन्दी का प्रचार करने की दृष्टि से सारे देश में रेल के टिकट हिन्दी में छापने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : अगस्त, 1962 में रेलों को हिदायतें दी गयी थीं कि टिकटों पर विवरण प्रादेशिक भाषा (जहाँ की प्रादेशिक भाषा हिन्दी न हो), हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में दिये जायें। रेलों को जो हिदायतें दी गयी थीं उन से एक उद्धरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल०टी०—4174/65]।

इन हिदायतों में किसी प्रकार का संशोधन करने का विचार नहीं है।

रेल के पास

2147. { श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :
श्री समनानी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा सुरक्षा अधिकारियों को 800

किलोमीटर तक की लम्बी दूरी के लिए सवारी गाड़ियों के ही पास दिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। सुरक्षा अफसरों को जो पास दिये जाते हैं वे सभी यात्री गाड़ियों, जिन में डाक गाड़ियां शामिल हैं, के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं। इस में दूरी का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता। जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों का वेतन 525 रु० से कम होता है उन्हें 800 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी के लिए दिये जाने वाले पास केवल सवारी गाड़ियों के लिए उपलब्ध होते हैं, डाकगाड़ियों के लिए नहीं। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया है ताकि किराया दे कर सफर करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए डाकगाड़ियों में उपलब्ध स्थान में कमी न हो।

Movement of Brick-burning Coal

2148. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total demands for rakes for movement of brick-burning coal and soft coke during January and February this year as received by the Railways in Rake programmes on different *via* routes;

(b) the number of programmes, out of the total demand accepted by the Railways for movement of brick-burning coal and soft coke on fixed dates during January and February this year;

(c) the basis followed in accepting and rejecting the Rake programmes so submitted and the number of the programmes materialised by actual loading on fixed dates; and

(d) in cases of programmes accepted by the Railways for actual move-

ment what principles were followed for selecting certain consumers and stations on different *via* routes from amongst those programmed for?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) Programmes for movement of 271 and 576 block-rakes of brick-burning coal and soft coke during January and February, 1965 respectively for different routes were received by the Railways.

(b) Programmes for movement of 160 rakes during January and 258 rakes during February were accepted by the Railways for loading on fixed dates.

(c) The following principles were followed in accepting the rake programmes:—

- (i) They should be confined to loading from collieries from which rakes could be formed having regard to their loading accommodation, and their location on a particular pilot section.
- (ii) They should include only those destinations as are rationally served by them.
- (iii) They should conform to the movement capacities *via* each route and offer the required spacing between the successive rakes for the same destination or *via* the same transshipment point.

Subject to the programmes conforming to the above conditions they were accepted on the basis of 'first come first served' but those which were asked for in rakes of Box wagons were accorded a higher priority than those asked for in rakes of ordinary four-wheeled wagons.

The number of programmes ultimately allotted for loading on fixed dates was 135 in January and 209 in February.

(d) The actual implementation of accepted programmes was based on wagon availability in the loading areas, operational restrictions, and the

priority classification of the consumers involved.

Export of Bananas

2149. **Shri M. Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1317 on the 19th March, 1965 and state:

(a) the details of the schemes sanctioned for increased production of exportable varieties of bananas during 1964-65; and

(b) the results achieved so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4175/65].

(b) No assessment of the results achieved by these Schemes can be made so early.

हिसार में कच्चे लोहे का कारखाना

2150. { श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिसार में कच्चे लोहे का कारखाना कब स्थापित होगा;

(ख) इस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) कारखाने की प्रस्तावित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) (क) से (ग). पंजाब सरकार को हिसार में 100,000 टन वार्षिक क्षमता का कच्चे लोहे का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए इन्टेन्ट-पत्र दिया गया है। अस्थायी तौर पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि प्रायोजना की कुल पूंजीगत लागत 4.8 करोड़ रुपये होगी। इस योजना के प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन पर आजकल विचार किया जा रहा है।

अखिल भारतीय वाणिज्यिक लिपिक संस्था

2151. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 13 और 14 मार्च, 1965 को हुए अखिल भारतीय वाणिज्यिक लिपिक संस्था के तीसरे सम्मेलन में सरकार के दिचारार्थ कुछ मांगें प्रस्तुत की गयी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अखबारों में छपी कुछ खबरों को छोड़ कर, सरकार के पास इस सम्मेलन या इस की मांगों के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Next E.C.A.F.E. Session

2152. { Shri Yashpal Singh: .
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the next E.C.A.F.E. Session will be held in New Delhi in 1966; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the said session?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) An invitation has been extended to the ECAFE for holding the 1966 Session in New Delhi, and has been accepted pending concurrence by the U.N. Economic and Social Council.

(b) Approximately Rs. 2.5 lakhs.

Divl. Supdt. Office, New Delhi

2153. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Hukam Chand
 { Kachhavaia:
 { Shri Yudhvīr Singh:
 { Shri Bade:
 { Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of gazetted officers whose stay is for more than ten years in the Divisional Superintendent's Office, New Delhi; and

(b) the tenure of stay of these officers in Divisional Superintendent's Office?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Extension of Service to Gazetted Officers

2154. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Hukam Chand
 { Kachhavaia:
 { Shri Yudhvīr Singh:
 { Shri Bade:
 { Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total number of gazetted officers working on the Northern Railway who have been granted extension of service beyond 58 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Eight.

Empty wagons at Delhi Main station.

2155. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Hukam Chand
 { Kachhavaia:
 { Shri Yudhvīr Singh:
 { Shri Bade:
 { Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that empty wagons are not being supplied daily for clearance of parcels meant for Western Railway (Broad Gauge) at Delhi Main Railway Station thus resulting in heavy congestion on the platforms; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Parcel traffic offering at Delhi for stations on the Western Railway (Broad Gauge) is normally cleared the same day in the brake vans of Mail/Express and passenger trains. On occasions when the left over is sufficient for a full parcel van, empty vans are also arranged. For instance, during the period 22nd to 31st March, 1965, seventeen empty vans were supplied for clearance of 2879 packages which could not be cleared in the brake vans of the passenger carrying trains.

Refreshment Rooms and Tea Stalls

2156. { Shri Yudhvīr Singh:
 { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Hukam Chand
 { Kachhavaia:
 { Shri Bade:
 { Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations on the Northern Railway (Delhi and Ferozepore Divisions) where new refreshment rooms and tea stalls will be opened during the current year; and

(b) the target date for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Tea stalls are proposed to be opened within 2 to 3 months, at Bahadurgarh and Delhi-Kishanganj stations in Delhi Division and at Banga station in Ferozepore Division of the Northern Railway.

There is no proposal to open any new refreshment room during the current year at any station in Delhi and Ferozepore Divisions.

Glass Factory in Durgapur

2157. { Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up an ophthalmic glass factory in Durgapur with Soviet collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the Project is estimated to be Rs. 2.72 crores excluding the cost of the township. This includes Rs. 1.18 crores as foreign exchange component. The total capacity of the Plant will be 300 tons of ophthalmic glass out of which 67 tons will be blanks and 233 tons as lenses. The Project is expected to be completed by 1966.

उज्जैन में कपास ओटने का कारखाना

2158 { श्री बड़े :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1963 में उज्जैन में एक कपास ओटने का कारखाना स्थापित किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कारखाना अब बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) कारखाने पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

उद्योग तथा संभरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विभुबेन्द्र मिश्र) : (क) जी हां, उज्जैन में लगाया गया काटन सीड साल्वेंट एक्स्ट्रैक्शन प्लांट अक्टूबर, 1963 में चालू किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग) प्लांट के कम्प्रेसर यूनिट में एक खराबी हो जाने के कारण 2 मार्च, 1965 को इसे अस्थायी रूप से बन्द कर दिया गया था तथा 11 मार्च, 1965 को इसे फिर से चालू कर दिया गया ।

(घ) लगभग 52 लाख रु० ।

Four-wheeler Wagons

2159. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wagons in terms of four-wheelers requisitioned by Messrs. Singareni Collieries, Ltd., in February, 1965;

(b) the actual number of wagons supplied by the Railways;

(c) the main reasons for the shortfall; and

(d) whether the Railways are now in a position to meet the demand fully?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Sham Nath):

(a) to (d). The number of wagons requisitioned by the Singareni Collieries during February, 1965 was 13,400 and the number supplied was 11,348 against the target of 11,760. The marginal shortfall of 412 wagons as compared to the target was due to:—

(i) cancellation of indents for 116 wagons by the Collieries after allotment;

(ii) less utilisation of the available capacity on Thursdays, the weekly off days; and

(ii) dislocation on Southern Railway on account of the

language agitation during the month affecting the normal flow of empty wagons from that Rly. to these coalfields.

No difficulty is anticipated in meeting the requirements upto the loading target which is based on a uniform off take of coal throughout the month.

Subsidy from the Coal Board

2160. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal of applications for subsidy from the Coal Board are inordinately delayed;

(b) if so, the action being taken for their disposal expeditiously; and

(c) the number of applications pending with the Board for over six months?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 39 applications in respect of stowing assistance and 33 applications in respect of assistance for hard and difficult mining conditions.

Small Scale Metal Industries

2161. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several small-scale metal industries in Delhi are not working to their capacity because they are not getting adequate foreign exchange to import raw materials;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that they are facing difficulties as a result of the increase in excise duty on brass, copper, aluminium and stainless steel; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Bibudhendra Misra): (a) In common, with all industrial units in India at present, several small scale industries in Delhi are not working to their full capacity due to the non-availability of imported raw material in adequate quantities.

(b) No representation has been received from small scale industrial units in this respect.

(c) All possible efforts are being made to utilise the limited foreign exchange available to the best advantage.

Beneficiation Plant at Barsua Mines

2162. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have postponed taking a decision on the proposal to establish a beneficiation plant at the Barsua mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the project report is ready and the British and Japanese firms have also given consent to an agreement to set up this project; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Tenders for the Beneficiation Plant at the Barsua mines have been received by Hindustan Steel Limited and are under their consideration. Their recommendation to Government has not yet been received. It is expected shortly and a final decision will be taken thereafter.

12.6 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REMOVAL OF INDIAN PRESS CORRESPONDENTS FROM CAIRO AIRPORT AT THE TIME OF ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE PRIME MINISTER

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के काहिरा हवाई अड्डे पर पहुंचने के समय वहां से भारतीय सम्वाददाताओं के हटाये जाने का समाचार।”

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विनेश सिंह) : दो भारतीय संवाददाताओं को, जो चीन के प्रधान मंत्री के आने के समय काहिरा हवाई अड्डे की पी. टी. की ओर जा रहे थे, संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के सुरक्षा अधिकारियों ने रोक दिया और हवाई अड्डे की इमारत से बाहर पहुंचा दिया। हवाई अड्डे की पट्टी पर चीनी संवाददाताओं को और मित्र के तथा विदेशी समाचार-पत्रों के मित्री संवाददाताओं को ही जाने दिया गया, किसी अन्य राष्ट्रिकता का कोई संवाददाता वहां उपस्थित नहीं था।

काहिरा में हमारा राजदूतावास इस मामले से निज्ञ है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो निर्णय मिश्री सरकार ने लिया था, क्या इस की सूचना हमारे दूतावास के द्वारा हमें समय पर मिली थी ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : दूतावास का तो सम्बन्ध इस में नहीं है। मेरे खयाल से मिश्री सरकार ने जो इस में निर्णय किया था, ममकिन है कि उस की सूचना अखबार वालों

को रही हो, क्योंकि वहां अन्य राष्ट्रिकता के और अखबार वाले नहीं थे।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या काहिरा सरकार ने हमारे प्रेस रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स को पहले सूचित कर दिया था कि वे वहां न जायें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई पक्की खबर नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि और राष्ट्रिकता के और कोई संवाददाता वहां पर नहीं थे, इसलिए मुमकिन है कि उन्होंने सब को सूचना दे दी हो।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : हिन्दुस्तानी पत्रकारों और सभी हिन्दुस्तानियों के प्रति मिश्री व्यवहार को और ज्यादा अच्छा करने के लिए क्या सरकार ने चीन के राक्षसी स्वरूप को मिश्र के सामने लगाता और चालू मुद्दे की तरह रखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान ही दुनिया में अकेला देश है, जिसको हजारों वर्गमील जमीन चीन ने हमला कर के छीनी है और इसलिए उसको यह बताने का हक है कि आज जो उस पर बीती है, वह कल मिश्र और दूसरे देशों पर भी बीत सकती है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : चीन का यहां पर क्या तरीका रहा है और चीन एशिया के दक्षिण-पूर्वी भाग में क्या कोशिश कर रहा है, हम ने इस बात की कोशिश की है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में और राष्ट्र भी जानें और उन में संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य भी है।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : क्या ऐसी कोई प्रणाली या कन्वेंशन है या क्या पहले कभी ऐसी घटना हुई है कि जब शान्ति-काल में किसी देश में दूसरे देश का महामान्य अतिथि जाता है, तो उस अवसर पर विदेशी पत्रकारों को न आने दिया जाये ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : यह तो मौके मौके की बात है कि किस समय पत्रकार से मिलें, किस समय न मिलें। अलग-अलग कायदे

[श्री निनेश सिंह]

अलग-अलग वक्त के लिए लोग मुकर्रर करते हैं। हवाई अड्डे पर कभी कभी पत्रकार जाते हैं, कभी-कभी नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। दोनों तरीके होते हैं।

रहा था, उस वक्त आपका पत्र मुझे मिला था। किसी फैसले पर पहुंचने के लिए वक्त तो मुझे आप दें

श्री मोर्य : बड़ा भयंकर प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना ही भयंकर प्रश्न हो, जब कार्रवाई चल रही है उस वक्त आप लिखते हैं। सबालों की सप्लीमेंटरीज को मैं सुनूं या उस वक्त उसको देखूं। ज्यों ही वक्त मिलेगा मैं देख लूंगा।

NOTES EXCHANGED BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Note given by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, to the Embassy of China in India, on the 2nd April, 1965.
- (ii) Note given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Peking, to the Embassy of India in China, on the 18th January, 1965. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4166/65.]

STATEMENT SHOWING CASES WHERE LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY INDIA SUPPLY MISSIONS, LONDON AND WASHINGTON

The Minister of Supply and Technical Development in the Ministry of Industry and Supply (Shri Raghu-ramaiah): I beg to lay on the Table a statement of cases for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1964, in which lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Supply Mission, London, and India Supply Mission, Washington. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4167/65.]

Annual Report of National Instruments Limited, and Review by Government on working thereof

The Minister of Heavy Engineering and Industry in the Ministry of Indus-

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF MINERALS AND METALS TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. AND REVIEW BY GOVERNMENT ON WORKING THEREOF

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1963-64, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4165/65].

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : आप से मैंने, अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक स्पष्टीकरण मांगा था

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं साहब, मैंने उसको अपनी कंसैट नहीं दी है।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को एक पत्र लिखा है कि स्टेट्समैन ने गलत बयानी की है उसके बारे में जो कुछ कल इस सदन में . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मोर्य साहब, मेरी भी लिमिटेशन को देखा करो। मैं क्वेश्चन चला

try and Supply (Shri T. N. Singh): I beg to lay on the Table the items mentioned in the Order Paper. . .

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You want us to respect the Chair. But is this the way the hon. Ministers should respect the Chair? He does not even mention the number of the item but says that he is laying the paper mentioned in the Order Paper. It is really extraordinary . . .

Shri T. N. Singh: I am sorry I forgot to mention item No. 7.

Shri Ranga: Has the hon. Minister offered his apology to you?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, he has now expressed his regret for it.

Shri T. N. Singh: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1963-64 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4168/65].

12.12 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SIXTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Sixty-eighth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport—Madras Port.

12.2½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRD REPORT

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): I beg to present the Third Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House for the week commencing 12th April, 1965, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the following Ministries:

Transport	Health
Industry & Supply.	

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to submit only two things. One is regarding the report of the Bonus Commission. We were told in this House that no discussion could be allowed during this session.....

Mr. Speaker: It is being raised every week.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I do not question the importance of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the hon. Minister can give us an assurance that the Bill to implement the Bonus Commission's recommendations will be introduced and discussed in this House.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): In this session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Secondly, I would like to know when the discussion on the resolution regarding the President's Proclamation relating to the State of Kerala, which has already been admitted, would take place in this House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : मैं पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एटोमिक एनर्जी के उपयोग से हम दोनों सहमत हैं। आप इसको निर्माण के लिए मानते हैं और हम दुश्मन का संहार करने के लिए मानते हैं। इस एटोमिक एनर्जी पर बहस कब होगी, होगी भी या नहीं होगी ? इसके लिए कोई समय रखा गया है या नहीं रखा है ? अगर नहीं रखा गया है तो क्यों नहीं आप रखते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए समय रखा जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर फार पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्ज और कुछ अपोजीशन ग्रुप्स ने आपस में इकट्ठा हो कर यह फैसला किया था। उस में मेरे वस की बात नहीं है। आपस में एग्री कर लिया था। इसलिए उसके फैसले के अनुसार हम चल रहे हैं। हाउस ने भी उस पर अपनी सम्मति दे दी है।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्ज के मंत्री जो गृह मंत्री जी से बात कर रहे हैं उन से मैं विशेष रूप से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। अभी समाचारपत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि सेंट्रल कैबिनेट ने जो मंत्रिमंडल की एक सब-कमेटी बिठाई थी उसने निश्चय किया है कि राज भाषा अधिनियम में संशोधन किया जाये, इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार करे। आप ने अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को यह बताया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई स्थिति इस प्रकार की नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात से सहमत हो गई है कि उस पर संशोधन की कोई गुंजाइश है और विचार करे ?

यदि हाँ तो अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में क्या उसे सम्मिलित किया जायेगा ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : उन सभी कामों के ऊपर जिन के लिए यह सदन पैसा देता है बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिये। उन में से एक काम है संसद कार्य। संसद कार्य कितना बिगड़ा हुआ है यह मुझे आप को बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। शोभा के इरादे से उलटा ही नतीजा निकल जाया करता है। कुछ मेरा भी दोष होता हो या कुछ आप के भी दोष से होता हो, यह हो सकता है। मिसाल के लिए मैं इस सदन से दो बार निकाला गया हूँ और दोनों बार मेरी राय में आप ने और सदन के नेता ने कायदे कानून तोड़े हैं। आप के ऊपर मैं प्रस्ताव नहीं ला सकता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे पचास आदमी चाहिये। साल भर में खाली एक मौका मुझ को मिलता है जब मैं यह बात यहां कह सकता हूँ। कल जिस तरह से मधु लिमये साहब को निकाला गया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब यह जो वक्त होता है जबकि मिनिस्टर फार पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्ज अपना बिजनेस बतलाते हैं अगले हफ्ते का, उस वक्त तो यही आप पूछ सकते हैं कि किस बिजनेस को लिया जा रहा है, किस को नहीं लिया जा रहा है। खाली आप बिजनेस के बारे में पूछ सकते हैं कि अगले हफ्ते में कोई चीज आयेगी या नहीं आयेगी। और बातों की इस में गुंजाइश नहीं होती है। इस वक्त . . .

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि संसद कार्य पर बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिये। उसके लिए मैं समझता हूँ आप को . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। अपोजीशन ग्रुप्स और बाकियों ने मिल कर फैसला किया था कि कौन कौन सी मिनिस्टरीज इस साल में डिसकस होंगी

और उसी के मुताबिक हम चल रहे हैं। यह उनका फैसला है और यही संसद का फैसला है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अर्ज कर कि मैं चाहे अकेला आदमी होऊं मेरी भी क राय है। मैं और यह सदन आप को पैसा देते हैं। मेरा अधिकार मझ से नहीं छीना जाना चाहिये कि यहां पर यह बहस रोकी जाये। यह अधिकार है मेरा। मान लीजिये कि जतने भी विरोधी दल हैं वे इस बात पर राज़ी हो गये — मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि मेरा दल राज़ी हुआ होगा—लेकिन अगर राज़ी हो भी गया हो, तो भी मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि संसद् का काम बूत जरूरी है और कौन दफा सवाल जवाब में और ध्यानाकर्षण में सरकार को मौका मिल जाता है एक गैर हाज़िर और नकली बाबू बन दिखाने का। उस पर तो कुछ बहस होनी चाहिये न।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : हमें भी कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। इन्होंने चेयर के ऊपर रिफ्लेक्शन किया है कि कानून और कायदे चेयर ने तोड़े हैं और चेयर को पैसा दे दिया था। ये शब्द इस में से एक्सपंज हो जाने चाहियें। चेयर पर ऐसा रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल पीछे दो बार लिमये जी ने भी उठाया था। मुझे लिखा भी था और यहां खड़े हो कर भी सवाल किया था। पिछले साल हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत ने इसको उठाया था और मैंने इसका फैसला भी दिया था। अब अगर कोई नया मेम्बर हर दफा आये और इस सवाल को नये सिरे से वह उठाते चले जायें तो कभी भी इसका या किसी और चीज़ का अंतिम हल नहीं निकल सकता है।

मैंने कहा था कि इस में बहुत ज्यादा तकलीफ है और यह डिसकशन नहीं हो सकती

है। मैं फिर से इसको दोहरा देता हूं। अगर पार्लिमेंट पर डिसकशन की जाये तो पहली चीज़ तो यह है कि इस में दो सदन आते हैं। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि राज्य सभा के खर्च के ऊपर विचार का हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है और न ही वे यह बरदाश्त करेंगे कि हम उनके खर्च के मुतालिक कोई टीका टिप्पण करें या इस पर क्रिटिसिज्म करें।

रही लोक सभा की बात। अगर लोक-सभा पर यहां विचार किया जाये तो पहला सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जवाब कौन दे और नुक्ताचीनी किस पर की जाये। वह तो स्वीकार ही हो सकता है। अगर स्पीकर पर ही नुक्ताचीनी की जाये तो उसका जवाब कौन दे? स्पीकर ही दे सकता है। फिर यहां कुर्सी पर कौन बैठे जब स्पीकर नीचे आकर उसका जवाब देने जाये। यहां कुर्सी पर किसी और को बिठाया जाये और इसकी हमारी कांस्टीट्यूशन इजाज़त नहीं देती।

एक और सवाल इस सम्बन्ध में खड़ा किया जाता है और अमरीका की मिसाल भी दी जाती है। अमरीका में यह कायदा है कि वहां किसी को बिठा कर कुर्सी पर स्पीकर नीचे चला जाता है और डिबेट में हिस्सा ले सकता है और वह जवाब दे सकता है।

एक सवाल यह भी किया गया था कि पिछली दफे कि मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लिया-मटरी अफेअर्स जो हैं वह जवाब दे इस खर्च के लिए जो कि लोक सभा का है। अगर मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेअर्स जबाब द तो पहले मैं उनको सैटिस्फाई करूं इस बात के लिये कि जो खर्च होता है इस लोक सभा में वह दुरुस्त है। अगर वह सैटिस्फाई न हों तो मेरे लिये जबाब वह कैसे देंगे यहां। इस लिये पहले तो मुझे यह चाहिये कि मैं उनें खुश करूं। यानी मैं उन का मातहत हुआ। तो मैं पहले उनका ज्वाइंट सैकेटरी बना दिया जाये ताकि मैं उन के मातहत रहूं

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

और वह हाउस में पेश करें मेरे हिसाब को । या फिर किसी और मिनिस्टर से कहा जा सकता है और मैं उस के नीचे आऊँ । मैं पहले उसकी खुशामद करूँ ताकि वह जबाब दे सकें ।

सवाल है लोक सभा के एस्टीमेट्स का और उसके खर्च का । उस के खर्च का आडिट होता है यहां के जो आडिटर जनरल हैं उन के जरिये, और हर एक मेम्बर को हक है उसकी रिपोर्ट को वह जब चाहे वह देख ले कि आया वह खर्च जायज किया गया है या नहीं जो कि एस्टीमेट्स का है । पिछली दफे भी तज-बीज की गई थी और मैंने वायदा किया था कि इस हाउस के तीन मेम्बरों की कमेटी बनाऊंगा । उस में एक होंगे चेअरमैन, एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी, दूसरे होंगे चेअरमैन, पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी, और तीसरे डिप्टी स्पीकर को रखा जायेगा । तीनों पहले एस्टीमेट्स को देख लें और फिर वह एस्टीमेट्स बजट में जाये । चुनावे उस के मुताबिक मैंने अमल किया । उन्होंने रिपोर्ट किया उस के बाद एस्टीमेट्स भेजे गये हैं ।

इस दफे कामत साहब ने फि यह कहा था कि आगे के लिये यह किया जाये कि एक आदमी आपोजीशन का भी इसमें रक्खा जाये । इस पर भी मैंने कहा था कि अच्छा, इस दफे तो एस्टीमेट्स चले गये, आइन्दा के लिये मैं यह भी कंसीडर करूंगा कि आया उस में आपोजीशन का भी एक आदमी शामिल कर लिया जाये । इससे ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । न कभी इन सत्तरह सालों में कुछ हुआ है और न किसी और जगह ऐसी डिमांडेसी मैं है । वरना इस हाउस की और इस सैक्रेटरियट की जो इंडेपेंडेंस है वह सब जाती रहेगी और वह चल नहीं सकेगा । यह सैक्रेटरियट इस तरह से काम नहीं कर सकेगा ।

अगर किसी को कोई शिकायत है तो वह मुझे लिखे कि यह शिकायत है । मैं उस केस को मंगाने के लिये तैयार हूँ और जिस को शिकायत है उस को भी बुला लूंगा । मैं इस बारे में सैटिस्फाई करने के लिये तैयार हूँ । यह सब कुछ तो हो सकता है, लेकिन मैं हाउस से कहूंगा कि मुझे किसी मिनिस्टर के नीचे न कर दिया जाये ताकि वह मेरे हिसाब किताब को देख सके ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे कुछ कहने देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस कायदे में मैं और कोई दखल नहीं दे सकता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मैं ने केवल आप के बारे में नहीं कहा था । सदन के नेता का माला तो आप से कहीं ज्यादा आता है कि क्या सदन के नेता कोई सचिव बना दिये जायेंगे । जरूर बना दिये जायेंगे । क्यों न बना दिये जाय । तो सारे मामले पर बहस करने के लिये मैं ने आपके सामने बात रखी । यह सवाल नहीं है कि आप ने पैसा किसी ना-जायज तरीके से खर्च कर दिया । लेकिन पैसा देश के हित के काम में खर्च करना चाहिये । तो हित और अनहित क्या है, इस के लिये आखिर साल भर में एक ही तो मौका मिलता है न, कि किस तरह से लोक सभा की कार्रवाई चलाई जाये । आखिर यह मौका और किसी तरह से मिल नहीं सकता । इस पर आप ध्यान दें । आप अपने बारे में कोई और रास्ता निकालने के लिये सोचें । यह जो सदन के नेता हैं या संस कार्य-मंत्री हैं, या जो हमारे यह मित्र लोग हैं वह संख्या में, उन सब के व्यवहार पर अगर कभी आप मुझ को मौका नहीं देंगे बहस करने का तो आप मुझ से एक अधिकार छीन रहे हैं और वह बुनियाद है लोकशाही को

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो मौका आप को हर वक्त मिलता है, इस सदन में जो लोग बैठते हैं उन सबको ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो पैसा देता है उस को अधिकार है कहने का कि किस तरह से यह पैसा खच हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं ने आप से कहा . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said you have formed a committee.

