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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 pP. (INLAND)

THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1009 to 1013, 1015 to 1018, 1020
and 1022 to 1026 6341—80

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1014, 1019, 1021 and 1027 to 1048. 6380—93

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1950 to 1956 and 1958 to 2039 6393—6456

Paper laid on the Table 6455

Message from Rajya Sabha 6455—56

Estimates Committee—

Minutes 6456

Statement regarding Scooters 6456—57

Shri Manubhai Shah 6456—57

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Famine conditions in Rayalaseema and other districts of
Andhra Pradesh and the relief measures contemplated . . . 6457—62

Motion *re.* Situation in Assam 6462—6602

Shri Jaipal Singh 6463—69

Shri A. P. Jain 6469—79

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru 6479—84

Shri A. K. Sen 6485—6507

Shri Hem Barua 6507—18

Shrimati Renuka Ray 6518—27

Shri Tyagi 6527—37

Shri Hynniewta 6537—53

Shri Bhagavati 6553—62

Shrimati Manjula Devi 6562—69

Shri Mohammed Imam 6569—75

Shri Hamayun Kabir 6575—82

Shri Basumatari 6582—88

Shri Vasudevan Nair 6588—96

Shri A. C. Guha 6596—6602

Business Advisory Committee—

Fifty-fifth Report 6569

Daily Digest 6603—10

* The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

6341

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 2, 1960/ Bhadra
11, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Fordson Tractors

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*1009. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are going on with Ford Motor Company of Canada for establishment of a project in India for the manufacture of Fordson tractors; and

(b) if so, at what stage the negotiations are?

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the details of the scheme with special reference to its capacity which is under consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Of course this is a question which relates to Fordsons, but there are, as the House knows, already four projects which were approved for different categories from 18 h.p. to 50 h.p. The capacity will be about 10,000 tractors which will be the total capacity in the Third Plan as estimated now.

993 (Ai) L.S.D.—1.

6342

Shri Jinachandran: What are the types of tractors that are proposed to be manufactured?

Shri Manubhai Shah: One is the German Eicher. The other is David Brown. The third one is Fergussons. The fourth one is a Czechoslovak tractor called Zetor.

Shri Jinachandran: Does the Government know that the value of the spare parts of tractors is too high compared to that of truck spare parts?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is quite a different question.

Mr. Speaker: Will he please repeat his question?

Shri Jinachandran: The prices of tractor spare parts are too high compared to that of truck spare parts. Will the Government bring down the prices so that agriculturists are benefited?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main question relates to Fordson tractors. I did not mind its even being enlarged to cover all the tractors in India. But still the hon. Member wants the prices of truck and tractor spare parts to be compared. There is no comparison between the two. Each one has equipment of an altogether different type of units. Therefore no comparison between two dissimilar things will be possible.

Shri Jinachandran: For your information I may tell you that a Fergusson axle costs about Rs. 550 whereas a Mercedes Benz axle costs about Rs. 350.

An Hon. Member: So?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will this project be undertaken by the public sector or is it going to be left for the private sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all private sector companies.

Shri Joachim Alva: As more and more tractors will be in demand I want to know why no factory is being set up in the public sector.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Just now we have had the draft outline of the Third Plan in which practically as many items as we could include in the public sector have been included. Tractors are all different varieties required in smaller numbers as compared to bigger projects which we can conceive in the public sector. For the present there is no proposal before us under contemplation for manufacture of tractors in the public sector.

बी.शु. मु० तारिक : में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हुकूमत की नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि बहुत से लोग जो ट्रैक्टरों का बिजिनेस करते हैं, ग्राम देहातियों से काफी रुपया एडवांस के तौर पर ले लेते हैं और तीन तीन और चार चार सालों तक ट्रैक्टर नहीं देते हैं। अगर ऐसा है तो इस तरह के लोगों के खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

(میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت کی نوٹس میں یہ بات آئی ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ جو ٹریکٹروں کا بیزینس کرتے ہیں - عام دیہاتوں سے کافی روپیہ ایڈوانس کے طور پر لے لیتے ہیں اور تین تین اور چار چار سالوں تک ٹریکٹر نہیں دیتے ہیں - اگر ایسا ہے تو اس طرح کے لوگوں کے خلاف کیا ایکشن لیا گیا ہے)

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिछले हफ्त जब वह सवाल हाउस के सामने आया था तो मैं ने सारी बातें बताई थीं। जब इस का उत्पादन शुरू हो जायेगा तो उन के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन अर्थात् विवतण का सारा इंतजाम किया जायेगा।

Shri Narasimhan: How much worth components are to be imported for this purpose?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the question asked by the hon. Member is concerned, that tractor is not being manufactured or is proposed to be manufactured at all. But if the hon. Member wants to know the general policy of manufacture, I may say that practically all projects of this type have to be made 50 per cent. indigenous in the first year—that is the minimum—and within three years it has to be practically 80 to 90 per cent. indigenous.

Aid to Bhutan

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{ **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 *1010. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
 Shri Achar:
 Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and if so, what amount has so far been made available to the Government of Bhutan for the construction of road projects;

(b) whether the Government of Bhutan has asked for technical help also;

(c) if so, the nature and extent of such help sought; and

(d) the extent to which the same has been met by the Government of India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Rs. 23.5 lakhs have so far been made available to Bhutan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Assistance in the form of technical staff such as engineers, overseers, surveyors, accountants etc. as well as road building materials was sought and has been provided.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the technical personnel that has been sent there has been given any extra allowances because most of them are keeping their families here? If so,

what is the amount of the extra allowance given to those technical personnel?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I have no information at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many overseers and engineers have been sent there and has the quota asked for by the Bhutan Government been supplied fully or only a part of it has been supplied?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: I require notice for giving the exact number of personnel already sent. But in the Technical Board the Ministry of Transport as well as the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have been represented and whatever is required by the Technical Board is supplied by the Government, the Central PWD etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there has been any consultation between the Government of India and the Government of Bhutan and, if so, what was their target and what part of that target has been achieved by our Government?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Several discussions took place between the Bhutanese delegation that came here and the Government of India. Accordingly rough plans and estimates have been prepared. Two boards have been set up. One is a technical board and the other is, what is called, the Works Advisory Board. The first one makes plans, estimates etc. and the second one executes them.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether these two Boards have any amount at their disposal for meeting the expenditure of persons who might go there to visit the road projects?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Meeting the expenditure of what?

Mr. Speaker: Expenditure of persons who may go there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to know whether any funds have been placed at the disposal of the Technical Co-ordination Committee and the Works Advisory Committee to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the principal engineering officers and others for entertaining persons who visit that road project programme.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this kind of entertainment of people, who go there. First of all, anybody who goes there, naturally should take the permission of the Bhutan Government. These roads are being made in Bhutan. Normally that is the practice of anybody going to Bhutan. I suppose if anybody does go, the normal expenditure involved in his being there will be provided for.

Mr. Speaker: Evidently what he wants to know is only this. Some hon. Members of Parliament went there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not that. The point is that even His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan or some people in Bhutan feel much interested in visiting that road project. So when they visit that place they find much difficulty. Therefore I asked that question—because it is the engineer who is supposed to meet all the expenditure—whether any fund is provided there.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Surely arrangements will be made to receive them properly if they go there.

Shri Narasimhan: Is the amount mentioned by way of assistance a gift or loan?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: This is a grant.

Shri Achar: I want to know whether this aid or help whatever it is, is for developmental purposes or whether it is in connection with the development of Chinese border roads.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may say the amount is partly a grant and partly a loan. Whether the loan continues as such later is a matter for consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Achar's question has not been answered.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: These road programmes were considered and decided upon some years ago, I do not exactly know, but certainly before this border crisis came. Anyhow, even when I went to Bhutan, that was 2 or 3 years ago, we discussed these matters and their proposals had come long before. These are really for the development of certain areas of Bhutan and for access to them from India.

श्री भवन दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि भुटान की सरकार जो सड़कें बना रही है, उनकी कुल लम्बाई कितनी है, और कितने वर्षों में यह प्रोग्राम पूरा होने की आशा की जाती है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं जोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ ।

100, 72, 70, 30, 30, 20, 17: the hon. Member may total them up.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what part of the expenditure will be borne by our country and what part by Bhutan if Bhutan will bear anything at all?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Finally, it is difficult for me to say. Bhutan bears a great deal of the entire expenditure. We have given it partly a grant and partly a loan for development purposes. Sometimes it happens that we give loans which later are converted into grants or part of them. The expenditure incurred by us, by our Engineers, etc., is being met by India for the time being.

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that there is a trading centre in Darranga in Assam District Kamrup and Bhutanese come every year for trading, may I know whether there is any proposal for construction of a road from Darranga to Bhutan?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: There is already one proposal to take a road from Darranga to Taziganj.

Shri Basumatari: What is the distance in miles?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: The exact mileage, we cannot say, because it will have to be surveyed and aligned. Unless that is done, we cannot say the exact mileage.

Illegal Forward Trading in Dhal

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*1011. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 19 on the 9th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigation regarding illegal forward trading in Dhal by speculators in Agra has been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the action taken by Government?

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

(b) Adequate evidence for the police to secure conviction in a Court of Law is lacking.

(c) It has been decided to drop the matter.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of persons who were arrested in this connection and the reasons why the accused could not be prosecuted?

Shri Kanungo: I do not know the exact number of persons arrested. There were two searches. The reason is after investigation, adequate evidence was not available. Certain persons who made statements as witnesses before the police, refused to make the statements in the court. Documents could not be proved unless witnesses were available. Therefore, we are introducing a Bill in Parliament for this particular purpose that documents seized in connection with forwards markets can be

produced in court without the necessity of being proved under the existing law.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Similar complaints were lodged by some of the businessmen in Kanpur about oilseeds. I want to know whether the Forward Trading Commission has any control on the fixation of prices and in the matter of dispute, whether he has to adjudicate on that.

Shri Kanungo: The question which the hon. Member has put is about oilseeds.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am dealing with the second portion of the question whether in fixing the prices, supposing there is some wrong, has the Commissioner any power?

Shri Kanungo: The Forward Markets Commissioner decides upon the limits up to which transactions could be had in hedging trade. They can impose margins if the directors do not do so. In other words, they have got powers to control prices to a certain extent in forward markets only.

Prototype Leather Training Institute

*1012. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment worth Rs. 50 lakhs for setting up a Prototype Leather Training Institute and a Fruit Canning Plant has been received from Yugoslav Government;

(b) if not, by what time it is likely to be received; and

(c) where Government propose to locate these plants?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

There is a proposal to set up two Production-cum-Training Centres, one for leather industry and the other for canning of fruit, in collaboration

with the Yugoslav Government. The details of these schemes have not yet been finalised. As such, it cannot be said at this stage whether machinery worth Rs. 50 lakhs will be coming from Yugoslavia, or where the Centres will be located.

श्री अ० म० तारिक : स्टेटमेंट में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस फूट कैनिंग प्लांट को कहाँ तामिर किया जायगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दुकूमत के पेशनजर कोई ऐसी स्कीम है जिसके तहत इसको रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर में लगाया जाय, क्योंकि रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर में फलों का बहुत बड़ा जखीरा है ?

(سلیف مدت میں یہ نہیں بتایا گیا ہے کہ اس فوڈ کیننگ پلانٹ کو کہاں تعمیر کیا جائے گا — میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا حکومت کے پیش نظر کوئی ایسی اسکیم ہے جس کے تحت اس کو ریاست جموں کشمیر میں لگایا جائے — کیونکہ ریاست جموں کشمیر میں پھلوں کا بہت بڑا ذخیرہ ہے -)

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जंसा कि मैं ने बयान में कहा है, अभी तो यह भी तै नहीं हुआ है कि यूगोस्लाव सरकार हम को ५० लाख रुपया दो इंस्टीट्यूट्स के लिए देगी । उन सख्तोकिताबत चल रही है । जब वह रुपया आ जायगा तब यह सवाल उठेगा कि उनको कहाँ लगाया जाय, और मैं मेम्बर साहब को पूरा भरोसा दे सकता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर स्टेट का ध्यान भी रखा जायगा ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that they have not decided about a site. May I know whether in deciding the site for this trading centre, due consideration will be given to places where tanneries and other facilities exist already?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is always so. Particularly, wherever economic possibilities are best and various

other socio-economic factors are existing, they are taken into consideration.

Soviet Academy Publication

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*1013. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhut Mishra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Soviet Academy's book entitled 'Reformation, Revisionism and Problem of Contemporary Capitalism' in which the domestic policy of the Prime Minister of India has been attacked and India has been painted as building State Capitalism; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Government have seen the book in question. It does not contain any attack on the domestic policy of the Prime Minister of India. One article in this book, among other things, refutes certain passages from a book "India's Socialistic Pattern of Society" by Shri J. P. Chandra.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this sentence occurred in the book or not, that India is building State capitalism?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is what we said now.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is partly true.

Moral Rearmament Organisation

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*1015. { Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Moral Rearmament Organisation is having its activities in India;

(b) if so, how many foreigners have visited India in connection with the activities of the organisation during 1960 so far; and

(c) how many such foreigners are still in India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). Permission was given in February this year for the issue of visas to visit India to 73 members of the Moral Rearmament Organisation. This party was on a tour round the world.

(c) This information is not readily available, but the period of validity of the visas was limited to three months' stay in India.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware that a large delegation led by a Government official of the Kerala State is at present attending the M.R.A. conference in Europe, and whether the Kerala Government consulted the Central Government before giving permission for a State employee for participating in that conference?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: How does this arise from this question? This relates to the grant of visas to foreigners.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: This relates to part (a), whether the Moral Rearmament Organisation is having its activities in India. In pursuance of the activities, people are being sent.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are persons who have left India to go abroad.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government is aware of the statement which was released to the press by the I.N.T.U.C. by S. M. Narayanan after attending the World Assembly on Moral Rearmament at Caux that they are having schools on anti-Nehruism, anti-Indianism, more particularly about the principle of co-existence?

Mr. Speaker: Against the principle of co-existence?

Shri Tangamani: There was a statement issued in the press which says that the question of peaceful co-existence is contested and schools are being run on this basis.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not remember that particular name or letter, but, broadly speaking, our attention has been drawn to such statements.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government is aware that the manifesto which was issued by the MRA has been widely circulated in this country and that it contains among other things the points which I have already raised?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am afraid I have not read the manifesto, and I do not know how widely it has been circulated, but again, broadly speaking, we know the attitude of what is called the MRA, and it is not in line with our attitude.

Shri Tangamani: It was stated by the hon. Deputy Minister that 73 people were given visas to visit this country. May I know whether these 73 members of the MRA were given an official reception in Raj Bhavan at Trivandrum?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: When these people were in Trivandrum, they wanted to meet the Governor, and the Governor met them and I suppose he served them tea also. Some of the local invitees were also there.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: May I know whether Indians go abroad under the auspices of this organisation, and if so, what foreign exchange they are allowed?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not think any foreign exchange is allowed, but Indians do go to this world assembly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government has issued any passports to any Government officials for taking part in the conference at Caux this year?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice for that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No such approaches are normally made to us. I do not know if any case has happened even in the past. A person goes for some reason or other and takes advantage of his visit abroad maybe to attend that conference, but the question of our giving a passport or foreign exchange hardly arises.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: It is very clear that this MRA is openly having some political programmes and having international organisations under its command. Has it come to the notice of the Government that these people who had come to Trivandrum and who were staying there for a long time were having all sorts of contacts with Ministers, with officials, were even visiting jails and other things? I want to know whether Government appreciates the activities of such an organisation which is openly political in its activities.

Mr. Speaker: From visas we are going away.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We are rather going away, but broadly speaking, as I have already hinted at, we do not approve of any political activities or political views of the MRA.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Prime Minister said that he was not in the know of any case in which a passport was issued for a person going to the MRA conference from India. May I submit that the Deputy-Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, Shri Ramnath Tripathi and his wife and a Member of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Gopinath Singh, went to attend a conference of the MRA? May I know whether they were issued passports for the attending the conference or for some other purpose?

Mr. Speaker: That was some years ago, I think.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I could not answer that question precisely, but we do not issue passports for attending the MHA conference to anybody.

A person is issued a passport for going abroad to certain countries, that is all—for a particular purpose. If he takes advantage of that, it is another matter. Also, I presume that the Deputy-Speaker is not an official. The question asked was about officials.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that the MRA has made it possible for many citizens of our country to see half the world, and the peace conference the other half of it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members are all giving information to the House, not seeking it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent article by a British M.P. in the *New Statesman* attacking the founder of the MRA for specially claiming that he is associated an Oxford University Degree, also challenging the amount of funds at his disposal and also his political philosophy?

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The Prime Minister said that passports are applied for some other purposes and then the opportunity is taken for attending the MRA conferences. May I know whether Government is aware that an Inspector of the State Transport of the Kerala Government applied for a passport for the specific purpose of attending the MRA conference and whether the passport has been granted to him, and who has met his expenses?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know, I could not answer that without an enquiry, but I am dead certain that expenses have not been paid for out of any public funds. Maybe it sometimes happens the MRA provides the funds.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They always provide.

Shri Raghunath Singh: And the Peace Council also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I agree.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether leaders of the Vimochana Samara Samiti like Mannath Padmanabhan and the present Home Minister have also attended this conference, and after this delegation's return here it was stated that God had delivered Kerala from Communism?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What all every hon. Member says is not the responsibility of the Central Government.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: As far as I know, the MRA is doing very good work. Also, the peace conference of Soviet Russia is also doing good work in its own way. When they are doing good work, I think Government will kindly recognise their work.

Tibetan Refugees in Darjeeling

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*1016. { **Shri P. K. Deo:**
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Tibetan refugees who have recently come from Tibet want to be settled at Darjeeling;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether proper screening is done of these refugees; and

(d) whether the Tibetans who came to Gorakhpur have expressed their desire to settle down at Darjeeling?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). No Sir, not all the refugees want to settle in Darjeeling, but many of them prefer to do so, as there is already in the Darjeeling District a large settled Tibetan population, and as the climate of Darjeeling would suit them better.

(c) All refugees who enter India are properly screened.

(d) The refugees who came to Gorakhpur would also prefer to settle in Darjeeling for the reasons stated above.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the strategic importance of the northern border, may I know if the Government is considering settling these Tibetan refugees in the Nilgiri hills where the climate is equally good?

Mr. Speaker: It is away from the border, that is what he wants.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): There is no proposal before us about the Nilgiri hills, but, as a matter of fact, not for the reasons mentioned by the hon. Member, but just to find suitable agricultural land, we are considering some proposals to settle them further south.

Naga Hostiles

*1017. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of some Naga villages on Gabu range have requested the NHTA Administration for protection against Naga depredations;

(b) if so, the approximate number of such villages; and

(c) what arrangements have been made for affording them adequate protection?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes.

(b) 33.

(c) The villages have voluntarily decided to be grouped at six places in order to get protection from our Security Forces and deny help to the hostiles.

The grouped villages would be looked after by a Circle Officer assisted by five Area Superintendents.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the present condition there, in those villages?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These villages are grouped for their protection and they are looked after. We have taken in hand work or works costing Rs. 53,000. The existing schools etc., will continue to function as before.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether these villages are the same villages where the forces sent to protect the loyal Nagas were surrounded by the hostile Nagas with the result that a plane had to be sent to drop ammunition and other materials?

Mr. Speaker: When was this done?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Five days back.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: These are new villages.

Shri P. K. Deo: A PTI news from Shillong says:

"Hostile Nagas attacked a party of Assam Rifles in Kohima District three or four days ago according to a report received here. There was no immediate official confirmation of this report."

May I know if there is any official confirmation?

Mr. Speaker: The question was for yesterday, he is now raising it.

Shri Ranga: Are we to understand from this that these hostile activities are still going on in spite of the recent attempts by Government to reach a settlement with them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The settlement was not reached with the hostiles, but with the Naga National Convention which is a different organisation, which itself is opposed to the hostiles. It is true that from time to time hostile activities in certain further areas have gone on.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if we are receiving any help from the

villagers or the villages concerned in operations against the hostiles?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, in two ways. One is from what is called, I think, the village guards who have done very good work indeed; and the second is from the villagers themselves; when they have been interfered with by the hostiles, they have reacted strongly often.