Mr. Speaker: I have not formed any committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You said that you have constituted that committee or board. I have nothing to say on the point whether it should be discussed or not, though I think there should have been an opportunity to discuss it. But I have this feeling. Because the service conditions of all those who are working under you are governed by the Home Ministry rules, is it possible that we could also discuss their wages, working conditions and service conditions while we discuss the Home Ministry Demands? Otherwise, nobody can speak for them; they have no association as such. I would only request you to consider this matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप होम मिनिस्ट्री पर बात कीजिये । जो वह ऐडाप्ट करेंगे वही हम भी ऐडाप्ट कर लेंगे । आप होम मिनिस्ट्री पर जो चाहे डिस्कशन कीजिये । हम उसी को ऐडाप्ट करते हैं ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Can we mention that?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कंडीशन्स होम मिनिस्ट्री की हैं वह सब हम लोक सभा पर लागू करेंगे । लेकिन स्टाफ को मौका मिले मेम्बर्स के पास जाकर अपने केसेज रिप्रेजेंट करने का और वह यहां लाये जायें, इस की इजाजत मैं नहीं दे सकता ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is exactly what I mean, whether we can mention by name that the staff working under you in the Lok Sabha Secretariat....

Mr. Speaker: No.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप मुझे गलत समझ रहे हैं, मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, आप कह रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं एक पासिबिलिटी बतला रहा हूँ ।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is a very embarrassing situation created, I do not know how. I thought Swargiya Vithalbhai Patel has done a great service to India's democracy by wresting from the then rulers of this country freedom for this House to manage its own affairs and attend to its own finances. I think I speak for a large section of the Opposition in addition to my own group when I say that we are entirely with you when you said that you do not think it advisable to place the affairs of this House under the control of any of the Ministers.

I do not wish to go into details because this is not the proper occasion. We are content with the convention, almost the understanding, that we reached last time when this question came up on the initiative, as you said, of Shri Kamath, that it should be left to the small sub-committee which we requested you to constitute to look into the accounts of our Lok Sabha.

[Shri Ranga]

In regard to the working conditions and all these other things also, I hope that that committee would look into all those things and then if there is any trouble anywhere, they would try and take necessary decisions and give you proper advice; and we have every confidence in you that you would be able to implement whatever advice that would be given by that committee.

In regard to the expansion of that committee and so on, there would be other occasion when we can discuss it. There is no reason why we should take any decision now.

Mr. Speaker: Thank you.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो सवाल उठाया, अखबार में वह रिपोर्ट किस तरह निकली मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन गवर्नमेंट ने कोई फैसला इस पर किया ही नहीं है कि ऐक्ट अमेंड किया जाये। वह अभी विचाराधीन है और कम से कम अगले सप्ताह कोई कार्यक्रम ऐसा आने वाला नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न शायद आपने समझा नहीं। मेरा प्रश्न तो बड़ा स्पष्ट है कि क्या प्रधान मन्त्री जी या मन्त्रिमण्डल ने सिद्धान्ततः इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि राजभाषा अधिनियम में कोई संशोधन किया जाय और संशोधन क्या हो यह काम इस उपसमिति को सौंपा गया है अथवा संशोधन हो या न हो यह काम उपसमिति को सौंपा गया है।

Shri Ranga: How is it relevant in this connection?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा, और यह आवाज आई इस तरफ से, मैं भी इस से प्यारी करता हूँ कि

How is it relevant now?

सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि शास्त्री जी का कि क्या इस ला में कोई संशोधन आने वाला है। बस इतना ही।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : अगले सप्ताह तो कुछ नहीं आने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दूसरा सवाल।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : श्री बनर्जी का सवाल बहुत पुराना है और हर बार आता है। मैंने लेबर मिनिस्टर से पूछा कि बोनस कमीशन की रिकमेन्डेशन्स के बारे में बिल संसद् के उठने के पहले पास हो जायेगा या नहीं। हो सकता है लेकिन There is many a slip between the cup and the lip. This is a Bill in connection with which as members in the Opposition also know, there are some difficulties; there are some difficulties with labour also. They have a tripartite conference. So some trouble, something or the other arises at the eleventh hour. But so far as Government are concerned, they are trying their level best to introduce this Bill before the session is over.

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. V. Ramaswamy.

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मुझे बोलने का मौका देंगे। मेरा भी प्वाइंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब और क्या प्वाइंट आ सकता है, मैं दूसरे आइटेम पर चला गया।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह जरा आप से सम्बन्धित है। यहां किस पर बहस होगी और किस पर नहीं होगी, मैं इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मेरा कहना यह था कि जब एक बार बजट डिमण्ड्स पेश हो जाती हैं तो संविधान में हम लोगों का अधिकार है कि हम किसी भी मांग पर कटौती प्रस्ताव दे सकते हैं।

अगर उस कटौती प्रस्ताव पर बहस नहीं होगी तो बोट तो लिया जायेगा। सारे बजट के ऊपर बोट लिया जायेगा। तो मैंने श्री और श्री मधुलिमये ने डिमाण्ड नम्बर 109, जो लोक-सभा सचिवालय से सम्बन्धित है, मैं कई कटौती के प्रस्ताव दिए थे, लेकिन उन कटौती के प्रस्तावों को एडमिट नहीं किया जा रहा है यह कह कर कि यह परम्परा नहीं है। पर यह परम्परा की बात नहीं है, यह संविधान में है और रूल्स में भी है कि किसी भी डिमाण्ड पर हम कट-मोशन दे सकते हैं। तो जो हमारा एक संविधान सिद्ध अधिकार है उसको आप कैसे छीन लेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाबत मुझे जो कहना था वह मैंने पहले कह दिया, और मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वह तो मुझे आपने बहस के बारे में कहा...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब बहस ही नहीं हो सकती तो कट मोशन कैसे आवेगा ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : हम कटौती का प्रस्ताव दे सकते हैं क्योंकि यह हमारा संविधान सिद्ध अधिकार है। उसे आप कैसे छीन लेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उस पर बहस ही नहीं होगी तो प्रस्ताव कैसे आवेगा ?

श्री किशन पटनायक : बहस तो कई चीजों पर नहीं होती।

of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board."

The motion was adopted.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (रसड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक निवेदन है उसे सुन लीजिए। मैं कभी कार्रवाई में दखल नहीं देता हूँ। मुझे दो मिनट लगेंगे। मैं कल की कार्रवाई के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कल की कार्रवाई को अब नहीं खोल सकता। उसके बारे में सदन का फैसला हो चुका है। जो काम खत्म हो चुका उसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं सुन सकता।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : कल की कार्रवाई गलत थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में हाउस का फैसला हो चुका है, मैंने उस बारे में फैसला नहीं किया था।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मेरा एक निवेदन है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाएं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मैंने कभी आपका हुक्म नहीं टाला, आज भी नहीं टालूंगा और बैठ जाऊंगा। लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कह चुका कि आप बैठ जाइए।

12.31 hrs.

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ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

RUBBER BOARD

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy) : I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members

12-23 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—contd.**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Shri Hem Barua, in opening this debate, compared the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to an empire. It is certainly true that through our mass media we are in constant touch with a very large number of people all over the country. The UNESCO Constitution says that wars begin in the minds of men, but so do all other ideas like love of country, the urge to work, the necessity for mutual understanding, the determination for unity. Therefore, the task before the Ministry is not only one of giving information to the public or putting specific problems before it, but also of creating a mental atmosphere. Here I must hasten to assure the hon. Members that we do not believe in having any kind of conformity, we believe in trying to encourage mature thought which can come only through flexibility of mind and awakening of curiosity.

A developing country, especially one of the size of India, faces enormous problems, difficulties and pressures, and therefore needs to have a new approach in its mass media. Family planning, the food problem, the need for greater production etc., must all be dealt with taking into account the mental blockages, superstitions and traditions of the people which exist in different parts of the country. To gain the trust of the people, we must keep in touch with the thoughts which stir them. The Ministry is there to project the policies of the Government and to elucidate them. But I am very conscious of the fact that the

media units should not become mere purveyors of Government bulletins. They must face the challenge of becoming live and imaginative communication links between our far-flung and diverse people and to try to draw the people into the process of the growth of the country, to help to make them more constructive and more informed participants in nation-building activities. We must try and create intellectual cement which will hold the people together no matter what the crisis, no matter what the provocation.

The view that my Ministry has a role to play in the shaping of the national mind is one which has been voiced by many hon. Members, and by Shri Vidyalankar who has special knowledge of the Ministry because of the hard work put in by his committee and the very valuable suggestions made by it. Many of these suggestions have already been implemented, others are in the process of being implemented, and the few remaining ones are under consideration.

I shall now try to deal with some of the points raised in the debate, but in the short time at my disposal, it may not be possible to mention every item. However, I should like to assure the hon. Members that I have noted all the points, and shall look into them carefully, and also that we are always available for further suggestions.

The need for increased import of newsprint and for better conditions for staff artistes and others are matters about which we ourselves have been deeply anxious. Regarding newsprint, nobody would be happier than if it were possible to ensure satisfaction to all the demands for additional quotas. However, hon. Members are well aware of our foreign exchange difficulties, and also the fact that neither the allocation of foreign exchange nor the import of newsprint lies within the purview of this Ministry. The newspaper industry itself can help in easing the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

situation by voluntary co-operation in two directions.

Firstly, representative organisations of the industry can help to reduce, if not eliminate, misuse of newsprint. I do not know whether this is true or not, but Members themselves are aware that there is a wide belief, which has been expressed in this House and the other House also, in the existence of this malpractice. This kind of rumour going around vitiates the atmosphere.

Secondly, the industry can help by voluntary adoption of the price page schedule which was based on the formula submitted by the industry itself. Such co-operation would considerably strengthen the case of the press.

We are unhappy about the persistence of monopolies in the newspaper industry, and believe that this is harmful to the growth of a truly free and representative press. The Monopolies Commission is being asked to consider this matter and to advise us.

Newspapers have become a big industry requiring enormous financial outlay even at the initial stages. This raises difficulties for the small and the regional newspapers. However, regional backwardness is also responsible for hampering the growth of such papers. The Ministry is doing what it can to help, and we are awaiting the report of the Diwakar Committee in August for further guidance in this matter.

Regarding staff artistes, some steps have already been taken which should go a long way in alleviating their hardships. All new appointments after 1st October, 1964, are on a five-year basis; action is being taken to apply the same rule to those who were in service earlier. There are over 1,800 staff artistes, and it will take a little time to execute the new contracts formally. All the allowances admissible to Government servants are being paid to them.

The formation and recognition of the Staff Artistes Association was viewed sympathetically by my Ministry. However, according to a new order, we have to await the finalisation of rules by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the recognition of Service Associations. There are other associations such as the Class I Engineering Officers and the Association of Ministerial Staff of All India Radio which are in the same position. Many hon. Members pointed out, and we ourselves are fully aware of our dependence on the staff artistes, and we are grateful to them for the many years of loyal service which they have put in.

We are also considering proposals for improving the scales of pay of the monitoring service which some hon. Members mentioned. An hon. Member mentioned the discrepancy in the payscales of Hindi and English typists and stenographers. I have found out on enquiry at the Ministry that there is no such discrimination.

Specific quotas for members of the Scheduled Castes in various categories of staff are prescribed by Government and these are reflected in the staffing pattern of AIR's regular services. Sometimes we are unable to find the right persons and in this case we keep the posts vacant.

There was some criticism of our Publications Division. On checking our Publications Division, we found that there was a physical verification in 1961 and again in 1963-64. The percentage of shortage comes to less than half per cent which is considered rather low since the publishers make an allowance up to five per cent shortage for an edition. We found on checking that the Publications Division is in an extremely cramped position. I would very much like to invite hon. Members to go and see this for themselves, and if possible, to help us to obtain greater accommodation.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): That is no justification.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I am not justifying it. I have already said that we have had a physical verification and that the shortage is less than half percent. But it is true that efficiency suffers in all directions when you are so cramped for space, both working space and storage space.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): How much money does that half percent amount to?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I will let him know later. An hon. Member from the South mentioned that Tamil and Telugu programmes are being announced in Hindi. This is not quite correct. All programmes are announced in the regional language of the relevant broadcast. The only exception is Vividh Bharati, which is an all-India service and in which the items are very briefly introduced in simple Hindi. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's concern for Hindi is genuine and valid. While he can urge us to move faster in having more Hindi programmes, I think it is unfair of him to accuse us of not implementing Government's policies in this regard. The Ministry is fortunate that besides other officials, it has a Secretary and a Joint Secretary who are both scholars and well-versed in Hindi and Sanskrit.

Yesterday, we had the amusing spectacle of Congress Members accusing All India Radio of giving more time to the Opposition and the Opposition saying that it is being ignored by All India Radio. I think this in itself goes to prove that we are taking a balanced view.

Shri Hem Barua: If there is a bias for Opposition, it is a bias for talent.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The House will probably remember that in 1957, the A&R had offered the leaders of the Opposition parties to broadcast before the elections, and this offer was rejected by them. However, soon after my assuming charge of this Ministry, I issued orders that we should have debates and discussions on both con-

troverial and other matters by people of differing viewpoints. I believe some such programmes have already taken place and others are being planned. Instructions were also issued—I am mentioning this because this point was also raised by hon. Members—that we should not publicise individual Ministers unless their statements were of national importance of real news value.

There has been criticism both of the inadequacy of our internal stations and the weakness of our external services. In both these respects, the Ministry has perhaps not done as much as it should have or as much as we would like to do. But it is doing its best now to strengthen our internal and external programmes both by improving the programmes and by installing new stations and additional auxiliary centres as well as low-power medium-wave transmitters which will cover a number of cities all over the country. Some hon. Members mentioned Calicut and also Kutch. Calicut was already commissioned some time ago and should be put in soon. Kutch is included in the new programme. I am sure that hon. Members who have asked for other towns will realise that first importance must be given to the border areas.

One hon. Member called the International Film Festival a fiasco and wondered why this was not cancelled as was the Music Festival. The reason is quite simple. The invitations were issued before I became Minister, and as this was an international event it was not possible to withdraw it. It is true that in the film festival there was some confusion. This was due partly to certain genuine mistakes on our part and partly to causes beyond our control. However, whatever else this film festival could be called, it can certainly not be called a fiasco. I do not have the time to go into the details here but the House will be interested to know that the Britisher who spoke here was not trying to be sarcastic. I have met him since and he has spoken to film audiences in England. Similar

praise has been given by other distinguished people from the film world who have long experience of international film events. Not only have these people written to us, to the Ministry, and to me personally, but they have printed their comments in journals in their own countries. The latest one that I saw just a few days ago was a cutting from a Japanese periodical, recommending this type of festival to its own film industry.

Shri Karni Singhji mentioned films on family planning. We have made eight films and one of these—it was a colour cartoon—was adjudged the best documentary in the Commonwealth Awards, 1964, recently held by the Royal Society of Arts, in London. Six more short films are under production. Those interested in the Films Division will be glad to know that we are trying to revitalise the whole division and are expecting an expert from UNESCO to help us in this.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy's praise was rather embarrassing.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): I was referring to her visit to Madras and her performance here.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: With regard to her suggestions that some films should be shown free to children, I must tell her that the showing of feature films in the States comes within the purview of the State Governments and we have no say in this matter. I would like to assure the House that we are taking considerable measures to revitalise the whole Ministry and all our media units. I would like to tell them now something about our future programmes. For strengthening the external services, two high-power shortwave transmitters will be in service in Delhi early next year, and one, 1,000 kw mediumwave transmitter will be provided for night-time coverage to countries in North and South-East Asia.

Here again, I think it was Shri Hem Barua who said that it is like a case where one who was going to marry a

girl of 16, was offered two girls of eight years; each or some such thing.

Shri Hem Barua: That was a question put to the hon. Speaker.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I would like to assure him . . .

Mr. Speaker: I assured him that such a question would not be put to me only!

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I would like to assure him that this suggestion that we shall have two transmitters of 500 kw each was given by our own technical men because they thought that they would not only be equally powerful and effective as the other, but, at the same time, since the parts would be interchangeable, if one went out of order, the other one could be kept going, and so, it would be easier.

Shri Hem Barua: My argument was that when we want a 1000 KW medium wave transmitter, two 500 KW transmitters could not serve our original purpose of counteracting the Chinese propaganda in regions where our voices are not heard.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We left this to the experts and their advice was that we should ask for two 500 KW transmitters. Those who have offered us the transmitters are willing to give us one or the other. They are not making any demands about this.

We have decided to set up a Directorate of Farm and Home Broadcasting and a Directorate of Listener Research. Additional foreign exchange will be released, I may assure the House, for the manufacture of a large number of low-cost transistor sets. The possibility of charging a lower licence fee of Rs. 5 on low-cost radio and transistor sets is being investigated by the Finance Ministry. 35 per cent of new radio sets are now being manufactured by cottage industry here. The third plan target of 0.8 million sets is likely to be reached before long.

With regard to the News Section, we have decided to set up six new regional News units. Our endeavour is to build up a news unit at each radio station. Bureaux of Information are

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

being set up—one in the west for Himachal Pradesh and Punjab and one in the East for Assam, NEFA and Nagaland. Border publicity is being strengthened by additional mobile field publicity and increased activity, including 7 training centres of our song and drama unit. Community Radio schemes should be extended to cities and bigger towns, especially to cover the poorer localities. In Delhi, we have found that the wire broadcasting service has been useful for the lower middle-class sector.

It is only through radio that people living in isolated areas can come directly into contact with the more dynamic minds of the country and it is this idea which is prompting our interest in television also, that is, to make available the best teaching, especially in those subjects which may require expensive equipment, to municipal and other average schools.

As I said earlier, we hope to extend it also to farm programmes and family planning programmes.

We should very much like to have the active participation of young people in our work and are planning special youth programmes to introduce young scientists, artists, writers, farmers and as Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha suggested, trade union workers. We believe that artists should be drawn from as wide a sector as possible, and that utmost encouragement should be given for free discussion. A more meaningful democracy can be built up through broadcast discussions on local issues by village leaders. Progressive farmers and other local personalities from throughout the district could provide effective stimulus to agricultural improvement. We are also exploring the possibility of a national system of district broadcasting.

Hon. members are aware that we have decided to expand the Delhi television to provide a daily service for about two hours. This is in addition to the services which are now in

operation. For this, we have accepted the West German Government's offer to set up a complete television studio and to give training facilities. The West German Government will also supply the necessary technicians until our own people are fully trained. There is a proposal now under consideration to set up four other centres—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and one other city which will perhaps be Kanpur.

We propose to reorganise and rationalise the pay scales and service conditions of the Central Information Service. It has been decided to upgrade certain senior posts to attract better and more efficient people. Hon. members also evinced considerable interest in training facilities. They will be glad to know that by August 1965, we propose to start the work of the National Institute of Mass Communication with 70 trainees—one each from the States and Union territories and the rest from the Central Information Service. This Institute will ultimately find a place in the campus of the proposed Nehru University.

It is unfortunately true that for many reasons—the rigidity of government rules and regulations and the higher pay given by private agencies—the government is not often able to attract or to keep the best talent. Our task is to attempt to bring this talent into play and to help it to enrich our media of communication.

As government servants, our staff get more security than they would in private employment, but at the same time they are also exposed to far greater scrutiny and criticism.

Distinguished and knowledgeable foreign visitors have been amazed at the quality and the amount of work achieved within our extremely limited resources of trained personnel, of equipment, of funds and accommodation.

To the hon. members of this House, I am especially grateful for the in-

terest which they have always taken and the guidance they have always given to the different departments of my Ministry. But I should like to take this occasion to make a plea to them. In India, we expect too much too soon from any project. Criticism begins almost before the project is under way. If we are to get out of our grooves, and yesterday's debate showed that this is what most hon. members would like us to do, if we are to give our young people the chance to think original thoughts or to evolve new techniques, we must be prepared for them also to make honest mistakes and to show a certain amount of sympathy to them. Too often do we seize upon an error with such alacrity that initiative and talent are frightened out of existence. The progress of this country has been no mean achievement by any standards. This we could attain because we stood determinedly by our declared policy of socialist development at home and non-alignment abroad, in spite of persistent attempts by our opponents, ever since independence, to side-track us from our goals and to involve us with power groups inside or outside the country. While the Government has chartered the course, it is for the people themselves at their posts, officials and non-officials, peasants and workers, all citizens who have supported the Government and who have struggled, in the face of endless difficulties, to advance step by step.

It is true that Government's policies and actions and their projections give direction and create an image, of the country, but I should like to remind hon. members that their utterances and their criticism also influence the thinking of our people and are apt to be quoted against our own country abroad. Let us, therefore, be careful that for the sake of scoring points or gaining some other advantage, we do not tarnish the image of India for our own people or for people abroad. I believe that if we can keep faith in the Indian people, if we can give them faith in themselves, we shall

strengthen the country and renew our sense of national pride.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1966, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 69 to 71 and 134 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted

[The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 69—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,83,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 70—BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,38,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during March, 1966, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMANDS NO. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,12,29,000 be granted to the Pre-

sident 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, 1966, in respect of Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,42,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

13 hrs.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 84, 85 and 139 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 84—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,20,000 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, 1966, in respect of Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 85—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,86,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 139—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,20,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

The above Demands are now before the House.

Shri Y. N. Singha (Sundergarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problems of the Ministry of Rehabilitation are as old as our independence. For the last seventeen years it has been an important national concern and nobody knows how long these problems would continue, if they are not properly solved. This problem unfortunately is dependent upon our relationship with a neighbouring State. Pakistan, whose behaviour with its minority community determines its aggravation or amelioration.

After unthinkable barbarism and colossal holocaust, it took quite some time for healing up and before things had begun settling down fresh tension appeared in Pakistan shattering the confidence of the minorities in that Government. Hindus, Buddhists and Christians were robbed of their property, women of their dignity and men, women and children killed by organised riots and communal disturbance. In such an atmosphere it is

not possible to expect the minorities to live in peace in that country.

Every time there has been some tension in Pakistan, the dimension of the influx goes up upsetting the existing arrangements of our Government for their rehabilitation. Recently, the Government of India decided to seal the border because of a genuine suspicion that Pakistani spies might cross into our country in the garb of refugees. From the point of view of security of the country every patriot would agree with the intention of the Government. But in the process of screening, the humanitarian aspect of the matter should not be lost sight of. Women and children who had fled from Pakistan because of barbarous torture were pushed back. It is the exclusive responsibility of the Government of India and not of any particular State to look after the refugees. If there has been lapses in dealing with the problem, it is a failure of this Government.

Where are these people who have been pushed back to go? They can never go again to Pakistan, because if they turn back, they face the Pakistani army who would not allow them in. In the hurry of fleeing from the torture, how can it be expected that the refugees would collect the necessary travel documents along with them? Even if screening is necessary, that should not be taken as a pretext for making the refugees to squat in the no-man's land for days without food and water. What is more dangerous is that because of want of food and water if some epidemic breaks out, people who feared death in Pakistan and sacrificed their all for life would meet with ignominious death in the border itself.

These are comparatively recent happenings. But the problem is much more comprehensive than that. Initially, the migrants who came with certificates from the Deputy High Commissioner, Dacca, were given relief

and rehabilitation benefits, which were restricted after 1958. But after 64 riots these restrictions were relaxed again.

Camps have been set up for accommodating the refugees temporarily, which are called reception centres. The daily allowance is fifty paise per adult. With the rising prices it is difficult even to think of a full meal with fifty paise per day for an adult. Therefore, this needs revision and nothing less than a rupee per day for an adult would be barely enough.

Life during transit camps is equally miserable. The cash dole per month there for a family of five comes to Rs. 70 or Rs. 14 per head. This does not seem to be related with the market price of foodstuffs. Keeping refugees half-fed is no solution of the problem. It may keep them for some days till the condition of semi-starvation forces the person to desert the camp. Over and above this there may be few other facilities available. But the cash dole is all that is available for food.

Dandakaranya is supposed to be the place which is to rehabilitate the refugees. The scheme was drawn up about eight years back and it is time to assess how far it has succeeded. The Central Government has the goodwill of all the three States of Orissa, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh for the success of this project. But, all the same, it has not made much headway. The reason for this is that the majority of the refugees were not agriculturists. When it was insisted that they should take to agriculture, they resisted. Being technical people, either in weaving or other profession, development of an industrial complex would have interested them to the advantage of both. Till today there is no sincere endeavour for developing an industrial complex there. It is time that serious thought is given to it. The neighbouring area abounds in mineral ores. Electricity is plentifully available. The

[Shri Y. N. Singha]

refugees would be willing to participate in the industries, as that would give them much better wage. Could there be a better background for industry than this? What is wanted is organisation and finance, and the Ministry of Rehabilitation lacks neither. Instead of spending money in the shape of doles year after year and making the refugees entirely rely on it, money should be better spent by organising an industrial complex thereby creating some self-generating economy where the refugees could earn and live a much better life. What is lacking is foresight and organisation.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty

(Barrackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stand up to discuss these Demands for Grants I feel that we have to come to a situation where the refugees in East Pakistan have become like a tribe of lost people. After 16 to 17 years, this House and the Government feel tired of them. But we cannot forget that these are the millions of men and women on whose blood and bones this Government has come into power, because without the sacrifice of their lives and their happiness this Government could not have come into being. My mind goes back to the millions of men and women and also children uprooted from their homes in East Pakistan by the violence of communal passion, squeezed out by economic boycott and the indiscriminate mal-practice of always seeing that the minority community does not have a fair deal. And there is always the fear of new violence coming up.

Sometimes I have a feeling that we have begun to feel "well, what can we do?". From East Pakistan people are coming every now and then and that is why we are not able to rehabilitate them.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): There is no quorum, Sir, in the House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, it is very disheartening that when such

an important matter is being debated there is only one Member from the Government and 3 Members of the ruling party present.

Mr. Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member might continue her speech.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, I was saying that we have to continue to expect that there will be more waves of refugees coming across. After 1946 and the great killings we had in the 1950 riots, which were terrible riots, in East Pakistan. Then there were many smaller riots and in 1962 we then had another outburst of violence. Then in 1964 the worst riots took place and now as we participate in this debate the whole of our East Pakistan-West Bengal border has become alive with firing and killings. Just at this time we hear that our Government wants to seal the border.

I raise this point because I have a particular point to make to this House. There is a feeling in our minds that the whole attempt of God during this period has been to try to minimise the responsibilities towards those people to whom we had promised that we would give them a home and a shelter and rehabilitate them in India if they accepted partition.

Sir, I would just like to point out what the restrictions are, that have taken place, on migration. On the 15th October, 1952 migration certificates were introduced. You yourself, Sir, were a Member of the Opposition and I remember, we discussed this matter in this House. We opposed it at that time. Later on, in 1958 this Government said and this House accepted it that no one who comes to India after the 31st March, 1958, would be given any rehabilitation benefits. Then, again in January 1964 this had been relaxed under the pressure of violence that had taken place in East Pakistan and the feelings of compassion that were aroused in our

country. It was decided, after much debate, that all those who came even without travel documents would be eligible for benefits. Then, as soon as things became not normal but began to die down as far as the public in India was concerned, on the 1st November, 1964, it was again stated that only those who came with migration certificates would be eligible for benefits. Then, on the 1st March, 1965, surreptitiously, I would say, orders for sealing of the borders were passed which were implemented on the 1st April.

I want to say that even in this latest influx—I want this House to consider this—out of a total of 8.56 lakhs, 4.42 lakhs, that is, 51.6 per cent of the people have come into India without documents. That is the difficulty that they have faced in being able to get migration documents from Dacca. Out of these people only 3.39 lakhs have taken the hospitality of Government camps and relief centres. Let us not always try to say that Government is overburdened with all the 8 or 10 lakhs of people who have come across. That is not true. According to your figures themselves the fact is that a very small percentage of the East Pakistan refugees have applied to you for help from Government; the majority of them have somehow starved, fought and struggled and have got their rehabilitation. Actually, there were only 3.51 lakhs in camps on the 31st December, 1964.

What was the situation about these new refugees? I might say a few words about that. We talk so much about security. Even today in some paper it was splashed—I think, it is done purposely by this Ministry—that so many old refugees are coming posing as DPs and get into camps. What is the number? Out of almost 1 million that have come across, only 256 persons have been detected as old DPs. I am taking the figures which have been given to us in the report of Government. They are only 256

and because of them you seal the border! Is that an excuse?

Then again, we are told that actually a very large number of them have deserted. Not more than 10 to 12 per cent have deserted. Why? Have we gone into it? The Estimates Committee has very rightly in a very soft and gentle way stated what the situation was when they came across. We have seen the situation in Dandakaranya. There also I do not know what to make of the figures that have been given to us. The figures that have been given to us with regard to Dandakaranya at various times, both in the Consultative Committee of the Rehabilitation Ministry as well as in the reports, indicate that in the beginning of January 1964 there were 7,603 refugees families, that is, those who were the old migrants; at the end of December, 1964, we find that there were 10,278 families in camps including those that had come earlier. That means, only 2,207 of the new migrants had been taken to Dandakaranya.

What is the number that has been given land in project sites? Only 6,000 and something have been given land; that is, not even the old migrants have been able to get land. These are the figures. They speak. My hon. friend, Shri Mono Mohan Das, is looking so worried, thinking that possibly he must say that these figures are wrong. These are not wrong.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Rehabilitation (Dr. M. M. Das): At least, these are not our figures.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: These are your figures. I have culled them out from your papers. Funnily enough, we have been told by another set of papers which have been given to us—these were given to us in the Consultative Committee—that the number of families that have been sent to the project area—that is the word that is used—is 33,000. God alone knows which figure is correct. I presume, we better take the figure 10,000

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

because that will at least reduce the burden of responsibility upon you.

There are significant discrepancies and I do not want to go into them. I say that the reason for the desertions is that there is, we find, a long time taken before dispersals take place. Not only that, we find that even the soil of the land given to old refugees is poor; it is porous. I have seen it myself. There is no proper contour bunding, terracing or levelling. Four to five years of intensive green manuring has to be done before these lands can yield much. Very clever selective crop cutting figures have been given to us; yet, we know that in a place like Dandakaranya unless you have irrigation you cannot have much yield. I say this after having visited it five years ago with the Estimates Committee. Even after five years, today the Bhaskal Dam has not been put into action. What is the area that it is going to command? Out of a total command area of something like 11,000 acres, I think, we will only be getting water for 1,000 to 1,200 acres. What is the use of giving highly selective crop cutting figures?

13-19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As a matter of fact, at the end of December, 1963, the census showed that 40 per cent of the settlers in one zone had been left with 10 maunds of paddy in stock which meant that two or three months food alone was there for them.

Regarding non-agricultural displaced persons—because, we have to think of them also—originally, we were promised, the people of Bengal were told that the displaced persons must go to Dandakaranya because they cannot give us agricultural land in Bengal. Now, what is the condition of those families who have gone there? A majority of them have been pushed to other places. You could not give

them land for which they have been waiting for so long. You have given land only to 6,000 families and the rest are being pushed here and there.

When we turn to non-agricultural displaced persons, we find that their position is also very pitiable. They have not been provided with any facilities for earning their livelihood. There is too-heavy administration costing Rs. 1.10 crores plus those salaries which have been passed on to other departments like Irrigation or transport. But for that, the figure would have been much bigger. It is really a top-heavy administration. It we had spent half of what we spent on salaries of big officers and administration, we could have given more relief to the refugees. These non-agriculturist refugees, most of them, have no homestead yet. Only very few of them have it. I find here the figures are 40; 60; 80 and so on. I know what my hon. friend, Dr. Das will get up and say "No, we have given it to everybody". But I am quite sure that if I have the time—unfortunately, I have not enough time—I could show and prove by your own figures that at various times you have given different figures. There are very few shops allotted to them and they are lying vacant because of high rents. The small-scale industries there are running at heavy losses. I have seen them myself and I believe they will continue like that.

In the Consultative Committee we have been told that everything is excellent in the camps. They say so because they know that it is very difficult for us to go immediately and see things for ourselves. Therefore, all these things are passed on as the real situation obtaining there.

Then, what is the subsistence wage which they get? That is another important question. I find that at the relief camps where they are working in work centres for the whole month the wage is Rs. 32. Can people

subsist on such an earning? Then, out of Rs. 180.32 lakhs allotted for industries, for non-agricultural schemes, I find that Rs. 100 lakhs have been used for construction of 5,000 tenements in Orissa. What shall they eat? Where will they work? Then, only Rs. 33.44 lakhs is left for non-agricultural schemes. In many of the homestead plots which were meant for non-agriculturists, I hear that project staff are living. Take the case of education, which has the smallest budget. The teacher pupil ratio is high, the stipends for the hostels niggardly and opportunities for technical education in outside institutions inadequate. I could have gone into it in greater detail but I have no time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If we try to discuss this demand in this way, with so little time, it will not be doing justice to the problem. Of course, it will be good for Shri Tyagi because he can get away with it.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I would like to hear more and more concrete suggestions from her.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): In the Business Advisory Committee they should have asked for more time for this Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The difficulty is that we did not attend some meetings. If we do not participate in the discussion on some Ministries that should be given to us for discussion on other Ministries.

Shri Tyagi: May I assure my hon. friend that any criticism from her is very much welcome. She can criticise me now and ever.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If Shri Dinan Bhattacharya is not participating on behalf of the Left Communists, I can give her that time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is participating. If we do not participate, who will participate?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: All of us are interested in this problem.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If we cannot get enough time, I think there is no point in participating in the discussion any more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot increase the time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This relates mainly to West Bengal. So, Members coming from West Bengal should be given more time.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: No, it is a problem for the whole country.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Well, I do not want to enter into a discussion on that point.

The West Bengal Government is shedding crocodile tears for the refugees for public consumption. I want to know why they cannot take on their shoulders the permanent liability of women who have come as widows etc. Could they not settle them in West Bengal? Why should they be moved from place to place? It is a shocking state of affairs. I was all along under the impression that these 5,000 or 7,000 permanent liability people who have come over to Bengal would be looked after by the West Bengal Government, instead of being pushed out of Bengal and sent to very far off places. Can we not find an institution for them in Bengal? Yet, this is the callous and indifferent way in which both the Central and West Bengal Governments are behaving. And what has our friend, the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal stated? I want to read it for the delectation of the Minister here. She has said very clearly that the Government of India had long discussions, for a year almost, with them and there has been hardly any progress, with the result that with

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regard to the old refugees who had been there prior to January and whose responsibility was taken over by the Central Government by saying that they will rehabilitate all those who have come here before the 31st March 1958, they are trying to reduce their responsibility. They have given money for the squatters colony for example. Now there is a quarrel between the Central Government and the State Governments about the squatters' colony. My hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, will say: we have sanctioned so many schemes and we have given so many lakhs of rupees. But here is the statement of the West Bengal Minister herself that for a whole year they have been discussing it and they have almost come to a dead end, a standstill, because the Government of India says that unless the municipalities accept the maintenance of these colonies, they will not be able to give any money. She has said that whatever has come is a very little insignificant amount compared to what is necessary. I wish I could read it out, but it is in Bengali. I hope Shri Tyagi will understand it. It says: "After more than a year's discussion regarding various problems everything has come to a standstill ... for whatever reason it be the Government of India has not sanctioned any money this year."

The West Bengal Government says that the Central Government has not given any money, or sanctioned any money, this year. Let him contradict it, if he can.

Shri Tyagi: I will do it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to read out to you just for the delectation of the House what the Minister has stated. I hope it will create a row in West Bengal. The Minister has himself written to me and I would read from that what he has stated. In this letter to me he says:

"I want to reduce my liabilities for the old migrants."

He has no right to reduce his liability for the old migrants. He has to carry it along with the new problems. Without a change of policy by this House, behind our backs he cannot reduce his liability. What is the position of the old refugees?

If you have the time, go to those permanent liability camps and see the condition in which women are living in those camps. In Titagarh Women's camp and Cooper's camp they are living in a kind of hell—latrines with no doors, leaking roofs, no opportunities for vocational training. Shri Khanna, when he was in charge of this department, wanted to pass on the baby and he said it has gone to the Education Ministry. When we write to the Education Ministry, for years no reply comes. And what is the dole that they are giving? People will laugh if you call it a dole. The dole is Rs. 49.90 for 15 days and two seers of rice. Can we not do something better for these women who have come here as a permanent liability and for the looking after of whom you have become the Minister?

Take the squatters' camps Miss Abha Maiti, the West Bengal Minister, has stated that 149 colonies are to be regularised and out of them only 136 have been regularised and 8 partially. What does it mean? Then, very few of these families have been given possession titles of the land. Only the minimum development work is started—only 35 for 149 colonies.

In Patna Udbastu Palli there is no regularisation scheme and nothing has been done. Only some narrow roads have been built—even that by refugees; nothing more; no drains, no water, no electricity or other amenities.

Shri Tyagi: Which colony is my hon. friend referring to?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am referring to Patna Udbastu Palli in North Dum Dum Municipality.

Then you may see the condition in Netaji colony, Baranagar which is one of the biggest. 6000 people are living there. There is no proper drainage there. The refugees have built it up themselves. There is no lighting there. During monsoon, it is full of water. The bazar which the people in that colony have developed is a very big area, and they want more space, but nothing is being done. Only 115 out of 600 have been given *Arpan Patras*.

Then, if you go to Mullick Colony, Baranagar you will see that the state of sanitation there is like hell. I myself saw the development there. I had been to the Sevagram colony in Ichapore area, and I saw that the contractors were making the drains, but after two days, when I went and saw the place I found that the drains had all collapsed because the contractors are eating up all the money. And yet my hon. friend the Minister will say 'Look at the amount of money that we are spending; look at the amount of work that we are doing'. I would like to tell him that we do not want to see the amount of money that is being spent because all the money that this Government is spending is not going really to the welfare of the refugees.

Then take the case of the Government colony, namely the Bonhooghly colony. There is a Government colony scheme there. 42 persons were removed from Nandi Colony for the Bonhooghly industrial scheme, and we persuaded those people to leave that area, because Government wanted to have an industrial scheme there and we had agreed to that. And those 42 people who had been removed from there had been promised that they would be given rehabilitation benefits. If you go to that area you will find that at the time of monsoon, the people there are living in knee-deep water. I have been writing and writing about this matter, but I find that even to get a reply from Shri Tyagi is like getting a reply from the Olympian heights. I wrote to him in

September and I got the reply on 1 December, 1964.

Then, take the case of the Bandhabnagar government colony in Belghoria. There also, the same state of affairs prevails in regard to roads, drains and water etc. Take the case of the situation in regard to tube-wells there. Such a long correspondence has been going on between the State Government and the Central Government. And finally, now the municipalities have agreed to take over the responsibility of maintenance. I have got the reply from the chairman of one of the municipalities. But what has happened actually? Nothing has happened, and nothing has proceeded.

The West Bengal Government has stated that they would not give benefits to the partially rehabilitated families and those still awaiting Government benefits, on the ground that the State Government must underwrite the return of the loans.

Then, let us take the question of those who are to get alternative house-building plots. What is the reason for our not giving them plots? The West Bengal Government say that the Central Government are refusing to increase the ceiling. Government are under a promise to give them plots, especially for the non-agricultural families. It is good to give them plots in the suburban areas of Calcutta, because then we would not have to worry about their vocation or about giving them jobs; they can get jobs of some kind or the other. But then the ceiling limit is only Rs. 1250, and I would like to know which fool in India will be prepared to give even five *kuttas* of land to Government for a sum of Rs. 1250. You cannot get any plot for that amount even in the interior villages. That being the case, how can you expect to get some plot in the suburban areas? And yet Government refuse to increase the ceiling.

In regard to the shops built, we do not have such beautiful shopping

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centres as we have here in Delhi like Shankar Market, in Connaught Circus. The refugees have been able to build up only little shacks by the side of the pavements. But now they are being pulled down to the ground because the roads could not be allowed to be cluttered up with such pavement shops. I agree that we cannot have our roads cluttered up. But why do you not give them amenities to build shops in places where they can really have some facilities to earn their own living?

Even in areas where acquisition of plots of land was proceeding this Government and this Ministry have stopped those acquisition proceedings. I have given concrete examples in this connection. Take the case of the Konnagore (Hooghly) Kalitola Colony scheme. They have refused to finalise the acquisition proceedings. Then, they have also refused to finalise the Agapur-Masunda, Kodalia Scheme No. 2. I go on writing and writing about these matters, but nothing happens at all. This is the stalemate to which everything has been reduced.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I shall refer to the question of citizenship, and I shall have done. What is going to happen to the citizenship of those who have come over to India without travel document? Surely, according to our citizenship law, those who have crossed over from Pakistan must be given citizenship. Up till now, the State Government have said that they have given citizenship to those who came in January and February, 1964. But in respect of those who have come after that period, they have issued a circular saying that their petitions could be accepted but they might be kept in abeyance. For security reasons, of course, by all means have some screening. But finally you have got to give those people citizenship.

Shri Tyagi is a very busy man. He interferes in every other Ministry except in his own; he interferes in the work of the Food Ministry; he interferes in the work of the hon. Leader of the House when he is answering our points of order. He is busy with everything else except his own Ministry. I would beg of him to please look to one thing; let him not allow his joint secretaries and secretaries to dominate over him; I do not know whether he dominates over them or they dominate over him. But my impression is that they dominate over him. I wish that that were not so. But if it were so, I would say that it is better that we do not have Shri Tyagi in this Ministry, and let us do away with this Ministry. After all, we do not have to find out a place for him for Shri Tyagi on the Treasury Benches. He can fit in anywhere even as one of the Opposition Members here. I would welcome the Dandakaranya Development Authority being converted into an autonomous corporation, and for the rest of it, we need not have to try to find out a place for Shri Tyagi for he will not remain unemployed, and I am sure about it. But I would beg of him for one thing. Whatever might happen, when we are spending so much of money on other things, when we are giving about Rs. 20 crores to Tata and Sir Biren Mukerjee, when we are giving so much money for furniture, electricity etc. to Ministers, why should we not give some more money for the refugees in order to finalise the state of affairs with regard to the old refugees? If that is not done, then I would only utter a warning; if the promises which were made at the time of Partition are going to be broken again and again, then Government should see the writing on the wall, and realise they will not be forgiven.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barsat): It is a painful task for me almost every year to criticise the working of this Ministry. Except perhaps for one or

two years when there was some serious attempt, I should say that Government have not seriously tried to tackle this problem of the East Bengal refugees and rehabilitate them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat for a minute.

The hon. Members may now move cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

- (i) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more powers to Dandakaranya Development Authority (1)].

- (ii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan (2)].

- (iii) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more amenities to displaced persons residing in Camps (3)].

- (iv) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in rehabilitating the displaced persons in Andamans (4)].

- (v) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation particularly in the matter of opening industries (5)].

- (vi) "That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to maintain discipline and law and order in Camps (6)].

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

- (i) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rehabilitate new migrants coming after 1st January, 1964 (13)].

- (ii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Forms of rehabilitation benefits to new migrants staying on in West Bengal (14)].

- (iii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Constant effort of Government in reducing their liabilities with regard to influx of refugees and their rehabilitation (15)].

- (iv) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to grant citizenship to refugees even after fulfilling the terms laid down in Citizenship Law (16)].

- (v) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to carry out promises to rehabilitate all refugees coming to India up to 31st March, 1958 (17)].

- (vi) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fulfil promise to acquire land for homestead plots and house buildings for all "eligible" refugees in West Bengal (18)].

- (vii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

[Giving up of acquisition proceedings for Kalitota Colony, P.O. Konnagar, district Hooghly (19)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in acquisition of land for Agapur-Masunda Scheme II, Kodalia 24 Parganas, West Bengal (20)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Policy regarding giving of housing benefits to refugees coming prior to 31st March, 1958 who were squatting in houses of Muslims and Hindus (21)].

(x) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to honour promise of rehabilitation to refugees uprooted from Nandi Colony and sent to Banhooghly Government Colony, 24 Parganas (22)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Conditions prevailing in Government sponsored colonies like Banhooghly Colony, Bandhabnagar Colony, 24 Parganas (23)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow development works in the colonies taken up for regularisation (24)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to regularise colonies like Patna Udbastee Colony, North Dum-Dum Municipality, 24 Parganas (25)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of women in Permanent Liability Camps (26)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the conditions of refugees in Darrang district in Assam (27)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Progress of the Dandakaranya Project (30)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (31)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Functioning of the Dandakaranya Development Authority (32)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was going to say that ever since the problem had come before this country, there had not been any serious attempt either on the part of the Central Government or on the part of the State Government to solve this problem of rehabilitation of the refugees, particularly the East Pakistan refugees. The West Pakistan refugees have more or less been settled, because there was a vacuum created by the migration of the Muslims, and they got the evacuee land and they got compensation and so many other things. But on the eastern side, it was only an one-way traffic, and, therefore, there was no vacuum created nor any Compensation and evacuee property. That is why the problem was so difficult. Government have also been toying with this problem without taking any serious measures to solve this problem.

The only serious step which they have tried to take is in regard to the Dandakaranya project. Much hope was

entertained about that project. But I am sorry to say that from the very beginning, perhaps deliberately or if not deliberately out of their weakness, Government allowed internal bickerings to continue and spoil the efficient working of the Dandakaranya Development Authority. So, not much has been done there. But still there is scope. I hope Government will try to improve matters and do something still now.

I am not going to say much on this matter, because the report of the Estimates Committee in which I have had some part to play is there before the House and before the country. So, I shall not say much about the Dandakaranya project. But I would mention only one thing that this authority should be invested with that much of autonomy which was originally envisaged to be given to it. Its constitution should be so framed that it could work smoothly without any internal bickerings, which have been chronic from the very beginning up to the end of almost the last year. I have stated already that there has not been any serious attempt to solve the problem of the East Bengal refugees. Of course, some show of an attempt has been made, because from the report of the Ministry every year we find that they have spent some amount; even from this year's report we find that they have spent almost an equal amount for East Pakistan and West Pakistan refugees, about Rs. 202 or Rs. 205 crores or something like that. But I do not think that Government should try to create a wrong impression in this House through such statements in the report. Apart from the fact that about Rs. 185 crores have been given to West Pakistan DPs as compensation, which was not available for the East Pakistan DPs) out of this sum Rs. 202 crores which is stated to have been spent on the East Bengal refugees, about Rs. 60 crores were spent not on rehabilitation but on relief. It was no fault of the refugees that Government kept them in camps not for one year

or two years but for eight to ten years. At least 99 per cent of them were crying out for rehabilitation, and yet Government did not care to formulate any scheme for rehabilitation. Therefore, they spent about Rs. 60 crores on relief which should not be shown a rehabilitation expenditure. Then, about Rs. 25 crores have been spent on the Dandakaranya. But I would submit that this has been spent on the general development of the area. It is not every such item which should be debited to the rehabilitation of the East Bengal refugees. I feel that the major portion of it should have been shown as amount spent on the general development of the country; not more than 25 to 30 per cent of the amount could be allocated as having been spent on real rehabilitation work. So, the presentation of figures was misleading.

Another thing, which the Member preceding me also mentioned, is about the residuary problem. Certain decision was taken between the Central Government and the State Government about two years ago regarding this problem. The Central Government agreed to take that responsibility and make further grants for the proper economic rehabilitation of the refugees settled in West Bengal and Assam. But I am told now, there have been some difficulties between the State Government and the Central Government and at one stage, the latter declined to give anything for the residuary problem. I expect that that tangle has been solved. I am not so sure. I hope Shri Tyagi will announce in this House that whatever commitments were made by his Ministry, whether presided over by him or by his predecessor, would be respected and so far as for the residuary problems regarding the partially rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal, the Central Government will take full responsibility and do everything so that they may be economically rehabilitated.

Coming to the question of new migrants, only three days ago there

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was a row in this House about the ban put on migrants coming without valid documents. It has been contended on behalf of Government that migration procedures have been simplified. That is not quite correct. Even now it is a cumbersome procedure. An intending migrant will have to go to Dacca from quite distant places at least twice and will have to stay there for at least two weeks to get a migration certificate and not in one instalment. He will have to go there at least on two occasions, first to have the migration certificate form; then the migration officer may give him a date three months, six months or even one year later. Then he has to go to Dacca to get that certificate. As I have already said, the form that is to be filled in is also a very difficult and cumbersome form. So it is not true to say that the procedures have been made very easy.

It was contended the other day that no pending applications were there. I am not sure. I am not ready to accept that statement without any reservations. I would like to ask: if there is no pending application, what percentage of applications were rejected by the migration officers? You can easily solve the problem by rejecting 100 per cent or 90 per cent of the applications and say there is no pending application. My apprehension is that the vast majority of migration applications have been rejected on this or that ground or on some frivolous excuses. So if by rejecting the migrants' applications they have solved the problem, that is no solution at all.

I would like to remind my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, about what has been mentioned in the report of the Indian Commission of Jurists which is a branch of the International Commission of Jurists. This is what they say:

"As for the intent, we are of opinion that these recurring atrocities are being perpetrated with the sole purpose of eliminating non-Muslims from Pakistan".

Then they say that "crime of genocide is certainly established so far as Hindus are concerned". In several other places, mention has been made of this. They say 'the police and other persons in authority threaten non-Muslims with dire consequences unless they quit Pakistan'.

So there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Pakistan Government to squeeze out the minorities from Pakistan.

In this respect, I would like to remind Shri Tyagi of the solemn pledge given to the minorities in East Bengal by all the leaders of India. I still remember the resounding words of our previous Prime Minister when he described the Hindus of East Bengal as 'our kith and kin' bone of our bones and flesh of our flesh'. Panditji and the Sardarji gave unequivocal assurances that the doors of India would always be open to them, and whenever there was any calamity, they would be able to seek shelter in India. So I do not think there is any justification for, or morality in, closing the doors now. It pains me to say that it was my friend, Shri Tyagi, who first initiated the policy of pushing back the migrants. I am not sure, judging from newspaper reports; whether the assurance given here on the 6th has been communicated to the officers working in the borders. Even in yesterday's papers, I found that certain persons were detained and sent back to Pakistan. Even in cases where the husband is an Indian citizen and he went to the border to receive his wife who was coming without a migration certificate, the wife was not allowed to join the husband. I hope the assurance that was given on the 6th will be conveyed, necessary instructions will be given, to the officers working in the border that nobody should be pushed back. I hope it will not be proper for Shri Tyagi to earn this distinction of initiating the policy of pushing back the minorities to the hell-fire of Pakistan. This is the first time it is being done. Never before were they pushed back.

As long as the relations between India and Pakistan remain as they are, there is no possibility of the minorities staying there in security or under normal conditions. It is no fault of theirs that the Pakistan Government is against them. The Pakistan Government is against them because it is against India and it feels that every Hindu or every non-Muslim is an agent of the Government of India. If the Government of India can normalise their relations with the Pakistan Government, I do not think there would be so much pressure on the minorities coming into India. So it is their responsibility to create that condition; they cannot shirk that responsibility by closing the doors. In fact, the minorities there made heroic efforts to remain there.

Shri Tyagi—or all the three Ministers on the 6th—mentioned about the danger of infiltrators and saboteurs. May I ask what they have done about that? Several lakhs of infiltrators and saboteurs are in the borders of West Bengal and Assam. Government have not been able to do anything about them. These infiltrators and saboteurs are not among the migrants, but among the other community who have infiltrated into Indian territory even after partition.

About the new migrants, I am surprised to find in this annual report that about 18,000 families have deserted the camps. The exact figure is 18,100. The total number of families that went to camps was only about 47,000—47,561; I am excluding the Assam camps. I think these desertions have not happened so much in Assam. These have occasioned only in camps under the Central Government and also in some camps under the other State Governments, of UP, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Andhra and Maharashtra. So out of 47,561 families sent to their camps, 18,100 families have deserted. This is a serious problem, of which the Ministry should take notice. If they want to solve the problem of rehabilitation by the desertion of the refugees, then it is an easy way to solve it. That may solve the

problem for the Ministry, but not for the country. These 18,100 families, which means more than 90,000 people, have left the camps and have gone, nobody knows where. They will now join the ranks of vagabonds and anti-social elements. It is the civic and moral duty and responsibility of the Government to see that those who have come under their care do not go astray and join the ranks of anti-social elements and vagabonds in the country. So, I would like to impress on the Government the risk involved in this desertion.

I am afraid that this process of screening is a process of scaring away the inmates of the camps. What is the purpose of this screening? They have found out that about 60 per cent of the migrants have left part of their family in East Pakistan. What is the harm in that? I think that by this they have made the load on the Government of India lighter. They should appreciate that entire families have not come, that some members have been left there so that they may be able to dispose of the property and come back with some money, which should make the problem lighter. That is no offence.

Secondly, most of them have got only three bighas of land or a little more. Shri Tyagi should know that in East Bengal three bighas would be considered a property. Even in West Bengal the general holding is about two or three acres. So, three bighas, i.e., one acre, in East Bengal where land is better than in West Bengal, should be considered almost a property; and therefore it should not be considered that they are not agriculturists. Many of them have also been cultivating others' lands in addition to their own. They were also working as agricultural labourers.

So, this screening does not serve any useful purpose. I only hope that the migrants will not be scared away and desert the camps in fear of this screening. As you will find in the

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report of the Estimates Committee, there is a formidable form to be filled up by the inmates of the camps in the screening process. That form itself is enough to frighten them.

There have been desertions also in the Bhadravati camp. I have written a letter to Shri Tyagi. I hope he has taken up the matter with the concerned Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have two or three minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If every Member exceeds the time, there is no time for others.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is the first Demand on which I am speaking.

Whether it decides by screening that they were holding much of agricultural land or not, our problem of rehabilitation should be based on the resources available here—not on the avocation they had there. I do not think even 25 per cent of the migrants can be accommodated in the agricultural vocation as we have not enough land. So, attention should be paid to industry. The RIC, I am told, has given a loan of Rs. 1 crore to industrialists. I doubt the wisdom of this. I was a Minister, and I was instrumental in giving loans to four or five firms of Rs. 20,000.00 to Rs. 25,000.00 each, on the condition that they would engage a certain percentage of refugees. They did not fulfil that condition, and I am sure this scheme of giving Rs. 1 crore of loans to industrialists will also fail in making any provision of employment for the refugees. The RIC should concentrate more on small scale and cottage industries, start such industries themselves, and gradually pass on those industries to the refugees when they are in a position to pay back the money to the RIC.

The policy has been laid down that those who have not gone to the camps will be denied rehabilitation benefits. I beg of Shri Tyagi to review this policy. This is a disastrous policy particularly from the point of view of West Bengal. About five lakhs of them have remained in West Bengal. I think more will be coming they will also remain in West Bengal. West Bengal is overpopulated. The unemployment problem there is more acute than in any other State and these five or six lakhs of refugees will also add to the problems of the State. I beg of Shri Tyagi to realise that though they may not be a charge on the Central Government or even on the West Bengal Government they will be a charge on the economy of West Bengal which may break under the pressure of these five or six lakhs or even more people coming. They will be roaming about unemployed without any vocation, and they will simply create a law and order problem and worsen the unemployment problem of West Bengal.