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether it is a fact that the members of the Assam Rifles who are working there in the Naga area have been instructed not to shoot unless they themselves are fired upon?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Our general instructions to our Army and to the Assam Rifles for these past years had been not to treat the Nagas as normally they might treat enemies, because they are our own countrymen, but to win them over, but, of course, to shoot them if there is trouble—the discretion is with them—but, generally, to avoid doing that. These have been our instructions. But when there have been active attacks or anything like that, there has been naturally shooting.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नागा कन्वेंशन वाले जो लोग हैं, जो कि हमारे साथ हैं, उनकी तादाद क्या है ? नाज, कन्वेंशन के खिलाफ जो लोग हैं जोकि हमारे खिलाफ बगावत किये हुए हैं, उनको दवाने में नागा कन्वेंशन वाले किस हद तक हमारी मदद करते हैं ताकि होस्टाइल्स का जोर जुल्म न हो ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही प्रश्न तो अभी पूछा गया है और इसका अभी जवाब दिया गया है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इसके बारे में मैंने अभी प्रश्न किया है । जो मदद है वह बहुत तरह से होती है । एक तो यही मदद है कि उसको मदद वे न करें । उनकी मदद से मतलब पसा न दें, खाने पीने वगैरह का सामान न दें इन्हीं चीजों से तो वे रह सकते

हैं । और एक बड़ी बात तो यह है कि दूसरे जो हैं, उन्होंने हमें मदद दी है । विल्लेज गावें कहिये, चौकीदार कहिये उन्होंने हमें कई तरह से मदद दी है और और तरह से भी मीके मीके पर उनका मुकाबला किया है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether it is a fact that since this recent settlement with the Naga Convention, the rebels have intensified their activities, and whether such an apprehension was also expressed by the Convention?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Generally speaking, the rebel activities in the past many months have been pushed out from large areas, and they have gone towards the Burmese frontier more. There have been, I might say, rebel activities recently near that border in a big way, about which I understand a statement will be made in this House in a day or two.

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : जब से नागा लैंड की स्थापना का एलान हुआ है, उसके बाद से जो होस्टाइल नागा हैं, उनके जजबात को मालूम करने के लिए हकूमत की तरफ से क्या कोई कोशिश की गई है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो नागा कन्वेंशन के लोग हैं, उनकी कोशिश तो यही रहती है कि वे उनकी तरफ आ जायें और बहुत सारे लोग मेरे खयाल में उनकी तरफ पहले थे अब और भी आ गये हैं । लेकिन जो एक गुट्टी है, होस्टाइल्स की कहिये या कुछ और, हजार डेढ़ हजार आदमियों की, मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उनमें से कितनों पर असर हुआ है । लेकिन जाहिर है कि असर उन पर असर कुछ नहीं हुआ है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether it is a fact, as has been published in the newspapers, that the Naga hostiles have approached the Naga Convention people for some parleys and for attempts to lay down their arms?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Who have approached? The Convention people?

Shri D. C. Sharma: There have been newspaper reports that the Naga hostiles have approached the Naga Convention people for some parleys with a view to suspend their hostile activities.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is the other way about, I should have thought. The hon. Member asks whether the Naga hostiles had approached the Naga Convention people with a view to lay down their arms. Who is to lay down the arms?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether they have offered to lay down their arms, and whether they have sought some immunity or protection.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know of any recent approach to that effect. It has always been open to them to do that. Nothing comes in their way.

श्री अमजद अली : श्री स० म० बनर्जी का सवाल यह था कि जो होस्टाइल नागाज़ हैं, उनके जड़बात को मालूम करने के लिए हकूमत की तरफ से क्या कोई कोशिश की गई है ? इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

(شری امجد علی - سہ ماہی - سوال یہ تھا کہ جو ہوسٹائل ناگاڑ ہیں ان کے جذبات کو معلوم کرنے کے لئے حکومت کی طرف سے کیا کوئی کوشش کی گئی ہے - اس کا جواب نہیں دیا گیا ہے -)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता है । तीन किस्म के लोग हैं, एक होस्टाइल लोग हैं, एक गिरोह है, जो कुछ कहिये, हजार का है या दो हजार का है । दूसरे वे हैं जो उनके मुखालिफ हैं । वे भी जो कुछ हों, हजारों में हैं । तीसरे वे हैं जो मामूली लोग हैं, बड़ी भारी तादाद में हैं, जो अपना घर बार देखा चाहते हैं, खेती किया चाहते हैं । असल में जिन पर कोशिश की जाती

है अस्सर डालने की वे मामूली लोग हैं सब में ज्यादा, और उनको समझाने की कोशिश की जाती है और देखा जाता है कि वे इस बात को समझें । होस्टाइल पर भी कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन उन से तो कोई मुकाबला नहीं है, उनके साथ तो खाली बन्दूक से मुकाबला होता है या फिर वे अपने आप को सरेडर करके आयें ।

Patents and Designs Law

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*1018. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 Shri B. C. Majhi:
 Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 771 on the 10th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to amend and consolidate the existing patents and designs law has been finalised; and

(b) what kind of advantage will accrue to the manufacturers and Government by amending the law?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Recommendations of Shri Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar are now under examination in the light of the comments that have been received from various bodies and persons interested in the subject. The purpose of the proposed revision of the Patents Law is to encourage the development and exploitation of new inventions and researches for industrial advancement in India. After full consideration of all aspects, Government hope to bring forward an amending Bill before the House at an early date. The question of revising the Industrial Designs Law is also receiving the attention of Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the institutions which were invited to give their views on the recommendations?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have already laid the main report on the Table of the House, which has dealt comprehensively with every aspect. Hon. Members can have it from the Library. If the hon. Member is interested in any particular aspect, I can supply him the information.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I wanted to know the institutions that had been invited to give their views on the recommendations.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The public in general, and particularly those who are interested in trade marks and patents, and industrial associations and research organisations.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Last December, the hon. Minister stated that the amending Bill would be introduced in this House during the early part of this year. May I know why there is so much delay?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I had actually said that as soon as the consultation with the various bodies were completed, this would be done. Actually, this is a very comprehensive legislation affecting hundreds of industries and research workers, and, therefore, we would like to have a thorough examination of all the issues involved, before bringing forward a legislation before the House.

Celling on Ownership of Houses

*1020. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce any legislation for putting a ceiling on ownership of houses in large towns in the Union Territories; and

(b) if so, when?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether Government are aware of any such move made by any State, and if so, by which State?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In 1958, there was a proposal before the Punjab Government.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether Government think that such type of legislation will help in removing the disparity in income between the urban and the rural population.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of opinion.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Has it come to the notice of Government that the villages where the ceilings on land are being imposed are strongly reacting and are demanding that a ceiling on the ownership of houses should be imposed in the urban areas also?

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. The hon. Member wants ceiling to be imposed on urban houses also. He may move a Bill for that purpose.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कुछ दिन पहले ए० आर्इ० सी० सी० सी० ने ऐसा परामर्श दिया था—हो सकता है कि गवर्नमेंट को भी दिया हो—कि गाँव में भी जमीन पर सीलिंग हो और शहरों में भी मकानों के ऊपर सीलिंग हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ए० आर्इ० सी० सी० के इस निर्देश को किस हद तक हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने माना है ?

(No Answer was given)

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब नहीं देते ।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा खेती कायं मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं जवाब दे दूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब जवाब देते हैं ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं महज इतना शर्ष कहूंगा कि इस स्किम को सॉलिंग मकानों पर लगाने में कठिनाइयाँ हैं, लेकिन मेरी राय है कि कोशिश करना चाहिये कि ऐसे बड़े मकान बनने रोके जायें। इस पर कानूनी तौर से रोक लगाना तो कठिन हो जाता है, लेकिन रोकने की कोशिश होना चाहिये।

Shri Vajpayee: May I know whether Government have approved or disapproved of the move of the Punjab Government to put a ceiling on urban property?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): We do not know clearly what was the proposal that the Punjab Government had made in this behalf. Subject to correction, our information is that the Punjab Government themselves dropped it later on.

Foreign Missionaries in Naga Hills

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"1022. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints about foreign missionaries working in Naga Hills for their hostile activities;

(b) whether a book "As I see India" by Tromble containing anti-Indian propaganda is circulated among Naga students; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any action in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) There have been no such complaints in recent years. There were some complaints many years ago. At present there is only one foreign Christian missionary in the Naga Hills. His activities have been confined to work of a religious nature and we have not received any complaints against him so far.

(b) we have no such information.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press report that a Naga rebel woman has escaped with the help of missionaries through the port of Cochin without a valid passport?

Mr. Speaker: The question relates to trouble inside the country. If she goes away, all the better.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand this. There was no need for her to escape. Nobody was after her.

Shri Assar: May I know if Hindu missionaries are allowed in this area? If not, what is the nature of the restrictions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Normally speaking, no missionaries are allowed, Hindu, Muslim, Christian or anybody else, as missionaries, because we leave it to themselves. As individuals they may go for relief work and other things. But there is always a danger of the excessive enthusiasm of missionaries getting them into conflict with the local people in these present circumstances because we are dealing with abnormal times there.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it not a fact that Indian Christian missionaries are still active in this area? If so, why are other missionaries not allowed to go there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No outsider goes there. They are not missionaries. The hon. Member may be referring to local pastors, Naga pastors, who function in their Churches. Nobody from outside goes there.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि नागा प्रदेश की ४ लाख की जनसंख्या में से १ लाख के लगभग नागा ईसाई बनाये जा चुके हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मुझे नम्बर तो नहीं याद है, लेकिन हो सकता है कि ऐसा कुछ हुआ हो। यह धाज तो नहीं बने हैं, एक बमाने से बने हैं।

श्री भमजद अली : चूंकि यह मिशनरीज बड़ा पहले से बसे हुए हैं, हुकूमत की तरफ से क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है कि वे लोग हमारे ख्यासी मामलात में दखल न दें ?

(چونکہ یہ مشنریز وہاں پہلے سے ہوئے ہیں - حکومت کی طرف سے کیا کارروائی کی جا رہی ہے کہ وہ لوگ ہمارے سیاسی معاملات میں دخل نہ دیں -)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कौन से मिशनरीज के बारे में आप पूछ रहे हैं ?

श्री भमजद अली : पेंस्टर्स वगैरह जो हैं।

(پیسٹرز وغیرہ جو ہیں)

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वे वहीं के रहने वाले हैं, और उन में अक्सर लोग हमारा साथ दे रहे हैं, अक्सर लोग हम से लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। वे वहीं के लोग हैं, कुछ लड़ रहे हैं और कुछ नहीं लड़ रहे हैं।

News Bulletins of A.I.R.

*1023. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by Government during the period between 11th July, 1960 and 16th July, 1960 stating that the A.I.R. news broadcasts were incorrect;

(b) whether Government have noticed the complaints made by a number of Calcutta dailies for circulation of incorrect news by A.I.R.; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The complaints received by the Calcutta Station mainly related to inaccuracy in two Bengali news bulletins on the strike situation. The complaints were by telephone and no record has been kept.

(b) and (c). The criticism was noticed in some Calcutta papers relating to the news bulletins mentioned above which were about the running of trains. A.I.R. has no news organisation of its own and generally relies on agency messages and official sources. There is a correspondent at Calcutta who unfortunately was on leave due to medical reasons. Moreover, the wrong impression created by the news bulletins was also due to the fact that the official news bulletins about which the complaints were made were all-India news bulletins prepared and broadcast from Delhi in Bengali and were meant to give a summary of the all-India situation. In order to remove a possible misunderstanding, steps were taken that all Indian language bulletins broadcast from Delhi made it clear that they were all-India news bulletins giving a summary of all-India news from Delhi. Instructions were also issued to the regional news units that to the greatest extent possible verification might be made before putting out news.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Yesterday only the hon. Prime Minister criticised the Press for spreading rumours or exaggerated news. May I know why the All India Radio, which is an organ of Government, spread all these rumours which caused serious sufferings to thousands of passengers in Calcutta and other places? What steps will be taken by Government to stop dissemination of such rumours through A.I.R.? At the same time, Government should also take strong action against the officers who prepared all this news.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Minister admit that all this information that they gave was incorrect?

Dr. Keskar: I have given a very detailed answer.

Shri Muhammed Elias: All this news that has been circulated is incorrect.

Mr. Speaker: He does not admit it.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member is making a general statement. As I said, there were complaints about two Bengali news bulletins issued from Delhi and also relayed by Calcutta on the second day of the strike. This was about the running of trains. I explained that the general summary about running of trains that was given was on an all-India basis and not meant for Calcutta Station only. Unfortunately, this could not be explained in the next bulletin. But we took care to explain that this was a summary of all-India news and not meant for Calcutta Station only.

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know what were the sources available to Government to collect correct information? Have they got Reporters or they depend entirely on the Intelligence department of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered that.

Dr. Keskar: Generally we have got to depend on agency messages. In a few places we have got local correspondents who are not news gatherers but rather prepare reports etc. Unfortunately, the Correspondent at Calcutta had gone on leave a week before due to medical reasons.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether even those complaints which were received, to which the hon. Minister referred, were found on verification to be justified or not?

Dr. Keskar: I have said that in respect of that particular report also, the news that was given was textually correct in the sense that the news was received at night, that the situation about running of trains was nor-

mal. By the morning, by the time that the bulletin was issued, the running of trains at that particular place had ceased. The only omission was that they had no Correspondent who could go at that particular time to verify whether by that time the trains had ceased running. But later steps were taken to rectify the mistake.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Apart from all-India news broadcast through All India Radio, local news is also catered by the A.I.R., Calcutta. How was it that the local news bulletin of A.I.R., Calcutta Station, gave wrong information on the same lines as the all-India news bulletin?

Dr. Keskar: I have received no complaints regarding the local news bulletins.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the All India Radio was only broadcasting the news supplied to it by P.T.I. and by Shri Vishnu Sahay, Cabinet Secretary, who was in charge of that operation? If not, what other sources were available with AIR and how did it check the news received from PTI or from Shri Vishnu Sahay?

Dr. Keskar: As I said, AIR has agency and official sources of news. During the period of the strike, even if it had tried other sources, it would not have been available, because from the night of the 11th, a number of other sources could not be available, even if we had wanted it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kashi Nath Pandey.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Muhammed Elias: Why could not the correct information be obtained from the Eastern and South-Eastern Railway officials?

Dr. Keskar: All these are gathered from all the departments concerned, whether it is the posts and telegraphs, railways or others. It is only after getting authentic information from that it is broadcast.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Kashi Nath Pandey.

Shri K. N. Pandey: Were there any complaints from some other parts of the country that the news circulated by the AIR was wrong or whether this thing happened only in Calcutta?

Dr. Keskar: I have not received any complaint except from Calcutta and that also about these news bulletins.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो इनक्रेडिट न्यूज निकली थी उसको बाद में ठीक करा दिया गया ?

डा० केसकर : ठीक ही नहीं किया बल्कि हमने जनता के प्रति अफसोस जाहिर किया कि उनको तकलीफ हुई, और कहा कि इसके बाद हम इस तरह की न्यूज पहले जांच पड़ताल किये बिना अपने बुलेटिन में नहीं निकालेंगे।

Shri Joachim Alva: Till very recently, we had a very competent news editor who left his editorial job of a leading daily in Bombay. Why should we permit competent men to accept private jobs if it is only a question of a little more of emoluments.

Dr. Keskar: Does it arise out of this question?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the incorrect news, if any, is due to the absence of proper men there.

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir. The gentleman to whom he referred as a very able person left because he got a highly paid job elsewhere. How can I stop him?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that there were no complaints against the A.I.R. broadcast from any State except the State to which the hon. Member belongs?

Dr. Keskar: No other State has complained.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. I have allowed a number of hon. Members from Bengal. What has Cape

Comorin got to do with Bengal? There must be an end to supplementaries.

शाहजहांपुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में रोजगार के अवसर

*१०२४. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या योजना, श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के आरम्भ में शाहजहांपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) में जिला विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार के विकास के बारे में योजना आयोग ने कोई सर्वेक्षण किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस सर्वेक्षण का क्या परिणाम निकला;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त रिपोर्ट में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ?

श्रम और रोजगार तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां, १९५९ में जांच की गई थी।

(ख) से (घ). जांच समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट तैयार की वह राज्य सरकारों को भेज दी गई कि वे भी इस किस्म की जांच करायें और समिति के सुझावों को जिला और स्थानीय अधिकारियों के ध्यान में लायें ताकि रोजगार बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को तैयार करने में उन्हें आसानी हो।

(a) Yes—the survey was conducted in 1959.

(b) to (d). The Report prepared by the study team has been sent to States with the request to undertake similar studies and to bring the suggestions made by the team to the notice of district authorities with a view to assist them in planning for expanding employment opportunities at district and local levels.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि सन् १९५६ में स्टडी टीम ने इसकी जांच की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस टीम ने रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सुझाव दिये थे ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : लम्बे सुझाव हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं तो मैं सदन की मेज पर उनके सुझाव रख दूंगा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अगर सुझाव बहुत लम्बे न हों तो मंत्री जी उनको मुख्य रूप से बतला दें।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उनके मुख्य सुझाव हैं कि जिले के अन्दर जो विकास कार्य हो रहे हैं वे इस तरह से किये जायें जिसमें कि स्थानीय लोगों को रोजगार दिलाया जा सके, जिलों का सालाना कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए जिसमें रोजगार की बात भी रहे, उन्होंने जिला स्तर पर एक समिति बनाने की राय भी दी है, और कहा है कि खेती के काम में भी रोजगार दिया जा सकता है। परन्तु उनका सब से मुख्य सुझाव यह है कि देहातों में स्थानीय साधनों के जरिये रोजगार दिलाया जा सकता है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What has been revealed by this survey? Did it reveal that unemployment has increased and if so to what extent?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The main purpose of this enquiry was to find out how the various development schemes were being implemented in the districts and whether there was any scope to provide more employment to the people and then to make adjustments in its working.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सर्वेक्षण उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल शाहजहांपुर में किया गया या किसी और स्थान पर भी किया गया था ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह केवल शाहजहांपुर जिले में ही किया गया, पर राय यह है कि 993(Ai)LSD.—2.

हर सूबे में एक एक विकासखंड लिये जायें और उनकी जांच हो।

श्री पहड़िया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सर्वे हो जायेगा तो क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने रखी जायेगी।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं इसको भी रखूंगा और भी प्रागे जो रिपोर्ट आयगी उनको भी सदन के सामने रखूंगा।

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know the criterion or the basis for the selection of Shahjahanpur district?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Development Commissioner of U.P. suggested it in view of the fact that the economic condition of Shahjahanpur was not so advanced as in the western districts or so adverse as in the eastern districts.

श्री बजर्राज सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि यह जो समिति बने उसको जिलाधीश बनाये और उसको चलाने की जिम्मेदारी भी उसी पर हो। क्या सरकार यह सोचती है कि जो काम जिलाधीश की अध्यक्षता में चलेगा जिले में उसमें जनता का पूरा सहयोग नहीं मिल सकेगा ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात असत्य है। अभी भी जो काम हो रहा है वह जिलाधीश की अध्यक्षता में हो रहा है और अच्छे ढंग से काम हो रहा है।

Auctioning and Booking of Tea

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*1025. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri K. U. Parmar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that auctioning and booking of tea for export in Calcutta have been monopolised by a few foreign firms;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this monopoly creates difficulty in export of Indian tea at cheaper rates which might increase demand of the same in other countries; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to expand auctioning and booking arrangement for export of tea?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There is no absolute monopoly of tea auctions in Calcutta by foreign broking firms. The North East Indian tea crop is handled in Calcutta largely by seven broking firms out of which three are entirely Indian and four are predominantly non-Indian. The bulk of the sales, however, is handled by non-Indian broking firms.

No complaints or allegations have come to the notice of Government of any artificial rigging up of prices. The quantity of tea to be offered at the auctions is decided after joint consultation among sellers, buyers and brokers who are members of the Calcutta Tea Traders' Association. The price of tea at the auctions is settled by open bidding.

(c) Following the report of the Tea Auctions Committee appointed by Government in 1954, Government embarked on the policy of encouraging the Calcutta auctions. A ceiling has been fixed for each year on direct export of tea for London auctions from North East Indian crop.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether the Government has any idea about the value of tea exported last year through foreign firms?

Shri Kanungo: We certainly have the figure for exports but we do not have the figures of the exports for particular firms.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether some Indian firms are pre-

pared to undertake this work of auctioning and booking of tea?

Shri Kanungo: A large number of Indian firms do it and some of them do it in large quantities.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: What is the ratio of export through the Indian firms in relation to the quantity exported by the foreign firms?