This policy of denying rehabilitation benefits to those who are not coming with valid papers or those who have not gone to camps should be revised and everybody who would be considered to be a migrant, should be given proper rehabilitation benefits, whatever the benefits may be. Even those who were not properly rehabilitated between 1950 and 1952 have, I now find rehabilitated themselves through their own exertions. Give them a plot of land, a house, they will rehabilitate themselves through their own labour. It is not true that they are shirking labour, that they are afraid of manual labour. Those who desert the camp, know that from the next day they have to earn their livelihood through hard labour. So, it is not a question of shirking labour, which makes them leave the camp.

I give credit to the Ministry particularly those who are working at

Mana, for having started some industrial schemes and an industrial training institute. I hope that this is only the beginning, that this scheme will be energetically pursued and that more industries will be started to absorb these migrants.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar): I welcome the creation of the Ministry of Rehabilitation in last April after the massive exodus of the East Pakistan minorities to India from January, 1964.

I draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, which has been placed before the House, does not have the same colour on its cover as the reports of other Ministries. I do not know the reason behind it. At least I hope that the Government do not think that this Ministry is less important than the other Ministries.

From the Report we find that the issue of migration certificates was liberalised and simplified that relief and rehabilitation assistance has been extended not only to holders of migration certificates but also to those who came with Pakistani passports and surrendered them and to those who migrated without documents but were certified by the State Governments concerned to have come to India on or after 1st January, 1964. But recently we find from reports in newspapers that migrants who were coming without any valid travel documents were immediately sent back to Pakistan. This policy cannot be supported, as people feeling insecure of life and property are compelled to leave Pakistan for safety and security in India. May I submit that some ways and means must be found to give shelter and assistance to those terror-stricken migrants who cross the border without valid documents, while giving no scope for infiltrators and saboteurs from East Pakistan.

14 hrs.

The other day the hon. Home Minister assured the House that instructions had been issued to the State Governments concerned to ensure that no hardship was caused to genuine migrants because of the sealing of the border. On page 53 of the report, it is stated that the "residual problem relating to rehabilitation of the old migrants from East Pakistan has been practically liquidated in all States other than West Bengal". I cannot agree to this remark. Of course, I do not know much about other States but the condition of the State of Assam to which I belong is not so. More than 50 per cent of the old migrants in Cachar have not been rehabilitated. Money was spent but not properly utilised. As for an example, I may cite one or two instances. The Indian Tea Association scheme was taken up to rehabilitate the refugees in the tea gardens. Lakhs of rupees were spent but not even 25 per cent was rehabilitated. On my request, the then Rehabilitation Minister, Shri M. C. Khanna, was kind enough to appoint a one-man committee with Shri P. C. Borooah, M.P., to assess the success of the ITA scheme. I think the report of the said committee has not been submitted to the House up till now.

Another scheme, namely, the Ramakrishnanagar Tractor Organisation in Cachar, was a total failure. Money was wasted, and not a single soul was rehabilitated.

I do not like to go into details about all these, but I do feel that no assessment was made either by the Central or the State Government to find out what percentage of old refugees was rehabilitated in our area.

Now, I come to the new migrants who have come to India after the 1st January, 1964. It seems that nearly nine lakhs have come to India till the 31st January, 1965. It is striking that

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not only the Hindus but several thousands of Buddhists and Christians came away from East Pakistan along with the Hindus. About 48,000 are Christians and 20,000 are Buddhists. Almost all the Christians and the Buddhists have crossed the border of Assam.

I find from the report that 12,000 acres of land have been offered by the Assam Government—10,000 acres in Garo Hills area and 2,000 acres in Goalpara district. So far my information goes, only the tribal migrants will be settled there. It is also said that 100 migrant families have been moved to the rehabilitation site under the scheme, namely, terracing and soil conservation of land in Garo Hills, out of 500 families meant for the scheme.

There is no mention in the report regarding implementation of the other schemes sanctioned by the Central Government. I would request the Government to take steps to convince the Assam Government for the speedy execution of the other schemes.

I do not find from the report what are the schemes suggested by the Assam Government for rehabilitation of migrants other than the tribals, who are still in camps in the district of Cachar. Nor do I find anywhere in the report that these migrants will be taken out to any other States for rehabilitation. If they are to stay in Assam, at least some lands are to be reclaimed for cultivation of the agriculturists and some industries should be set up for employment of non-agriculturists.

So far as my information goes, one representation was submitted to the hon. Minister for his consideration and active action regarding reclamation of land in the district of Cachar while he visited the district last year. There was a proposal of establishing one sugar factory in the public sector in Cachar to provide employment to

the refugees, but it seems nothing has come up till now. I feel that Cachar being undeveloped and having great pressure of refugees on its economy, it requires greater attention of the Central Government.

May I humbly submit that a paper mill can easily be installed there, where resources are plenty. If one sugar mill and one paper mill are established immediately the question of rehabilitation of the migrants will be greatly solved.

The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Ltd., was set up in April, 1959 by the Ministry of Rehabilitation with the object of creating opportunities for employment through industries for the displaced persons from East Pakistan, and it was transferred to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries from 1st April, 1960, when the Rehabilitation Ministry was in the winding-up stage. I welcome that the administrative control of the corporation was retransferred to this Ministry with effect from the 28th October, 1964 to provide employment to a large number of migrants in industries. It is stated in the report that the corporation, apart from taking up industrial schemes itself, for the benefit of the migrants, will also render assistance to the State Governments in the fields of selection and planning of industrial and ancillary schemes and marketing of products. May I know from the Government how many States have availed themselves of this opportunity and have extended assistance to the migrants?

The Estimates Committee in its report on rehabilitation for the year 1964-65 commented at page 57 that "the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation can offer in creating employment potential for the migrants has not so far been properly explored." They further suggest that "it should try to set up small and rural industries which may gradually be hand-

ed over to the migrants and that the industrial loan scheme of the corporation should be properly planned, and adequate safeguards made therein to ensure that the industries set up with the help of loans obtained from the corporation actually employ migrants." I hope more attention will be paid in this regard.

I should like now to draw the attention of the House to another fact as stated in the report, namely, out of a total of 82,115 families comprising 3,51,716 persons were moved from the reception/interception centres on the borders up to the end of December, 1964, the number of migrants actually lodged in transit/relief camps as on the 2nd January, 1965 was only 66,713 families comprising 2,83,177 persons. Explaining the reasons for variation in the figures to the extent of 15,402 families comprising 38,539 persons, the Government have stated that from time to time migrants have been leaving the camps with or without permission, with the intention of settling down elsewhere or perhaps in a few cases of going back to Pakistan.

The Estimates Committee, in its report, comments that the reasons for desertion by the refugees from camps given by the Government are not very convincing. They also recommend that a critical study should be made as to the causes of desertions from the camps, so that suitable remedial measures may be adopted.

With these observations, I support the Demands.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the speakers who preceded me have dealt with the salient points concerning this problem of refugees rehabilitation, and I do not want to take the time of the House by repeating those points. The problem can be discussed under three heads: firstly, the stupendous problem creat-

ed by the continuous influx of minorities from East Pakistan; secondly, the so-called residuary problem of old refugees. I do not accept the term "residuary". As a matter of fact, the idea of residuary problem arises from a notion that part of rehabilitation has been given to many people in West Bengal. But the Government should remember that part of rehabilitation is really no rehabilitation. Anyway, that problem still remains, and that is also a very big problem. Thirdly, the effort that we are making to build up Dandakaranya project, and our success or failure in regard to that boldly conceived but badly executed project.

So far as the problem of continuous minority influx from East Pakistan is concerned, only the other day we saw how the Government has fumbled over this whole problem. They thought that the problem of minority influx can be solved if they seal the border against the people coming without valid papers. That is really not the way of stopping or reducing the pressure of minority influx. As the House knows, the problem lies elsewhere. Government, in their dealings with our neighbouring countries, particularly East Pakistan, where the minority problem is a live problem, can perhaps find some solution. But unfortunately although this Ministry is not directly charged with that, through this Minister we can convey to the Cabinet as a whole how Government has failed in tackling this problem.

Last year this House passed a resolution unanimously for building up world opinion about the atrocities committed against minorities. The present Prime Minister happened to answer on behalf of the Government and with certain amendments, we adopted that resolution. But unfortunately not a single step has been taken so far by the Government in that direction.

I would like to draw the attention of Government in this connection to

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the observation contained in the report of the Indian Commission of Jurists in page 312 that as many as 20 to 25 articles of the Charter on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 have been violated by Pakistan. Only the jurists have pointed this out. But so far as Government are concerned, neither in the UN or other world bodies nor in their international and diplomatic propaganda have they utilised this thing to build up pressure of world opinion, so that Pakistan Government may change its ways.

Last year there was a conference between our Home Minister and the Pakistan Home Minister. I do not want to use any strong word, but the whole conference reduced itself to a farce and no sense of security was created in the minds of the minorities. Government should remember that even now about 80 lakhs of minority people are in East Pakistan and I do not know how many of them still remain behind. You may seal the border at the known reception and interception points, but we have an extensive border all along the frontier with East Pakistan in Assam side, North Bengal side and West Bengal side and you cannot seal it. I come from a border district. Although the report of the Ministry does not mention it, the Estimates Committee had some notion of that problem so far as my district of Murshidabad is concerned. At least 50,000 people, if not more, have come from East Pakistan by exchanging their properties. I must also admit that a similar number of Muslim minorities have gone back by exchanging properties. Go to the border and enquire from the local people what is the rate one has to pay to our policeman and to the border guards on the other side to get oneself transported and transhipped across the Ganga. This is happening and will go on happening. You cannot practically seal the border.

Moreover, when you have already declared that you are not in a position to give rehabilitation benefits to those who come without valid migration certificates, why deny them even the small right of taking shelter in this country? If you stop that, you will break the solemn pledges held out by all responsible Ministers of this government from the time of partition.

As I said, in spite of the fact that all sorts of things have happened in East Pakistan, there are still 80 lakhs of Hindus living there. There are still some very large industrial concerns Indian-owned and a large number of minority people see in the continuance of these big industrial concerns some kind of a symbol that security will still be there. But if my information is correct, it will not be very long before these concerns are either taken over or the proprietors are forced to dispose of their assets and go away. If that happens, whether you like it or not, you will again be saddled with a big problem of refugees, because whatever morals still remain, they will be gone. I tried through the External Affairs Ministry and the Home Ministry to draw the attention of the Government to this problem. I need not relate my experience here; that is not relevant to this Ministry. But I am only conveying this information to the Minister, so that he may take it up with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Something should be done about it. If you can put pressure on the Pakistan Government to treat the minorities with respect and give them due rights, then perhaps something can be done. But I am afraid that will not be possible. As I said the other day, already after the new elections, not a single member of the minority community has been elected either to the National Parliament there or to the East Pakistan Assembly. Government can draw its own conclusions as to what it implies.

So far as their policy of sealing the border is concerned, that is no solution. They have to give it up. Merely dealing leniently with hard cases would not do. That policy will have to be given up.

About the problem of old refugees, I do not want to dilate on it elaborately for want of time. One of the present senior Secretaries in the Rehabilitation Ministry headed an enquiry some ten years back in 1953 or 1954—the Mathroni Committee—with regard to the problem of refugee rehabilitation work in West Bengal. Although ten years have passed and much water has flowed down the Hooghly, nothing much has been done since then. I request the Minister to appoint another such committee, if necessary a high-powered committee, to go round West Bengal and see what has been done with regard to the rehabilitation of refugees. Let them compare the colonies, housing and other amenities. Then they will find that there is a lot of difference. Therefore, the residuary problem as I have said at the out-set, is not a residuary problem. There is a big lag and that has to be made up. Now we find that the Government of West Bengal is trying to disclaim its responsibility and it is throwing all the blame on the Centre. I do not know what the new Minister will say about it. But we would like him at least to recognise that this problem is there and it is yet to be solved.

I would finish by saying a few words on the Dandakaranya Project. The Estimates Committee in its report has pointed out the weaknesses of the Dandakaranya Organisation. It passes my comprehension how such an organisation which was boldly conceived for transforming virgin forest area into a place for real habitation where industries could be developed, where land could be reclaimed and developed, has become a hot bed of bickerings between the top officials. The Estimates Committee has point-

ed out where the basic weakness is. The basic weakness has been the unwillingness of the Minister from the very beginning—I do not blame the present Minister for that—to define what would be the responsibility of the DDA and the responsibility of the different functionaries of the DDA. We have found from the old days of Fletcher, Jenson and Saibal Gupta, a sort of thing goes on which vitiates the atmosphere, which vitiates the atmosphere of this House also, and also demoralises the officials. That should not be allowed to happen, when you have sunk Rs. 29 crores of the taxpayers' money in that project, for God's sake do something about it so that the money is profitably used and the noble purpose for which money has been invested can yet be fulfilled.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a few months after independence and partition—17 years have gone now—the influx of refugees started from East Pakistan to India. It started in a small way, it assumed huge proportions and it is a constant and continual movement that has gone on all this time. I daresay, as a result, there are many in our country who feel, what is it that we can do about it, who feel that there is no finish to this problem and, therefore, the great interest that this House itself took seems to be not so apparent now. Yet, the problem of these who came, because they could not continue to live in Pakistan, is as acute as it was in those days. There are times when there was a small influx and there are times when the exodus assumes the size of a swollen river.

It is a very complex problem, much more complex than the problem of the refugees who came in the western sector, because there is no question of evacuee property here. When the Ministry puts down on its report and makes a suggestion that an equivalent amount has been spent on the west and the east on refugee rehabilitation, they are being unfair

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even to themselves because the problem is not the same. Here there is no evacuee property. In addition to the amount of money that the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the Government of India spends, there was evacuee property on the other side for rehabilitation. There was also a finish to the problem. Here one never knows, as Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri put it, until all of them have come whether there will be a finish to the problem. If that is so, it is more than time that we took heed of this and planned accordingly.

We shut down Ministries and we open them again when the problem becomes acute. This is not the way of grappling with such an enormous problem, with such a human problem, which is actually a human tragedy, enacted before our very eyes, a tragedy too deep to express in words. It is only people who actually meet this new influx of people when one starts on a large scale, it is only people who go to the border and see the people actually arriving or have close contact with them, who have some comprehension of what it really means. Only they can realise that it is not merely a question of figures as to how many have come but it is a question of wounds that can sometimes be never healed at all. Last year I was at Petrapole, Banpur and Hasanabad and also various other places from where refugees were pouring in. I met the women who had faced horrors worse than death, I met the men, women and children on whom many acts of violence had been perpetrated. As a result of that there was some repercussion on this side also. It was a very bad thing. It was a repercussion which the Government of India put down with a firm hand, which the people of India put down with a firm hand. Unfortunately what happened was, the Government of Pakistan did not stop it and, in fact, the Government of Pakistan incites it every time they want to turn the people against India.

Sir, you will not give me enough time and therefore I am going to con-

centrate only on a few items. The first item—others have spoken about it—on which I would like to say a few words is about the residuary problem, the problem of those who came in the earlier days. Shri Chaudhuri mentioned about a report of a Committee which was set up when I was in charge there and which explored the conditions up to end of 1951. It gave its report in 1953 and it was considered and implemented. After that we had also another statistical investigation. But whatever the investigation was, whatever the residuary problem was, in a planned manner it was placed before the Government of India in 1957 and again later. But up to now, I must tell my hon. friend Shri Tyagi, it has not been dealt with properly, and the State Government awaits the sanction.

The problem of the non-camp refugees who came in these problem days, who had not received proper rehabilitation and who had not been absorbed into the economy of West Bengal or any other State, is a problem which must be dealt with. I do not want to recapitulate what others have said. I hope Shri Tyagi and his Ministry will pay all attention to sanctioning the schemes that the West Bengal Government have put up before them. The Central Government says that it is something like a Rs. 22 crores plan. I hope it is going to be sanctioned. I do not know whether it is Rs. 22 crores or a little more. It is not a question of money alone. There is much more involved. The economy of West Bengal and the economy of Tripura are suffering very badly because these problems are not being solved.

Then I come to the question of the new migration which started and about which I have already made a mention. I have seen the people myself. I want to point this out to Shri Tyagi and also plead with him about this.

At different times we have had this eligibility for relief and rehabilitation

in different terms. Sometimes it has been wide in its application, sometimes it has been narrow. But at all times it has been recognised that it is a Central responsibility that the victims of partition will come and the doors must be kept open.

Therefore, I cannot understand, for the life of me, how ever the question arose of closing the doors against those who came without migration certificates. How can you close the doors against these people who are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood, these people large numbers of whom worked for the freedom of this land but who were deprived of their birthright and left outside, and at whose cost we are today an independent country? How can it be that we forget these things even for a moment? Therefore it is not possible on human considerations, on ethical considerations, to do this. Even if there were people coming from Burma, from Tibet or anywhere else, we cannot close our doors to them when people seek haven and protection in India.

The next important point to remember is that our borders in Bengal and Assam are long borders. You may take any decision you like. But the people there, if they are fleeing from terror and from violence, will come all the same. Through your checkpoints they may not come, but they will come otherwise. They are continuously coming. Hundreds and thousands have come, of whom we have no figures, and therefore we cannot really put a finish like this to this problem. It cannot be solved that way. If we could have brought security to them in Pakistan, if it was within our competence and if we could have brought world opinion to bear so that Pakistan had changed its outlook, that would have been a different thing. That is not possible. Not only has Pakistan not changed its outlook, but today we face very trying times with Pakistan, and each time the minorities are the victim. Let us not forget that.

So it is not a question of a few months more: it is a question of as long as there are non-Muslims in Pakistan. The Buddhists, the Christians, the Hindus, they have all been coming.

Then, Sir, I want to speak about some of the rehabilitation schemes. I am very glad about one scheme which the Government of India has undertaken afresh about which I was very anxious long ago but which has been taken up only now, and that is the exploration and the development of the Middle Andamans for refugee rehabilitation. I understand that there is a committee working on this and that 4,000 acres of land has been reclaimed in this area. I hope that in the entire Andaman Islands, where refugees have settled well, many more will be settled. Of course it cannot cover the problems of large numbers, but it will give to the number that can be fitted in, really good rehabilitation.

Then I would like to call attention to the two reports of the Estimates Committee on Dandakaranya and the new migration. I think they are very good reports. One is about new migrants, about which I have spoken. I think if the recommendations made in this report are taken up by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, they will be doing the right thing.

And in regard to the other one, on Dandakaranya, what shall I say? Sir, I have no time to go into the details. It is one of the saddest tales, this Dandakaranya: the quarrels there, the incompetence that has been shown, the manner in which a dual authority functions, and the manner in which a senior officer who was chairman was driven to resign from there—these things are very sad indeed. And I hope in any case that this Dandakaranya is at least going to be developed in an integrated manner and as an autonomous body. Reclamation of lands which are not suitable for cultivation and giving them out to refugees does not bring about rehabilitation. The only manner in which

[Shrimati Renuka Ray.]

Dandakaranya can be developed in the right way will be to continue what has been initiated in Mana in regard to industrial projects and to carry it on with much greater speed and establish a great many small-scale industries. I am agreed with what Mr. Guha has said about not giving help to the big industrialists on a large scale to start industries. We have had a bitter experience in West Bengal on this in Habra and many other places. I would suggest that the hon. Minister might lay emphasis on small-scale industries and even on cottage industries and try to bring about the development of this area and the rehabilitation of the refugees there to the extent possible through small-scale industries. I hope that this thing will be taken up at once and with speed small-scale industries will be set up to absorb the persons and land parcelled out only after it becomes possible to cultivate and get some adequate yield.

Sir, there are so many things that I would have liked to have spoken about, but there is no time. I commend the recommendations of the Estimates Committee in their Report on Dandakaranya. They contain in detail all that any of us could have said, and they put the whole problem before us in a nutshell and in a most revealing manner—not only the problems but how to overcome the difficulties.

There have been many complaints about the Mana camp and about camps in other parts. I spoke about this once before and I suggested that the experience of the past be utilised as much as possible because there is no doubt, it is no use saying something or denying the fact that human failings are there and therefore it is not possible to do things always as well as the Minister might wish or any of us in this House might wish. But the experience gained over all these years in West Bengal or in Assam or in Tripura should help us in tackling the problem we face in the States, and here I have something to say.

The displaced persons who have gone through such terrible experience need a certain amount of psychological rehabilitation; their feelings must be assuaged. I would plead with those States who have welcomed them to realise that some of the desertions from the camps might be avoided if we could really explain things to them. It is not a question of screening only. There are no doubt many exploiters, persons who get amongst the refugees in the camps and who want to deflect them from remaining there. With that one purpose they get amongst the, and due to the unsettled conditions and the inadequacies prevailing these unhappy, helpless persons, who do not know where to turn, often desert the camps. Therefore, one should deal with them in such a manner that through comforting words and through assurances they may be won back and rehabilitated in a proper manner. And to those States where they have gone and whose people and Government are trying to help them, I would plead with them that they should be tolerant with these people, because they have endured much.

Then there is one point on which I must say a few words—it is a very important point—and after that I will finish. And that is this question of sharing of the losses on loans. Rehabilitation has been accepted as a Central responsibility; so many times, in this House and outside, our leaders have said that rehabilitation of the victims of partition is a Central responsibility. Then why is it that time and again pressure is brought against the State Governments asking them either to bear the whole loss on loans given to refugees for rehabilitation or partial loss or fifty per cent loss? I would like to remind the hon. Minister, Mr. Tyagi, that it was he who as the Minister of State for Finance helped me, and I am ever grateful to him for that help.

Shri A. C. Guha: He was a much better man then!

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sure he is the same underneath even now. I think, Sir, it was in 1952 or 1953. Before that, fifty-fifty basis loss on loans to rehabilitation was recognised. I found this an absurd thing when it was the avowed responsibility of the Centre. I came and discussed it with the Central Minister for Finance, Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Tyagi who was present—Dr. Roy was also there—helped us and it was decided that after 1950 whatever losses on loans were incurred were hundred per cent Central responsibility. At that time it was not possible to get agreement on the pre-1950 losses. As a result of the second Finance Commission report this was also granted. But how was this new decision taken in 1958, of which I came to be aware much later, that now it is the State Government that must bear the responsibility for the losses on loans? The State Government's resources are limited, whether it is the State of West Bengal, Tripura or Assam. It comes to the Centre. How can they possibly bear the losses on loans which is a Central responsibility? I know that a good deal of correspondence is taking place between the Centre and the States on this. I remember those days when I said that it was not possible for me to continue to work and do rehabilitation at all unless this matter was cleared up and it was cleared up in 1953. In 1958 I do not know what happened and why the decision was rescinded. I hope that Mr. Tyagi who is now the Minister and who was responsible to a very great extent in changing that unfair and unjust decision will again change the decision and restore the old conditions in the matter.

Before I conclude I just want to point out to Mr. Tyagi that we all realise the complexity of the problem of rehabilitation when it is a continuous thing. As I said, there is no evacuee property. The whole House will be with him and the country will be with him if with the understand-

ing he had shown in the past—which is not apparent just now—he will tackle this problem and try to help these unfortunate and hapless victims who, due to no fault of their own, have been sacrificed at the altar of Indian independence.

Shri P. K. Ghosh (Ranchi East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to stress upon the Government to withdraw their recent order in which a ban has been put on the migrants from East Pakistan who cross over to India without valid travel documents. On behalf of the Ministry they have put forward as the reason for this ban the infiltration of some fifth-columnists and foreign agents into India along with the refugees. To check this, presumably they have put this ban. But this had been a very hard thing for the poor migrants and *bona fide* refugees who want to cross over to India from East Pakistan. Government have also stressed that they have relaxed certain formalities making it very easy to procure migration certificates from Dacca. This is not a fact. As far as we know there are a large number of uneducated people who come to India, and for them to procure these certificates is very difficult. A large number of persons are living far away from Dacca. To contact the migration authorities in Dacca and procure certificates is difficult for them also. Therefore, I would stress that this ban should be lifted immediately. The Estimates Committee also recommended that this ban should go. I may read a few sentences from the Estimates Committee's report which has been laid on the Table of the House and in which it is said:

"In this case also the Committee feel that this policy decision should have been first announced in Parliament as the Parliament was in session then. The Committee further feel that while Government should take every

[Shri P. K. Ghosh]

step to prevent infiltration of fifth columnists and saboteurs from East Pakistan, the policy of putting a ban on migration without valid documents will work very hard on the minority community of East Pakistan where conditions are yet far from satisfactory and secure for them and will deny them protection and security in India which they may be compelled to seek particularly for the honour and safety of their women folk"

I also appreciate the danger of fifth columnists infiltrating into this country. But Government should tighten the vigilance and make other arrangements to see that no fifth-columnists and foreign agents enter through the borders along with the refugees.

After the disturbance of January 1964, the average number of migrants from East Pakistan during January-October 1964 was 77,472. Then the Government in October decided to put a ban from 1st October 1964 on persons who would cross the border without valid travel documents, restricting and denying them all the facilities of rehabilitation benefits. After this restriction was imposed, the number went down to 40,641 per month. Nonetheless the number is very high. The Government is putting restriction after restriction, but the number is still not going down. This shows that the condition of minorities in East Pakistan is very insecure and all of them want to come over to India. I feel it is the responsibility of the Government of India and the whole country to see that all should be allowed to come without any difficulty and without any restriction, and proper arrangements should be made here for their rehabilitation.

At the time of partition, our leaders assured that those who wanted to stay in East Pakistan may come to India and all sorts of facilities for

rehabilitation would be extended to them. But, Sir, we find that this is not being done and now we want to shirk the responsibility and we are putting restrictions over their coming and crossing the border of Pakistan. The whole country knows that the people of East Pakistan fought the battle of independence no less than any other State in India. It is unfortunate that while others are reaping the benefits of independence and breathing the free air of independence these poor people, who are the victims of partition, are not able to enjoy the benefits. So, I feel it is the responsibility of every Indian, in fact the whole country, to see that these people are properly rehabilitated when they come to India.

When these people cross the border and enter our country the treatment they receive is far from satisfactory. In the transit camps they are not provided with proper food, clothing and medical facilities. They are given only the barest minimum, and that also not in time. A team of the Estimates Committee which toured some of the transit camps found that essential pre-requisites like cloth, rugs etc. were not supplied to these refugees when they were living in the rehabilitation camps. Although the prices of foodstuffs have gone up considerably, doles are being paid to the refugees at the old scales which were prescribed in 1960—Rs. 65 per month for a family of five. Since the prices have gone up, the Ministry should have considered the revision of the scale of doles, as suggested by the Estimates Committee. It is really unfortunate that while a tongawalla spends Rs. 2 per day for feeding his horse, human beings are not paid per day even Rs. 2 for a family of five. In this connection, I would like to read the recommendation of the Estimates Committee:

"In view of the admitted rise in the price of foodstuffs the Committee suggest that the scales of

cash relief admissible to the migrants during their stay at the Reception on Interception Centres in the States and at the commencement of, and during, their journey to the transit Camps may be reviewed in consultation with the State Governments concerned at an early date so that the scale of cash relief may be related to the minimum requirements of food-stuffs.

They would further suggest that there should be an arrangement for the period review of the scales of relief by a departmental committee to make sure that these are sufficient to cover the prevailing prices of food-stuffs."

The number of fair price shops in these camps is not sufficient. I would request the Ministry to open sufficient number of fair price shops and supply every migrant, or refugee family, with foodstuffs at controlled prices.

In the transit camps there is overcrowding and often more than one family is put in one room. Attending physicians and hospitals are insufficient and consequently the death rate in transit camps is abnormally high.

The Estimates Committee has pointed out that dispersal from the transit camps is very slow. This is because proper arrangements for their rehabilitation are not being made expeditiously. In order to provide employment to these displaced persons, the public sector undertakings should be asked to absorb a fixed percentage of them in class 3 and class 4 posts. Then, a large number of industries are being set up. Whenever any industrialist applies for a licence, a condition should be imposed that in the new establishment at least 10 per cent of the posts should be reserved for refugees. The Rehabilitation Finance Corporation should be given more finance to start more

small-scale and cottage industries, which are more labour-intensive. Once they are established, they should be made over to the refugee families.

Lastly, I want to mention some facts about DDA. The Estimates Committee has stated that because of not defining the powers of Chairman and Chief Administrator while constituting the DDA, there has been considerable bickering, hampering of the progress of work. The Committee has further stated that there is considerable over-staffing. While we want more money to be allotted to the Rehabilitation Ministry so that the refugees will get more relief, we find that a lot of money is spent on administration. Also, there is lack of co-ordination. Lands are found not suitable for agriculture after a lot of money has been spent on their reclamation. If only proper soil testing had been done before reclamation, this could have been avoided.

In 1960 the Estimates Committee recommended that a master plan should be prepared for DDA. It is unfortunate that Government have delayed it for five years, giving one reason or another. Recently, a high-powered committee was appointed with Shri T. P. Singh as Chairman. After the constitution of this committee, there was great influx and it was decided to get the problem studied by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: Two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have taken 17 minutes.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have given the time noted. Please wind up.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: So, I should stress that a high-power committee should be constituted immediately and the work on the master plan for the DDA should be started as it has a great potential as has been found out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for this opportunity that you have given me because this opportunity may enable me to place before the hon. Members of this House some points, some facts about our Ministry which may help hon. Members to make a more correct and a more objective appraisal of the activities of the Rehabilitation Ministry. I am sorry that most of the important speakers who have spoken before me are not here.

Sir, the Estimates Committee has been referred to by a large number, nearly all the Members who have taken part in this debate; so, I think, you will kindly excuse me if I also follow them and make some reference to that report. The Estimates Committee, after a great deal of inquiries and investigation, have published their report upon the Rehabilitation Ministry in two volumes, which have been circulated to the hon. Members of this House. I am gratified to note that the hon. Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Shri Arun Chandra Guha, has said some kind words of appreciation about the work that is being done and that has been done in the much maligned project, the Dandakaranya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Much expected.

Dr. M. M. Das: Certainly much expected. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting what the esteemed Chairman of the Estimates Committee has said in the concluding remarks of his report upon Dandakaranya. This is what Shri Guha said:

"In retrospect, it is only fair to recall that Dandakaranya is a

virgin area where hardly any agriculture in the past has been practised. It, therefore, goes to the credit of the authorities that they have been able to rehabilitate over 7,000 displaced families spread over 144 villages."

I think, this figure of 7,000 displaced families does not tally with that of the hon. lady Member opposite—she is not here—Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

Shri Warior (Trichur): She expected that Shri Tyagi will speak only the next day and she has said that if she is not present when Shri Tyagi speaks, she should be excused because she has an urgent conference to attend.

Dr. M. M. Das: All right; I am not going to mention her name. Please excuse me.

Again, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee has said:

"The Committee appreciate the earnest efforts being made by the authorities to bring about improvement in Dandakaranya and they hope that this would be sustained and intensified to kindle hope anew in the hearts of displaced persons who have sacrificed all their earthly possessions so that India could be free."

I tender my grateful thanks on behalf of the officers and men of Dandakaranya and on behalf of the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee for the kind words of appreciation that he has said. Sir, a few sentences of appreciation often encourage a great deal the officers and men who are grappling today, who are struggling hard with enormous odds in a project like Dandakaranya. I am grateful to the Chairman of the Estimates Committee.

But I am constrained to say that even a noble-hearted senior Member

like Shri Guha has not done full justice to us and what he has given us by his right hand he has taken away by his left. In his speech he has said that nothing much has been done in Dandakaranya. I feel that perhaps after writing the report which contains many unkind references about Dandakaranya, the hon. Chairman of the Estimates Committee felt the sting of conscience and tried to amend it and to satisfy his conscience he bestowed upon us some words of charity; or, it may be that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee followed the principle: Spare the rod and spoil the child. Anyhow, I am thankful to him.

Much has been said about the quarrel or the bickerings between the high officials of Dandakaranya and I must place before the hon. Members the facts about what had happened. Although one of the involved parties, the last Chairman, Shri Gupta, is not here and I had no mind to take his name in this House, I have got no other alternative because the question has been raised again and again, practically by every hon. Member; so, I must clarify the position of Government about this matter.

When the Dandakaranya Development Authority, the DDA, was established in the year 1958, it was the intention of Government that this authority should enjoy a considerable amount of autonomy. In order to do that they bestowed certain powers by resolution of Government upon the DDA. It was the intention that the DDA as an autonomous body will delegate the powers to the Chairman and to the Chief Administrator as they like. This was the autonomy given to the DDA. At first, there was a part-time Chairman and the question of demarcating the powers between the Chairman and the Chief Administrator did not arise at all. But, when a permanent Chairman came, that is, when the late Shri Sukumar Sen became the Chairman, the DDA took the decision that when the DDA will not be in session, the

Chairman will exercise all the powers of the Authority. Then, in January 1963 when the Chairman, Shri Sukumar Sen, was ailing, in a meeting the DDA decided about the respective powers to be exercised by the Chairman and the Chief Administrator. After a few months Shri Sukumar Sen died and then Shri Saibal Gupta became the Chairman of Dandakaranya. From the very beginning his mind was working under the impression or under the idea that unless he got all the power he would not be able to discharge the heavy responsibility that was entrusted to him; but, as the power was delegated by Government to the DDA, he had to approach the Authority for more powers and he did so, but the Authority turned down his suggestion. The DDA was not prepared to listen to the entreaties of the Chairman and they were not prepared to give the powers that he required. What Mr. Gupta required was that as the Government has delegated the powers to the DDA so the DDA, instead of delegating the powers and dividing the powers between the two Officers, the Chairman and the Chief Administrator, should delegate full powers to the Chairman and the Chairman in his turn delegate whatever power he likes to his subordinates. This was not acceptable to the DDA. Dissatisfied with that decision of the DDA, Mr. Saibal Gupta approached the Ministry. But the Ministry also approved the decision of the DDA. They made it quite plain to Mr. Gupta that the Government has delegated the power to the DDA and it is the DDA who will delegate the power in the way they like and the Ministry does not want to interfere in that. This was clarified in the August meeting of the DDA by my senior colleague, Mr. Tyagi, in his inaugural address to the meeting of the DDA. This clarification of the Minister of Rehabilitation proved to be the last straw on the camel's back and Mr. Gupta resigned.

The Estimates Committee has referred to this matter and has complained

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that the Government wanted to shirk the responsibility, that the Government wanted to avoid the responsibility. I do not understand at what stage the Government avoided the responsibility. Whenever any reference was made to them, they made it clear what they wanted to say. They made it clear to Mr. Gupta that they are not going to interfere with the autonomy of the Authority and it is the DDA which is entitled to delegate the powers and to divide the powers between the Chief Administrator and the Chairman. The Government did not like to avoid the responsibility and whenever they were required to act they acted in the way that was considered advisable to them.

Another point on which an adverse comment was made by the Estimates Committee was that the Government have made the DDA a department of their own. At first the Committee complains of inaction on the part of the Government and that they have not taken steps to prevent these internal bickerings. Then, when the Ministry takes action, they complain that the Ministry has taken rough and harsh action and that the whole of DDA has become a Government department. I do not know which views of the Committee to accept. But as the Committee is a Parliamentary Committee, I must restrain my tongue in using my language about that Committee.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Which Committee?

Dr. M. M. Das: Estimates Committee.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): As a member of the Estimates Committee, I want to know whether they have reported anything wrong.

Dr. M. M. Das: I don't say that. But I have said what I wanted to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has explained the position also.

Dr. M. M. Das: Mrs. Renu Chakravarty has said that the overhead expenditure in the DDA is much. According to financial experts, in a project like the DDA 30 per cent expenditure on administration is the highest admissible limit. I may assure this House that for the last two or three years this limit has not been exceeded.

At the very beginning, Sir, the expenditure might have been a little more in proportion to the actual work done. That is because in the beginning, the DDA thought that a large number of refugees would come and they made grand preparations. Then there were 4 Superintending Engineers and one Chief Engineer and similarly other staff also. They were having staff on the anticipation that a large number of refugees would come to Dandakaranya. They were playing Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The DDA was set up in 1958 and in the year 1958-59 they thought that 2,760 families of refugees would come; but the actual number of refugees families that came was 321. Next year, in 1959-60 it was anticipated that 5,640 families would come; instead came 1,476 families—only one-fourth. In the year 1960-61 it was anticipated that 9,600 families would reach Dandakaranya, but only 577 families came. That is why the expenditure was a little more in relation to the work done. Then, the late Mr. Sukumar Sen, who was the Chairman then,—he was a great administrator—himself personally went to Bengal camps—the refugee camps in Bengal—and entreated the refugees, requested them and cajoled them to come to Dandakaranya and ultimately he succeeded in bringing them to Dandakaranya in greater numbers.

Some allegation has been made in many quarters that we are indulging in extravagance in the DDA, that the expenditure is very high in relation to the rehabilitation of the D.Ps. Sir, the DDA has got two purposes. One

is integrated development of the area and another is rehabilitation of the refugees. So it cannot be expected that every pie that the DDA spends should be spent on refugees. We have taken upon ourselves the responsibility to develop the area and a large chunk of the money must be spent for the development of that area. Moreover, what is the yardstick by which you are going to measure whether there is extravagance or not. Since the inception of DDA, the DDA has re-settled on land 8,200 D.P. families—this is uptodate. I would like very much that the hon. lady Member was there. She said that we have given land to 5,600 families only and she practically challenged me on that. I am too small a man to accept her challenge, but I wanted to give the correct figures we have with us and also to tell her that I would like to avail of the earliest opportunity to take her to Dandakaranya and show her what has been done. In her previous speech on this subject, if my memory does not betray me, the hon. lady Member said that she had visited Dandakaranya in the year 1959. Much water has passed beneath the bridge of Jumna . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Indravati.

Dr. M. M. Das: Or Sabri, or better say Hooghli.

Shri P. K. Deo: He is talking about so much of development in Dandakaranya. But not even a single pie has been spent in my district which forms one of the three districts of Dandakaranya.

Dr. M. M. Das: Kalahandi! I am sorry to say that Kalahandi has not been practically taken up under the DDA.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is one of the three districts.

Dr. M. M. Das: We are working in Koraput district of Orissa and Bastar

district of Madhya Pradesh. For some reason or other, no land has been released in Kalahandi district.

Shri Tyagi: So far.

Dr. M. M. Das: I would like to place before the hon. members of this House what has been done in Dandakaranya. Uptill now, the DDA have resettled on lands more than 8,200 D. P. families. They have also rehabilitated tribal families. That is to say, they have paid for 1,845 tribal families for rehabilitation purposes. They have paid money and other things to the State Government and the State Government has done the work of rehabilitation. The funds for their rehabilitation have come from the DDA. Then, Sir, they have reclaimed 1,00,512 acres of jungle virgin lands. They have built 160—now it has gone up by another 10—170 new villages for the rehabilitation of D.Ps. 50 tribal villages have also been built with funds that have been given to the State Government from the DDA funds. Then, 5489 houses have been built with corrugated iron sheets. They have dug 110 tanks in the displaced persons' villages and 21 tanks for tribals. They have also set up 191 schools. Some hon. Member had said that nothing had been done about education. I would like to tell him that these are our figures. There are 191 schools with 13050 students; the number of primary schools is 185, the number of secondary schools is 5, and there is one high school; another high school building is being constructed, and we hope that within two months that building will be constructed and the high school will be ready. We have set up three hospitals including one tuberculosis hospital; we have set up 13 dispensaries including indoor-beds. We have given treatment to 25,44,163 patients. Nurses have been trained in our hospitals. We have eradicated malaria from the area. We have built up 172 miles of pucca roads. The total mileage comes to about 511 miles including the link road to the Danda-

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karanya villages. The total number of culverts that have been built is 570; the total number of bridges that have been built is 69.

Now, the House can judge whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has misspent the money or wasted the money.

It has been said that agriculture has suffered a lot and nothing has been done for the development of agriculture in Dandakaranya, I am afraid that the few minutes that I have got will not be enough to speak about Dandakaranya. But I want to speak something about the residuary problem also before going to that.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty made a few sweeping remarks and condemned every activity of this Ministry. She gave us some statistics also. I do not know what the sources of her statistics is. But the amusing thing that she told us was that not a single pie had been given to the West Bengal Government during the last year, that is, 1964-65, for residuary problems. I have got with me some figures. For acquisition of land in 1964-65, on one occasion Rs. 18,000 had been given. 'Given' means 'sanctioned'. Then, for development of colonies, Rs. 91,000 have been sanctioned. Then, for repairs in the Bonhooghly colony, Rs. 75,000 have been given. That comes to a total of Rs. 1.84 lakhs.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): How much has been paid actually? Has all the amount been paid or only sanctioned?

Dr. M. M. Das: I am sorry that the figure is not with me now.

As regards grants, for the construction of 212 primary schools, the amount given is Rs. 17.45 lakhs; for reorientation of primary schools, the amount given is Rs. 1.5 lakhs; grants

to higher secondary schools amount to Rs. 8.13 lakhs; grants to cultural institutions amount to Rs. 2 lakhs; grants for non-tuberculosis beds come to Rs. 28 lakhs. The whole thing comes to a total of about Rs. 59 lakhs.

If hon. Members pass our Demands and approve of them, then the following sums will be given for dealing with the residuary problem during the current year, that is, during 1965-66. For residuary schemes with type loans the amount is Rs. 25 lakhs; for compensation for acquisition of land the amount is Rs. 40 lakhs, for development of colonies Rs. 25 lakhs, for municipal loans Rs. 6.56 lakhs, for industrial loans Rs. 3.5 lakhs, and for market schemes Rs. 2.5 lakhs; the total comes to about Rs. 102.56 lakhs. The grant for education would be Rs. 20 lakhs, and that for medical facilities would be about Rs. 30 lakhs, thus making a total of about Rs. 50 lakhs.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Shrimati Renu Chakravartty had read out a statement made by the West Bengal Rehabilitation Minister on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly that not a single rupee had been paid by the Central Government during this year.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That is the source of her information.

Dr. M. M. Das: About agricultural development, I would like to place before hon. Members certain facts. There is nothing farther from truth than to say that agriculture has been neglected in Dandakaranya, because the original conception and the whole plan, the whole programme and the whole project depended on agriculture. Originally it was proposed that agriculturist families in West Bengal camps would be settled upon agricultural lands in Dandakaranya. So, agriculture from the very beginning has received great attention in that project. It has been said that the

soil there is poor. If we compare the soil there with that in riverine areas, in the Indo-Gangetic plains, with the soil in Punjab, Bihar or Bengal or the soil in the deltaic regions of the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery etc., the soil in the Dandakaranya area is certainly poor. Nobody denies that the soil of Dandakaranya is inferior to the soil in the deltaic regions or in the riverine areas or the alluvial soil on the banks of the rivers of India. But the soil there is good if it is properly handled. Moreover, the lands in Dandakaranya are not all fit for paddy cultivation. It is only the low-lying areas which are fit for paddy growing or paddy cultivation. The upper lands are fit for growing other things, for example, money crops, jute, mesta which is a kind of jute, oilseeds *arhar*, maize, tapioca, turmeric, gingili etc. All these things are grown in ample measure in the upper regions of the lands in Dandakaranya.

About 40,000 people are living in the newly established villages of Dandakaranya. How are they living today, and how are they making their livelihood? It is through agriculture. If agriculture, if cultivation had not been there, if they could not get their sustenance from agriculture, they could not have lived there.

The displaced persons' families which have been resettled in Dandakaranya villages are given six and two third acres of land, a large homestead plot, one pair of bullocks, and one full set of agricultural implements and seeds and manures. Formerly, the amount that was given by way of loan for seeds and manures was Rs. 125; now that amount has been raised to Rs. 290. Then, all pest control operations are done by the Authority without any charges. Then, there is an extensive agricultural extension organisation. For every five villages there is an agricultural extension officer. He has got one demonstration centre under him for every five villages. There is one *sewak* in charge of every village,

and the *sewak* has to maintain an agricultural register in which he has to enter the name of every settler, the date on which the monsoon begins, the date on which he ploughs the field, the date on which he sows the seed, weeds the field etc., and besides all these the personality of the man and his industriousness and interest in the land etc. are recorded systematically in that register. Still, if we are told that we have neglected agriculture, then it makes a painful hearing.

Now I want to say a few words about irrigation. Much has been said about our failure to take steps for arranging irrigation in the area. One of the dams, as has been mentioned by one hon. Member, the Bhaskal dam, is nearing completion. It has cost us more than Rs. 1 crore. The complaint has been made that only a little portion of the commandable area belongs to the refugees. That is true. The maximum benefit goes to the Adivasis there. We must bear in mind that Dandakaranya was created not for rehabilitation of refugees only, but for the development of the area also. So if there is one scheme in which the maximum benefit goes to the local people, there is nothing to grumble.

The Pakhanjore dam is completed and the canal systems are now being dug. Water will be impounded this year and the benefits will accrue. As regards two comparatively big dams, each costing above Rs. 2 crores, all the data have been collected and investigations made. About the Satiguda dam in the Malkangiri area of the Koraput district, all clearance and directions had been given. We could begin the work. Experts now say that if the greater Sabri basin multi-purpose schemes comes into effect, which is a much bigger scheme, then these Rs. 2 crores which will be spent for the Satiguda dam will be infructuous. For this reason, until we get clearance from the experts, we cannot start this dam.

[Dr. M. M. Das]

There is another proposal. All the investigations have been completed of the Paralkote dam scheme, in the Bastar district. The CWPC have given their approval. Now administrative sanction is necessary.

So far as the small irrigation schemes are concerned . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You may leave that to your colleague.

Dr. M. M. Das: It has been complained that nothing has been done. The geological report tells us that in the whole Dandakaranya there is a subsoil stratum of thick rock, a granite sheet and there is very little water-bearing area. In spite of this handicap, we are trying our best to develop some small irrigation schemes.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th April, 1965".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 7th April, 1965".

The motion was adopted.

15.33½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN AREA—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri H. N. Mukerjee on the 26th March, 1965:

"This House is of opinion that a comprehensive and self-contained scheme for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan area should find priority in the Fourth Plan".

1 hour and 29 minutes are left for this Resolution. Shri Mukerjee.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It is a very important subject. The time may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Other resolutions will be blocked.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): The second Resolution may be moved.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Dr. Singhvi is not here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us go on now. We will see.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, last time I placed this Resolution before the House not out of any parochial consideration, not merely because I have had the privilege personally of having represented Calcutta in this House since 1952, but because Calcutta is India's City. That indeed is the title of a valuable little book by our Registrar-General, Shri Ashok Mitra. Calcutta is India's City.

The national importance of Calcutta is seen from such facts as that it draws its labour force from all over the country. I am quoting from the Registrar-General's book:

"An average of 61 per cent in all factories in 1960 and a little

over 50 per cent in commercial and other non-factory establishments were non-Bengali”.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI T. H. SONAVANE in the Chair]

In the Calcutta region, there are more Hindi-speaking people than perhaps in any city in the Hindi world. There are more Oriya-speaking people in Calcutta than perhaps in any town in Orissa. There are people in large numbers from Punjab, Gujarat and the south, and some wags call even a part of South Calcutta to be South India.

Of course, apart from being the centre of Indian culture, of Bengali culture, Calcutta has been the home of the 19th century Indian Recovery, the cradle of that succession of giants from Ram Mohun Roy to Rabindranath Tagore, and the headquarters for many decades of our national movement. Damage to Calcutta, if it happens, will be damage to all of us, which it is our duty to prevent.

Founded some 275 years ago, Job Charnock's tiny trading centre has grown into a mammoth city, the hub of economic activity in eastern India on account of its location and its hinterland, the epicentre of a whole region's prosperity, a vast region of half a million square miles inhabited by about 180 million people—including the whole of the steel, coal and mineral belts and the jute and tea growing areas. Calcutta is the natural economic and administrative centre of North-eastern India and still remains India's trade and commercial capital, though Bombay may have surpassed it recently in area, population and financial resources.

The name of Calcutta today is associated with endless problems. It has been called the 'nightmare city'. Almost everything seems wrong with it, but because of that, we cannot shut our eyes to the problems. And, as the World Bank in 1960 noted, there is no alternative to Calcutta as a port, as

the heart of the economy developed on the basis of the coal-steel complex in West Bengal, Bihar and the adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, apart from being the hub of India's two principal export industries.

The World Bank mission in 1960 made certain observations, to which I wish to draw the attention of the House. It said on that occasion, which is true even today:

“The very magnitude and challenge that Calcutta presents to the conscience and political commonsense of those in authority no doubt, in part, explains the inadequacy of the response. Everybody admits that more ought to be done about it. Nobody is ready to do it”.

This is what the World Bank said. I noticed also how in 1960 there was expressed a prognostication, which is perhaps valid even today, that if things are allowed to drift in the present manner, it may be that in about ten years' time, economic and social overheads would completely break down in Greater Calcutta. If that calamity takes place, then established industries would have to move out and the attendant social cost would be so great as to wipe out the country's industrial progress in the intervening period. The situation, therefore, I submit, is very serious, and this House and Government should pay very special attention to it.

Long years ago, Rudyard Kipling spoke of Calcutta having been a “chance-directed, chance-erected” city and he spoke about the inconsistencies in the Calcutta scene, how he could see there “palace, hovel, byre, poverty and pride side by side”. The position has been worsening all the time. Little hopes of improvement appear from time to time, but they again prove to be illusions, and that is why I believe that the Centre has got to come into the picture in a big way. The Centre has to take the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

responsibility for the Calcutta region, for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan area as part of the Fourth Plan.

In 1959-60, some people in the United States got rather perturbed over what was happening in Calcutta because they feared that Calcutta was going Communist. In this House Calcutta has always sent three Communists to one Congressman, and the *New York Times*, on the 31st July, 1961, made these observations, and I am quoting:

"Communism has fed on this discontent of the refugees, the 900,000 other persons who sleep on the sidewalks or are jammed in hovels, the 100,000 farmers who move to Calcutta yearly from overpopulated agricultural land and the tens of thousands of educated unemployed".

If concern about Calcutta going Communist could produce some beneficial results in Calcutta on account of American solicitude for Indian development, of course we would have been quite happy, but the result has been only the setting up of one organisation, not too savoury, the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO).

It is by no means a good enough effort. It can formulate plans, but, of course, it cannot execute them. But what I feel is that it is not desirable to have planning in a very important area of our country done on the basis of findings by a foreign agency. Hordes of foreign experts, whose expertise is something that Indians also possess in plenty, are in Calcutta in CMPO. The two most tangible things that have come out of their researches refer to the question of a second bridge over the river, and the calculation in regard to traffic movements in certain parts of the city.

There is a great deal of suspicion about the working of the CMPO. We

hear of many undesirable activities going on under its auspices. In three years, a score of American experts have cost us nearly Rs. 80 lakhs, and I discover that for the rent of a building and for furniture and fittings we have spent about Rs. 30 lakhs. It is not desirable to have in this country, in this very important task, foreign experts who are not indispensable, because they are not doing a job of work which cannot be done by our own people.

There are reports—how far absolutely founded on truth I cannot quite say—regarding espionage; mapping and aerial survey of our industrial locations by CMPO goes on in a fashion which makes us rather suspicious. And we have reports about its office in Calcutta in Rawdon Street being a place where people come from Hong Kong, Japan and other areas, rather dubious people.

But CMPO has done some good and valuable work, and of course we are ready to be grateful for it, but there is no reason to have in our country an organisation like CMPO functioning when we can do it on our own, when the Government of India with the assistance of the West Bengal Government and other indigenous agencies, can do it. Let us do our job and not leave it to this kind of foreigners. Their advice, of course, and aid, if we must have it, will be welcome, but no more than that.

Some of the things which they have suggested are so fantastic. They have given us an urban renewal plan, asking for the removal of factories and godowns from either side of the river Bhagirati, and a highfalutin' scheme of garden cities springing up all over the place. All such talk seems almost a joke when for years we have not been able to have in Calcutta a decent road from Dum Dum airport to the city. Dum Dum is our greatest international airport. The average number of planes arriving and taking off daily, according to the figures given

here in this House on 9th March in reply to Unstarred Question No. 872, is 54 in Dum Dum against 38 in Santa Cruz and 16 in Palam, but we do not get a good road, decent road coming from Dum Dum to the city.

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): It is coming.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Government of India has got to be in the picture for a variety of reasons, and I would try to indicate some of them.

The Centre, for instance, has allocated Rs. 6 crores for bustee improvement in Calcutta, but for some reason or other, the West Bengal Government has not been able to spend it. Some seven years ago the West Bengal Assembly passed legislation in regard to bustee improvement, but then again, out of regard for the vested interests, the Act remains inoperative.

After a long delay in meeting the water supply requirements of Calcutta, 72" pipes were laid for water supply, but there is no water because that aspect of the availability of the supply of water through these new mains had not been thought of in practical terms.

A million or more refugees have come into the Calcutta region. I find from a statement by the Finance Minister of West Bengal that more than 55 lakhs of non-food-producing people from other States are in West Bengal, and half of that number, about 27-1/2 lakhs, are in the Calcutta area. Therefore, the kind of problem which the presence of these poor people creates is a kind of problem which has got to be noted and taken care of by the Central Government.

In 1960, out of a total population of 5.6 millions in the Calcutta area, the number of rate-payers was less than half a million, which means that all the civic organisations do not have anything like adequate funds to do elementary jobs. The Calcutta Corpo-

ration is a much-maligned body, and not without reason—much of the abuse the Calcutta Corporation has got was well-deserved—but its income is very small. Unlike in Bombay, it owns neither the tramway system, nor the bus system, nor the electricity company. The Calcutta Tramways Co., and the Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation are both mammoth foreign organisations, whom we do not wish to touch. Even today when there is a suggestion about taking them over, both the Government of India and the West Bengal Government feel very shy and chary about it.

Then again, satellite town schemes have been put down on paper under the auspices of CMPO and other organisations, but meanwhile what is happening is that the Birlas and the Bangurs are buying up land in the city and outside, as there is no implementation of ceiling on land holdings at all or of ceiling on prices of land. All these things make it imperative for the Central Government to come into the picture and do something which will help.

The Registrar-General, Shri Ashok Mitra, has pointed out in his book *Calcutta, India's City* that in spite of its importance, Calcutta is not growing fast enough, and he adds that it seems incredible that while West Bengal's population grew by 33 per cent in the last decade, Calcutta should have grown only by 8 per cent, while in the same period Greater Bombay grew by about 39 per cent. The factors which retard the city's growth and the growth of the metropolitan area are poor transport system, inadequacy of the city's water supply and sewage system, and the extremely high land values. Sometimes it appears as if not even Chanakyapuri can hold a candle to the kind of land prices which are asked for in Calcutta.