Shri Kanungo: A large bulk—almost two-thirds of the crop available—is auctioned in Calcutta and one-third is sent out by consignment. In the consignment, Indians also take part and send and in the auctions anybody can offer and buy. There is no distinction.

Shri R. Narayanasamy: May I know whether only foreign tasters are employed and if so, what steps are taken to take Indian tasters?

Shri Kanungo: There are quite a number of Indian tasters now—of high calibre.

M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd.

***1026. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the degree and manner of control exercised at present by the Central Government over the management of M/s. Jessop and Co. Ltd.;

(b) what percentage of share capital in this firm is held by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for nationalisation of the firm?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 69].

Shri Indrajit Gupta: From the statement I find that only part (a) of the question has been replied to and no reply is given to parts (b) and (c).

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have tried to make the statement as comprehensive as possible. As far as the

Government shares in this company are concerned, there has been no direct shareholding by the Government as such. Therefore, we are silent on that point. If the Life Insurance Corporation is also considered as a Government corporation, then it holds about 20 per cent. of the shares.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Part (c) of the question is whether there is any proposal for nationalisation of the firm.

Shri Manubhai Shah: As it is already under the control of the Government and it is going to be for a number of years, under the Act as the hon. Member knows, that question would not arise at this particular juncture.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As far as I know this control which the Government exercises is due to the past history and financial mismanagement of this concern. But in view of the fact that this factory does very important works almost entirely on Government orders such as the supply of rolling stock for the railways under the Five Year Plans, would it not be in our interest to nationalise the firm and take it over?

Shri Manubhai Shah: For many years to come the order stipulates the company is to be held by us. In due course it will be for consideration of the Government. For the present, that question does not arise.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government are aware that the shares of Jessops Company Ltd. are being purchased by Shri Shanti Prasad Jain from the market and he is mopping up shares to gain controlling interest? What steps do the Government propose to take in view of the fact that all the articles manufactured are for Government orders?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the sale of shares is concerned, under the Act what we do is to manage the company and the corpus vests in the

Government. As far as the transfer is concerned, it is like the purchase of a commodity by one party of the other. We have no knowledge as to who is a particular holder. The hon. Member has given the name. It is difficult to identify any particular purchaser as an individual buying a share.

Shri Basappa: May I know, Sir, whether the affairs of this Jessop and Company Limited have improved considerably due to the management by the Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no doubt on that point; the production has increased, so also all the other things.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: There is a rumour in the market that Shri Mundhra has made considerable money and he is trying to buy up the other investments that he has otherwise lost. Is there any truth in it? Has the Government any information about it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No such information is available with the Government, but I can assure the House that we are going to hold on to this company, manage it well and in due course we shall consider all the aspects of the question.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether Mr. B. P. Singh Roy continues to be the Chairman of the Company?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, he is still the Chairman of the Board of Control.

Shri Tridib Kumari Chaudhuri: Is it not a fact that even certain well known financial journals remarked the fact that Shri Mundhra has again entered the market with Rs. 4 crores; if so, what guarantee is there that he would not be able to corner all the shares of this company as the Government has no control over the shares?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rumours of different types would always continue. We do not have the knowledge

of that particular rumour. But I can assure the House that whatever shares are held by the Government—by the Life Insurance Corporation—are remaining intact with us. As far as other holdings are concerned, as I said, the question will have to be considered over a number of years because the management entirely rests with us.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I again point out to the Government, Sir, that rumours about Shri Mundhra and the L.I.C. were there in the market and well known financial journals like *Capital* and others had commented that Shri Mundhra was on the market. The Government took no notice of that. Then we had to drop one Minister at the Centre. Why does the Government not go into these facts? Why do they fight shy of it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We are fully aware of all the facts and what is going into the market. As far as shares of Jessops are concerned, what I would like to tell hon. Members is, as far as control and management is entirely vesting in Government and under the Act it vests up to a period of three years which is renewable for a further period of the same time if the Government so desires, there is enough time for the Government to consider all these aspects during the course of its management.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether four out of the five whole-time directors of the Board are persons who were fellow directors of Mr. Haridas Mundhra?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. Firstly, there are nine members on the Board. Three of them, to whom the hon. Member refers, are the British experts who have had a continuous association with this concern for a long time. As a matter of fact, it was those persons who were helpful in bringing all the defects of this company while Mr. Mundhra was associated with it to the Government's notice. So there is no reason to

believe that their association is at all detrimental to the working of this company.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Permanent Exhibition in New Delhi

*1014. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 642 on the 4th March, 1960 and state the nature of final decision taken regarding the proposal to set up a permanent exhibition at the site where the "India 1958" exhibition was held?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Consultations with the concerned Ministries on the proposed Permanent Exhibition have still not been concluded. In the meantime, due to the impending Indian Industrial Fair to be held in 1961 on the Exhibition Grounds, the scheme has slowed down.

राजस्थान में कपड़े की मिलें

*१०१६. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कितनी कपड़ा मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं और उन के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जो मिलें चल रही हैं उनकी भी आन्तरिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं है और उन के भवन टूटे-फूटे हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानू गो) : (क) चार । उनके बन्द होने का कारण यह है कि उनकी मशीनें और संयंत्र घिस गये हैं तथा पुराने ढंग के हैं और उन्हें चलाने से लाभ नहीं होता ।

(ख) जी नहीं । चलने वाली केवल दो तीन मिलें ही ऐसी हैं जिनकी मशीनें और इमारतें पुरानी हैं ।

Extradition Treaty with U.K.

***1021. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no extradition treaty in existence between India and U.K.; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to have a treaty of the nature between the two countries?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. There is no extradition treaty in existence between India and U.K.

(b) No extradition treaty as such between India and U.K. is contemplated at present. The Government proposes to introduce in Parliament an extradition bill shortly, under which it will be possible to make arrangements for extraditing fugitives from other countries including U.K. on a basis of reciprocity.

Wages for Agricultural Workers

***1027. Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the **Minister of Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring a legislation or set up an economic organisation for securing living wage for agricultural workers as directed in the Directive Principle in Article 43 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) the reasons as to why such steps were not taken so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The attainment of a Living Wage is a gradual process, the first step being the securing of a minimum wage. Under the Minimum Wages Act, all State Governments (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir to which the Act has not yet been made applica-

ble) have already fixed minimum wages in agriculture, either for a part of the State or for the entire State.

Financial Assistance to States

***1028. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-considered their pattern of financial assistance to State Governments for plan and developmental expenditure;

(b) whether Orissa and other State Governments have represented how unsuitable and detrimental the present formula of making grants is, so far as backward areas are concerned; and

(c) what is Government's reaction to it?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). In response to the Planning Commission's request, suggestions have been received from State Governments (including Orissa) regarding the patterns and procedures concerning Central assistance to States towards the expenditure incurred in the Five Year Plans. These are at present under consideration.

Rules relating to House-building Loans

***1029. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Minister of Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether Government propose to simplify the rules governing house-building loans to Government servants and others under different Housing Schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): There are no proposals at present to modify the rules regulating the grant of house-building loans to Central Government servants, and of subsidies and loans to the eligible persons under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Slum Clearance Scheme. Under the other Schemes of the Ministry, loans are given to the State Governments for

disbursement to eligible persons. The State Governments are responsible for the repayment of these loans to the Centre. Consequently, they frame detailed rules for the administration of these Schemes. It is for the State Governments to consider any proposal for a further modification of the rules as is consistent with preventing abuse and safeguarding Government interests.

Dispensaries with C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices

*1030. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dispensaries have been attached with the various C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in Delhi on zonal basis;

(b) if so, what are those zones of various dispensaries and the number of patients benefited in each dispensary during January 1960 to July 1960 (dispensary-wise);

(c) whether it is also a fact that C.P.W.D. staff of Pusa Institute Enquiry Office is expected to come down to Dev Nagar zone dispensary for medical aid;

(d) if so, what is the distance between the two offices;

(e) whether Government contemplate abolishing these zonal dispensaries attached to various C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices and attaching the staff to the nearest C.H.S. Dispensary; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The C.P.W.D. dispensaries are established not on a strictly zonal basis but are spread over in various localities in Delhi according to administrative convenience and needs of the workers.

A statement giving the location of the dispensaries and the number of patients benefited in each of them is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 70].

(c) Yes, Sir. The Dev Nagar Dispensary is the nearest to the Pusa Institute but the workcharged staff can attend any of the C.P.W.D. dispensaries.

(d) The distance between the two offices is about three miles.

(e) and (f). The general question of extension to the industrial staff at Delhi of the C.H.S. Scheme on the basis of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission is under the consideration of the Government.

Closure of Rehabilitation Department in Tripura

*1031. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Halder:

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by Government against the closure of the Rehabilitation Department in Tripura;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as regards the residuary work that remains to be completed before the Rehabilitation Department is closed; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a commission for the assessment of the residuary rehabilitation work in Tripura?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Merger of Fertilizer Corporations

*1032. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to merge the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited

and Sindri Fertilizers and take them over; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) It has been decided to merge Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited, and Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, which will cease to be separate entities and become part of a single corporation.

(b) This has been done as a first step towards the objective of bringing all fertilizer factories in the Public Sector under one management for better control and more efficient and economic functioning of the various units.

Indians in Ceylon

*1033. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh negotiations have been started in regard to the citizenship rights of Indians living in Ceylon after the new Prime Minister assumed charge of administration in Ceylon;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister of Ceylon had declared that citizens of Indian origin would be dealt with leniently in conferring citizenship rights?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No fresh negotiations have been started since the new Prime Minister assumed charge in Ceylon.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) We have no information about any such declaration.

House Rent from Government Employees

*1034. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether it is a fact that due to the merger of full dearness allowance in the pay, Government servants who are allotted quarters and are drawing pay between Rs. 151-500 per month, will have to pay more towards house rent?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Yes, but the basis of recovery of rent for Government accommodation allotted to officers drawing Rs. 150 and more per month remains unchanged, i.e., they will continue to pay the standard rent under F.R. 45-A of the residence or 10 per cent. of their emoluments whichever is less subject to the condition that in no case the net emoluments in the revised scale after deduction of rent shall be less than Rs. 137.82 nP per month.

Displaced Persons in U.P.

*1035. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugees from Pakistan have been rehabilitated so far in Uttar Pradesh with names of places;

(b) what facilities have been given to these refugees and what facilities have been promised to them;

(c) whether any letter in respect of these refugees has been sent by the Uttar Pradesh State Government to the Union Rehabilitation Minister; and

(d) if so, what are the contents of the above letter?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) About 6 lakh displaced persons. Place-wise distribution is not available.

(b) Housing and educational facilities, loans, allotment of agricultural

land etc. No promises were made but everything possible has been done to facilitate their rehabilitation.

(c) and (d). Unless more specific information is given about the letter, the Hon'ble Member has in mind, it would not be possible to reply to these questions. During the past 12 years the Governments of the U.P. and the Centre must have exchanged numerous letters relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Jeep Case

- *1036. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to his statement made in Lok Sabha on the 21st April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether settlement arrived out of court regarding jeep case has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the settlement?

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

(b) The settlement is as follows:—

(a) The Defendants relinquished all their claims against the Government of India under two contracts which was the subject matter of two arbitration proceedings.

(b) The Government of India withdrew and relinquished its claims against the Defendants in the suit.

Ex-Works Price of Cement

- *1037. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1367 on the 8th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to increase the ex-works price of cement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Tariff Commission will shortly be undertaking a review of the Cement industry including the question of ex-works prices payable to cement producers from 1st July, 1961, when the present price period is due to expire. The Commission will take into account all circumstances and changes in making their recommendations.

Printing and Writing Paper

- *1038. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2791 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the Japanese offers for printing and writing paper against export of manganese ore and pig iron; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Two of the proposals have been rejected since they involved the export of Pig iron for which we have at present no exportable surplus. Some more proposals involving export of manganese ore are still under consideration.

Export of Drugs

*1039. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is in a position to export drugs manufactured according to British Pharmacopoeia;

(b) if so, whether any effort has been made to explore the markets abroad; and

(c) the result thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to explore the markets abroad. It is, however, too early to say whether they have shown any results.

Chemically Bounded Basic Refractories

*1040. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for manufacture of chemically bonded basic refractories on commercial basis;

(b) whether this proposal has been finalised;

(c) if so, where the project will be located; and

(d) what would be the total outlay of the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two proposals have been finalised.

(c) One will be located at Salem in Madras State and the other at Belpahar, District Sambalpur, in Orissa State.

(d) The outlay on one project would be between Rs. 70—80 lakhs and that on the second has been estimated to be a minimum of Rs. 350 lakhs.

Sodium Sulphate

*1041. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation had imported full shipload of Sodium Sulphate Anhydrous from China in April-May, 1959;

(b) what was the total tonnage of imported Sodium Sulphate; and

(c) at what rate it was sold to consumers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The shipments from China were made not in April-May, 1959 but in July and September 1959 for over 8,000 tons.

(b) The State Trading Corporation imported about 11,000 metric tons of Sodium Sulphate during 1959 from China and Yugoslavia.

(c) Rs. 265 per metric ton ex-jetty (duty paid, sales tax extra).

Strike of Central Government Employees

*1042. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how far the strike of Central Government employees has affected the export position in the country; and

(b) in what category of goods there has been decrease in export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) and (b). There was not much dislocation of work in the departments dealing with export trade. Delay in the movement of goods might have caused some temporary hindrance, the magnitude of which would be known only when foreign trade statistics for the month of July become available.

Spare Parts of Automobiles

*1043. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the operators of commercial vehicles, either State owned or Private, about the scarcity of spare parts and their high prices in the country; and

(b) whether in view of this Government have considered the feasibility of granting actual user import

licences to the co-operatives of the individual truck or bus operators?

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

(b) The suggestion of granting actual user import licences to the Co-operatives of individual truck or bus operators was considered by Government but it was not found feasible.

Equity Capital

***1044. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government revised their attitude in the matter of participation in equity capital in private companies by State Governments; and

(b) whether such participation has been made by any State Government during the last two years?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the last two years, proposals from 4 State Governments for participation in the share capital of private industrial concerns have been approved by the Planning Commission.

Allotment of Land in Punjab

***1045.** { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1448 on the 12th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Enquiry Officer appointed to investigate the complaints of irregular land allotments in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Government have examined the report and have

come to the conclusion that no case has been made out to hold a detailed inquiry into the land allotments in Punjab. Further inquiry however is being made in some of the cases highlighted by the inquiry officer and necessary action on them will be taken after the inquiry.

Film Production Bureau

***1046.** { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 486 on the 1st March, 1960 and state the progress since made regarding the setting up of a Film Production Bureau?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): It is not proposed to continue the scheme for setting up a Film Production Bureau for the moment due to various factors. After the scheme was formulated, consultations took place with the film industry and various legal questions came up which require careful examination. The position is not clear and it has, therefore, been decided not to proceed with it until the whole thing is clarified.

Hard-Board

***1047.** { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) the total requirement of Hard-board in our country at present;

(b) whether the entire quantity is manufactured in our country or imported from outside; and

(c) what are the attempts made to meet the requirement of the country from indigenous resources?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 16,000 tons.

(b) The answer to the first portion is in the negative. The import of hardboard has been banned during the current licensing period (April-September, 1960).

(c) Government have approved six schemes for the manufacture of hardboard, with an aggregate capacity of 40.750 tons. Of these, two have gone into production.

Restriction on Travel to Goa

*1048. **Shri Assar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on travel to Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Srimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). The movement of persons, both Goans and Indians, is generally permitted freely subject to:

- (1) possession of valid identity documents; and
- (2) compliance with Baggage Rules. While the Portuguese authorities do not require Goans entering Goa to obtain a visa, Indians have to be in possession of a valid entry visa given by the Brazilian Embassy in New Delhi.

Khadi Produced in Bihar

1950. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Bihar State during 1959-60 (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for the production of Khadi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Month-wise details of the production of Khadi in Bihar State during 1960-61, are contained in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 71].

(b) Khadi worth Rs. 2,79,31,400.

Handloom Industry in Maharashtra

1951. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government for giving assistance to Handloom Industry in the State during the year 1960-61;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

American Arbitration Association

1952. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any positive action has been taken to protect the Indian exporters from the law of American Arbitration Association which forces the Indians to accept the one-sided awards by such Association which take away the jurisdiction of Indian Supreme Court and High Courts?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the American Arbitration Association have agreed to recommend to the firms engaged in Indo-American trade the insertion in their contracts the following arbitration clause:—

"Any dispute or claim arising out of or relating to this contract shall be settled by arbitration. If the arbitration is to be held in India, the dispute shall be submitted to the Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of that Tribunal. If the arbitration is to be held in the United States of

America, it shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of the American Arbitration Association."

They have further agreed that in the event that the parties do not designate the place of arbitration or are unable to agree thereon within 30 days after the demand for arbitration has been made, the place of arbitration shall be determined by a joint Arbitration Committee of three members, one to be appointed by the Arbitration Sub-Committee of the Federation, another by the American Arbitration Association and the third of a nationality other than that of any one of the parties to act as Chairman to be chosen by the other two members. Moreover, the party demanding arbitration according as he is resident in India or the United States of America shall give notice to the Arbitration Tribunal of the Federation or the American Arbitration Association, as the case may be.

D.Ps. in Nainital, U.P.

1953. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 925 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been received from the U.P. Government in regard to displaced persons from East Pakistan in Nainital District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A statement containing the required information is given below:—

Apart from the 998 families rehabilitated in the Tarai Colonization area earlier, 1,003* families have been sent to District Nainital for rehabilitation. (*These include (1) 97 families moved against vacancies in the old scheme; and (2) 906 families moved in new schemes, who have been granted

rehabilitation benefits as indicated in succeeding paras).

Pucca residential quarters have already been provided to 851 families. Quarters for the remaining 55 families were under construction and were expected to be ready by the end of July, 1960. Meanwhile, they had been given facilities to collect straw and timber to construct temporary hutments for use till **pucca** quarters were made available to them.

Agricultural land @ of 5 acres per family duly reclaimed and ploughed has been allotted to 768 families. These families have also been advanced agricultural loans at Rs. 500 per family for meeting the cost of initial sowing, purchase of bullocks and agricultural implements. The work of reclamation and tractorisation of land for the remaining 138 families is in progress and efforts are being made to allot land to 42 out of 138 families to enable them to undertake **Kharif** sowings.

In addition to maintenance assistance to all the families, provision has been made for the following facilities:—

- (a) Construction of **pucca** metalled roads over a distance of 16½ miles along with culverts at a total estimated cost of Rs. 7,03,000.
- (b) Construction of 11 surface wells for providing drinking water to settlers at an estimated cost of Rs. 38,500. Out of these, the construction of 5 surface wells has been completed.
- (c) Construction of fencing over a length of 14 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,22,178.
- (d) Construction of 5 primary school buildings along with quarters for teachers, at an estimated cost of Rs. 42,000. Out of these, 3 primary schools are already functioning in temporary structures.

- (e) Construction of a junior high school along with staff quarters, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,000.
- (f) Construction of a dispensary building along with quarters for staff, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,000. The dispensary has already started.
- (g) Construction of a panchayat-ghar at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000.
- (h) Construction of 5 tube wells and laying of transmission lines for the same at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,41,000.
- (i) Construction of lamp posts in the colonies at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,200.
- (j) Construction of a seed store at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000.

A post office has also been functioning at Shakti Farm and a weekly market has been organized at a convenient point for the Shakti and Ratan Farms, so that the settlers may procure things of daily use at the rehabilitation site itself.

Regularisation of Government-built Property occupied by Displaced Persons

1954. Dr. K. B. Menon: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1631 on the 31st March, 1960 regarding regularisation of Government-built property occupied by displaced persons and state whether the information has since been collected by Government and when it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The information was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 20th August, 1960.

A.I.R. Correspondents in Orissa

1955. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the A.I.R. has proposed to appoint local correspondents in Orissa for adequate coverage of local news of importance;

(b) if so, in how many places in Orissa such local correspondents are going to be appointed;

(c) why there has been so much delay in making these appointments; and

(d) when they are going to be appointed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). A scheme for the appointment of part-time local correspondents of All India Radio at a few mofussil centres in each State, including Orissa, for feeding the regional news bulletins has recently been finalised. The details are being worked out and it is not possible at this stage to indicate precisely the number of places where such correspondents will be appointed or when they will be appointed.

Electric Bulbs

**1956. { Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric bulbs are not purchased by Government in bulk (like stationery) but are purchased locally;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the recent years, the number of bulbs fused is on the increase; and

(c) whether the question of procuring the bulbs in bulk with arrow engraved on the metal portion to avoid theft has been considered?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.