On this question of water supply, I am glad to see that my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharyya has given notice of an amendment in order to empha-

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size the importance of water supply. The river along Calcutta is called the dying river. The life-line for the whole area is now a dying river, and this river, for some reason, some Anglicised reason, is called the Hooghly, but actually it is the Bhagirathi. Along most of Calcutta it is the Bhagirathi, the stream which Bhagirath, sounding his cymbals, had brought down from high up in our country and took it right down where the Bhagirathi meets the sea.

Here is the Bhagirathi which is a dying river. About this dying river, the World Bank Mission had said in 1960 that an "early solution and recapture of the Hooghly for all purposes of the area must have emphasis. Otherwise, we may succeed in providing supplementary water facilities for a considerably reduced population." A "considerably reduced population." is the contingency which was contemplated by this World Bank Mission when it examined the water-supply problem of Calcutta and the condition of the river. In spite of that, what exactly is it that has happened? What exactly is being done? And this is linked up with the Calcutta port, which is one of the greatest ports, if not the greatest, till the other day, which is the biggest implement for earning foreign exchange for our country, through which pass 45 per cent of our exports and through which come 40 per cent of our imports. That Calcutta port is in such a bad way is talked about quite often in this House. The only tangible thing offered so far in regard to the long-term solution of the problem of Calcutta port is the Farakka barrage. Dates have been given about the time when the Farakka barrage would be ready. I think the latest target date is 1970 or so, but one never knows if that target would be adhered to.

But the idea is to have headwater supply increased so that silt can be flushed out. The idea is that we do not continue to have to spend lots of

money on intensive dredging operations which are becoming not only hyper-expensive but also very difficult, even technically speaking. Therefore, this question of headwater supply is so terribly important.

In the meanwhile, of course, the Government have done something by way of going ahead with the Haldia scheme. It is valuable, but it is a long-term measure. But in the meantime, there is inadequate financial provision for the port development of Calcutta. There is a lack of forward-looking, economic policy. There is no stress, I have noticed again and again, on river-training and narrowing certain rivers, to change the slope of the water-flow so that the rush can be heavier towards the sea. There is nothing of that sort: there is no attempt to train either the Bhagirathi or the Rupnarain or other rivers so that they could be narrowed to a certain extent, so that the slope can be improved, so that the rush of water from the upland down towards the sea could be greater and therefore the silt can be pushed back again. Over and over again in this House the question has come up, when the Transport Ministry has been in the picture. But there is no attempt to make what experts consider to be very important—no hydrological researches are made into the conditions in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal, so that we could prevent masses of sand rushing during flood-tide into the river.

But in order to fight the problem of salinity in the water which is available for consumption in the Calcutta region, we have to have not only the Farakka barrage—which would be ready, God knows when—but we have to have so many other things. The Farakka barrage by itself will not be adequate either to help the Calcutta port or to save the dying river, Bhagirathi, which in large part has already died in West Bengal and might die even along with those parts of Calcutta where people go on pil-

grimace days in order to have a dip in the sacred waters. This is the kind of thing which is happening.

Of course, coming to Calcutta,—I am not going into the details—there is such an unparallel congestion, both pedestrian and vehicles, fast-moving as well as slow-moving in the streets. Calcutta has between 90,000 and 100,000 motor-vehicles perhaps today. But that is not the only aspect of this story. There are, thousands and thousands of rickshaws and thelas which are pushed by human labour. It is a very big human problem, a terrific economic job, to replace these rickshaws and thelawalas and to get them alternative occupation. These poor people come from Bihar, from Orissa, from Andhra Pradesh, from Madhya Pradesh, from Uttar Pradesh, because in their own States they cannot make both ends meet and they have to come to Calcutta and even perform such humiliating labour as to carry another human being, a couple of human beings, sometimes rather to fat for anybody's delectation. This kind of thing goes on: 2 100,000 motor-vehicles plus nearly 100,000 vehicles of all descriptions. There are more than 200 different varieties of licences given to vehicles in Calcutta. You have of course got the bullock-cart of all varieties and conditions. It is a terrific situation which is faced by no other city in creation.

As far as people are concerned, 300,000 people come every day to the Sealdah station, the most congested in the world, and 200,000 come every day to Howrah, and so many other people who have nowhere to go, nowhere to live except under the sun, in God's good earth, are on the pavement or on the muddy sidewalks. This is the kind of thing which goes on. This is the way in which life is presented. This is why foreign tourists consider Calcutta as a filthy sort of place, an introduction to India, which we should see does not produce the kind of wrong impression which it does at this present moment. Even today, in spite of Calcutta being

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so neglected, foreign tourists land in Calcutta in larger numbers than they do in Santa Cruz or in Palam; at least when they first come to India that is where they go, and this is the kind of picture which they present before us.

In regard to water-supply, we have been hearing about this for years, that there is a footling little section perhaps in some department or the other of the Ministry of Health which without resources, tries to tackle this problem of water-supply in Calcutta. Now, we are told that a Californian company is busy studying, at a very big fee, the drainage and water-supply problems of Calcutta. I cannot understand why this sort of thing should go on. A few good things of course take place from time to time. For instance, the salt lakes near Calcutta have been reclaimed by Government fairly quickly with the assistance of Yugoslavia. Perhaps the World Health Organisation and perhaps some socialist countries could be requisitioned in order to help us better, more expeditiously and without any damage to our interests regarding water-supply and drainage.

Then there is the other question also: so much of the drainage of Calcutta is still primitive, and this problem of human wastes in Calcutta and other similar cities is not even sought to be tackled at all. Nobody gives thought to this kind of matter. Some time ago, I noticed a very significant article by an Indian scientist, who wanted our urban wastes not to be neglected, but the wealth which is hidden in the human waste to be utilised for our development projects. He called it "The Project Pankajalakshmi". If we drive from Dum Dum to Calcutta or from Santa Cruz to Mahalakshmi in Bombay, the sights and the smells are not particularly savoury, but out of Pankaj which is mud, something grows out of the mud, you get Pankaj. The lily; you get a beautiful flower; and perhaps even out of human waste we can get a great deal of very valuable economic poten-

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tial. This scientist, working out the case of Calcutta has said:

"The sewage refuse and habitation waste of its population, if properly conserved and collected,—Calcutta alone could supply, every year, over Rs. 6 crores worth of rich compost, which being organic and humus-forming, is superior to chemical fertilisers. In addition, the process would also help to produce a lot of gas which would generate enough electricity to supply power and light to a whole township."

This kind of thing could be done about Bombay also. He added that modern engineering and technology have found the means of overcoming all such problems of producing wealth and power from urban waste. There is no reason why what has been done in Bangkok cannot be done in Calcutta and Bombay. Why we do not make use of our human waste, is something again which we have to bear in mind.

I plead, therefore, for a long-term plan. Many of the things which I have suggested may not be done tomorrow or the day after, they need a long-term plan. At the same time, some short-term measures could be adopted here and now. In regard to short-term measures, a circular railway for Calcutta can be set up with the minimum possible delay. The underground railway can wait for later investigation. An underground railways should not be impossible. If in Leningrad which was built on a marsh by Peter the Great, where the soil is a great deal more difficult than even in Calcutta, underground railways can be constructed, underground railways possibly can also be constructed in Calcutta. But that can wait, because it will take a lot of time and a great deal of investment. But the circular railway idea which has been propounded by the West Bengal Government—with all the force and funds at the disposal of the Government,

and the Railway Board—is an idea which has got to be accepted as soon as ever that is possible and implemented with the least possible delay.

16 hrs.

A second bridge over the Ganga is something which has to be undertaken here and now. In regard to this, there is a UK company which is already there in the picture and is going to grab the contract for it. Surely global tenders should be called for and if possible, our own resources, our own technical talent should be utilised for this purpose. If the Howrah bridge could be constructed so many years ago under British domination, surely we can build the second bridge on the basis of our own resources.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has certain schemes regarding the development of East Calcutta, which appear to be overwhelmed by some other high-faultin' schemes which are coming out of the brain of the CMPO. But perhaps the Calcutta Improvement Trust's schemes can be put into operation quicker with a view to assisting people's conditions of living.

Bustee improvement is a matter on which with local cooperation, governmental agencies can do whatever they can and this should be done without the least possible delay.

Land transfers in Calcutta area, to which I have made a reference already, have to be controlled and there has to be a ceiling on land prices. Only the day before yesterday something was said about the composition of a committee on ceiling on land prices and land holdings. In Calcutta, a lot of speculation is going on, particularly by the money-bags, some of whom I have mentioned already and they have to be stopped.

A stadium for Calcutta has to be built as soon ever as is possible, be-

cause it is really a crying shame which has continued for too long a time.

For the Calcutta Corporation which has only recently had its first election on the basis of adult suffrage, provision should be made for a larger income, as in Bombay. That is why Government has to give its mind very seriously to the idea of taking over the Calcutta Tramways Company and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. Only the other day, Dr. K. L. Rao said in answer to a question, that the government had advised the West Bengal Government not to proceed in the matter of taking over the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, because compensation and other questions are likely to be difficult. I do not understand why this sort of thing should go on. Here is the Calcutta Tramways Company which often behave most egregiously not only in regard to its own employees but also in regard to the profits it takes away from the country, without making anything like ample provision for better amenities for the passengers on the trams. Here is the Electric Supply Corporation which for a very long time has been fleecing our country and we cannot do a thing about it while in the Bombay, the Bombay Corporation luckily has got revenues coming out of the bus transport system and electric supply.

Also as a short-term measure, there should be a more effective implementation of road transport schemes, which have been talked about for many years, but have not been implemented. Something should be done about implementing them—not only the road from Dum Dum airport to Calcutta, but the roads branching out of Calcutta. I remember our friend, Shri S. K. Patil, years ago, when he was Transport Minister, promised a luxury express way from Calcutta to Asansol via Durgapur and gave an impression, as he always used to do about food, of its being just round the corner, and that the express way would be ready in a very

short while. Since then many years have passed, much water has flowed down the Ganga, but nothing at all has happened.

I have tried to indicate something in regard to the comprehensive long-term plan which is necessary in regard to Calcutta and also some short-term measures which should be taken up without the least possible delay. I wish Government to apply its mind to this matter very seriously. Calcutta should be part of a national plan. Don't I ask the Government don't, let us leave the problems of Calcutta to dubious foreign agencies like the CMPO. Don't let us leave Calcutta to the mercies of the West Bengal Government and other organisations which have neither the resources nor the talent nor the intelligence to tackle this kind of mammoth problem. Calcutta is posing before you a problem which has got to be tackled at a national level. The problem of Calcutta is a national problem. Calcutta is India's city and this national problem has got to be tackled successfully. Otherwise, we shall lose an area which is economically, culturally and otherwise so very important to our country for having lost that area economically or otherwise we can never make up the leeway. That was the danger which had been highlighted in 1959-60. So often has this Calcutta matter been agitated in this House also but nothing tangible has been done. I do hope on this occasion Government comes out with a more effective and sympathetic response to the appeal I am going to make through this resolution.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House is of opinion that a comprehensive and self-contained scheme for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan area should find priority in the Fourth Plan."

There are two amendments also.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“with special stress on the solution on the water supply, sewage disposal and transport problem and improvement of the suburban municipal areas.” (1)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

“With particular reference to the density of population”. (2)

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, though the Swatantra Party does not see eye to eye with the communists, I deem it a privilege to support this motion so ably moved by my hon. friend, **Shri Mukerjee**. Calcutta is an accident of history. Had not the Moghul princes fallen ill and had she not been treated by the British doctor, probably Govindpur, Kalighat and Sutanati would not have been given to the British. That is how the Britishers got a foothold in Bengal and built up Fort William, which was the nerve centre for their imperialistic expansion in the rich hinterland of this country. As has been pointed out by **Mr. Mukerjee**, these three villages sprawled on all sides and developed as a metropolis of India. Big industries, business houses, banks, administrative and commercial offices, the big port—all developed in a haphazard way. It became the capital of India and the second largest city of the British empire. As such it was the main hub of imperial activity in that period. In the Victorian era as pointed out by the previous speaker, the great luminaries of this country—great scientists, scholars, dramatists, poets, nationalists, revolutionaries, jurists, educationalists, religious preachers and social reformers—who

enriched the pages of our history came from Calcutta. That popular movement to thwart the sinister design of the Britishers for the partition of Bengal, which is popularly known as the Vanga-Bhanga movement was the forerunner of India's national struggle for independence and many a stalwart appeared in Bengal in this nationalist movement. 1911 was the year in which the capital was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, but still it did not lose its importance as the pioneer city of this country and as the premier port of the country. If you trace the development of Calcutta, you will see in the later stage it became a cursed city. I still remember those grim days of 1942-43, days of the Bengal famine—the ghastly panorama of persons being killed in the great Calcutta, killing still appear before me. I have seen people dying like flies and insects in those days. Misery was added hundredfold when, as an irony of history, the so-called nationalists who fought against the partition of Bengal acceded to the partition of this country. The partition of the country brought a large number of refugees from East Pakistan. The state of affairs in Sealdah Station or in any refugee colony will tell the saddest story of this problem, this problem which has yet remained unsolved even after 18 years of our independence. Lastly, since 1964 upto date as many as six lakh refugees came from East Pakistan to Calcutta and hardly there is any living space—I would say, hardly there is any breathing space—in Calcutta. There is no space to accommodate them.

As I pointed out, Calcutta is the victim of history. It is a national concern. It is not the problem of the West Bengal Government or of a few individuals. It is the concern of the country as a whole, and it is this Parliament which has to provide the necessary funds to see that things improve in Calcutta.

There are various problems in Calcutta, as pointed out by the previous speaker. Firstly, there is the

question of sanitation, drainage and sewage. The state of affairs in Tollygunge area of Jadavpur or even in Central Calcutta area during the monsoon is to be seen to be believed. In the rainy season you literally need a boat to cross the streets, and the floating garbage and floating human waste is a stink. These things are to be tackled.

As pointed out by the previous speaker, the slum areas and the pavement dwellers is a big problem. Though we talk of planning and we talk of providing better facilities to these poor unfortunate people, and even though we swear by planning, I can say with all the emphasis at my command that nothing has been done in this regard so far as Calcutta is concerned.

The percentage of salinity in the drinking water of Calcutta has been increasing every year. If you drink the water in Calcutta, unless you are habituated to that drinking water it acts as Enos Fruit Salt. And, as pointed out by the Minister of Health, Dr. Sushila Nayar, cholera starts first in Howrah Station and then it spreads all over the country. These are problems which have to be tackled.

I will now come to the Maidan, which is the lungs of Calcutta. There has been constant encroachment to these lungs of Calcutta. In the evening you will see hundreds and thousands of people gathered there just to get some fresh air. But from the way these ugly constructions have been coming up in the Maidan area, I should say there should be a stop to it. In this regard I would like to draw your attention to that ugly structure of the AIR building which has encroached into the Eden Gardens which is primarily meant for providing fresh air to the people of Calcutta.

I would like to take then the question of traffic. It has been pointed out, and rightly so, by the previous speaker, that a circular railway is a "must" for Calcutta. But a circular

railway will only serve the outer periphery of the town. The most congested part of Calcutta is Central Calcutta. If you will see the traffic congestion there or the congested and overloaded tramways and buses during office hours you will be convinced that there is a strong case to streamline the traffic arrangements in the Calcutta area. So the question of having the underground railway should be taken up at the earliest opportunity. I learn that some French experts have given their advice. It should be implemented soon.

The second Howrah Bridge or the second bridge over Bhagirath should be built at the earliest opportunity because the present Howrah Bridge is not adequate to cope up with the traffic to the Howrah Station and to the Calcutta town. I would like to point out in this regard that the black smoke that emanates from the diesel engines of the various monstrous buses that ply in the Calcutta routes is most injurious to the health of the people. This black smoke is responsible for large-scale incidence of lung cancer. I beg to submit, that as in Tokyo the exhaust pipes of these buses should be fixed to the hood of the buses so that the smoke instead of coming from underneath will so from the top of the vehicles.

Coming to the traffic congestion in the Calcutta Port, I do not agree with what has been suggested by the previous speaker. Calcutta Port is an inland river port. Every year we spend nearly Rs. 50 lakhs for dredging 12 million tons of sand from the river bed to maintain a depth of 18 feet. There is no place to throw this sand and therefore the sand is again thrown into the river. This process goes on every year and we lose nearly Rs. 50 lakhs yearly. I beg to submit that the only answer to relieve congestion in the Calcutta Port is early implementation of the Paradeep Port and Haldia Port which could take away most of the traffic from the Calcutta Port. It will further develop the other areas round about Haldia and Paradeep.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

As I have pointed out, development of Calcutta is a national concern and it is beyond the resources of the Government of West Bengal to tackle. I, therefore, submit that the Centre should go all out in extending a helping hand so that Calcutta can be developed as an ideal city. At the same time, I beg to submit that the various satellite towns that are to come up round about Calcutta—like Kalyani and others—and the question of salt lake reclamation should also be taken up at the earliest opportunity. That will also go a long way in bringing about an all-round development of Calcutta.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate Shri Mukerjee on his bringing this very important problem before this House. Calcutta's importance from the point of view of its past contribution to India's cultural and political development is fairly known to everybody. But a city cannot be maintained simply because of its past contribution. A city is to be maintained because of its present needs and the future potentiality. Calcutta's potentiality and Calcutta's present needs should also be recognised by everybody.

I sharply differ from the view expressed by the previous speaker, Shri P. K. Deo, that Calcutta as a port may be neglected because of the development of Paradeep and Haldia. That is the most dangerous theory or idea that has come. Paradeep may have its own utility in the developing economy of India, paradeep will have enough cargo. Haldia will have to be developed only as a complementary port for Calcutta. But I should tell this House that there should not be any attempt to take Paradeep or Haldia as a substitute for Calcutta. The predominance of Calcutta as a port cannot be diverted to some other port. Calcutta has all the natural facilities being in the centre of industrial and agricultural products like steel, coal, tea, jute, lac, etc. All these things grow round about Calcutta and

pass through Calcutta. Calcutta must also be an outlet for Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Bihar, Orissa, and parts of Madhya Pradesh and of Uttar Pradesh also. There cannot be any substitute for Calcutta as an outlet for all these areas. Calcutta's importance is not only because it is a premier port. But Calcutta's importance for the present and future is also due to other factors. Calcutta has got the largest concentration of industrial units. Calcutta has got the largest population, more than any other city in India. Calcutta has got a cosmopolitan population. I think, as has been mentioned by Mr. Mukerjee, the Hindi speaking population is more in Calcutta than in any other city. I am not so sure of the figure, but surely Calcutta has a big concentration of Hindi-speaking population. There are also South Indians, Punjabis, etc. Calcutta is a cosmopolitan city. Why do all these people flock round Calcutta? Because, Calcutta is necessary for the development of India and also for the development of their own personal and regional economy.

The problem of Calcutta has got a history of its own. Calcutta at one time was the pet-child of the British Government, but because of the political turmoil and discontent that developed in Calcutta, the British Government felt somewhat annoyed with Calcutta and started neglecting it. I think our national Government also has inherited that tendency of neglecting Calcutta. Before the Third Plan, Dr. B. C. Roy repeatedly tried to influence the Government of India or the Planning Commission to take some interest in Calcutta city. By the end of December, 1960, he told us when he met us here that it had not been possible for him to do anything for Calcutta. Ultimately, as a result of the last-minute intervention by our former Prime Minister—the Plan report was practically ready—an item was put for Calcutta. In this connection, I would like to read out a letter he wrote to me:

"Your letter of the 12th January. We have kept Calcutta very much in mind and I have no doubt that some provision will be made for it in the Plan. How much that provision may be, I cannot say. The main thing is to get going there. As you know the first step taken is for a comprehensive plan to be made."

Only, after this, they put Rs. 50 crores "for general development such as Calcutta". So Calcutta appeared in the Third Plan.

I think now it is the task of the Central Government to develop Calcutta and put some priority for the development of Calcutta in the Fourth Plan. Calcutta's development is a multi-purpose development. It lacks in everything. It is a middle-class city. I may remind the House that West Bengal is a one-city State. Even in undivided Bengal, there was the only city. It is not like U.P. which has seven or eight cities. Calcutta used to dominate public opinion even in undivided Bengal. Even now Calcutta dominates public opinion of West Bengal, so it is a socio-economic problem. Mr. Mukherji has said that Calcutta is a Communist town. It is not a Communist town; but surely there is lot of unrest and discontent particularly in the middle-class citizens of Calcutta, and rightly there is reason for discontent and unrest. So, it is a socio-economic problem. For solving the socio-economic problems of West Bengal, the problem of Calcutta has to be solved. To salvage Calcutta means to salvage the politics of Bengal.

Calcutta's transport is actually defective. The Calcutta tram is the best tram in India—but now, perhaps, all other cities have abolished their tram systems. But even now the Calcutta tram is giving fairly good service. But it is too over-crowded; so also is the bus service. It is so over-crowded that it is a gymnastic feat to get into a tram of bus in the peak period. Even after 9, 10 or 11

o'clock in the night, you will find buses over-crowded and people simply hanging on some rods outside the buses. The roads are also to be widened and improved.

Regarding Calcutta streets, if you get just half an hour shower, they are over-flooded. From 1923 when Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das first took charge of the Calcutta Corporation, he attempted to tackle this problem of drainage in Calcutta. He engaged an engineer for that purpose. That engineer, after making some futile attempts for some years said that the problem would not be solved unless something is done about the flow of water up-stream and down-stream the Bhagirathi, its tributaries and branches. It is not Farakka alone that will help the port but other rivers like Jalangi, Chuvni, Jamuna etc., this side and Rup Narayan and Damodar on the other side which require to be improved. Only then the drainage and sewage problem of Calcutta will be solved, not before that. The rivers on the eastern side of the Bhagirathi all need desilting.

Then there is the question of drinking water. Mr. Bhattacharyya has moved an amendment in this connection. I think the water supply is defective and inadequate. Apart from inadequacies, the main difficulty with the water supply is that unfiltered and filtered water pipes run almost simultaneously, side by side with the sewage pipe. So very often the unfiltered water and sewage water get into the filtered pipe so that there is almost every time, in the months of June-July-August, the epidemic of cholera in Calcutta. It is a shame for a civilised Government that one of the premier cities of the country is subjected to the epidemic of cholera every year and hundreds of lives are lost in this way. Something has to be done about water supply and I think the best thing would be to do away with the unfiltered water and simply to have filtered water for both the purposes. A comprehensive

[Shri A. C. Guha]

scheme has to be undertaken for the whole of the metropolitan area.

About transport, there should not be any dilly-dallying regarding the circular railway. We are not going to accept the plea that it will be a losing concern incurring a loss of a few crores of rupees every year. It cannot be a losing concern. Even if it is a losing concern, it has to be done because Calcutta needs it; Calcutta traffic needs it; the whole traffic of India needs it. Circular railway is a "must" for Calcutta. Railway is a utility service; profit should not dominate its utility aspect.

In this connection, there is a proposal for another bridge over the Hooghly. I think it is only a road bridge not having any rail connection. If there is a circular bridge, it must have some connection with Howrah. Otherwise that railway is incomplete. This will be the fourth bridge over the Hooghly and it should be a rail-cum-road bridge. Otherwise, the plan would be incomplete and it will not meet the needs of the traffic.

Mr. Mukherji was styling the CMPO as if it is a foreign body. It is not a foreign body. It has been set up by the West Bengal Government. Its Director and staff are all Indians and I think practically all of them are Bengalis. There might have been some foreign experts, from the Ford Foundation and World Bank. But it is an Indian organisation.

It is an organisation set up by Dr. B. C. Roy and I think General D. N. Chakravarti is the Director of that organisation. Then, I think the gentleman who was the Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation Shri S. B. Roy is the head of this organisation. It is a purely independent organisation.

We should not be so touchy about anything coming from USA. They

have been most helpful to this country, particularly the World Bank and the Ford Foundation. He has eulogized the services rendered by Yugoslavia in reclaiming the salt lake. Why should he not also appreciate the services that have been rendered by the Ford Foundation or WHO or the World Bank? At the same time, I agree with him that we should not take foreign experts for each and everything. It is only in such cases where Indian talents and resources are not available, or are not adequate to meet the requirements of a particular technical subject, then we should ask for foreign technicians. But I think the problem of Calcutta requires the assistance of some foreign technicians and foreign aid.

I do not like to take much time because there are other speakers who would like to speak on this subject. I would only request the Government to consider the problem of Calcutta as a national problem. It is not only a problem of West Bengal. Any scheme for the development of Calcutta has to be effected through the machinery of the West Bengal Government but the scheme itself should be made by the Government of India as their scheme and they should give whatever technical advice or help they can to the West Bengal Government in the implementation of this scheme. It will be mainly a scheme of the Government of India, financed by the Government of India with which the West Bengal Government is associated. It should be a Central scheme prepared in consultation with the West Bengal Government. With these words, I support this proposal.

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, other Members may also be given an opportunity to support this proposal, in order to make it an all-India problem.

Mr. Chairman: Let Shri Bhattacharyya finish his speech. There is also the question of time. We will see.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Chairman, I thank the mover of this Resolution for having placed it before the House. A reference has been made to the importance of the city of Calcutta. In fact, when the capital was removed from that city, it was deliberately done so that its importance might go down. They wanted a city completely removed from public life, where there will be no revolutionary to trouble them, no nationalist leader to lead an agitation against them. So, this artificial city was set up, a city consisting only of the Viceroy, the officials and the legislature. In that way, Calcutta was expected to go down in importance. But fate willed otherwise and the importance of Calcutta, instead of going down, has increased. A foreign tourist once made a remark to me to the effect: "I have been touring through different cities of India; when I come to Calcutta, I have many grounds to complain but one thing I admire in this city and it is this, that this city is a living city, a city which is full of life, pulsating with life all the time." That compliment was paid to this city by a foreign tourist who has toured through various parts of India. So, we are living in a living city. Some friends here comment that I am going to Calcutta now and then. I do that because my roots are tied to Calcutta. I am drawn to that city. I have lived there from my early boyhood.

A reference was made by Shri Guha about the attitude of the Centre. He said that somehow the Centre is showing the routine old traditional attitude towards that city. Strangely enough, the same remark came from an ex-Governor of that province. Mr. Reginald Casey, who was an Australian, when he was the Governor of Bengal for some time during the dark days to which Shri P. K. Deo made a reference, he wrote

a book of his experience in the governance of India. In that small book he says: "whenever I approached the Centre with some proposal on behalf of this Province, I felt their cold attitude". That was how an Australian felt about the atmosphere in Delhi when he came here with some proposals on behalf of that Province or city. I hope that attitude should be wearing out, eroding as quickly as possible, and Calcutta will come to its own soon, as we want it to be.

With reference to the importance of Calcutta, I can mention only three administrative institutions—the Calcutta University, the Calcutta Corporation and the Writers' Building. Each one of these institutions, though much criticised and much talked about, each one of them is a monument of Calcutta, of which we may take pride, of which India may take pride, for what they have produced for the city and for the whole country. Going further, on the cultural side you find at least four or five all-India cultural institutions situated in Calcutta—the Botanical Survey and the Botanical Gardens, the Indian Museum, the Victoria Memorial, the Archaeological Survey and the Asiatic Society to mention a few. Calcutta is still important from the cultural point of view and also from the historical point of view. So, we should give to that city the importance which it deserves.

16.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Coming to the Resolution, I will lay stress on three problems of city life—water supply, disposal of sewage and transport problem; perhaps, also the development of the suburban areas of the city. Regarding water supply, Shri Guha referred to the existence of both filtered and unfiltered water supply simultaneously. I had made a study of the water supply and drainage problem of Calcutta in my capacity as a newspaper man. Shri Guha did not refer to one thing and perhaps it

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

is not known to him. The filtered water pipes run through the sewage pipes at certain places in the city.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Runs through?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Yes. If you enquire, you will find it out. There are certain areas where the filtered water pipes run through sewage pipes and come out of them, and this is done in order to make the flow of water possible. If that is not done, the flow of water will suffer for what of pressure or velocity. Unlike Delhi, in Calcutta water is not supplied all the time. There are periods during which there will be no water supply and there will be vacuum in the pipe. During this period the water supply pipes, if there is a leak, such the sewage in the other pipe and thereby the water is polluted. It requires rectification. It has not been done so far. It requires to be done immediately if Calcutta is to be given potable water supply.

A reference was made to the prevalence of cholera. In fact, I saw some of its victims some years ago. I dealt with it; so, I know what it is. That is why I laid stress on the supply of water.

The water supply of Calcutta was designed for the city at a time when there were about 10 lakh people. People who designed it had not the expectation that within this period the population will go up because of the influx of refugees to 25 or 30 lakhs. That difficulty comes in the way of a sufficient water supply. There is enough of sea water and the Ganga water at times gets saline. There is a proposal for desalinisation of water and if desalinisation apparatus can be set up, the watersupply problem can be solved. But it is a very costly affair.

I shall then come to the disposal of sewage. The same problem is there for the disposal of sewage. The entire

sewage system was laid out for a city of much less number of people and because of the sudden growth of population there, the sewage system fails. It was failing before and Shri Guha referred to that. When Deshbandhu C. R. Das became the Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation the first executive officer who was appointed was Subhas Chandra Bose. He said, "I shall clear this stable of the Calcutta Corporation"; but before he could set to work, he was arrested and sent away to Mandalay. That was the treatment that the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation got from the British Government of that time. That problem of sewage is there and it requires to be tackled.

Then I have to refer to the transport problem. In regard to the transport problem Farakka has been referred to and the underground railway has also been referred to. The underground railway may be possible because there is already a tunnel below the Bhagirathi. That tunnel is by the Electric Supply Corporation and is used for the Port. It is negotiable by motor. It is not known that during the Second World War when the second line of defence was removed to Ranchi and Calcutta was almost abandoned because of Netaji's army, the Europeans had planned that since it was not safe to go over the Howrah Bridge the European element in the city would escape through this tunnel under the Bhagirathi, get out on the other side and escape. That was the plan made during the war. So, the underground soil of Calcutta may be utilised for making the underground railway. Though the experts have not given their opinion up till now it may again be set up. Recently there has been a suggestion from my hon. friend, Shri Atulya Ghosh, that Calcutta may be given the mono rail. That idea may also be considered.

I may make a reference to the bridge. Shri Guha stated it should be a rail-cum-bridge. The bridge is

planned to be laid out south of the present bridge; but there are people who fear that if the bridge is constructed at that place an area on the river which would provide berth at least for 18 ships would be lost. Considering the difficulty of Calcutta Port this point should be considered. In fact, when Dr. Roy was considering this problem, he had the idea that the bridge should be situated north of the present bridge. I have a letter from him to that effect even now. If the bridge is situated north of the present bridge, the idea that Shri Guha propounded may be put in.

Regarding the suburban area, the transport problem has to be solved and the suburban area has to be developed before setting up these satellite towns. If transportation is not developed, people will not go to them. That should be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time is required by the Minister?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: About 20 minutes.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Some Member other than from Bengal should be given time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will extend the time by half an hour.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I will make one request.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will close it at 5.30. I will call the hon. Minister at 5.05. Shri Chatterjee.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In matters like this it should not be people hailing only from that region who should be given an opportunity, from the point of view of national integration which we have to practise here. People coming from other places also should take the initiative. It looks as if the problem of Calcutta is only for those belonging to Calcutta.

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और कलकत्ते से हमारी

समस्याओं का भी सम्बन्ध है, और हमें समय देने की आवश्यकता है। साढ़े पांच तक समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : साढ़े पांच तक तो हो ही गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have extended the time by half an hour.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, it is high time that this House should realise the national importance of this problem of resuscitating the city of Calcutta. I ought to read to the House one statement by West Bengal's Chief Minister, Shri Profulla Chandra Sen. He says:—

"Calcutta has to be resuscitated and saved as a city, as a port, as a commercial metropolis, also as a rich social and cultural centre, city of learning and as a metropolis of the State and a vital one for the nation."

If anybody looks at the figures, in 1960, 61 per cent of all factory hands came from outside Bengal and the non-factory labour, that is, the commercial people, at least over 40 per cent came from outside Bengal; they were non-Bengalis. The unfortunate thing is that having regard to the peculiar situation in which we have been placed, the whole State has become the hinterland of one city, Calcutta, and there is very little scope unless there is proper planning and proper planned development. That has got to be done.

I had the privilege to serve the Corporation of Calcutta in a responsible capacity as Chairman of the Works Committee while Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was the Chairman of the Finance Committee. I had the privilege to work with him and I know some of the problems which face it. The whole drainage system, as hon. Members have pointed out, and also the filtered water arrangement were

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

planned for a city with a population of about 1 million and now it has gone up by about 5 times. The misfortune of Calcutta was that it was the birth-place of nationalism and was associated with the greatest fighters for India's independence. Therefore, the British Imperialists were allergic to the development of Calcutta. Ultimately they transferred the capital from Calcutta and tried to repress it. As my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharyya, has pointed out, they were taking some action for the purpose of repressing it further in the event of any upsurge during the Second World War.

The Radcliffe Award has been very unfair to West Bengal. You know, Sir, we have got only one-third of the old Bengal and the result has been, after the terrible persecutions of minorities in East Pakistan, after the collapse of the so-called Liaquat-Nehru Pact, there has been no restoration of conditions of security in East Pakistan. The result has been continuous flow of the persecuted minority from that area and at least 50 lakhs of people have come. A good portion of them have settled in Calcutta and the suburbs. The result has been complete disaster. Unless some planned action is taken, something is done properly, there is a big disaster ahead.

Therefore we are suggesting that Shri Mukerjee is right when he says that the schemes for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan area must be taken up as a priority plan for the Fourth Plan which they are drawing up. Unless that is done, there will be disaster for the city, for West Bengal and also for other contiguous areas, like Bihar, Assam and other industrial areas which are served by this city. I am, therefore, pleading not because I am a Bengali, not because I was connected with that city for a bigger portion of my life, but as an Indian, as a nationalist. It is absolutely paramount that the city should be properly developed and

saved from further disaster and there should be thorough, good planning and it should be put on a proper level.

Sir, unless the water system, the salt lakes around and metropolitan and suburban areas are properly developed, you cannot have proper expansion and resuscitation of the city. That should be organised at a proper level and the Centre should be conscious of its responsibilities for developing that area. I hope that when the Chief Minister says that if you want to save this city of culture, city of education . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Ha, ha.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I do not know why my hon. friend is saying, "Ha, ha". It is a city of Aurobindo, Rabindranath, Barindra, Ullaskar and Netaji ha". It is a city of Aurobindo, Rabindranath, Barindra, Ullaskar and Netaji, and other great figures.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is perfectly right. That city should be preserved for the good, not merely of Bengal, or for helping the rehabilitation of the unfortunate refugees, but in the larger interest of the whole nation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Calcutta is also a port. 45% of the export and import trade of the country is being done through the port of Calcutta.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Valuable foreign exchange.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have as many emotional ties with Bengal as any of the Bengalis present here. I do not yield to any Bengali in my admiration for Calcutta and in my solicitude for the welfare of Calcutta. Therefore, nobody should think that I am not conscious of the political debt that all India owes to Calcutta and cannot also forget other good things that have been done by Calcutta.

Of course, I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Guha, that Calcutta is a city of middle class, especially when you see Bara Bazaar, Chowringhee, Park Circle, Cornwallis Street etc. It is a city of the under-privileged. It is a city of a vast number of floating population. It is a city of factory workers who have no shelter over their heads. I was amazed to see that the Communist Member who moved the Resolution had not a word to say about these persons, who are the under-privileged persons in this city.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): He left it to you.

Shri D. C. Sharma: To fill up their gap. The biggest problem of Calcutta city is its young men. The Bengalis are more prone to education than any other part of the country. Everyone wants to be educated and in Calcutta hostels there is no room for the students. In the schools and colleges there is no room for the students to sit. The problem of Calcutta is the problem of student community and the problem of workers.

I must say that Calcutta is an all-India city. When I went there, I used to live in a dormitory where I had two companions—one came from Andhra and the other was a Bengali. I used to be served tea by an Oriya and the person who cooked my food was a Bihari. I got my all-India outlook from Calcutta and I am grateful to Calcutta.

I want to ask one question and it is this. You are having a Master Plan for Delhi. Why don't you have a Master Plan for Calcutta? Is the City of Calcutta to be neglected like this? You have a phased programme for the development of Delhi. You want to gobble up areas of U.P. and the areas of Punjab for the sake of consolidation of this metropolis. Why are you not thinking in similar terms about Calcutta? Calcutta came first and Delhi came afterwards. It is not Delhi that has given life to Calcutta. So, the first thing should be taken first. Cal-

cutta should be our first priority. I believe Government will be well-advised in having a Master Plan for Calcutta to be executed in ten years. My friends were talking about Ring Railway . . .

An hon. Member. Mono-railway.

Shri D. C. Sharma . . . and things of that kind. The city of Calcutta is not to be treated so lightly I would like that Calcutta should be taken more seriously . . .

Shr. Surendranath Dwivedy: As seriously as you have taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Its port should be developed. Its commercial aspect should be promoted. Its educational activities should be developed. I feel, Sir, that in the Fourth Five Year Plan we must have a Master Plan for Calcutta which must be executed in ten years. I do not want that more than ten years should be required to develop Calcutta.

My last point is this. I don't want anybody to be blind to the good work that some of the foreigners do, whether they come from Yugoslavia or the U.S.A. or the U.K., or any other country of the world. They give us aid and other types of help without any political strings and I feel that my friend, Mr. Mukerjee, should not always have that phobia . . .

An hon. Member: . . .so far as America is concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I feel that these persons are doing very good work.

I would like the Calcutta metropolitan project administration, to which Mr. Mukerjee referred, should be strengthened and this should be entrusted with the framing of the Master Plan for the city of Calcutta.

I feel, Sir that unfortunately the West Bengal Government is not giving to this problem as much attention as

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

it should. Mr. Sen might have made that glowing statement and I am very happy that he made that statement. But, I don't think that they are taking into account the needs, the necessities of Calcutta and they are not doing much to improve its social services, its sanitation services or anything of that kind. I strongly urge that a Master Plan should be there for Calcutta in which the Central Government and the State Government should be co-partners.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री ही० ना० मुकर्जी कलकत्ता नगर क्षेत्र का जो विकास सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने लाये हैं उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत ही बधाई देता हूँ। वास्तव में वे इसके लिए बड़ाई के अधिकारी हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने एक बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है जिसका कि महत्व बंगाल के लिए ही न होकर सारे देश के लिए है। वह भूमि जिसने कि श्री रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर दिये, नेता जी सुभाष बोस दिये और श्री अरविन्द घोष जैसे महान् नेता दिये उसकी उन्नति करना केवल बंगाल का ही प्रश्न नहीं है बल्कि उसकी उन्नति का सवाल सारे देश का सवाल है। जिस भूमि को नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस सरीखे देशभक्तों और श्री रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर जैसे महापुरुषों की जन्मभूमि होने का सोभाग्य प्राप्त है उसकी उन्नति करना परमावश्यक है और वह सारे भारत का सवाल है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए तीन मिनट दिये हैं इसलिए इस तीन मिनट में मैं तीन सुझाव देकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा। मेरा पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि गंगा में, जो हुगली है, उसमें वहाँ कलकत्ता की गन्दगी बहाई जाती है। तीस, बत्तीस लाख आदमियों की यह गन्दगी होती है। वह फलश की सारी गन्दगी इसी नदी में बहाई जाती है और इससे गंगा माता का जो भौतिक गुण है वह नष्ट हो जाता है। इसलिए कानून बना कर इसे रोका जाय और कलकत्ता की ज़रा सी भी गन्दगी चाहे वह किसी भी शक्ल

में क्यों न हो, वह गन्दगी हुगली नदी के अन्दर न पहुँचने दी जाय। हुगली नदी के अन्दर जो गन्दगी जाती है उससे गंगा माता बड़ी मलिन व अपमानित होती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कलकत्ते की काली माई जिसके लिए कि मिस मेयो ने अपनी मदर इण्डिया नामक पुस्तक में इतना ज्यादा लिखा है, इस तरीके से बलि के नाम पर बकरों अदि पशुओं का मारा जाना अज के युग में उचित नहीं है। वह एक पुरानी बात थी जोकि समाप्त करना चाहिए। महामा गांधी, दशानन्द महाराज श्री विवेकानन्द जैसे महापुरुष हमारे देश में आ चुके हैं, ऐसी हालत में देवों के सामने वहाँ बकरे, बकरीयों का हिंसा करना, उनको मारना यह हमारे हिन्दू धर्म के आदर्शों के खिलाफ है। इसलिए बलकत्ते में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाय कि काली माई जो कि इस तरीके से संसार भर का पालन करने वाली है उसके नाम पर निरीह पशुओं का खून न बहाया जाय बल्कि उस देवी की पूजा सात्विक तरीके से की जाय जैसा कि हमारे धर्म शास्त्रों में लिखा हुआ है।

मेरा तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि कलकत्ते के अन्दर निरन्तर आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है और इस आबादी के बेतहाशा बढ़ने से हैजा फैलता है। जब भी कोई हैजे का प्रकोप होता है तो वह कलकत्ते से शुरू होता है। इसलिए कलकत्ते में यह कानून बनाया जाय कि जो लोग पहले से रह रहे हैं उन की रिहायश के लिए माकूल व अच्छा इंतजाम हो, कलकत्ता में सफाई का मुनासिब इंतजाम हो और उस की हर तरीके से तरक्की करें। नये मकानात वहाँ न बनाये जायें। नये आदमियों के लिए अगर मकान बनाने हों तो कलकत्ता के बाहर उस के देहातों में बनायें, बर्दवान की तरफ नये मकान बनाये जायें। बर्दवान शहर की तरफ बहुत सा इलाक़ा आसपास में खाली पड़ा हुआ है जहाँ कि यह मकानात बनाये जा सकते हैं। बर्दवान शहर

की तरफ नये मकानात व नये आफिसैज ले जाये जाने चाहिए। कलकत्ता जहां कि पहले ही आबादी बहुत घनी है इतने वहां स्लम्स बने हुए हैं, गंदी बस्तियां बनी हुई हैं कि वहां कभी भी हजे का प्रकोप फूट पड़ता है। इसलिए कलकत्ते में सफाई की व्यवस्था करने की बहुत जरूरत है। जिस तरह से दिल्ली में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय हाग सफाई आदी और इन गंदी बस्तियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न होता है उसी तरह वहां कलकत्ते के लिए भी इंतजाम होना चाहिए। बस इन्हीं चंद एक शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः श्री मुर्जी को यह प्रस्ताव लाने के लिए बधाई देता हूं और सरकार से यह प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे उनके इस प्रस्ताव को अवश्य स्वीकार कर लें। यह बहुत इन्फोर्मेड रेजोलूशन है।

17 hrs.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : उपाध्यक्षा महोदय, चपलकांत बाबू ने रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर का नाम लिया। श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी ने भी रवींद्रनाथ ठाकुर और अन्य बहुत से लोगों का नाम लिया। मुझ कलकत्ता से इस लिए प्रेम है कि कलकत्ता ही वह स्थान है जहां हिन्दी को हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने का विचार सब से पहले उठा। पहले-पहल इस का विचार राजा राममोहन राय ने उठाया और केशवचन्द्र सेन और बंकिमचन्द्र चटर्जी ने उस विचार को अपना समर्थन दिया। ये तीन महान विभूतियां हैं, जिन्होंने सब से पहले वह विचार प्रकट किया कि भारतवर्ष की एक अपनी भाषा को राष्ट्र-भाषा का पद दिया जाये। इस लिए राष्ट्र-भाषा के प्रेमियों के लिए कलकत्ता तीर्थ-स्थान है। उन के लिए कलकत्ता इस लिए तीर्थ-स्थान है कि हिन्दुस्तानियों की कोई अपनी एक भाषा होनी चाहिए, यह विचार-धारा सब से पहले कलकत्ता से शुरू हुई।

श्री च० का० भट्टाचार्य : देवनागरी लिपि भी कलकत्ता से शुरू हुई थी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जी हां, देवनागरी लिपि भी वहां से शुरू हुई थी।

आज से सत्तर बरस पहले जब कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी दैनिक पत्र हिन्दी में नहीं था, हिन्दी का सब से पहला दैनिक पत्र, हिन्दी बंगवासी कलकत्ता में शुरू हुआ। उस के पश्चात भारत-त्र और बिन्दुमित्र नाम के दो और पत्र प्रकाशित होने लगे। 1921 के पश्चात हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी के दैनिक पत्र निकाले गए, जब कि कलकत्ता में ये तीन हिन्दी दैनिक पत्र चलते रहे।

कलकत्ता इस देश का बैस्ट फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज अर्नर प्लेस है। अगर किसी स्थान से फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज की सब से ज्यादा आमदनी इस देश को होती है तो वह कलकत्ता है। कलकत्ता की सब से अच्छी बात यह है कि मैं ने वहां पर बिल्कुल प्रान्तीयता नहीं पाई। यद्यपि वह बंगालियों के प्राविस में स्थित है, लेकिन वहां पर जितने इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने वाले या लेवरर्ज हैं, वे ज्यादातर हिन्दी-स्पीकिंग एरिया के लोग हैं। उन के खिलाफ कभी कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई गई है और कोई भी हिन्दी-भाषी वहां जा कर व्यापार कर सकता है। हमारे यहां यू० पी० और बिहार में तो कहावत है कि एक लड़का भाग कर कलकत्ता जाता है और वहां उस को काम मिल जाता है और वह काम करता है। हिन्दुस्तान का 45 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट सिर्फ कलकत्ता पोर्ट से होता है। कलकत्ता का सम्बन्ध सिर्फ बंगाल से नहीं है, बल्कि उस का सम्बन्ध आसाम, उड़ीसा, बिहार, यू० पी०, नेपाल, भूटान और बंगाल से है। इन सात क्षेत्रों के साथ कलकत्ता मिला हुआ है। अगर कभी कलकत्ता की पोर्ट में स्ट्राइक हुई तो इन सातों स्थानों पर सामान महंगा हो जाता है। जैसा कि श्री शाह ने कहा है कांडला में फ्री ट्रेड जोन होगा। उसी तरह

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हलदिया में फ्री ट्रेड जोन होना चाहिए, ताकि कलकत्ता की और व्यापार की तरक्की हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलकत्ता सारे हिन्दुस्तानियों का तीर्थ-स्थान है और कलकत्ता की उन्नति करना सारे हिन्दुस्तान की उन्नति करने में योगदान देना है।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I support my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee's resolution that priority should be given in the Fourth Plan for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan city. We had recently an opportunity to go to Calcutta on our way to Durgapur. Even at that time, this idea came into my mind that first priority should be given to the development of Calcutta. I learn that the population of Calcutta is about 80 lakhs, the largest in any city in this country. Out of these 80 lakhs 20 lakhs constitute floating population.

The need for detailed plans and schemes for socio-economic and other development has already been referred to by other hon. Members, and so I would not dilate on them. But I would only point out that Bengal is the pride of everyone of us in this country. Especially the women of this country cannot forget Raja Ram Mohun Roy and the revolutionary reform that he had brought forward for the enactment of legislation for abolition of sati. We cannot also forget Tagore's Gitanjali or the revolution in the field of science which Jagdish Chandra Bose had brought about. We cannot forget Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, the gem that had been given to us, who led the salt satyagraha after Gandhiji. We cannot forget Ramakrishna Paramahansa with his childlike simplicity. We cannot forget Swami Vivekananda and his Chicago lectures. I do not think that any great man of Bengal ever behaved in any provincial spirit. On the contrary, the contributions of all

the great men from Bengal have been towards the progress and cultural and spiritual greatness of this country. I do not forget also our own friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee himself. I can categorise him also among those great people; he had to face constant trouble and turmoil and difficulties in his own party at one time, but he has emerged out of them now and he has taken the correct stand. We are proud also of his erudite scholarship.

The problems in regard to health, water etc. faced by the people in those areas have been pointed out already by the Members hailing from those areas. They know the difficulties and they understand the difficulty of the people in those areas much better than others. But we should not consider those things as arising out of any sense of local patriotism or anything of that sort. The problem of Calcutta is the problem of the entire country.

Therefore, I support the resolution that priority should be given for the development of the Calcutta metropolitan area.

श्री बाल्मीकी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री हीरेन मुर्जी के इस संकल्प का पूर्णतया समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश पर बंगाल का जो प्रभाव है, उसको भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है। "सोनार बंगला देश"—बंगाल की भूमि को स्वर्ण भूमि कहा गया है और हमारे देश के साहित्य, कला और संस्कृति पर उसका एक बड़ा व्यापक प्रभाव है। वहाँ की लिरिकल पोयम्ज़, लालित्यपूर्ण कवितायें, ऐसी हैं, जो मनुष्य में जीवन फूँकती हैं। श्री रामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी विवेकानंद, कबीन्द्र रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर, सुभाषचन्द्र बोस आदि जिन अनेक महापुरुषों ने इस देश के राष्ट्रीय जीवन पर अपना प्रभाव डाला है, वे बंगाल से भ्रष्ट हैं। लेकिन मैंने स्वयं बंगाल में देखा है कि वहाँ पर बेकारी और गरीबी दिखाई देती है, और कोई विशेष उन्नति नहीं झलकती है।

जहां तक कलकत्ता का सम्बन्ध है, वह एक पुरानी सभ्यता, संस्कृति और व्यापार व शिक्षा का एक ऐसा नगर है, जिसमें विकास और प्रगति दृष्टि गोचर होनी चाहिए। लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के पश्चात भी उस नगर में किसी भी प्रकार का विकास और उन्नति का कार्य नजर नहीं आता है, जिससे वह नगर शुद्ध, स्वच्छ और सुसंस्कृत दिखाई दे सके। पिछले बीस वर्षों में जब भी मुझे कलकत्ता जाने का अवसर मिला है, मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर कोई आशाजनक उन्नति दिखाई नहीं देती है। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार और कलकत्ता नगर-निगम की भी इस ओर कोई व्यापक दृष्टि नहीं है, बल्कि एक संकुचित भावना है। उस नगर की समस्याओं को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि वहां पर मजदूर और धनपति या व्यापारी बाहर से आते हैं, बल्कि देश में उसको एक विशेष स्थान की दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। भारत सरकार का भी यह उत्तरदायित्व है।

सबसे पहले वहां पर परिवहन और भीड़-भाड़ की समस्या की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। उस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सर्कुलर रेलवे या जमीन के नीचे की रेलवे की बात समझ में आती है।

उस नगर में सफाई बिल्कुल नहीं है। वहां की सफाई या मल-निष्कासन की व्यवस्था में सुधार को उस दृष्टि से नहीं देखना चाहिए, जिस तरह से विदेशी देखते हैं। उसको कैलिफोर्निया, वाशिंगटन या इंग्लैंड की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा जा सकता है, बल्कि इस देश की दृष्टि से देखा जाना चाहिए। स्कैर्वेजिंग कन्डीशन एन्क्वायरी कमेटी, मलकानी कमेटी का सदस्य होने के नाते मैंने देखा है कि कलकत्ता में सफाई की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। वहां पर मल-निष्कासन और सफाई-व्यवस्था के प्रति अत्यन्त उदासीनता बरती जाती है।

यहां नहीं, हरिजनों, भंगियों आदि सफाई-पेशा भाइयों की बस्तियों की ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, जब कि यहां से दो करोड़ रुपये की राशि गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए दी गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यापक कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है और वह कार्य आगे नहीं चला है। इन समस्याओं के प्रति नगर निगम में बड़ी उदासीनता है। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि अब कलकत्ता में चुना हुआ नगर निगम आया है और मुझे आशा है कि वह इन समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान देगा।

आज भी कलकत्ता में सिवेज की समस्या बड़ी विकट है। वहां पर जो सर्विस लैट्रिन्ज और ड्रेन्स हैं, वे बहुत ही डिफेक्टिव हैं, लेकिन सुधार की दृष्टि से उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

मलकानी कमेटी के सुझावों के आधार पर एक व्यापक प्रोग्राम बनाया जाना चाहिये और उसको वहां पर लागू किया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर जो सफाई की पद्धति है, वहां पर चारों तरफ जो कूड़ा-करकट, कूड़ा-करकट ही नजर आता है, गंदगी ही गंदगी नजर आती है, उसको दूर करने के लिए क्रियात्मक कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें। चारों तरफ जो शैथिल्य नजर आता है उस जीवन के अन्दर, उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये। वहां पर निर्माण कार्य को हाथ में लेने के साथ साथ, नदी को जो गंदा किया जाता है, भागीरथी के अन्दर जो टट्टी और पेशाब या खून जा कर मिल जाता है, वह न मिल सके, इसकी भी उचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। दूसरे देशों के अन्दर नदियों को स्वच्छ रखने के लिए बड़े बड़े आयोगों की स्थापना की जाती है, बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर नदियों को खराब होने से भी नहीं रोका जाता है। यह बहुत ही शोचनीय अवस्था है। वहां पर कोई इस तरह के कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिये नहीं गये हैं और

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

शहर को स्वच्छ बनाने के प्रयत्न किये नहीं गये हैं। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि कलकत्ता के विकास के लिए, उसके निर्माण के लिए, वहां मल पद्धति का सुधार करने के लिए, मल निष्कासन में सुधार लाने के लिए वहां के जीवन में सुधार लाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायेंगे और उसको एक ऐसा स्वच्छ और साफ नगर बना दिया जाएगा कि जिसकी मिसाल हमारे देश में और संसार में कहीं नहीं मिल सकेगी।

ये जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं इनकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए, यही मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

Shri B. B. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, hon. Members who have participated in this resolution have naturally highlighted the difficult problems that face Calcutta. I share their anxiety about those problems.

The importance of Calcutta is also obvious. Calcutta in many ways occupies a very unique position in our economic, commercial and cultural life, particularly in the eastern area. Coming from the area, I emotionally share the feelings about Calcutta. But it is a well-recognised fact that through a rather unfortunate coincidence of circumstances all the problems or rather the difficulties of urban life have accumulated in a manner and in an area, the like of which is not available in any other city in the world. Probably Calcutta can be compared in the size of its problems or difficulties to a city like Tokyo. Or there may be larger cities like New York or London. But there the problem has been tackled through a phased programme. So the position that obtains in Calcutta is not only very difficult and complex, but its difficulties and problems are of such dimensions that they have to be tackled on a big scale.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister will just wait. The Home Minister wants to make a statement.