Chanda): (a) to (c). Electric bulbs are provided by the C.P.W.D. only in rent-free and a few other categories of houses, Government hostels, their own offices and in corridors and lavatories of Central Government office buildings. In office rooms, the occupying Departments themselves provide bulbs. These are provided in all other Government residences by the occupants at their own cost. To meet comparatively large demands in Delhi and elsewhere, the C.P.W.D. make bulk purchases of bulbs against rate contracts, entered into by the D.G.S. & D. with approved suppliers. As a precaution against pilferage, such bulbs are marked with the letters "C.P.W.D.". To meet small demands in other areas, local purchases within permissible limits are made as and when necessary. The C.P.W.D. are not aware of any increase in recent years in the number of fused bulbs.

Outlay for Punjab

1958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for 1960-61 for Punjab has been decided; and

(b) if so, the amount and the allotments made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

*Head-wise allocation for PUNJAB
Annual Plan 1960-61*

(Rs. in lakhs).

<i>Head of Development</i>	<i>Amount allocated</i>
I. Agriculture and allied heads	492.29
II. C.D. & N.E.S. . . .	231.43
III. Irrigation and Power	1575.02
IV. Industry	140.92
V. Transport	207.10

VI. Education	404.15
VII. Health [. . . .	235.33
VIII. Housing	72.16
IX. Welfare of Backward Classes	44.24
X. [Social Welfare	11.17
XI. Labour and Labour Welfare	28.75
XII. Miscellaneous	198.48
TOTAL. . . .	3641.04

Leather Industry in Uttar Pradesh

1959. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what specific steps have been taken to develop the leather industry in Uttar Pradesh during the period from January, 1957 to March, 1960; and

(b) what changes have been made in allocating funds to Scheduled Castes and other organisations so that they may take to the leather industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The provision of funds for development of leather industry is to a large extent intended to improve the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes.

2. During the period from April 1956 to March, 1960 the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has disbursed an amount of Rs. 18.99 lakhs for the development of Village Leather Industry in Uttar Pradesh. 36 Flaying Centres, 50 Village Model Tanneries and 8 Marketing Depots were allotted during this period.

3. In the Small Scale Industry Sector, a sum of Rs. 5.07 lakhs was sanctioned for the following schemes:

- (a) establishment of a training-cum-production centre for manufacture of Western Type Leather Footwear in the Pilot Project Area at Deoband;
- (b) establishment of leather training-cum-production centres in the Pilot Project Area at Deoband;

(c) development of leather and tanning industry—20 Centres; and

(d) establishment of fancy leather work unit attached to After Care Home for Women discharged from non-correctional institutions, Meerut.

4. The Ministry of Home Affairs, in their programme for the economic betterment of Backward classes, have made a provision in the Central Sector for the development of Carcass industry from which Rs. 18,000 were paid to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1959-60 and a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been approved for the year 1960-61.

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना

१९६०. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२ से अब तक कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना को दिल्ली के कितने श्रमिकों पर लागू किया गया है ;

(ख) दिल्ली के कितने श्रमिकों या कारखानों पर उपरोक्त योजना लागू नहीं की गयी है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने चिकित्सालय इस समय काम कर रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इन चिकित्सालयों में से किसी में भी एम्बुलेंस कार नहीं है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ;

(च) क्या इस योजना के अन्तर्गत दवाई लेने वाले श्रमिकों ने सरकार से शिकायत की है कि उन्हें अच्छी दवाइयां नहीं दी जातीं, और

(छ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम तथा रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री
(श्री ल० ना० मिश्रा) :

(क) १९५२ से १९५६-५७	४०,०००
१९५७-५८	४४,०००
१९५८-५९	४८,५००
इस वक्त	५६,०००

(ख) ४७ कारखानों को इस योजना से छूट दी गई है ।

(ग) १८ (१२ पूरे समय के और ६ अंशकालीन) ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(च) जी हां ।

(छ) ऋटियां दूर कर दी गई हैं ।

Manufacture of Scooters

1961. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to manufacture scooters in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the work will be started and what will be the cost (approximately) per scooter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Scooters are already being manufactured in India. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay are manufacturing Lambretta Scooters and M/s Bajaj Auto Private Ltd. Bombay have very recently taken up the manufacture of Vespa Scooters. Their installed capacities are 12,000 and 6,000 scooters per annum respectively, inclusive of Mopeds and Three-Wheelers. According to their approved programmes, the former are to

achieve 87 per cent. indigenous content by the middle of 1961 and the latter would achieve 75 per cent. in 4 years.

The current ex-factory and list prices of the two makes of scooters are as shown below:—

Name of Scooter	Ex-factory i.e. N.D.P.	List Price
	Rs.	Rs.
Lambretta . . .	1,580	1,800
Vespa . . .	1,879	2,079 (Provisional subject to Govt. approval)

These are subject to Excise duty.

Recently, M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras also have been licensed to manufacture 6,000 "Royal Enfield" scooters per annum. They are expected to go into production by July 1961 and would achieve 83 per cent indigenous content within 3 years. The cost at which these scooters would be available is not yet known.

A number of other proposals for the manufacture of scooters and scooterettes have also been received and these will be considered shortly.

Production, Consumption and Import of Salt

1962. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate quantity of annual consumption of salt in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam;

(b) the approximate quantity of annual production of salt in each of these States;

(c) the approximate quantity of annual import of salt in each of these States;

(d) the centres from which salt is imported in these States; and

(e) the quantity of salt annually imported in these States from each of these centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information required is given in the Statement (No I) laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72].

(d) West Bengal.—Thana Division (Bomby), Dhrangadhra and West Coast Maritime salt sources.

Bihar.—Thana Division Dhrangadhra, Maritime Salt sources on West Coast, Kharagoda, Sambhar, Didwana, Andhra Pradesh, Madras State and Calcutta.

Assam.—Thana Division West Coast salt sources, Sambhar, Andhra Pradesh, Madras State and Calcutta.

Orissa.—Thana Division, Dhrangadhra, Maritime Salt sources on West Coast (Saurashtra and Kutch), Andhra Pradesh, Madras State and Calcutta.

(e) The information required is furnished in the Statement (No. II) laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 72].

Export of Salt

1963. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity and average price (F.O.B.) of uncrushed salt which was sold to Japanese firms in 1958-59 and 1959-60 from the ports of Kutch, Saurashtra and Madras;

(b) what was the quantity and average price (F.O.B.) of uncrushed salt which was sold to Japanese firms through the State Trading Corporation from these ports; and

(c) what is the commission charged by the State Trading Corporation for its sale and who is to pay it?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

	Quantity in tons	Average f.o.b. Price. (per ton)
1958-59	3,34,881	Rs. 14
1959-60	3,62,931	13
		for contracts entered into by private trade.
		20 Shillings for State Trading Corporation contracts.

No exports are made to Japan from the Madras Port.

(b) 75,293 tons during January-March, 1960, at 20 Shillings per ton of 2,240 lbs. net delivered f.o.b. and trimmed. The price is subject to increase or reduction by (a) 1 shilling for every one per cent or *pro rata* more than 95 per cent, or less than 94 per cent, sodium chloride on wet basis; and (b) 2 shillings for every one per cent or *pro rata* more than 96 per cent or less than 91 per cent sodium chloride on wet basis.

(c) Half per cent on the f.o.b. value of goods shipped. The Commission is payable by Indian shippers.

Manufacture of Salt

1964. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that manufacture of salt on the coast of Orissa was stopped in 1836;

(b) if so, for what reasons;

(c) whether efforts have been made by Government to manufacture salt containing 95 per cent sodium chloride on the coast of Orissa; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No definite information is available, but it appears that due to import of diverpool salt in the past, the salt industry in that region suffered a set back.

(c) Salt manufacture in Orissa is done in the private sector. All necessary facilities to manufacturers by way of free technical advice, establishment of a model salt farm at Sumadi for demonstration of scientific methods of manufacture and of an analytical laboratory of Humma for testing salt samples etc. have been provided by the Salt Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Crushed and Uncrushed Salt

1965. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average price of crushed and uncrushed salt per ton at the ports of Kutch and Saurashtra, which is despatched by railway to the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam;

(b) what is the average railway freight and steamer freight per ton for salt despatched from these centres to each of these States; and

(c) what is the average price at which crushed and uncrushed salt is sold in each of these States?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

Rs.

(a) Crushed 35.36 per ton
Uncrushed 33.46 "

(b) Railway freight (per ton)

With transhipment Without transhipment

from to M.G. to B.G.

Bihar Rs. 52.27

West Bengal ,, 59.89

o Rs. 61.25

Assam Rs. 60.43

Orissa ,, 61.52

Rs. 51.99

,, 60.98

69.69

Shipments by sea from Kutch and Saurashtra are made only to Calcutta. Freight rate is Rs. 35.50 per ton.

(a) Average Price per maund

	Crushed Rs.	Uncrushed Rs.
Bihar	4.06	3.94
Assam	6.37	6.19
Orissa	3.87	3.75
West Bengal	3.75	3.62

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक का कारखाना

१९६६. श्री ह० प० सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के किस जिले में उर्वरक का कारखाना स्थापित किया जायेगा?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उन्नयन (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित उर्वरक कारखाना कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा इसके बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Registered Unemployed Persons in Delhi

1967. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi up-to-date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Category	No. of applicants on the Live Register as on 30-6-60*
1. Craftsmen and production process workers (Skilled and semi-skilled).	4,449
2. Unskilled Labourers	15,149
3. Others	34,750
TOTAL	54,348

*The information is collected only quarterly.

Films "A Day at Zoo" and "Courtesy"

1968. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1069 on the 14th March, 1960 and state what further progress has been made on the work of the films 'A Day at Zoo' and 'Courtesy'?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The film "Courtesy" has been completed and released under the title "Say It With a Smile" on the 6th May, 1960. As regards the film on "A Day At Zoo", a revised script has been prepared incorporating the changes suggested by the sponsoring Ministry, viz. Ministry of Education. Shooting will start shortly.

Indo-Tibetan Trade

1969. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the position in regard to Indo-Tibetan Trade on the Kalimpong-Gangtok-Nathula Pass-Yatung caravan route during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The statistics for export and import trade passing through the Kalimpong-Gangtok-Nathula. Pass-Yatung caravan route during the last three months show a sharp decline.

Slum Clearance in Punjab

1970. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for slum clearance in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of schemes implemented so far and the places where they were to be executed; and

(c) the number of schemes implemented so far and the amount spent on each of them?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K.

Chanda): (a) Rs. 28 lakhs, including Rs. 7 lakhs as the State's share of matching subsidy.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the Statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 73].

साइकिल के टायर और ट्यूब का उत्पादन

१९७१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) साइकिल के टायर और ट्यूब बनाने के लिये अब तक कितनी योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन शर्मा) :

(क) छ : ।

(ख) खर्च की कोई निश्चित जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती क्योंकि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अगणित कारखानों में लगाये गये धन के बारे में हमारे पास न तो कोई आंकड़े हैं और न ही हम उनके आंकड़े मांगते हैं ।

(ब) रोड गाड़ियों के टायर और ट्यूब

टायर और ट्यूब का उत्पादन

१९७२. श्री नरदेव स्नातक : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्यूब और टायर के उत्पादन में हमारा देश कब तक स्वावलम्बी हो जायेगा ;

(ख) ट्यूब और टायर बनाने वाली फैक्टरियां कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं और व कब स्थापित की गई थीं ;

(ग) इन फैक्टरियों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ; उन्होंने गत वर्ष कितना और कितने मूल्य का उत्पादन किया ;

(घ) क्या इन फैक्टरियों की स्थापना के लिये अन्य देशों से आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन शर्मा) :

(क) तीन या चार तरह के बड़े । बसों और ट्रकों के टायरों को छोड़कर ट्यूब और टायरों के उत्पादन में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी है । बड़े आकार के टायरों की कमी केवल अस्थायी और सीमान्त किस्म की है । आशा है कि अतिरिक्त क्षमता के जो लाइसेंस दिय गये हैं उनसे उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो जाने से यह कमी शीघ्र ही पूरी हो जायेगी ।

कारखाने का नाम

**स्थापित
किए जाने की
तारीख**

स्थान

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(१) मे० डनलप रबर कम्पनी	१९३६	साहगंज (प० बंगाल)
(२) मे० डनलप रबर कम्पनी	१९५६	अम्बाटूर (मद्रास)
(३) मे० फायरस्टोन टायर्स एण्ड रबर क०	१९३६	बम्बई

साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूब

(१) मे० डनलप रबर कम्पनी	१९३६	साहगंज
(२) मे० डनलप रबर कम्पनी	१९५६	अम्बाटूर
(३) मे० नेशनल रबर मैनुफैक्चरर्स	१९५२	कलकत्ता

१	२	३
(४) मे० आर० बी० एस० मिल्स, हावड़ा	१९५१ से पहले	लिलुआ, हावड़ा
(५) मे० इंडिया रबर गुड्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी ।	१९५१ से पहले	कलकत्ता
(६) मे० प्रीमियर रबर एण्ड केबिल इंडस्ट्रीज	१९५९	बम्बई
से (७) मे० ट्रावनकोर रबर वर्क्स	१९५१ से पहले	त्रिवेन्द्रम, केरल
(८) मे० रुबी रबर वर्क्स	१९५८	छंगनाचेरी, केरल
(९) मे० एसोशियेटेड टिड रबर एण्ड प्लास्टिक	१९५८	कलकत्ता

(ग) इन कारखानों की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता निम्न प्रकार है :—

१९५९ में उत्पादन

मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर	१४५८ लाख	मोटर गाड़ियों के टायर	११,३८,६९१
मोटर गाड़ियों के ट्यूब	१५११ लाख	मोटर गाड़ियों के ट्यूब	११,२५,६८०
साइकिलों के टायर	१५११० लाख	साइकिलों के टायर	९५,११,४४४
साइकिलों के ट्यूब	१३८४० लाख	साइकिलों के ट्यूब	९५,५०,२७४

कुछ साधारण आकार के टायरों और ट्यूबों के भाव नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

किस्म	आकार	कितना चलेगा	सूची में दिया मूल्य
			रुपये
बड़े टायर	७.५०-२०	१०	३४६.५०
	७.५०-२०	१२	३९८.५०
	८.२५-२०	१०	३८४.२५
	८.२५-२०	१२	४४१.५०
	९.००-२०	१०	४४१.५०
	९.००-२०	१२	५०७.७५
बड़े ट्यूब	७.५०-२०		३१.७५
	८.२५-२०		४४.२५
	९.००-२०		४४.२५
मोटर कारों के टायर	५.००/५.२५-१६	६	९२.५०
	५.७५/६.००-१६	६	११८.७५
	५.५०/५.९०-१५	६	९८.००
मोटर-गाड़ियों के ट्यूब	५.००/५.२५-१६		१२.५०
	५.७५/६.००-१६		१३.५०
	५.५०/५.९०-१५		१३.५०
साइकिलों के टायर	२८×१ १/२		४.७३
साइकिलों के ट्यूब	—		२.२६

६ जुलाई, १९६० से उपर्युक्त भाव ३ प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। यह वृद्धि प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं अथवा मूलभूत सामान के लिये दिये गये माल पर लागू नहीं होती है।

(घ) और (ङ) देश में मोटरों और साइकिलों के टायर और ट्यूब बनाने वाली जो विभिन्न कम्पनियाँ हैं उनमें से मे० डनलप रबर कम्पनी (इंडिया) और मे० फायरस्टोन टायर एंड रबर कम्पनी आफ इंडिया तथा मे० सीट टायर्स आफ इंडिया की स्थापना विदेशी वित्तीय सहायता से की गई है। प्रत्येक कम्पनी में कितनी विदेशी पूँजी लगी है उसकी ठीक-ठीक राशि तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती।

Coir Industry in Orissa

1973. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 598 on the 1st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the two training-cum-production Centres for the development of Coir Industry in Orissa have started working by now; and

(b) if not, what is the reason for the delay?

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

(b) The State Government have reported that the buildings in which the centres are to be located will be constructed during the current financial year. The working of the centres will be started after the construction of buildings is completed.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

1974. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 437 on the 25th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the one-man Committee appointed to review the working of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken to implement them?

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

(b) Copies of the Report are available in library of Parliament.

(c) The report is being examined in consultation with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State Governments.

Agricultural Land for Religious Institutions

1975. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1803 on the 28th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the allotment of evacuee agricultural land to the remaining cultural and religious institutions in Punjab which have not started functioning as yet; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The examination has still not been completed. Action is, however, being taken in regard to the individual cases. The inquiry in respect of which has been completed.

Examination of Witnesses on Commission

1976. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the names of the countries with

which India has an arrangement for the examination of witnesses on Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): For obtaining evidence by commission, in criminal cases, of witnesses residing abroad, the Government of India have made arrangements under Section 504(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 with the United Kingdom, Malaya Singapore, Australia, Burma, Canada, Pakistan and Ceylon.

In civil cases, evidence of witnesses residing abroad is obtained by means of Letters of Request. The procedure for Letter of Request is generally available in all countries and no specific reciprocal arrangements are necessary. However, in the case of Pakistan, in addition to the normal facility of the Letter of Request, the Government of India have made reciprocal arrangements for the examination of nationals of one country as witnesses in civil cases pending in the courts of that country by its Diplomatic Representatives accredited to the other country, for a period upto the 14th September, 1961.

Delhi Race Course Club Land

1977. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1194 on the 17th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of Delhi Race Course Club for some other public use has since been formulated; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Newsprint Factory in U.P.

1978 { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Achar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2371 on the 20th April, 1960 and state the nature of final decision taken for setting up a newsprint factory in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Scheme is still under preparation and examination of the Government of U.P.

दिल्ली में सरकारी दफ्तरों के लिये इमारतें

१९७६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नई दिल्ली में दो और इमारतें बना रही हैं जिनमें दफ्तरों के लिये ३ लाख वर्गफुट स्थान होगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर सम्भवतः कितना व्यय होगा ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) हां। उद्योग भवन और कुषि भवन के सामने दो इमारतें बन रही हैं। ये अब पूरी होने वाली हैं और इनमें कार्यालयों के लिये लगभग ३,२०,००० वर्गफुट स्थान प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

(ख) लगभग १,४५,२१,४२५ रुपये। (इसमें विभागीय व्यय सम्मिलित नहीं है)।

नई दिल्ली में हटमेंट का गिराया जाना

१९८०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार नई दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसे हटमेंट गिराने का विचार कर रही है, जिन में सरकारी दफ्तर हैं और जिनकी आयु खत्म हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन हटमेंट के स्थान पर नये भवन बनाये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० च० रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). हां। यह प्रस्ताव है कि ज्यों ज्यों पर्याप्त वैकल्पिक स्थान प्राप्त होता जाय, त्यों त्यों उन हटमेंटों को, जिनकी आयु खत्म हो चुकी है, एक प्रावस्था भाजित (फंज्ड) कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गिरा दिया जाये।

जहां स्थान को नगर आयोजन की आवश्यकताओं के कारण खाली रखना पड़ सकता है, उन मामलों के अतिरिक्त इन सब हटमेंटों के स्थान पर नई इमारतें बनेंगी।

शिमला में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दुकानों का दिया जाना

१९८१. श्री पदम देव : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्प-संख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शिमला में जो मकान और दुकानें पश्चिमी पंजाब के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को बसाने के लिये उन्हें किराये पर दी गई थीं अब उन्होंने पगड़ी लेकर अन्य लोगों को दे दी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना) : (क) कोई भी ऐसा मामला सरकार के सामने नहीं आया है। यदि

किसी विशेष मामले के बारे में सरकार को सूचना दी जाये तो उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Welfare of Labourers in Himachal Pradesh

1982. Shri Padam Dev: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the welfare of the labourers engaged in felling, cutting, transporting and floating the trees in the forests and rivers of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) if no scheme has been formulated, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh Administration is considering the recommendations of the Tripartite Technical Committee to evolve a welfare scheme for the workers.

Manufacture of Cycle Tyres

1983. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any factories are being licensed in the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period to attain self-sufficiency in Cycle Tyres; and

(b) if so, the number of factories being licensed and their locations?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In order to develop capacity for future requirements and for exports, new licences are granted liberally at present, provided the schemes are sound in other respects. Four licences have been recently issued—one in Bombay, two in Madras and one in U.P. One licence for West Bengal is under issue. Two more applications one from Delhi and one from West Bengal are under consideration.

Atomic Rocket Base in Goa

1984. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Portuguese Government have approached the United States Government for construction of an atomic rocket base in Goa; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government of India have no information.

(b) This question does not arise, but obviously, Government would be strongly opposed to any such base being established in Goa.

Manufacture of Power Tillers

1985. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a factory for the manufacture of power tillers;

(b) whether the factory will be set up with foreign collaboration; and

(c) the capacity and cost of the plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The following two firms have been granted licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of power tillers:—

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Date of issue of licence	Location of the factory	Annual licensed capacity	Cost of Plant and equipment
1.	M/s The East Asiatic Co. (India) Pte. Ltd. Bombay.	16-6-60	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.	24,000 Nos.	Rs. 25 lakhs
2.	M/s. Testeels Ltd., Bombay.	4-7-60	Ahmedabad District, Gujarat.	1,200 Nos. initially 6,000 Nos. (ultimately).	Manufacture will be undertaken as a New Article in an existing factory. The value of additional machinery required is not available.

While no foreign collaboration is involved in the scheme submitted by M/s. East Asiatic Co., M/s. Testeels propose to manufacture power tillers in collaboration with a Japanese firm.

Export of Tea to African Countries

1986. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea exported to African countries during 1959-60; and

(b) how does it compare with 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). 52,140,724 lbs. of Indian

tea were exported to African countries during 1959-60 as compared to 36,599,861 lbs. exported during 1958-59.

Training Centre for manufacture of Precision Instruments

1987. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. R. Arumugham:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Starred Question No. 1347 on the 8th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made regarding the establishment of a Centre for training Indian technicians in the manufacture of Precision Instruments in India; and

(b) if so, when the centre is likely to be established?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The French authorities have been requested to send a second French Delegation to India for further detailed discussions about the proposed Centre.

(b) This will depend on the outcome of the discussions.

Hydel Projects Schemes in N.E.F.A.

1988. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1346 on the 8th April, 1960 and state the progress made so far in examination of the Hydel Project Schemes in NEFA?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Central Water and Power Commission had carried out reconnaissance surveys of four hydel projects near Bomdi La, Tezu, Along and Pasighat in the North East Frontier Agency. The schemes for Bomdi La, Along and Pasighat were found promising and that for Tezu needed further investigation. Decision has since been taken to constitute an Investigation Sub-Division under an Assistant Engineer to carry out more detailed investigations of the projects. These are expected to be completed by June, 1961.

Drilling Equipment

1989. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the total value paid in foreign exchange for importing drilling equipment during the last three years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The total value of imports of drilling equipment and

parts thereof for the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 (January-May) is about Rs. 6:47 crores.

Exports to U.K.

1990. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the steps that have been taken recently to develop Indian exports to the U.K.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

1. (i) U.K. reduced the "mark-up" on Jute goods imported by the Jute Controller, from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent, from the 15th January, 1960. The question of a further reduction in the "mark-up" is under discussion with the U.K. Government authorities.
 - (ii) It has been decided to post an experienced officer for tea promotion work in the U.K.
 - (iii) Market surveys have been conducted by independent agencies on (a) tea and (b) silk and cotton scarves.
 - (iv) Participation in fairs and exhibitions in the U.K. was continued on a limited scale.
 - (v) Trade delegations were sent on behalf of the following organisations:—
 - (1) The Indian Jute Mills Association.
 - (2) Sports goods Export Promotion Council.
 - (3) The Coir Board.
 - (vi) Press publicity was arranged in U.K. papers for items like cashewnuts and pepper.
2. The steps indicated above are in addition to the efforts being made generally to improve the competitive position of Indian goods in Overseas markets through measures aimed at reducing costs and improving quality.

दिल्ली में औद्योगिक मकान

१९६१. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने औद्योगिक मकान बनाये गये हैं जिनके लिये द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) इन मकानों में से रहने के कितने मकान १६५६-६० में बने हैं; और

(ग) इन मकानों का कितना किराया निर्धारित किया गया है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण साय लगा है । जिसमें अपेक्षित जानकारी दी गई है । [दिल्लिये परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध सख्या ७४]

Food Poisoning in Umerkote

1992. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether one family of displaced persons consisting of six members died by food poisoning in Umerkote area of the Dandakaranya; and

(b) if so, what was the reason of food poisoning?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna). (a) and (b). The mother of a settler family of 8 persons collected leaves of some forest plants and had them prepared for the mid-day meal. Four members of the family partook of this preparation while the other 4 did not because of its bitter taste. After two or three hours those who had partaken of the preparation complained of pain in the stomach and a tendency to be sick. They did not, however, report this to the Doctor till the next day. Even then the Doctor was not told what these per-

sons had consumed. In spite of the best medical assistance, the four persons died one after another after short intervals.

Partition Committee of Punjab and West Pakistan

1993. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of the Partition Committee of the Governments of Punjab and West Pakistan is complete; and

(b) if not, what is the balance of work still due and what steps are being taken to accelerate its completion?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There are only ten items as detailed below which require further consideration by the Partition Committee:

- (i) Division of Lahore Museum Exhibits.
- (ii) Adjustment of amounts between the Governments of Punjab (P) and Punjab (I). Refund of two months' advance deposits of non-Muslim excise licencees of Punjab (I) amounting to Rs. 25,13,139.
- (iii) Division of departmental libraries.
- (iv) Disposal of amounts held on behalf of recipient administrations and consignees in joint Punjab.
- (v) Settlement of dispute about various items included in the Punjab (I)'s bill for the supply of power to West Pakistan from the Uhl River Scheme during 15-8-1947 to 31-12-1947.
- (vi) West Pakistan Bill regarding the supply of power from the

Uhl River Scheme of Punjab (I) during the period 15-8-1947 to 31-12-1947. Punjab (I)'s share of the pooled expenditure incurred on this work of common interest.

- (vii) Confirmation of the decision of the Implementation Committee made regarding the division of the Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund.
- (viii) Claim in respect of supplies made and services rendered to the Punjab University, Lahore.
- (ix) Division of the assets of Aitchison College, Lahore.
- (x) Payment of value of stocks of foodgrains, sugar, salt, coke etc. left by non-Muslims in West Pakistan—setting up of Joint Committee for assessing claims of.

The Government of Punjab propose to move the Government of West Pakistan for holding the next meeting of the Committee as soon as possible.

Posts in Public Undertakings

1994. { Shri Punnoose:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Ranji Verma:

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

(a) whether Government have advertised the proposal to constitute a panel of technical personnel for posts in the public undertakings;

(b) whether in the notification calling for applications from experienced engineers and technicians, Government servants were debarred from applying; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the case of Government servants and others working in public

sector corporations, circulars have been sent to State Governments, other Ministries, heads of departments and heads of public sector projects to sponsor candidates who desire to be considered for this panel provided they are in a position to spare these candidates from their present assignment. From such officers, therefore, no formal applications were invited but the co-operation of their employers was sought for the purpose of this recruitment.

Tribal Dialects

1995. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.E.F.A. Administration has prepared a dictionary of the various tribal dialects spoken in the N.E.F.A. area;

(b) if so, which of these tribal dialects have been dealt with in that dictionary; and

(c) whether Government propose to publish the dictionary?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The NEFA Administration have undertaken preparation of dictionaries of various Tribal languages. The dictionary of Digaru Mishmi language has been compiled and is under print.

(c) Yes.

Closure of Oil Mills in Kanpur

1996. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several oil mills at Kanpur have been or are about to be closed down due to alleged accumulation of stock;

(b) if so, the number of workers who have been rendered unemployed; and

(c) the steps taken to avert unemployment of these workers?

(c) the steps taken to avert unemployment of these workers?
The Minister of Industry (Shri to accumulation of stocks, some oil

mills in Kanpur were on the verge of closure but no closure actually took place.

(b) No workers were affected.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Panels

1997. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the possible date of submission of specific recommendations by Industrial Panels for Electronics and Wireless Equipment, Refractory Industry, Radio, Leather and Leather Goods Industries, Clock and Watches?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Industrial Panels and Development Councils on various industries review the working of the industries concerned and make appropriate suggestions/recommendations continuously from time to time.

The Panel for Leather and Leather goods Industry has since been converted into a Development Council for Leather, Leather-goods and Pickers Industry.

Manufacture of Machinery

1998. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state when the Six Standing Committees which were constituted to study several aspects of the manufacture of machinery will submit their reports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): One Standing Committee for Machinery Manufacture has already submitted its report. Four are expected to submit their reports by December, 1960, while the sixth Committee (for machine tools) which has to take into account the reports of the other Committees, when ready, is expected to submit its report some time later.

Export of Cigarettes

1999. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) whether Government allow export of cigarettes; and

(b) if so, since when and to which countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). There are no restrictions on the export of cigarettes which are exported to Aden, Bahrain Islands, Kuwait, Maldives, Ceylon, Nepal and Afghanistan.

Heavy Structural Fabricating Works

2000. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

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

(a) when the detailed project report by M/s. Atkins and Partners of U.K. regarding the Heavy Structural Fabricating Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works was submitted;

(b) the total cost involved in preparing the project report; and

(c) what portion of this was borne by the Government of the U.K.?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The project reports for the Heavy Structural Fabricating Works and the Heavy Plate and Vessel Works prepared by M/s. Atkins and Partners of U.K. were received in December, 1959. Out of a total cost of £18,500 involved in preparing these project reports, the U.K. Government have agreed to meet under the Colombo Plan Scheme a sum of £14,000. The balance of £4,500 will be borne by the Government of India.

Transmitter Station in Kerala

2001. Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the erection of the High Power Transmitter Station in Kerala; and

(b) if so, where is the location decided?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The Government is at present considering the setting up of more medium wave transmitters at various places in the country in order to provide a better broadcast coverage. The suitability of places in Kerala for the location of these transmitters is being examined from the point of view of technical and other considerations. No decision has yet been taken about the localities.

Pakistani Raid in Jammu and Kashmir

2002. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in June, 1960 a gang of Pakistanis carrying light machine guns and 303 rifles raided a border village in South Eastern Kashmir and wounded severely a Sikh?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): On June 22, 1960, a party of 15 armed persons raided some civilian shops at Khilanmarg which is about 3½ miles from Gulmarg and about 12 miles on our side of the cease-fire line. Two of them, armed with 303 rifles entered the shop of one Sadhu Singh and after looting cash worth Rs. 500, set fire to it. Sadhu Singh who tried to extinguish the fire was seriously injured by hand-grenades which the raiders threw at him.

Trade Marks

2003. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the estimated

total amount of royalty paid by Indian manufacturers to foreign companies for using their trade marks during 1959-60?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No separate figures in respect of trade marks only are available.

Loan to D.P.s. in Ulhasnagar

2004. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given to displaced persons in Ulhasnagar in Thana District;

(b) how much has been recovered so far; and

(c) how much is in arrears?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 46,58,575.

(b) Rs. 11,66,537 as principal and Rs. 1,61,739 as interest.

(c) Rs. 34,79,356.36 nP. as principal and Rs. 6,94,260.91 nP. as interest.

Relief and Rehabilitation of East Pakistan D.P.s.

2005. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state how much amount has been spent since the commencement of the Second Lok Sabha for relief and rehabilitation of East Bengal displaced persons, separately?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 4744.97 lakhs, excluding the expenditure on Dandakaranya Project—Rs. 1852.84 lakhs on 'Relief' and Rs. 2892.13 lakhs on 'Rehabilitation (Grants, loans and capital outlay)'.

P.V.C. Compound

2006. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) What is the demand of P.V.C. Compound in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the names of factories in Delhi manufacturing P.V.C. Compound;

(c) what is the monthly output of the factories of P.V.C. Compound in Delhi;

(d) whether full quota of P.V.C. raw materials is given to the manufactures; and

(e) if not, how do Government propose to utilize the idle capacity of the machinery?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total demand of P.V.C. Compound in the union territory of Delhi is estimated at 850 tons per annum.

(b) M/s. Reliable Electric & Cable Co., Delhi.

(c) and (d). The above firm has been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the manufacture of 648 tons per annum of P.V.C. Compound. Their demand of imported resins and plasticizers, which is estimated to be of the order of 120 tons per annum, is being fully met.

(e) Does not arise.

Tea Gardens

2007. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea-gardens and factories owned by foreign concerns in India;

(b) the number of tea gardens owned by Indians;

(c) the conditions of service for the employees as per above; and

(d) what is the average intake of Indians per year for officer class of service above?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 75].

Bobbin Industry

2008. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the complaints of the persons engaged in Bobbin Industry that the industry concerned is facing a crisis on account of lack of supply of necessary indigenous raw materials; and

(b) whether Government have reconsidered the question of issuing necessary import licences so that the industry may not suffer?

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

(b) It has been decided to consider Actual User applications from bobbin manufacturers in the textile industry for import of wood and timber on an ad hoc basis to meet a part of the manufacturers' essential requirements.

Coconut Production

**2009. { Shri Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

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

(a) the average production and value of coconuts produced in India, State-wise, during 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959;

(b) the quantity and value of coconut oil produced during each of the above years;

(c) the quantity and value of exports of copra and coconut oil during each of the above years; and

(d) the quantity and value of imports of copra and coconut oil during each of the above years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). Four Statements furnishing the required

information are laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 76].

Theft of Document from AIR, Calcutta

2010. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that important documents and tapes from the Calcutta Centre of All India Radio were stolen during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details of the loss;

(c) whether any action is taken to recover these documents and tape records; and

(d) if so, the nature of action taken and the result thereof?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No important documents have been stolen from All India Radio Calcutta. A theft of 180 tape recording spools, however, occurred in the month of March, 1960.

(b) The value of 180 tapes is about Rs. 3,750.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The matter was reported to the police who have succeeded in recovering 70 tapes so far and have apprehended some persons in this connection. Disciplinary proceedings have also been instituted against certain members of the staff.

Smuggling on Indo-Pakistan Border

2011. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Pakistani smuggler was shot dead on the 1st August, 1960 near Kalia Sankhatra village, 45 miles from Amritsar along the Indo-Pakistan border; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

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

(b) On the night between 31-7-1960 and 1-8-1960 a Police party on naka-

bandi duty near village Sankhatra saw three persons coming from the Pakistan side. The intruders were challenged in Indian territory. One of opened fire on the Police party which returned fire in self-defence. As a result, one of the intruders was killed, while the remaining two managed to escape in the darkness.

Export of Coir Products

**2012. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of our traditional coir products to foreign countries is on the decline, especially in Western European Countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far the delegations sponsored by the Coir Board have been able to suggest effective steps to improve the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 77].

Central Hall of Parliament

2013. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on the repair and renovation of the Central Hall in Parliament undertaken before the commencement of the Monsoon Session?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The cost of the work is Rs. 12,500.

Lawns in Parliament House

2014. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the upkeep of the grassy lawns in Parliament, annually;

(b) the expenditure incurred on re-planting of grass in these lawn before the commencement of the Monsoon Session;

(c) whether any income has accrued on account of sale of grass of these lawns etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Rs. 29,700 approximately.

(b) Rs. 3,800 approximately.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 60.

Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

2015. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1207 on 31st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any initiative in the matter of bringing the ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from a temple in Tokyo by the family of Netaji has come;

(b) if not, whether any contact has been made with the family; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Shah Nawaz Committee Report contains the genuine signatures of all the members of the Committee?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Of the three members of the Netaji Enquiry Committee, two signed the report. The third member, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose produced a dissenting report.

'Builders of Modern India' Series

2016. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1018 on 22nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) how many more biographies have been released under the 'Builders of Modern India' series;

(b) whether any new names of leaders have been added to the list; and

(c) the sources from which material has been collected for these biographies?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Since 22nd March, no further biographies have been released. A number of books are, however, under preparation.

(b) New names are always under consideration of the Committee which has been appointed for this purpose. However, it might be remembered that it will take time to assign work to different scholars and it will not be possible immediately to prepare a large number of biographies at the same time. Biographies can be taken up only when a competent author has been found.

(c) The work of collecting sources is the responsibility of the author who is generally chosen for his thorough knowledge of the subject.

आदिम जातियों की संस्कृति संबंधी प्रसारण

२०१७. श्री जांगडे: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५९ और १९६० में अब तक आकाशवाणी के नागपुर, भोपाल, इन्दौर और दिल्ली केन्द्रों से आदिम जातियों की सांस्कृतिक कला सम्बन्धी कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये; और

(ख) क्या उन सब के रिकार्ड एक ही स्थान पर तैयार किये गये थे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केश-
कर) : (क) १९५६-६० और १९६०-६१
(३१-७-६० तक) में आकाशवाणी के
नागपुर, भोपाल, इन्दौर और दिल्ली केन्द्रों
से आदिम जातियों के सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धी
जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये उनकी संख्या
नीचे दी गई है :—

१९५६-	१९६०-
६०	६१
(३१-७-६०	
तक)	

नागपुर	२७	—
भोपाल	१५	८
इन्दौर	१७	५
दिल्ली	४	२

(ख) जी, नहीं, ये अधिकतर ग्रामीण
क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न स्थानों पर रिकार्ड किये
गये हैं ।

रायपुर, भुवनेश्वर और जबलपुर में रेडियो
स्टेशन

२०१८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या सूचना और
प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना और
प्रसारण मंत्रालय के इंजीनियरों का एक दल
भूमि के सर्वेक्षण और रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित
करने के लिये स्थान का निश्चय करने के हेतु
रायपुर, जबलपुर और भुवनेश्वर आरम्भिक
जांच करने गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी जांच का
क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) रायपुर, जबलपुर और भुवनेश्वर
में रेडियो स्टेशन या प्रसारण केन्द्र या पारोषण
केन्द्र कब तक खोले जायेंगे ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केश-
कर) : (क) आकाशवाणी के इंजीनियरों के
७९३(Ai) LSD—4.

एक दल ने हाल ही में रायपुर और जबलपुर
की आसपास की जगहों का सर्वेक्षण किया ।
उम्मीद है कि भुवनेश्वर के पास के इलाके का
सर्वेक्षण शीघ्र ही किया जायेगा । मीडियम वेव
ट्रांसमीटरों की स्थापना से पहले सुविधाओं,
आवश्यकताओं आदि के अध्ययन के लिये इन
सर्वेक्षणों के करने की आवश्यकता है ।

(ख) प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है
तथा और तांत्रिक जांच का कार्य जारी है ।

(ग) कोई भी स्थान अभी तक अन्तिम
रूप से तय नहीं किया गया है । ऐसा अनुमान
है कि ते ट्रांसमीटर तृतीय पंचवर्ष योजना
की अवधि में चालू हो जायेंगे ।

A.I.R. Cuttack

2019. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Will the Minister of Information and
Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
A.I.R., Cuttack has appointed its
own correspondents in different parts
of Orissa for covering local news;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the
correspondent appointed in Bhuba-
neswar is the same person who is
acting as the representative of a
Congress Daily Newspaper owned by
the Chief Minister of Orissa?

The Minister of Information and
Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to
(d). All India Radio has at present
only one part-time correspondent in
Orissa at Bhubaneswar for covering
local news for the regional news
bulletins. This person, it is reported,
is also a correspondent of 'Praja
Tantra' owned by the Praja Tantra
Prachar Samiti.

Recovery of Rent from Shopkeepers in Ulhasnagar

2020. Shri Assar: Will the Minister
of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-
ernment have served notices to the

shopkeepers of Ulhasnagar, District Thana for the payment of rents for plots occupied by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the amount of rent recovery is much more than the original cost of plots;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that shopkeepers are ready to pay original price of plots; and

(e) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Most of these plots relate to land required for widening the roads in accordance with the Master Plan prepared for the township. Unauthorised temporary structures have been erected on these plots but the occupation on them cannot be regularised without detracting materially from the interests of the township. The cases of those displaced persons who have been in occupation of plots of land in Ulhasnagar continuously from before 31-12-1957 will be considered for sale at the reserve price, provided the land is not required for public purposes in the Master Plan of the township.

Sabotage Cases in Kashmir

2021. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of sabotage in Kashmir has increased considerably during the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the current year so far; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Between January 1, 1960 and August, 15, 1960,

62 such cases were reported as compared with 56 during the corresponding period last year.

(c) Steps are taken as hitherto to check the activities of saboteurs from Pakistan occupied-Kashmir.

Complaint/Suggestion Books in C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices

2022. { **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no complaint/suggestion book in C.P.W.D. Enquiry Office where the allottees of Government accommodation could record their grievances against the non-attendance to their reports by the C.P.W.D. staff or against the late/unsatisfactory annual repairs carried out by the C.P.W.D. contractors;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce this complaint/suggestion book system in all C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) In all C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices, complaint books are maintained, wherein all grievances and requisitions from occupants of Government quarters are recorded by the Enquiry Clerks on receipt of verbal, telephonic or written messages. No complaint/suggestion books of the nature referred to in the Question are kept.