Shri Warior: About what?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): On the situation in the Kutch border area.

17:13 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ATTACK ON
POLICE POST IN KUTCH BORDER
BY PAKISTAN FORCES

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): We have received information that in the early hours of the morning today, one of our border police posts was attacked by Pakistan forces in the Kanjarkot area in which, as the House has been informed, Pakistan has made illegal intrusions and set up two standing posts. Our border police fired in self-defence. There have been casualties on both sides, details of which are awaited.

The Pakistan authorities at the local level this afternoon asked for a meeting between the Indus Rangers and Rajkot Rangers at commandants' level. We have agreed to a meeting if there is cessation of firing by Pakistan. We have instructed the authorities concerned to accept the proposal and to ask for an immediate cease-fire and a meeting between the Commandants of Indus Rangers and the DSP, Rajkot Rangers. This proposal by Pakistan, I may add, is different from the proposal for a DG-DIG level meeting between the West Pakistan Rangers and Rajkot Rangers which we had made on the 3rd March, and to which Pakistan has not yet responded.

We shall keep the House informed of further developments. We are taking every possible step to meet the situation.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): May I ask for some information? From the fact that this statement has come from the hon. Home Minister I take it that Government is still keen on keeping the protection of this part of the border as the special responsibility of the border police. May I know whether the Government would be taking necessary steps in order to strengthen, even if they are not prepared to hand over this responsibility to the defence forces, the hands of the border police with the active advice, assistance and guidance from the defence forces, so that the House as well as the country could feel assured that it would be properly and effectively protected?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir. All that the hon. Member has said is kept in view.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether the Government cannot take up this matter at a level higher than district police officers, at least at the level of the Inspectors-General of Police?

Shri Nanda: That also is being pursued.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : ऐसे प्रबल मंत्रियों से हमें यह आशा है कि बहुत जल्दी वे यह खबर देंगे कि उस जगह के ऊपर जो लोग हमलावर थे उन को खत्म कर दिया गया है और उन की दुबारा हिम्मत नहीं हो सकती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह यहां खड़े हो कर कब तक हमें इस तरह की खबर दे सकेंगे, कब तक वह समय आयेगा, कब तक हम को इस के लिए इंतजार करना पड़ेगा, कब तक वह तारीख आयेगी ?

श्री नन्दा : सब खबरें देते रहेंगे हाउस को जो कुछ भी होगा।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): We have observed that Pakistan has tended on the one hand to suggest talks and meetings between commanders, and on the other to resort to

unprovoked violence. We would like to have a definite assurance from the Government, and the Prime Minister in particular, that no effort would be spared in meeting this sort of insidious threat from Pakistan.

Mr. Deputy-Sptaker: He has given that assurance.

Shri Nanda: The assurance has already been given.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): May I know if any Pakistani military forces are operating in that area, and if so whether our defence forces have been alerted or stationed there or have been sent there?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अभी चीन के विदेश मंत्री श्री चेन यी जब पाकिस्तान और नेपाल गये थे उस समय मैंने सरकार को यह कहा था कि कुछ आसार अच्छे नहीं मालूम पड़ते। अब कच्छ की सीमा पर जो घटनायें घटी हैं उस से स्थिति और भी प्रत्यक्ष हो गई है। इसी प्रकार राजस्थान और असम की सीमाओं पर भी पाकिस्तान के इरादे अच्छे मालूम नहीं पड़ते हैं। आज के समाचार पत्रों को देखने से पता यही चला है कि असम की सीमाओं पर भी उन्होंने ने आक्रमण किया है। क्या सरकार आज देश को यह बतलाने की स्थिति में होगी कि पाकिस्तान कितनी तेजी के साथ अपने इरादों में शत्रुता लाता चला जा रहा है, उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए भारत सरकार की तैयारियां किस प्रकार की हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : सरकार की तो क्या बताऊं लेकिन आप के मन में जो भावनायें हैं वे हमारी भी हैं और इसी हिसाब से, इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर सब कुछ करने की कोशिश हो रही है :

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : इस समस्या की सिर्फ स्थानीय और पुलिस के स्तर पर समाधान की कोशिश न कर के व्यापक और राजनीतिक स्तर पर जल्दी ही

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

कोई समाधान का रास्ता खोजने की बात सरकार सोच रही है या नहीं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would like to know whether it is a fact that this was a calculated attempt on the part of Pakistan to start these incursions in a particular area to divert attention from the other sensitive areas like Karimganj where they have started firing, and if so, apart from taking any precautions through the military or police to counter the offensive here, may I know what steps Government contemplate to take to counteract the joint offensive of China and Pakistan?

Shri Nanda: The hon. Member has given his idea. All this has to be before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether this is a part of that, whether this is a calculated attempt, not only in a particular area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every effort will be taken, that is what he said.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a sudden announcement without any previous notice.

श्री गुलशन (मटिडा) : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान सरकार भारत सरकार का ध्यान किसी और तरफ ले जाकर के हिन्दुस्तान पर आक्रमण करना चाहती है जैसी कि बात-चीत भी चली है और फौज भी जो है वह हमारी सीमा पर उस के द्वारा जमा कर दी गई है ? क्या सरकार उस की इस गहरी चाल को अच्छी तरह से समझती है ?

श्री नन्दा : इस का हर एक पहलू ध्यान में रखा जायगा ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I am prepared to concede

that Government is as anxious as the rest of us in securing the safety of our borders. What disturbs me is this continuous report of Pakistani activities of a military or quasi-military nature in different regions of our country. May I know, if, apart from taking whatever security steps are necessitated in different regions from time to time, we are doing something to counteract this kind of mischievous conduct on the part of Pakistan which, in collusion with China, is keeping up tension in our part of the world? Is Government doing something about it? I am ready to concede that Government is doing whatever it can to push them back and to secure our frontiers. But I want to know what is being sought to be done in order to make sure that the world gets a picture of this kind of pin-pricking activities on the part of Pakistan, particularly in alliance with China.

Shri Nanda: That aspect is also kept in mind.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to make a submission. On such an important matter, when an important statement is made, there is no quorum in the House, and—

Shri Warior: If we knew it, we would have secured a quorum.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is quorum. It is an important statement which he wanted to make and so I allowed it.

Shri Warior: We did not know that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They got the information only a sort while ago.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On such an important matter, they must take the hon. Members into confidence; they must have conveyed the feeling to you and then you should have allowed it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did allow them. Shri Bhagat.

17.22 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DEVELOPMENT
OF CALCUTTA METROPOLITAN
AREA—*contd.*

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I was saying, Calcutta poses a problem which perhaps no city in the world is faced with, and over a period the problems have not only accentuated but they have become larger in dimension and more complex in nature. Therefore, I am in entire agreement with the sentiments expressed in this House that it must receive the urgent and serious consideration of the Government.

Already, we are trying to tackle the problem in both its aspects: the short-term as well as the long-term aspect, which the hon. Members have emphasised. When this particular organisation known as CMPO was set up, the idea was that it will quickly prepare schemes which are of urgent nature and which cannot brook any delay so that they may be taken up in the current year or in the third Plan itself. The third Plan provided a sum of Rs. 20 crores to be shared between the Centre and the States—Rs. 10 crores each—so that these problems which are of an urgent nature could be taken up when they are formulated by the CMPO. That has been done, and already a number of schemes have been taken up or are under execution. For example, some hon. Members emphasised the importance of the Dum Dum air port and its being the busiest port. That is true, and it is not connected by a speedy highway from the city. That was one of the schemes formulated, known as the Calcutta-Dum Dum Super highway scheme—and that is under execution. I hope that this year it may be completed.

Then there is the question of Dum Dum water-supply. It has also been

emphasised by some hon. Members. An amendment to the main resolution has been put down. This question of water-supply not only to the main city of Calcutta but to the other municipalities should be taken care of. I think under the short-term scheme itself, the largest amount comes under this head: emergency water-supply schemes. For that, the largest amount has been put down, and that scheme will take care of the outlying municipalities also. So, even within the short-term aspect, some of the urgent problems are being tackled, and the schemes that have been accepted or are likely to be accepted in the coming months will deal with this problem. So, the remark made by the hon. member that the CMPO or particularly the foreign experts associated with it have acted in a dubious way and that we hear some charge of espionage and all that is very unfair, to say the least. We have townplanners and urban development engineers and the best among them in West Bengal are already working there. CMPO is an organisation not under foreign technicians, but under an experienced officer of the West Bengal Government. There are a large number of experts and engineers experienced in the various fields of town planning and urban development like water-supply, area development, slum clearance, land use, etc. I have visited this organisation and studied it personally. I was quite impressed by the exceedingly good work done there by young Indian engineers mostly from West Bengal. They are being trained in this. I have no doubt that after the plan is formulated and implemented, it will throw up a very good organisation with experience of planning and development of a most difficult and complex area and would be a good nucleus for town-planning and urban development in this part of the world. I am proud of this organisation.

Foreign experts who have been

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

associated with CMPO are those who have experience of doing such work on such a big scale. In the preparation of the Master Plan for Delhi, some such people were there. On the other hand, in Bombay where this work was done much earlier, there was no foreign expert. So, it is not that we are wedded to foreign experts and we want to induct them into our organisations just for the love of it. This particular organisation is under the control of experienced Indians. A member in charge of the Planning Commission co-ordinates the activities and he goes there quite often. Foreign experts are there, because they have special expertise in these schemes and they will help us in formulating both the short-term and long-term schemes as expeditiously as possible. I hope the CMPO is working very actively to have a master plan for 25 years of development, with all the perspective projections, population growth, etc., not only of Calcutta, but the metropolitan district of Calcutta which runs into 450 sq. miles of area. It has to study all the hinterland, the traffic and trade that will pass through it. It is engaged in that difficult task. There is some time lag because they could not get all the statistics and data. Regarding the 25 years long-term plan, I expect the interim plan of the master plan will be ready by early next year, by March. In another one year's time, the final plan will emerge after the comments of the experts on the interim plan are received.

Hon. members wanted that all the problems of Calcutta should be tackled in a coordinated and integrated manner and special emphasis should be given in the fourth plan. That is already being done. Even in the third plan, a beginning was made and it is under execution. CMPO has prepared a fourth plan for the urban development of the metropolitan district of Calcutta.

West Bengal's Fourth Plan has adopted that. We have received the Fourth Plan of the West Bengal Government only recently. I have no doubt the Planning Commission will carefully consider all the schemes that are there which take care of all the problems that have been mentioned here, like slum clearance, sewerage, water supply, new township and transport.

About the transport problem, three solutions have been suggested. One is the circular railway, the other is the monorail or the air rail like the one in Tokyo and the third is the underground transport system. All these are being studied and I hope they will form part of the long-term plan. The second bridge that has been suggested is also under study. It will form part of the Fourth Plan of this Calcutta metropolitan district.

Therefore, the Government is anxious that the problems of Calcutta should be tackled in a co-ordinated and integrated manner with the utmost efficiency and speed. But the problem, as I said, is vast in size and dimension and it will require large resources. There is no doubt about it. It will be for the Planning Commission to see in what manner the resources are shared between the Centre and the State. It is in that sense, as I say, it is a national problem. It is conceded that it is beyond the resources of West Bengal to tackle this problem. To that extent the Centre has to participate in it. Even in the Third Plan out of Rs. 20 crores Rs. 10 crores has been spent by the Centre. In the Fourth Plan also all these things will be examined. It is too early for me to say at this stage, since their plan has been received only a few days back, what will be the ultimate position. But I can assure this House that all the problems that have been mentioned here are being examined and formulated in a co-ordinated manner in the Master Plan which will be prepared by the CMPO.

Also, in the Fourth Plan for the five-year period, all the schemes are there and we will give our utmost consideration.

There is no doubt that the development of Calcutta to solve the problems of Calcutta, particularly the most urgent ones, will receive all care and consideration of the Planning Commission. With these words, Sir, as we ourselves are giving due emphasis in the Third Plan, we are going to give emphasis in the Fourth Plan and we do appreciate the problems of Calcutta, I would request the hon. mover to withdraw his resolution and also the hon. Members who have moved amendments to withdraw them. I assure them again that we ourselves will give due care and emphasis to all the problems that have been mentioned by them.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I am grateful for the support given to my resolution by all sections of the House, and as a Bengali I am particularly thankful because the non-Bengali Members who took part in the debate have been specially generous in this regard.

I am glad, in a way, that my hon. friend, the Minister, has offered more or less a sympathetic view of this matter. He is very right in saying that Calcutta poses a challenge which has no parallel perhaps in the history of urban development. But just because it is a very strident challenge we have to try to face up to it and answer the challenge effectively, and my intention in bringing forward this resolution was to emphasise the very great urgency of having a really comprehensive and co-ordinated plan for Calcutta. I am afraid, I do not quite share the admiration which my hon. friend, the Minister, has about the CMPO. I have nothing against it, except certain matters which I have tried to mention, but I have seen for instance the first report which has come out, which is sent to us by the West Bengal Government and I found nothing in it which could not have been tackled by our own Indian

experts. And what I do not like is that a body of experts come, into the picture and participate in jobs where they really are not wanted. Now, I know that there are in the CMPO a large number of Indian personal, and I learn if my facts are wrong, I am sorry—I learn that in three years about 20 American experts have had to be paid about Rs. 80 lakhs, while for the entire Indian staff the West Bengal Government had to spend about Rs. 30 lakhs; that is to say, for work of a sort which, as far as I can make out, could have been done by our own people, we have got these foreign experts. My hon. friend, the Minister was good enough to say what I had missed saying, namely, that in Bombay for the purpose of the Plan we did not depend on foreign experts; a very good thing. In the case of Calcutta also we could have done it.

I have no allergy on principle against foreign aid or having foreign experts. Where foreign experts are indispensable, we should certainly have them; where without foreign aid we cannot go ahead, we should certainly ask for it; only, it must be without strings.

But, let us try to go ahead with this Calcutta matter without undue dependence on foreign personnel. For instance, for the sake of a bridge, for the sake of traffic evaluation, we do not need to have foreign experts, and that is why my feeling is that we could proceed much better and in a more co-ordinated fashion if, without depending unnecessarily on foreign experts, we could do our own job.

And I want also to tell the Minister that I have here with me the budget speech of the West Bengal Finance Minister where he mentions fourteen items under which Rs. 101 crores are to be allotted, if their plans are supported by the Centre, for the purpose of development of the Calcutta region. As far as they go, they are quite good. But so much delay has taken place so far, so many defaults have already occurred in regard to water supply in

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Calcutta, the basti improvement policies, the building of new structures for low-income groups and that sort of thing, so much time has gone that I am not in a position to place my faith in the assurance implicit in the listing of fourteen items under Rs. 101 crores.

I want also to say that the Planning Commission should have a special division in regard to this matter. And there are certain other Ministries of the Government of India involved, like the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry which looks after the Calcutta port. I tried in my speech to deal with certain matters in regard to the questions associated with the Farakka Barrage along with the river training schemes, hydrological survey and so many other things that also have to be taken into consideration. The West Bengal Government cannot do it. The West Bengal Government cannot possibly be expected to list them in its project report to the Central Government. It is for the Central Government from here to try to see that the whole thing is put together. So, what I would like is that there is really a co-ordinated effort from the all-India level and, at the same time, with the co-operation of the local administration, as far as the other authorities are concerned.

So, I am glad in a way that the Minister has come forward with certain specific things, particularly with regard to the plan being ready next year. But I do wish he were a little more positive in regard to the circular railway. I do wish he could also give us something more positive and specific about the second bridge being built as quickly as possible.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We are considering the matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am glad that he has given us some specific assurance and, generally, he has offered a sympathetic approach to this problem. Therefore, since the Government is in possession of the difficulties of the situation and Government does want

to do something, I can only express my hope that it is done more quickly, more efficiently. Therefore, since he has expressed his sympathy with my motion, I would like to ask for the leave of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first take up the amendments. Is Shri Bhattacharyya withdrawing his amendment?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The Minister has given the assurance. Let us wait for some time in expectation of the fruits. I would like to withdraw my amendment.

*Amendment No. 1 was, by leave,
withdrawn.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As Shri D. C. Sharma is not present here, I will put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is:

“That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

‘with particular reference to the density of population’” (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave withdrawn.

17.40 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: INSTITUTION
FOR REDRESS OF PUBLIC
GRIEVANCES

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I assume that I would be speaking only for five minutes while moving the Resolution.

It might be much better, rather than truncate the speech, just to move the Resolution today and take up the discussion on the next day.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It can be done; let it be done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may just begin. For five minutes we will go on.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I beg to move:

"This House is of opinion that a Committee of Members of Parliament should be constituted to examine the form and feasibility of bringing into existence suitable machinery for investigation and redress of public grievances, including the possibility of establishing an institution analogous to the institution of Ombudsman existing in Scandinavian countries as well as in New Zealand"

It is once again my privilege to move a Resolution for the establishment of a public grievance man, a people's tribune or Lok Ayukta, as I would have liked to call him, in order that such an institution may be able to redeem the pledges that this Government has often given on the floor of this House and outside.

I had occasion to discuss, as had my other esteemed and hon. colleagues in this House, the merits of the proposal for the establishment of such a machinery in our country on an earlier occasion and you would recall, Sir, that the Resolution I had moved had almost unanimous support from all those who participated in the discussion in this House at that time. I would remind this august House that this Resolution was withdrawn with the leave of the House principally on the assurance conveyed by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri J. L. Hathi, that the Government had in its mind the creation of such a machinery but that they would like to consider the function, the appoint-

ment and the constitution of such an institution. Once again, this assurance was repeated on the floor of this House as late as the 31st March, 1965 when Shri Hathi said that the proposal is under the consideration of Government but that its functions, powers and constitution have not yet been finalised.

In moving this Resolution I am hoping that I would be able to elicit significant and meaningful commitment from the Government on this issue of vital importance to the administration of this country and to the public life of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue the next day.

17.45 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

REPORTED MURDER OF TWO PERSONS IN A TRAIN BETWEEN SABOUR AND GHOGA STATIONS ON THE BHAGALPUR SECTION OF THE EASTERN RAILWAY

श्री गुलशन (भटिंडा) : मैं श्रीबल्लभनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर रेलवे मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"6 अप्रैल, 1965 को पूर्व रेलवे के भागलपुर सैक्शन पर सवोर और घोषा स्टेशनों के बीच एक गाड़ी में दो व्यक्तियों की हत्या के समाचार।"

रेलवे मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : बिहार के एक धनी व्यक्ति, श्री राम प्रसाद मंडल जो गांजे के बड़े बागानों के मालिक थे, अपनी लड़की को आपरेशन के लिए बेलुङ के मिशन अस्पताल में ले गये थे। मद्रास से वे अपनी पत्नी और लड़की के साथ हवाई जहाज द्वारा कलकत्ता

[डा० राम सुभग सिंह]

वापस लौटे । 6-4-1965 को वे 327 अप-हावड़ा दानापुर सवारी गाड़ी से कलकत्ता से भागलपुर के लिए रवाना हुए । वे दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे में सफर कर रहे थे । उन के साथ उन के बागान के मैनेजर भी थे । कलकत्ता (हावड़ा) में उस डिब्बे में केवल एक और यात्री था जो देखने से विद्यार्थी मालूम पड़ता था और जिस का अभी तक कोई पता नहीं लग सका है ।

कोल्लंग गोड स्टेशन पर उस डिब्बे में दो और यात्री चढ़े । कुछ देर बाद घोघा स्टेशन पर तीन यात्री उस डिब्बे में आ गये इस के बाद गाड़ी को सबौर स्टेशन पर रुकना था । लगभग 23:40 बजे गाड़ी जैसे ही घोघा स्टेशन से चली, दो बदमाशों ने श्री मंडल पर, जो उस समय सो रहे थे, छुरों और 'गुप्ती' से हमला किया । श्री मंडल उठ खड़े हुए और उन्होंने बदमाशों से कहा कि हम लोगों की जान मत लो, हमारे पास जो भी नकद रुपये, जेवरात आदि हैं वे हम तुम्हें दिये देते हैं । लेकिन बदमाशों ने श्री मंडल के छुरा घांप दिया और उन की वहीं मृत्यु हो गयी । श्रीमती मंडल ने अपने पति को बचाने और खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की कोशिश की तो बदमाशों ने उन पर भी हमला कर दिया । इस हाथापाई में बदमाशों ने उन का नैकलेस खींच लिया । डर के भारे उन की लड़की ने अपने सारे जेवरात अपने आप अपराधियों के हवाले कर दिये । हाथापाई में मैनेजर को भी कुछ खरोचें लगीं । इस बीच जब कि गाड़ी सबौर स्टेशन पहुंचने वाली थी, अपराधियों ने जंजीर खींच दी । जैसे ही गाड़ी धीमी हुई, अपराधी जेवरात और एक छोटा सूटकेस ले कर भाग गये । सूटकेस में लगभग 300 रुपये की कीमत की रेशमी साड़ियां और दूसरी चीजें थीं ।

गाड़ी रुकने पर उस गाड़ी का उड़नदस्ता जिस में सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के दो बर्गर हथियार वाले सिपाही थे और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस का एक अन्य सिपाही उस

डिब्बे की ओर दौड़े । यह सिपाही किसी दूसरे काम के सिलसिले में उस गाड़ी में सफर कर रहा था । उन की आपबीती सुन कर सिपाहियों ने अपराधियों का उस दिशा में पीछा किया जिधर उन के जाने का सन्देह था । गाड़ी को भागलपुर ले जाया गया जहां वह डिब्बा गाड़ी से अलग कर दिया गया । श्रीमती मंडल को बेहोशी की हालत में भागलपुर अस्पताल में पहुंचाया गया जहां उनकी मृत्यु हो गयी । मैनेजर और लड़की को केवल मामूली खरोचें लगी थीं ।

सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 396 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है । भागलपुर से सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और जिला पुलिस के दल उस इलाके को छानने और अपराधियों को पकड़ने के लिए भेजे गये । पुलिस ने जुनो बहादुर गोप नामक एक व्यक्ति को पकड़ लिया है लेकिन अभी उसकी अपराधी के रूप में शिनाख्त होना बाकी है । राज्य खुफिया विभाग की सहायता से जांच-पड़ताल का काम तेजी से चल रहा है । सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट जांच-पड़ताल की देख-रेख के लिए भागलपुर में ठहरे हुए हैं । अभी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इस अपराध के पीछे क्या उद्देश्य था ।

रेलवे बोर्ड में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल तथा निदेशक (सुरक्षा) ने इस दुःखद घटना की सूचना मिलते ही 7 अप्रैल की दोपहर को बिहार पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल (पटना) से टेलीफोन पर बात की । उन्हें यह आश्वासन मिला है कि बिहार पुलिस इस मामले की फौरन तेजी से जांच-पड़ताल करेगी । जिस इलाके में यह घटना हुई है वहां गाड़ियों में पहरे की व्यवस्था को सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है । इस काम में रेलवे सुरक्षादल, राज्य पुलिस और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस को सभी संभव सहायता देगा ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जिन की बदमाशों के हाथ रेलगाड़ी में मृत्यु हुई है उन के वारिसों को रेलवे मंत्रालय की की ओर से क्या कोई मुआविजा मिलेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ और जैसा कि इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है वे ऐसे व्यक्ति शायद नहीं हैं जिनको कि मुआवजे की कोई जरूरत हो लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात कोई होगी तो रेलवे का जो क़ायदा है उस के अनुसार इन सारी बातों पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : जिस वक्त गाड़ी की जंजीर खींच कर रोका गया और कातिल लोग भागे तो रेलवे पुलिस ने कितनी दूर तक गाड़ी रोके रक्खी और कितनी दूर तक उन का पीछा किया क्या इस तरह के डिटेल्स आप के पास हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : असल में उस का विस्तृत व्यौरा जो उन का कहना है उस के आधार पर दिया जा सकता है लेकिन ठीक मिनट बतलाना अभी मुश्किल है और उस के बारे में पता लगा कर निश्चित व्यौरा दूंगा ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj) : I believe the girl and the manager have been saved. Has any information been secured from them as to how many other persons were in the compartment at the time of the occurrence?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : One person had boarded that compartment at Howrah. Two others went into the compartment at Colgong. When the train stopped at Ghoga, three other passengers entered the compartment. Thus there were six more.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी नाम है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का नाम नहीं है ।

श्री मोर्य (अलीगढ़) : घोघा से सबौर का जो फ़ासला है, वह 13 किलोमीटर है जो सफ़र में केवल 17 मिनट लगते हैं । यह जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह इन्हीं 17 मिनटों में और इन्हीं 13 किलोमीटर के बीच में हुआ है । यह जो डकैती पड़ी है, उस में माल भी लूटा गया है, दो जानें भी गई हैं और एक लड़की और मैनेजर, प्रबन्धक, को चोटें भी आई हैं । वास्तव में उस डिब्बे में केवल चार आदमी थे और ये पांच आदमी ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न क्या क्या है ?

श्री मोर्य : मैं अभी प्रश्न करता हूँ । यहां पर कुछ ग़लत रिपोर्ट दी गई है । वास्तव में उन चार आदमियों के अलावा उस डिब्बे में कोई नहीं था । ये जो पांच कातिल थे, ये घोघा स्टेशन पर डिब्बे में आए थे । वे पुलिस की बर्दी पहने हुए थे । उन्होंने डिब्बे को खोला और उस के भीतर आए । दो व्यक्तियों को चोटें आई हैं और जो दो मर गए, वे सोए हुए थे । मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस रेल-गाड़ी के साथ पुलिस का गार्ड चल रहा था या नहीं और अगर पुलिस का गार्ड चल रहा था, तो जिस वक्त कातिल जंजीर खींच कर उतरे, उस वक्त उस पुलिस के गार्ड ने क्या किया और अब तक इस सिलसिले में कोई गिरफ़्तारी हुई है या नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि पुलिस गार्ड था ।

श्री मोर्य : उन्होंने कहा है कि एक साधारण सिपाही चल रहा था । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रेलवे एयारिटीज़ की तरफ़ से रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन पुलिस का कोई सिपाही चल रहा था या नहीं और क्या इस ट्रेन के साथ कोई सिपाही चलता है ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो गलत-बयानी की बात कही गई है, वह यथार्थ नहीं है । जिन दो व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और जो मंडल जी की लड़की और उन का मैनेजर जीवित हैं, उन के अलावा छः और आदमी उस डिब्बे में थे । यह सही है कि यह घोषा और सबौर, जो कि दूसरा ही स्टेशन है, के बिल्कुल करीब की बात है । उन लोगों ने कत्ल करके उस के बाद जंजीर खींची । वहां पर केवल एक सिपाही नहीं, दो जी०आर०पी० के सिपाही उस गाड़ी के साथ चल रहे थे । एक जी० आर० पी० के सिपाही और थे, जिनकी ड्यूटी वहां नहीं थी । 11-40 को वह गाड़ी घोषा स्टेशन से खुली थी और वह आधी रात का समय था । जब ये तीनों सिपाही

उस डिब्बे में पहुंचे और उन को इस दुर्घटना का पता चला, तो उन्होंने पीछा किया, लेकिन इतनी देर में वे लोग निकल गए थे ।

श्री मौर्य : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा शार्ट-नोटिस क्वैस्टियन रिजेक्ट हो गया है । मुझे एक प्रश्न और कर लेने दीजिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till Monday.

17.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, April 12, 1965/Chaitra 22, 1887 (Saka).