(b) and (c). The complaints entered in the complaint registers are attended to promptly by the C.P.W.D. staff in the normal course. These registers are also periodically inspected by senior officers to ensure that there is no laxity or default. Besides,

residents' associations often make suggestions and represent their grievances which are given due consideration by Government. Individual allottees are also free to make suggestions to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to maintain suggestion books in the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices.

Quota of Copper

2023. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quota of copper allotted to Delhi territory annually;

(b) how it is distributed and who distributes it; and

(c) the criterion which is followed in respect of its distribution here or elsewhere?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Depending on the availability of foreign exchange, certain quotas of copper are earmarked for Small Scale Industrial Units in each State for each licensing period. For the current period viz., April to September, 1960 a quantity of 300 tons of copper has been earmarked for the small scale industries in the Delhi Territory. The Controller of Non-ferrous Metals issues permits to the units having regard to the requirements based on the recommendations of the Director of Industry concerned.

Brass and Copper

2024. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the distribution of brass and copper is made only to the small scale industries in Northern India and not to the Southern India;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity in distribution; and

(c) the maximum period taken for distribution?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Allocation is made every half-year and distribution is effected as and when shipments arrive.

Allotment of Copper and Zinc

2025. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the quantities of virgin Copper and Zinc separately allotted to each State by the Government of India for distribution to:

(a) Scheduled Industries; and

(b) Non-Scheduled Industries during the periods—

(i) October, 1958 to March, 1959;

(ii) April to September, 1959, and

(iii) October, 1959 to March, 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) This is not done on State-wise basis but on actual user basis depending on number of factories.

(b) These allocations are made on the basis of past performance and consumption. If the Hon'ble Member points out for which State she would like to have these figures, I would get it separately tabulated.

Land Allotted to D.P.s. in Tripura

2026. Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Halder:

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

(a) whether the land of the refugees settled in colonies of Tripura, has been properly demarcated and allotted to them;

(b) whether Touzi has been made and mutation done in their name; and

(c) if not, whether this would be done early without charging any cost for this from the refugees?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 65,000 acres of land utilized in the rehabilitation colonies of Tripura, individual holdings in about 40,000 acres have been demarcated and allotted to the settlers. Similar action is being taken in respect of the remaining 25,000 acres.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Yes.

Cattle-lifting on Pak-Tripura Border

2027. { Shri Dasratha Deb:
Shri Halder:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cattle lifted by Pakistanis from Pak-Tripura border areas during the last one year; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such cattle lifting?

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

(b) Incidents of cattle lifting are promptly taken up by the local authorities with their Pakistani counterparts and ways and means to prevent recurrence of such incidents are discussed at the monthly meetings of the border District Officers of the two countries. However, because of the length of the Indo-Pak border, which cannot be guarded all along, sporadic incidents of this type cannot altogether be prevented.

Indians in U.S.A. with Forged Passports

2028. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians who went to the United States of America during 1960 so far and were found in possession of forged passports?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): No case of Indians having gone to the United States of America during 1960 on forged passports has come to our notice.

Tyres

2029. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of tyres and tubes produced in India during 1959-60 and imported during the same period;

(b) whether there is any scarcity of tyres; and

(c) if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

PRODUCTION [1959-60]

	<i>Numbers</i>
Automobile tyres	1,193,061
Automobile tubes	1,187,136
Bicycle tyres	9,832,815
Bicycle tubes	10,520,242

IMPORTS [1959-60]

A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 78].

(b) There is some scarcity of Giant size tyres.

(c) The gap between indigenous production and demand for giant tyres is estimated at 80 to 100 thousand numbers, which is due to the indigenous production being less than the demand.

अमजीबी पत्रकार मजूरी समिति

२०३०. श्री भक्त दर्शन क्या अम और रोजगार मंत्री १ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन समाचार-पत्रों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध अब तक ये शिकायतें मिली

हैं कि उन्होंने श्रमजीवी पत्रकार मजूरी समिति की सिफारिशों के लागू होने की तिथि से उक्त सिफारिशों को लागू नहीं किया है ;

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक मामले में कहां तक सुचारु हुआ है ?

अन उपरंगी (श्री आदिश्रमजीवी) (क) और (ख) समिति की सिफारिशों को अमल में लाने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकारों की है । प्राप्त सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

महाराष्ट्र

पांच शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, इनमें तीन ऐसी थीं जिनमें लगाये गए अभियोग निराधार पाये गये । बाकी दो के बारे में जांच हो रही है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल

एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई और वह श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के वेतन की रकम निश्चित करने के लिये श्रम न्यायालय को भेजी गई है ।

दिल्ली

वर्गीकरण के बारे में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई जो औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण को भेज दी गई । वहां दोनों पक्षों की रजामन्दी के आधार पर फैसला हो गया है ।

Films Division

2031. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent during 1959-60 for making documentary and other tropical films by the Films Division and the corresponding earnings from such films, if any; and

(b) whether any such annual quota is fixed for the different States or regions for the making of these films?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The departmental figures of expenditure and income of the Films Division for 1959-60 stood at Rs. 78,76,794 and Rs. 56,85,472 respectively.

(b) No annual quota is fixed but proposal received from the States are considered in settling the programme.

Paper Mills at Balagula

2032. **Shri Sugandhi:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 295 on the 4th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licence has been granted for the Paper Mills at Balagula in Mysore State for manufacturing paper out of bagasse;

(b) if so, the amount allowed for the capital issue; and

(c) whether any further action is contemplated in the matter in view of the present decision of the Central Government not to go ahead with the project of manufacturing newsprint from bagasse?

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

(b) Rs. 200 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

Engineering Institute for Asians at Bangkok

2033. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Engineering Institute for Asians has been established under the auspices of SEATO at Bangkok;

(b) whether Government have agreed to participate in any scheme for exchange of students by this Institute; and

(c) whether any Indian student has already been selected for study at the institute on an exchange basis?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Central Government Employees' Unions

2034. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to furnish the list of those Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations whose recognition has been withdrawn for serving notices of recent Central Government Employees' strike?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A list is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 79].

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

2035. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri G. D. Birla has resigned from the Chairmanship of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). Yes, because he finds that he is not able to attend to the affairs of the Corporation on account of his other pre-occupations. I may, however, add that during the period he was Chairman of the Corporation, he has done very good work and the Ministry is grateful to him for that.

Proto-type Production cum-training Bamboo Centre, Kamarhati

2036. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation

and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Proto-type Production-cum-Training Bamboo Centre at Kamarhati, West Bengal is to be handed over to the West Bengal Government;

(b) whether machinery brought from Arab-ki-Sarai, Delhi is being disposed of; and

(c) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No decision has yet been taken to hand over the Centre to the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Some machinery which was stored in the building of the Bamboo Centre is being transferred to the Government of West Bengal and the Dandakaranya Administration for the benefit of displaced persons.

(c) These machines are not required for the training-cum-production centre and can be better utilized for the benefit of displaced persons by the Government of West Bengal and the Dandakaranya Administration.

दिल्ली में घरेलू करों का कल्याण

२०३७ श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या श्री रंजितगार मन्त्री १८ अगस्त, १९६० के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या ६५८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व घरेलू नौकरों के लिये विद्यमान रोजगार दफ्तरों और कल्याण अधिकारी के अतिरिक्त एक परामर्शदाता समिति भी नियुक्त की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं;

(ग) अब तक किस-किस तारीख को समिति की बैठकें हुई हैं;

(घ) इन बैठकों में समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं; और

(ङ) सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अन उपाय (श्री श्रीविद्युत अर्थ): (क) एक सलाहकार समिति बनाई गई है ।

(ख) निदेशक, रोजगार और ट्रेनिंग, दिल्ली प्रशासन अध्यक्ष । श्री नवल प्रभाकर, संसद सदस्य, सदस्य ।

श्रीमती रक्षा सरन, अध्यक्ष, सामाजिक कल्याण बोर्ड सदस्य । कुमारी शकुन्तला सुल्हान, सेक्रेटरी कांग्रेस रचनात्मक समिति सदस्य उप प्रादेशिक रोजगार अफसर, घरेलू कर्मचारियों का रोजगार दफ्तर सेक्रेटरी ।

(ग) १४ जून और २६ जुलाई, १९६०

(घ) और (ङ) जरूरी सिफारिशों और उन पर की गई कार्यवाही निम्नलिखित है :—

१—घरेलू कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित ट्रेनिंग पाठ्य-क्रम के बारे में विचार करने के लिये एक योजना बनाई गई है ।

२—घरेलू कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति का जो तरीका आजकल है उसके सम्बन्ध में कल्याण अफसर नियमित रूप से सूचना इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं ।

३—अन्य देशों के घरेलू कर्मचारियों की दशा से सम्बन्धित सूचना इकट्ठी की गई, जिस पर इस समिति ने विचार किया और यह सिफारिश की कि घरेलू कर्मचारियों और उनके नियोजकों की आपसी समझ बूझ और सहयोग के जरिये कर्म-

चारियों की काम करने की दशाओं को बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश की जाय ।

घड़ियों का निर्माण

२०३२. श्री भट्ट दर्शन: क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फ्रांस, जापान, इटली और पश्चिमी जर्मनी के सहयोग से घड़ियों का निर्माण करने की स्वीकृत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कहां-कहां कारखाने खोले जायेंगे; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री अनुभाई श.ह.) (क) और (ख) जापानी फर्म के सहयोग से घड़ियों का निर्माण करने के लिये जो कारखाना गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में खोला जाने वाला है वह बंगलौर में स्थापित किया जायेगा । एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मण्डल घड़ी बनाने का कारखाना खोलने के लिये संयंत्र और मशीनें खरीदने, जापानी टेक्नीशियनों की सेवाएँ प्राप्त करने तथा भारतीयों के प्रशिक्षण के बारे में अन्तिम रूप से शर्तें तय करने के लिये हाल में ही जापान गया था उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है, जिसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

फ्रांस के सहयोग से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो कारखाना खोला जायेगा उसके सम्बन्ध या उसके आस-पास स्थापित होने की आशा है । यह फर्म विदेशी सहयोग का जो करार करेगी उसका प्रारूप सरकार द्वारा विचार किये जाने के लिये शीघ्र ही प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है ।

इटली के सहयोग से जो फर्म घड़ी बनाने का कारखाना खोलना चाहती है उसने अभी तक न तो अपने विदेशी सहयोग के करार का प्राख्य ही प्रस्तुत किया है और न कारखाने का स्थान ही बताया है।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी के सहयोग से जो कारखाना खोलने का प्रस्ताव है वह कोयम्बटूर क्षेत्र में होगा। इस फर्म से विदेशी सहयोग के करार का प्राख्य प्रस्तुत करने को कहा गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में छपाई व लिखने के कागज के कारखाने

२०३६. श्री भक्त वर्शन : क्या बाणज्य तथा उद्योग: मंत्री १८ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में छपाई व लिखने के कागज के कारखाने खोलने की प्रार्थना करने वाले पच्चीस व्यक्ति कौन कौन हैं, वे कहाँ के रहने वाले हैं और उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनु नाई शाह) : अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(१) उन मिलों का ब्यौरा जिन को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम सं०	मिल का नाम	स्थान	क्षमता
			टन/वर्ष
१	नार्दन इण्डिया पेपर मिल्स लि०, मेरठ सिटी	मेरठ	१८,०००
२	सर शादी लाल शुगर एण्ड जनरेल मिल्स लि०, मनसूरपुर	जनसाथ	१५,०००
३	अनन्द पेपर इण्डस्ट्रीज (प्राय०) लि०, कलकत्ता	गाज़ियाबाद	४,६८०
४	बिशनू दयाल काजरावाल, कानपुर	कानपुर	३,६००
५	व्हाइट पेपर मिल्स, इलाहाबाद	कानपुर	१,८००
६	स्वदेशी शुगर सप्लायर्स (प्रा०) लि०, वाराणसी	वाराणसी	१,८६२
७	आर० एस० माधोराम एण्ड सन्स, ल्दली	गाज़ियाबाद	३,०००
८	जे० एन० सिंह एण्ड कम्पनी (प्रा०) लि०, लखनऊ	वाराणसी	१,५००

(२) आवेदन करने वाली उन फर्मों का ब्यौरा जिन से संयंत्र और मशीनों का आयात समाप्त करने के लिये कहा गया है :—

क्रम सं०	फर्म का नाम	स्थान	क्षमता टन/वर्ष
१	भार० भार० इण्डस्ट्रीज, बरेली	बरेली	५,४००
२	भारत स्ट्रा बोर्ड एण्ड पेपर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि०, अलाहाबाद	अलाहाबाद	३,६००
३	गोरखपुर पेपर मिल्स, गोरखपुर	गोरखपुर	३,६००
४	मोदी शूगर मिल्स लि०, मोदीनगर	मोदीनगर	३,६००
५	कृशणा पेपर एण्ड जनरल मिल्स, पीलीभीत	बरेली	३,६००
६	खेतान पेपर मिल्स, लक्ष्मीगंज (देवरिया)	गोरखपुर	३,१२०
७	अग्रवाल स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, कानपुर	कानपुर	३,०००
८	प्यारेलाल एण्ड सन्स प्रा० लि०, नई दिल्ली	गाजियाबाद	३,६००
९	रायजादा ब्रिज मोहनलाल, नई दिल्ली	खटौली	५,४००
१०	कुकेट पेपर एण्ड जनरल मिल्स कम्पनी, रामनगर नैनीताल	रामनगर (नैनीताल)	३,००० ३,६००
११	कमलापत मोतीलाल, फैजाबाद	मोतीनगर	३,०००
१२	कमलापत मोतीलाल, भाटनी (देवरिया)	भाटनी	६००
१३	हिमालय पेपर एण्ड पल्प कम्पनी, नई दिल्ली	लालकुवां (नैनीताल)	७,२००
१४	अभिमन्यु सिंह श्रीवास्तव, गोरखपुर	गोरखपुर	३,१२०

(३) आवेदन करने वाली उन फर्मों का
ब्योरा जिन की योजनाओं की टेक्निकल

जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

क्रम.सं.	मिल का नाम	स्थान	क्षमता
			टन/वर्ष
१	गंगाधर बैजनाथ, कानपुर .	हलद्वानी	३,६००
२	सुरे द्रा ओवरसीप (पा०) लि०, नई दिल्ली	गोरखपुर	३०,०००
३	सेठ जगमन्दरदास शीतल प्रसाद जैन, मेरठ	मेरठ	७,२००

12.05 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 974 dated the 20th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2350/60].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the International Development

Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th August, 1960."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

MINUTES

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Minutes of Evidence given before the Sub-Committee of the Estimates Committee on Public Undertakings relating to 93rd, 94th and 95th Reports and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Estimates Committee relating to 73rd, 80th, 87th, 93rd, 94th and 95th Reports (Second Lok Sabha) on the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Commerce and Industry and Finance.

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SCOOTERS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, at present two firms are manufacturing scooters and Government have licensed two more firms. The production at present is of

the order of 1,500 scooters per month and it is expected to go up to 2,500 scooters per month within six months time. The other two firms licensed for scooters will also commence production sometime in 1961. This is expected to increase the availability of scooters and scooterettes.

In order to ensure equitable distribution of scooters and scooterettes and to make them available to the consumers at fair prices, Government are issuing a Statutory Order today under Section 18(G) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. This Control Order stipulates that every applicant for a scooter/scooterette, etc. should furnish a bank guarantee of Rs. 250 at the time of registration. The Order also stipulates that no person shall resell the scooter for a period of 12 months from the date of first purchase except with the written permission of the Controller of Scooters. The State Governments are being instructed to appoint State Controllers for this purpose.

I also lay on the Table a copy of the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960 issued under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2351/60].

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN THE RAYALASEEMA AND OTHER DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The famine conditions in the Rayalaseema and other districts of Andhra Pradesh and the relief measures contemplated."

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Sir, Rayalaseema consists of the four districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah and Kurnool of Andhra Pradesh. During the period from 1st June to 24th August, 1960, the rainfall in these districts has been 139 mms., as against the normal rainfall of 247 mms., or a shortfall of nearly 44 per cent. This has affected the kharif crops in this area and it is apprehended that the production of kharif crops in these districts may be below normal.

Because of the apprehended shortfall in production the prices of foodgrains have started hardening in this area. In order to afford relief to the population of these districts, the Andhra Pradesh Government have started distribution of rice and wheat in these districts. 103 fair price shops have already been opened for the distribution of foodgrains and it is intended to increase the number according to the needs.

The Government of India have so far agreed to supply 50,000 tons of rice from Central stocks for distribution in the Andhra Pradesh and they have also advised the State Government that any quantity of wheat required for distribution will be made available from the Central reserve.

The Andhra Pradesh Government have sanctioned Rs. 17,75,000 for relief works, mostly earth work, to provide work for the population of these districts. They have also sanctioned Rs. 55,000 for deepening of wells. Rs. 16,10,000 have been allotted for grant of taccavi loans.

If even now there is rainfall in these districts the condition of crop may improve. The Andhra Pradesh Government are watching the position carefully and will take all necessary steps to afford relief to the population of these districts.

I would like to add, Sir, that just before coming here I had a talk over the 'phone with the Andhra Minister. He told me that rains have started in

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

some areas of Chittoor District and some parts of Telangana. But still the position remains the same. So I have agreed and I am going there, because some parts of Mysore and Andhra—both these areas—have been affected, so that I may arrange speedy despatches of foodgrains and take up such minor irrigation works as are possible in these areas wherever they are needed.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Sir, may I ask a piece of information? Have not Government received any report from the Andhra Government about similar conditions prevailing in more or less the whole of Telangana and a large part of the dry coastal districts? Have they not also heard how the paddy crop has been affected in the three deltas of Andhra because of want of rains.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the telegraphic information we did not get the details about Telangana. I had a talk an hour back with the Food and Agriculture Minister of Andhra over the 'phone. He told me that conditions in Telangana are also bad. Both Rayalaseema-Telangana and parts of Mysore are affected now.

Shri Ranga: What about the coastal areas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Naturally, wherever there is no rainfall the crop will be affected even in spite of irrigation water.

Shri Ranga: May I ask, Sir, if the hon. Deputy Minister will take advantage of his forthcoming visit there to cover the coastal areas as well as Telangana to satisfy himself about the needs of those areas and see what assistance can be given by the Centre?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly. We have no such distinction. Wherever there is distress I will certainly go. I will go to Chittoor, Anantapur, Cuddapah, parts of Telangana and the coastal

districts. If really there is any need I am prepared to go. If there is need for my presence there, I am prepared to go. Otherwise, I want to settle things in the headquarters itself.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): In view of the fact that there are widespread famine conditions both in Telengana and Rayalaseema and also on the up-coastal districts, and as the crops are withering away even in those places where there was assured water supply, may I know whether the Andhra Government apprised the Central Government of the seriousness of the situation so that drastic steps could be taken about the situation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That was the position a week back. Since the last three days, after Vinayaka Chaturthi, things have improved. There have been very good rains in some of the areas in the delta region and the delta regions will improve. Also, Telengana and Rayalaseema conditions will soon improve. But, if there is anything needed, we are prepared to take all measures.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: The matter is with respect to Rayalaseema. They must also be allowed to put question. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy.**

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether any attention has been bestowed to the question of supply of fodder to the cattle, as a measure of relief?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I told the Andhra Minister that the fodder question in Rayalaseema is a very important one, because Rayalaseema has been suffering from fodder shortage always. He is likely to take some steps regarding fodder. I will be going there. On the 8th I will be in Andhra.

Shri Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): May I know whether reports have been received that the Tungabhadra ayacut

also has been gravely affected and that thousands of acres are not being irrigated now? May I know also whether they are contemplating the institution of a committee to avoid such recurring famines in those areas? Since 1951, it has become a regular feature, namely, this famine, in those parts of the country. There is also scarcity of fodder.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The Rayalaseema area is one of the chronically scarcity affected areas; once in three or four years it generally occurs there, and major irrigation features like high level canals and others are built there to avoid difficulties. But it takes a long time. Especially in the districts of Chittoor and Anantapur, there is no major irrigation. The only remedy is to take up more minor irrigation, digging of wells, desilting of tanks, restoration of tanks, etc. Also, some industries could be started, and alternative employment should be provided to the people. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to help them by diverting more funds for minor irrigation to that area.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there were some rains recently. In spite of the rains, Vizagapatam district and some parts of Rayalaseema suffered from want of good seedings. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there was no seedling, and that there is no possibility of renewing the agricultural operations even when there are rains? There are no seedlings for transplantation.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The State Government is there. It will try to arrange whatever is needed. If they want anything more from us, as regards food supplies or any financial arrangements, I might point out that every State is expected to have some emergency relief fund, and I think they are having it and doing the things necessary. The Andhra Government have Rs. 75 lakhs at their disposal

immediately to go ahead with immediate relief works. Over and above Rs. 75 lakhs, if the expenditure goes above that, then they can come to the Central Government for relief. We are prepared to help them.

12.14 hrs.

MOTION RE. SITUATION IN ASSAM
—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following motion moved yesterday by the Prime Minister, namely:

"That the situation in Assam and the Report of the Parliamentary Delegation thereon presented to the House on the 30th August, 1960, be taken into consideration."

Shri Jaipal Singh, who was in possession of the House, may continue his speech.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, on a point of order. It is this. On the 30th August, you have been pleased to observe, while winding up the inconclusive discussion on the point of order raised by Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri and others, as follows:

"I shall put off further discussion of this until the actual motion comes up here".

I did not want to raise the point of order yesterday because I did not want to thwart the discussion on the motion. (Laughter). But now that it has raised grave constitutional issues, and.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of keeping quiet so far and raising it now? Half of it was over yesterday.

Shri Mahanty: I did not raise it and I did not want to raise it because it might thwart the discussion on the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait till the discussion closes. Let the whole debate go on. There is no meaning in raising the point of order now. What is the meaning of the point of order?

Shri Mahanty: The point of order is about the grave issues.....

Mr. Speaker: Why should I hear the point of order now? Half of the discussion is over. If the point of order had been raised earlier before the proceedings began, it would have been one thing. Of course, the hon. Prime Minister moved the motion. He made a speech. It was then time for the hon. Members to say, "Do not proceed further. The amendments are there and we will throw out," and all that. It is too late now to raise the point of order. Half the discussion about the Assam motion is over. Half of it is published; half of it is in the proceedings. Why should the hon. Member be particularly prejudiced against other hon. Members? Let others also speak now.

Shri Mahanty: No, Sir. It is not a question of prejudicing the debate or any such thing.**

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must have some control over themselves. ** I was telling them in all seriousness that a point of order does not arise. Such matters should be raised immediately, then and there. If it had been done, it could have stopped further discussion. He got up once or twice that day also. I am really sorry. I am not going to allow this point of order at this stage** So far as the point of order is concerned, I do not allow such points of order to be raised hereafter. It is too late to be raised. Every point of order is a brake. It ought to be raised immediately before further proceedings take place.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was making a reference to my meeting the Chief Minister in Shillong. Apart from him, I met also some high officers, for example, the

head of the police. Where I was staying, I found a number of Congress leaders, and it became very clear to me—I had heard about this before—that the Congress Party, either in the Ministry or as a party in the State of Assam was not a happily united family. A great deal of what went wrong subsequently may be attributed to this particular fact.

May I add my own personal compliment to the Chief Minister of Assam more or less in the words of the Leader of the House expressed yesterday? I think considering the difficulties he had, whether he was well or unwell, he tried to pull his weight as much as he could. I am rather surprised that the Congress President has not ordered a probe into the Congress Party's internal affairs, particularly during this time of the riots. It is, I know, not my business to tell the Congress how to conduct itself. But I think in fairness to the Assam administration, it will be a very healthy thing if all the parties that are in action there—I would say the same to the Praja Socialist Party, the Communist Party and of course to the Congress Party who are enthroned there—I think that if a probe were to be made as to why things went wrong, the revelation will be something staggering and startling.

While we talk of the riot, I think most Members have forgotten the fact that there could have been much more bloodshed. The top officials were mostly Bengalees, and with their might and their power, they could have moved down the violent rioters if they wanted to. They did not. They used considerable restraint and we have to compliment them, because most of the attack was against this particular community. It is something that ought to be endorsed by the House as a whole, because I feel there has been a slant against the Bengalis for refusing to integrate themselves in Assam and the like. The amount of

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

literature that has been distributed to all of us here and throughout the country is emphasising more or less the mathematics of the Assam demography. I have very little faith in our census organisation. I have said this time and again in this House. For example, you have the case of the tribal population—how a whole community of about 10 million suddenly disappeared from the list, because of the false enumeration, just because one particular community wants to increase its numbers or the number of reserved seats has to be reduced or not given at all, and that type of thing. I would lay no stress whatever on the question of statistics that may be produced. Assam is a polyglot State and I do not think there is any particular community in an overwhelming majority. I say in regard to the census because in the census also, you get this linguistic enumeration.

Overnight if you were to make me a census superintendent of Assam, I would see to it that everybody spoke Mundari in Assam. I say that because if you go to Matgherita area, beyond Tinsukia, you will find everybody speaks Mundari. There is a very large tea plantation labour that has emigrated from the Chota Nagpur plateau and settled there permanently. Even the shopkeepers speak Mundari there. Of course, they are gradually beginning to learn Assamese also. Take Tinsukia, for example. Last year, when I was there, there was a deputation from the Biharis. The Biharis are not very advanced there; they are mostly rickshaw-pullers and the like, who are like the Adivasis from Chota Nagpur. There they had a problem to present to me. They said they had great difficulty in opening a Hindi school. They came from a Hindi-Speaking area and they wanted that their children should be educated in Hindi. Like that, you can go right round the five hills.

Unless this linguistic co-existence business is satisfactorily settled, the

consequences in Assam will be disastrous. They are not only in Assam; you will have this virus spreading to other parts of the country. What about Dandakaranya? Do you think that the people who have been removed from that area and settled elsewhere are going to take things lying down, as the expression is used by Shri Mukerjee? You go right round. We have had it in Bihar—this Bihari-Bengali controversy. We must be very careful about the language we use, particularly about the slogans we use. In Bihar, it was a disgraceful spectacle when there was this linguistic fight going on, how the Press in Patna and the Press in Calcutta were equally so mean in their language. For example, the Calcutta Press was calling the Biharis in Bengal as *darwans* and *sattukhoris*. I need not repeat what the other fallows said; I do not think it is quite dignified to repeat that.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): As a representative of the Calcutta Press I object to what Shri Jaipal Singh said about the Calcutta Press. We had never called Biharis *darbans* and *sattukhoris*.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I would ask the hon. Member to give a single instance—a single writing—in any Calcutta paper where they have condemned the Biharis in such language.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I should be very happy to produce evidence and editorials written on that. I am not saying that the Calcutta Press were more honourable or less honourable than the Patna Press. I am saying this about both sides. You inflame passion. Something like that is happening in the State of Assam, I do not know whether the House would like me to tell them one story I heard when I was in Shillong. This is the story; I do not know whether it is true. There were these "sattukhoris" talks in a drawing room sort of meeting and it was said: "Assamese? What Assamese? Assamese is the language of the asses."

Mr. Speaker: Is it not desirable to allow the people to forget it?

Shri Jaipal Singh: This is how things have got inflamed, apart from the economic reasons, which will be dealt with by other Members. What I am saying is that stupid foolish language has done untold harm in this particular matter.

So, I feel that there should be a commission of inquiry at another level, apart from the inquiries which will be and should be carried out no doubt by the various political parties. That would help not only Assam, but this whole problem of linguistic co-existence which obtains practically in every State. I think this is something very very deep. We must not look at this problem as merely a particular community in the State of Assam has been affected. We have been affected everywhere. I do not wish to make a list of the various linguistic groups that are affected. If there is anyone who has got a complaint in Parliament, it is me. There is not a single tribal language that is acknowledged in the Constitution, although there are millions speaking them. These tribal languages were here long before the other languages came into this country. What protection is given to them? Everywhere a deliberate attempt is being made to kill these beautiful languages. You have a futile protection in the Constitution. The words are there, but nobody is implementing them.

In my own State, in the Santhal Parganas, we had the Roman alphabet with diacritical marks, so that the correct pronunciation of the Santhal language could be produced. Within a month of independence, that was abolished and the devanagari character, which does not reproduce the exact sound of Santhali has been forced on us. I am not against devanagari, as you know. I think I am as fond of Hindi as any of my Hindi friends. The point is, this linguistic

business is going to do a lot of harm; it is the bane of this country and it is about time we thought seriously of having a neutral language, maybe English; I do not know. It has to be neutral. Unless we become mature and we begin to respect the other man's tongue, I do not see any future at all. This is going on. We have it in Bengal. We have it in Assam and in Bihar, it is very much in evidence.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Not now; it is all finished; it is old story.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am afraid Shri Raghunath Singh does not know Bihar; he had better revisit Bihar and find out for himself as to how things are being conducted there. So, the big problem of linguistic co-existence, I think, is what arises out of this particular debate. Because it is a nation-wide, country-wide problem, I feel a commission of inquiry is very very necessary.

I know there is a resolution coming from the treasury benches. But I do not like the word 'appropriate'. To me it savours of a certain amount of evasion, procrastination. When will the appropriate time come? It is open to question. You may say, three years hence. In my view, the inquiry should be immediate. After all, what is our motto? सत्यमेव जयते **Are** we frightened of truth? Who is frightened of truth? Maybe it is the Bengalis who will be condemned; maybe it may be somebody else who may be condemned; maybe I will be condemned, because I was roaming about there. But let the truth come out. We should not be frightened of inquiries. Again and again, when there are firings and the like, Government seem to be frightened of facing facts. I think we should not run away from facts.

As to the other alternative that we must preach friendship to them, I am reminded of a sloka:

पयःपानम् भुजंगानाम् केवलम् विषवर्धनम्
उपदेशो हि मूर्खानाम् प्रकोपाय न साध्यते

That is what is going on here.

I do not want to say much more, but there is one thing I will say. About 35 years back, I met a Cambridge Don. We discussed the Indian languages. He was a great linguist himself, and he said there were two languages in India. I said: "What do you mean? I think there are about 300 languages." He said "No, no, there are only two languages in India, and one of them is English". I asked: "What is the other language?". He said "Bengali".

Shri A. P. Jain (Saharanpur): Mr. Speaker, I was of a somewhat divided mind whether I should participate in this debate.

Mr. Speaker: If I have called him wrongly, he need not speak.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Now he made up his mind.

Shri A. P. Jain: I was afraid that as the report of the delegation is under discussion, what I may say here may look as something by way of self-defence but, after giving a little more thought to this question, I felt that I owe a duty to you, Sir, and to this House to explain as to why we have made the recommendation, which has been the cause of the main controversy here and elsewhere.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I say, Sir, that you took a wise decision?

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member, Shri Atulya Ghosh has said that there is enough of material in this Report which warrants an immediate enquiry. I would respectfully submit that there is and there is not, because our decision will depend upon whether we view the thing from a narrow

angle or from a larger angle. Now, why have we made the recommendation that no immediate enquiry should be held? Is it out of fear or is it because we wanted to please somebody? In the lobby and elsewhere all kinds of reasons are being given. Now, the House has heard the Prime Minister, who said that his general line of thinking was towards having an enquiry. So far as the Congress organisation is concerned, well whoever may be the President, it is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his personal capacity—not the Prime Minister of India but Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru—who wields the real authority in the Congress. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has himself declared to be in favour of the enquiry. Therefore, if we wanted to please him or were afraid of him we would rather have towed in line with his line of thinking and would have said that some enquiry was necessary, though not an immediate enquiry.

Shri Tyagi: That is what you have also stated.

Shri A. P. Jain: Now, I have got some of my best friends among the Bengalis. My friend, Shri Atulya Ghosh, is in favour of an enquiry. Some other friends of Bengal are in favour of an enquiry. Shri B. C. Roy is in favour of an enquiry. Unless I had felt very strongly that an immediate enquiry will not be for the good of the Bengali-speaking people living in Assam, unless I had felt that it would not be good for Assam, unless I had felt that it was not good for Bengal and unless I have felt that it was not good for India, I would have never recommended against an immediate enquiry.

Shri Ranga: I suppose it was a decision of a committee consisting of a number of people.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Nobody is challenging your honesty.

Shri A. P. Jain: Let us have a look into the conditions of Assam as at

[Shri A. P. Jain].

present. Who are the sufferers in the present language controversy? It is the Bengalis living in the Brahmaputra valley, the six districts of the Brahmaputra valley. These people have never objected to Assamese being declared as the official language. It was the Bengalis living in the districts of Cachar who had objected to Assamese being declared as the official language. It is not the Bengalis in Cachar who have suffered. In fact, if at all, in Cachar a few houses of the Assamese have been burnt, but it is the Bengalis living in the valley of Brahmaputra who are the real sufferers.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri N. C. Laskar): Not a single house of the Assamese people have been burnt in Cachar district.

Shri A. P. Jain: Therefore, it is not the sinner who has suffered. I do not mean that the Cachar people are the sinners, in the religious sense because they wanted Bengali to be declared as the official language or they have objected to Assamese. What I mean is it is not really the people who had objected, but it is the people who had not objected that have suffered in this controversy.

Again, about more than 90 per cent of the people who have suffered come from the villages. We went to a large number of villages.

Acharya Kripalani: When innocent people are killed, is it not a matter for an enquiry?

12.36 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

Shri A. P. Jain: Do not be impatient. We have heard the hon. Member very patiently and we expect him to accord us the same treatment.

We asked them, and they said "We are not concerned with Assamese or Bengali, we do not read any language; so, there is no question of our being on one side or the other because of the language controversy." Again, it is these persons, people who were not concerned with the language controversy, that have suffered.

Madam, I want to relate to you what I saw at one of the worst affected place Simli Tola, when I and other members of the delegation went there. Women old and young and children clustered round us, and they did not ask for any help; they did not ask for money; they did not ask for corrugated iron sheets; they did not even complain that their houses had been burnt down. They only said "We want Abhayadan" that is, fearlessness in their hearts. The other members of the Delegation were all present and they will bear me out that when we went there they said "We want Abhayadan".

Even today a fairly large number of people are leaving their hearths and homes. There is no danger of outbreak, there are no disturbances, but they are coming out of fear. This is the condition of Assam today. What will an enquiry, an immediate enquiry mean, the type of enquiry which my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani wants, the type of enquiry which Shri Hiren Mukerjee wants mean? I have gone through their speeches. They want an enquiry, so that (1) the culprits may be apprehended and, (2) so that the political miscreants, that is, those politicians who have misbehaved may be spotted out. These are the two reasons they have suggested.

Acharya Kripalani: May I point out.....

Shri A. P. Jain: It is in the debate.

Acharya Kripalani: I have said only one kind of enquiry into those who are fundamentally and primarily responsible for this tragedy and I have

declared very clearly that they are political cliques. And I have not asked for an enquiry into the details of the wrongs, who killed whom.

Shri A. P. Jain: Fortunately, Acharya Kripalani's speeches are reported. I will read out the extracts from his speeches and the House may decide for itself what interpretation can be given to it. Acharya Kripalani says. . .

Acharya Kripalani: Will you please give the page No.?

Shri A. P. Jain: 9,464. He says:

"a high-power enquiry is necessary which need not go into the details, which should only be asked to find out who created that thing."

That is No. 1. Then, No. 2 is

"it is now widely believed that the riots were engineered by a political party. If that is so—and it is also said that my party was also involved in it—I do not care whether the Congress wants to see that its people are cleared or not. But, if I belong to a party, I certainly want to know what my party people did." (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member continue. His own arguments will either prove or disprove his case.

Shri A. P. Jain: These are the two objectives. What the hon. Prime Minister had in mind is something different. He does not want to go into the individual cases. The hon. Prime Minister has said:

"An enquiry that would have to go into deeper matters, into causes, etc., and then suggest a remedy . . .".

These are two quite different kinds of enquiries. One is for spotting the offenders and for laying the responsibility on the political parties and the other is to find out the deeper causes.

Shri Ranga: Why do you not read our amendment which is there before you?

Shri Raghunath Singh: We have read that.

Shri A. P. Jain: What is this enquiry commission going to do? Will it find out the offenders? That is the business of the Police. That is not the business of a commission. Nowhere has such a work been entrusted to a commission, whether presided over by a Supreme Court Judge or otherwise.

About the other thing, that is, political parties my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, has just now said something about political parties. Have you ever known of a judicial commission . . .

Shri Ranga: What judicial commission? He did not suggest that the judicial commission should do all this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no question of a judicial commission.

Shri A. P. Jain: Have you ever heard of a judicial body ever trying to probe into the policies of the political parties or into the working of the political parties? I submit with all respect that it is the function of the political parties to do the internal probe.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that political parties may be interested in covering the faults of party man and an impartial enquiry will not cover these people?

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): On a point of clarification. Is Shri Jain explaining his own report or is he explaining the speeches of the hon. Prime Minister and Acharya Kripalani?

Mr. Chairman: The speaker has full right to refer to any of the speeches that have been made earlier and put forward his point of view regarding them.

Shri A. P. Jain: So far as the political parties are concerned, I think it is for the Congress to find out the persons who have misbehaved and violated its policy and have incited others. It is for the Communist Party to find who have misbehaved in their Party. It is for the P.S.P. . . .

Acharya Kripalani: Would they be impartial?

Shri A. P. Jain: It is in the interest of the political parties that such persons should be turned out. Surely, it is not the work of a commission presided over by a Supreme Court Judge.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): May I ask a question? If a judicial enquiry can be ordered—very rightly—to find out what has happened when a student was shot in Gauhati, is not a judicial enquiry warranted when 10,000 houses are burnt, more than 40 people are killed and all kinds of suspicious circumstances are reported by Shri Jain himself?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am going to answer that question. Unfortunately, my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, has not much regard for accuracy. In his speech he has said that what we have recommended is a departmental enquiry. I will draw his attention...

Acharya Kripalani: Partial enquiry.

Shri A. P. Jain: Departmental enquiry.

Shri Ranga: Local enquiry.

Shri A. P. Jain: I will like to draw his attention to page 22 of the Report. It says:

"We understand that the State Government have already deput-

ed their Additional Chief Secretary to make an all-State survey of the recent disturbances and to fix responsibilities upon officers and men. A special enquiry has been instituted for Nowgong, where the disturbances were of the worst character. The incident of police firing near the Cotton College Students' Hostel at Gauhati is also the subject matter of a judicial enquiry."

Now, here is our recommendation.

"We have reasons to believe that the attack on Bengalese in the Ramsajhar village of Goreshwar and the area near about was pre-meditated and organised in which firearms were used and no less than eight persons were killed and others injured and some women are alleged to have been molested and raped. We consider this to be a fit case for judicial inquiry by a High Court Judge and recommend accordingly."

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): What about Nowgong?

Shri A. P. Jain: We spotted one place where we thought a judicial enquiry was called for them. If there is any other case, that is not within our knowledge, where similar circumstances exist or where a judicial enquiry is called for, it cannot be ruled out because what we have said lays down a rule for making judicial enquiry. But the whole point is whether an enquiry should be held with respect to the whole State. I have before me the picture of those helpless persons in Assam who have suffered and who still have fear and apprehension in their mind. My fear is that if an omnibus type of enquiry, which has been suggested in the amendments given notice of by Acharya Kripalani and others, is held the result would be that all the progress that is being made in rehabilitation and all the progress that is being made, in restoring peaceful

conditions in Assam will come to a halt. The result would be . . .

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will peaceful conditions be restored if the culprits are let off with impunity everywhere in Assam?

Shri A. P. Jain: I will come to that also as a specific question has been asked.

Moreover, it will... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member proceed. There is too much of subdued noise in the House.

Shri A. P. Jain: Moreover, it will make the position of the parties rigid. It will be a sort of an enquiry into all matters and align the Assamese versus Bengalees. I am afraid that instead of soothing the feelings it will aggravate them and the state of fear which exists in the mind of some people will be further increased. It will worsen the situation rather than improve it. These are the reasons why we have said that a general enquiry of that type may not be held.

Shri Mukerjee has asked me the question whether conditions will improve if the culprits, particularly the ringleaders, are allowed to go scotfree. My straight answer is 'No'. Strict action must be taken against these ringleaders. But who must take action? It is the work of the Police to apprehend an offender. In the investigation produce him before court and get him convicted. This is not work which a judicial commission will do.

Acharya Kripalani: May I submit that we said that the Central Government and the State Government failed in their duty? Who is going to make an enquiry about that, I ask, unless it is a high power commission?

An Hon. Member: They want the Police to do that enquiry..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. I think a few interruptions here and there may be permitted, but there is too much noise and it is really diffi-

cult for the hon. Member to continue. So let us hear what he has to say. If there is any particular point, certainly that can be raised. But there should be no running commentary.

Shri A. P. Jain: The political parties and the political party which mans the Government have their masters. It is the Parliament and the people, the electorate, who are their masters. It is they who judge whether the Government has behaved or has not behaved properly. It is not a judicial court, it is not a Supreme Court Judge who can decide whether a party has misbehaved or has failed to perform its functions. Therefore, after considering all these things, we felt that it was in the interest of the Bengali-speaking people, who are living in Assam we want to instil security in their mind, we want that conditions may not be created whereunder they may feel that Assam is not safe for them that we have made our recommendation. It was in the interest of Assam because we feel that peaceful conditions in Assam must be restored quickly possible. It was in the interest of Bengal because we feel that any aggravation of situation in Assam will further worsen the feelings between Bengal and Assam. It was in the interest of India.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: On a point of clarification.

Mr. Chairman: No. No more clarifications will be allowed now. Please permit the speaker to finish his speech. Later on if there is something very important, he can make one or two points.

Shri A. P. Jain: It was in the interest of India because we feel that upon what we do in Assam will also depend how in future integrity and the future solidarity of India can be maintained. For these reasons we felt that under the present circumstances, it will not be in the interest of anybody, that an immediate enquiry should be held. Of course, what the Prime Minister says, has a lot of force. When conditions cool down, when normality is restored, we

[Shri A. P. Jain].

must probe into the matter and find out deeper causes. But I would like to enter a caveat. Should that enquiry be held by a High Court Judge or a Supreme Court Judge? I say it is an enquiry which must be held by the top political leadership. I think Shri Jawaharlal Nehru should constitute a single man commission to look into the policies—whether they relate to language or some other thing—which have led to these difficulties, and see how they could be controlled. Or, if another committee is to be formed, we have got sufficiently highly placed persons in whom the country has confidence. Our Home Minister is one of them who could be a member of the Committee. Acharya Kripalani, whose devotion and patriotism is unquestioned, can be a member of that committee. Dr. Bidan Chandra Roy is one of the stalwarts of the country. He can be a member of the Committee. It should be a committee of the politicians which should examine policies, which should probe into the aspiration of the people: not go purely on evidence. With all respect to them I submit, so far as the Judges are concerned, the rule is laid down by the law and they look into the facts and apply the rule of law and the principles to facts. They do not enunciate law or principles. It is only the politicians who can enunciate the principles. Certainly, it is a matter which requires probe as to why the disturbances occurred in Assam and how they could be avoided. But, it should be an enquiry by top political leaders whose integrity and patriotism is unquestioned, whose impartiality is unquestioned rather than by a Supreme Court Judge.

Acharya Kripalani: I have no objection if Shri Jawaharlal Nehru alone constitutes himself into a committee of enquiry.

Mr. Chairman: The Prime Minister would like to clarify a point.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Madam, I am not sure whe-

ther I am in order; but by your leave and with the indulgence of the House, perhaps, I feel I might clarify our position in a few words, because I find it is confusing. Even the speech of my colleague Shri A. P. Jain has not clearly stated our position. It is his view point.

Enquiries are being talked out. But, there appears to me to be a great deal of confusion as to the nature of the enquiry, whether there should be one enquiry or two or three. As far as I can see, there are three lines of enquiry that have been referred to. One, of course, is the enquiry to get the culprits, the malefactors and to punish them. That should be held as rapidly as possible and as effectively as possible. If, in the course of that enquiry, politicians are involved, well and good. They are punished. If, in the course of that enquiry, some light is thrown on the activities of politicians or parties, well and good. There it is. It comes out for us to judge. That is one type of enquiry.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Who is to conduct that enquiry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I be permitted to proceed?

That is a type of enquiry which, I think, should not be delayed. Obviously, normally speaking, it has to be probably a judicial enquiry, a high class judicial enquiry. I am not normally in favour of judicial enquiries. In many odd things, it happens, they are too long-winded. Again, that type of enquiry, if it is to be really effective, I think, should be limited. There should be several such enquiries, if you like, in Assam. Because, the moment you go in a big way in the whole of Assam, you let yourself in for a long term affair. I therefore accepted the recommendation made by Shri Jain's delegation that they should be like a Goreswar enquiry by a High Court Judge. But, have another enquiry, have two or three

simultaneous enquiries to get at the culprits, high class people conducting them, of course: normally speaking, I say judicial people sometimes may be; but must be an independent enquiry. That is one line of enquiry with which we are completely in agreement. In fact, we want to have that done. That is one thing.

The other is quite a different type of thing, an enquiry into the causes and the remedies. That is also a very important enquiry. I entirely agree with Acharya Kripalani about the importance of this. But, in the very nature of things, that is so important and requires so much of deep investigation and all that, that you cannot tie it up with the other one. If you do, both suffer. If you tie it up, the first enquiry into malefactors gets delayed, gets tied up with other matters and months pass, may be, years pass. It is not the way to do it. Therefore, that major enquiry should be a separate business.

I submit that the first enquiry or enquiries should take place as rapidly as possible to get the malefactors and others. The second type of enquiry is one which should take place somewhat later when conditions are more appropriate for it. It should be admitted that that is important, because, I honestly feel that if we do not have that enquiry some time or other, there will be a gap which we have not filled and difficulties, etc., will arise later. It is a very difficult problem. We have to consider it.

In the last words that Acharya Kripalani said, he referred to the parties and the rest. For my part, I am perfectly prepared. Naturally, parties are normally judged by individuals in the party, what they do or as a party. I do not mind any kind of an enquiry into the activities of any party there, Congress or other. It is not quite clear to me how to deal with it. I am prepared to say that this can be examined by any competent authority. To some extent, the

first enquiry, that is the search for malefactors, will cover this. Some individuals will come out. Some information may come out as to the working of groups. That is all right. We can deal with that. The second enquiry, the more comprehensive later enquiry into a wider field may also throw some light. I do not know how to deal with that. Is there a third series of enquiry of parties? For the moment, my mind is not quite clear.

Any how, to repeat, I think, the first step that we should take is to have quickly a competent high class enquiry in regions of Assam where this has occurred, one, two, three regions separately, not a whole one, because that would delay matters and they get tied up, to get at the culprits and punish them. I do not fully agree with my colleague Shri A. P. Jain that it is a pure police matter. It is something more than a police matter: much more so. Although ultimately the police will have to deal with it, this kind of thing does require another kind of an approach to begin with. We agree to that, and the second enquiry too, in principle, the deeper one, the probe. It is a difficult and long term one. Who will do this? I do not know. It is very difficulty. I suppose India can produce good enough people to deal with it. I am not quite clear at the moment who should conduct it, one, two or three persons or who they are. I am not going to rule out anybody from it, either on the one side a high class judicial authority or people of some reputation and integrity in public life. Although I cannot say immediately, I do think that the other enquiry is very necessary. But, it should be somewhat separated and isolated from this immediate enquiry of getting at the culprits which must be quickly done. It must be quickly done, and that should take place at the appropriate time. That, broadly, speaking, is the Government's position.

13 hrs.

Shri Tyagi: May I have a clarification?

Mr. Chairman: Only one minute.

Shri Tyagi: I cannot well understand how an enquiry commission going to Assam can find out the culprits. There is some difficulty in understanding because . . .

Mr. Chairman: Is it a clarification he wants from the Prime Minister, or does he want to make a speech?

Shri Tyagi: I will explain my difficulty. In an enquiry there are two things. One is investigation, which is generally done by the police agency. For the commission that you are sending, who will do the investigation, because it is not confined to one case, one gang or two or three persons.

Mr. Chairman: We are entering into a detailed discussion.

Shri Tyagi: I am explaining the position.

Mr. Chairman: The terms of reference can be settled later.

Shri Tyagi: It cannot work, because if it is one locality I can understand, but it is spread over. So, one central little place of enquiry will not do. It requires a regular machinery for investigation of cases. Then only they can be put before the enquiry commission.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that I accept the Jain Committee's Report that there should be such limited enquiries. They have referred to Goreswar. Let us take Goreswar. First of all, I am thinking in terms of regions, one, two, three, four maybe, I do not know, because I want concentrated, quick work done there. And I want that enquiry to be under a competent person. He may be a Judge as he has recommended, or may be some other independent person you can get hold of. We are not going to send a somebody from here. We may be consulted, but

it is for the Assam Government to appoint such an enquiry body as they have done in Nowgong.

Shri Ranga: It can only be a police enquiry, if it is appointed by the Assam Government.

Shri Tyagi: There must be somebody to prosecute.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: A High Court Judge has been mentioned actually for it. It may be a High Court Judge, a Sessions Court Judge the point is he must be a competent person. As for what Shri Tyagi wanted to know, . . .

Shri Tyagi: Investigation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: . . . obviously, in a sense investigation is normally done by the police. The police may not be, if you like, considered wholly impartial. That may be so. I cannot immediately say, but they will be such agencies as one can employ to find out the truth. Maybe some central agency goes to help them. I cannot say immediately, but the point is we want to get at the facts.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya rose—

Mr. Chairman: If we allow too many interruptions, requests for clarification and interpolations, I think it becomes more difficult for the speakers. And there is very great pressure of time. So, I would request that further requests for clarification should not be made.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: But incorrect statements made should not be allowed to go uncorrected.

Mr. Chairman: That may be corrected by some other speakers.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: But the others may not know the facts.

Mr. Chairman: He has already had a chance to speak.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I do not want to make a speech. Shri Jain stated that Assamese houses had been burnt in Cachar. That is the exact opposite of truth. I am prepared to go to Cachar with him today to find out the truth. There is absolutely no truth in that.

Mr. Chairman: There are statements which other Members naturally want to challenge, but if this challenging and counter-challenging is permitted, there will be no debate. Shri A. K. Sen.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I, at the very outset, express my happiness and my pride at the high level which was struck yesterday in the course of the debate in this House, and may I pay my tribute to our leader on the other side of the House, Acharya Kripalani, for the height he reached yesterday, completely above party prejudice and above party alignments? May I renew my hope that we shall continue to maintain that level till the conclusion of the debate, because, after all, this House has been called upon as possibly, I hope, it will never be called upon again to deal with a situation fraught with the most fearful potentialities? The potentialities have been clearly explained by the Prime Minister. They really strike at the very root of our nationalism and our unity. Therefore, we shall serve, if I may say so humbly, much better the cause which we hold dear to ourselves, if we can keep ourselves free from passions and prejudices and refrain from indulging in charges and counter-charges, and try to concentrate on the essentials which alone will give us the key for opening the door of the solution. I have been a very unhappy man.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri A. K. Sen: Well, like most of us, and possibly those who come from Assam and Bengal have been more unhappy than others, though I am sure this unhappiness is shared by the entire country today.

It has been difficult to get oneself above the various pulls which draw one in various directions, especially when chauvinism actually runs amuck. We have seen the worst phase of chauvinism on the soil of Assam, and the most unfortunate part of it is that the vanguard of this movement has been led by the students, about whom we have been proud, and shall continue to be proud, and who are the hope of our country for the future, for on them depends the future strength and unity of our country, as I told them wherever I met them. Everywhere, the representatives of the Students' Action Council had been good enough to call on me. There are certain virtues of the Assamese students which are not really to be found elsewhere, and they are bound to strike anyone who has eyes to notice. They are a disciplined lot. When they come in a batch, only one speaks, the rest wait. They do not speak together. When I addressed meetings, and there have been very big meetings which I addressed, they stand in a line in discipline, without uttering a single word, and standing at attention sometimes for hours in the Sun. These are virtues which can certainly be harnessed for better purposes. And yet, this lovable lot of people has been employed to purposes for which the entire country now hangs its head in shame, and tries to find a way out as to how the damage done can be repaired best.

One thing is absolutely true, and that is that no amount of strong government can repair the breach. The ultimate solution lies in making the bonds of unity between the different communities in Assam permanent and indestructible. Whatever other measures we take must be geared to that primary purpose. Strong action is certainly necessary, punishment is certainly necessary, because there have been very, very bad crimes perpetrated, and those who have perpetrated them cannot be let off without learning the lesson of their life, for the crimes have been directed not only against one commu-

[Shri A. K. Sen].

nity, whether men or women, but against the entire country.

I was very touched when our colleague Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri concluded his speech with an appeal to the entire country, when he said that if this happens when there are still the Prime Minister and Pantji to lead us, what is in store for us when, God forbid, they are not with us? For, after all, under the shelter and umbrella of these two great giants we have been feeling secure. We have been abusing them, we have been making complaints against them.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): Assam has set the example.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us not accuse each other. Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear know that it is not always from one particular corner unfortunately today the ripples of this chauvinism cover the entire country, from the Punjab to the NEFA. And let us not blind ourselves to this fact at all; otherwise we shall not be doing justice to ourselves or to the country. It may be that the ripples are floods in some places and trickles in other places, but the ripples exist everywhere.

As I was saying, under the shelter of these two great giants, we have been feeling secure, thinking all the time that whatever we may do, everything will be set right. And that is why when things go wrong, the first complaint comes against these two people. We have been so used to getting the protection, guidance and leadership from them that when anything goes wrong anywhere, whether it is their fault, primarily, directly or not, we blame them. It is like the child blaming the father for not being guided properly or for going astray, and yet, it is our duty to tell them what we think ought to be done, as the House fearlessly has expressed itself, irrespective of party alignments on this occasion, for, this is an issue which cuts across all party align-

ments and groups; and the House must stand up and give leadership which will endure for centuries to come, and which will decide once and for all whether this country shall survive or shall destroy itself.

Whatever might have been the accusations against those great leaders, let me, for my own self—for, I cannot speak for others—again renew the hope that they will continue to lead us during the maze and trouble of our times, and that we shall be spared, and we shall be given the good fortune of being led by them for many more years to come. I say so, because I have to acknowledge with pain some of the attacks.....

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Nobody has accused the Prime Minister or the Home Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: What did my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma say?

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Minister not to yield.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, I am absolutely sure that the personal accusations against the Prime Minister and the Home Minister, which were even voiced yesterday and by responsible Members of the Opposition, whose honesty I have no reason to doubt, have been expressed, as I said, from that very sense of security which has been lulled into us, by the security that we have been enjoying ever since our Independence, notwithstanding the great crises which have overwhelmed our neighbours in Asia.

13.13 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

As I said, we have every right to tell them what we think should be done, as we have the duty to acknowledge the great debt we owe to them for the great leadership which we have received from them. Even Shri Atulya Ghose speaking yesterday said that it is the Prime Minister who has

taught us to differ from him. It is a great lesson that has been learnt, for, he has not been a despot but a democrat every inch. And that is why I have come, not so much as a Minister of the Central Government but, to speak as an individual, feeling deeply in the matter, possibly more so because I happen to come from a State which has been most affected next to Assam by this holocaust, because after all, the streams of refugees coming in have not only upset normal life in West Bengal but have roused such passions and sympathies in an acute form in the hearts of men at the sight of suffering humanity, that we have really found it difficult to rise above these and to see a clear picture for forming a good judgment and a correct judgment.

Before I went to Assam, there were hundreds, literally hundreds of telegrams and letters, which came to me. Why, I do not know. Little do they know that after all, I am a very weak member of the Central Cabinet, a very junior member of the Central Cabinet, though possibly I may try to do as much as I can; but, possibly, they think that my voice has some influence on those in whose charge the country's destiny is placed.

In the month of June, I remember, before Pantji went to Naini Tal, I had told him about the grave happenings. I was amazed to find the amount of information which he had and the judgment he had already formed. People think that he has been very ignorant about the happenings. I have asked him, I do not know whether he will keep my request or not, to lay some of the letters, or at least to read out some of the letters which he had addressed to the Assam Government, before the troubles, during the troubles and in the month of June. Some of the letters, indeed, looking back in retrospect, appear to be prophetic. I think Shri Lal Bahadur Shastriji had also an occasion to look into the letter.

It is not the time to apportion blames,—nor should we try to do so—

between the Assam Government and the Central Government. I do not want to do it, but it is my duty to ask Pantji to inform the House as to what he had done, because most of the accusations from the other side have come against him.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): What he has done or what he has failed to do? What is your experience? We want to hear that.

Shri A. K. Sen: As everyone knows. I had gone to Assam in the first week of August, after the holocaust had already taken place over six districts, and after a good deal of passion had been roused in West Bengal and possibly in the rest of the country. In fact, at one time, the repercussions appeared to have been so acute that all of us had been living more or less in a state of nervousness.

Acharya Kripalani: Shall the House have the benefit of your report?

Shri A. K. Sen: Acharya Kripalani knows very well that every report cannot be made public, but I shall certainly try to say something, as much as I ought to tell the House. In fact, with the permission of the Home Minister, I had already discussed some of the major things that I had the occasion to suggest, with the leaders of the Opposition including Dada Kripalani, and I am very glad to say that my suggestions, broad ones, which can be disclosed to the House, met with ready acceptance from Dada, from Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, and from the other leaders of the Opposition with whom I had a chance to discuss.

I was coming to the tour of mine, which I undertook in the first week of August. I went round all the six districts and I say almost every area affected by the riots. I was amazed to see the extent of the damage. Never have I seen such extensive damage, in my life. The damage to almost was extensive, and one has to see it to believe it.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Village after village has been destroyed. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless. And it has been rightly pointed out by all the speakers that the victims have been unfortunately poor peasants, potters, fishermen, artisans and small traders living far away from the towns, where the linguistic passions were the highest and the most acute. In some places, people had not even heard that there was quarrel going on in the towns over the language issue. I remember particularly the village of some fishermen, about 62 families, living right on the Brahmaputra, Shri P. C. Borooah was with me along with others. These people had come away from Pakistan after the Partition, and settled themselves well. They were catching fish fairly successfully; they were amazed for the first time when their village was attacked, and they fled away. They told me that they never knew before, that there was any quarrel going on over the language issue. Their children were going to Assamese schools and were learning Assamese without any protest. Everywhere, in the Brahmaputra Valley, we heard the same story. Not a single Bengali-speaking man or woman had opposed the introduction of Assamese as the official language. And yet the most unfortunate thing is that these very people were struck down and became the sufferers.

There was another thing absolutely obvious to the naked eye, and that was that it was done in a fairly planned manner. The Delegation presided over by our colleague, Shri A.P. Jain, has said so. The pattern was uniform everywhere and the methods adopted were uniform, and it is quite clear that the violence was not meant so much against the lives of the people as against their property, because in most cases people were given warning before hand to get away; in fact, they were given sufficient time to flee. Then came young men in buses and trucks with various implements marking out the houses to be destroyed or set fire to. It was carried out, more or less,

in a semi-military fashion. This planned method cannot deceive anybody's eye. In fact, I was struck from the very first day I saw the way in which things had been done that it could not have been sporadic; nor could it have been a language riot. If it was a language riot, it should have happened in places where the controversy was going on, not in places where the controversy had not even been communicated.

I agree with Acharya Kripalani that the miscreants belonged to the so-called educated classes. That is the most unfortunate thing about it; yet I deem it a hopeful sign that, by and large, the man in the village, the ordinary common man, felt shocked at these atrocities. If he did not feel shocked, we would have lost hope in our nation. The sign of this sense of shock and sorrow roused in the mind of the common Assamese was patent everywhere except in Goreswar. Everywhere it was apparent that the people, by and large, had dissociated themselves from actively participating in it. About their secret sympathies, God alone knows, as one great Judge has rightly said, 'The Devil knoweth not what is in the mind of man'. But actively there was dissociation in most of the places affected.

It was the act of these organised young men moving about in buses and trucks which actually resulted in these grim happenings. In fact, in many places we visited, there were Pressmen with us—one or two of them I had seen on the Gallery yesterday—who had accompanied us for the first time during the riots. The Pressmen went round and saw all the affected areas. They were also struck by this fact that most of these people affected were sheltered in the villages nearby by neighbours who were Assamese; otherwise, most of them would have been either killed or maimed. They were kept and fed for days until they could return to their homes. It was only in Goreswar that the local population *en masse* joined the riot.

It appears there is a peculiar problem there, the land problem, into which we need not go, because after all, the whole thing will come out when an inquiry is made into the incidents.

But as I said, though the participation of the educated classes is a most unfortunate feature of this entire episode, there is at the same time and the other hopeful feature, because it showed that the common man was against these atrocities committed on innocent villagers who had nothing to do with the language controversy. In fact, in every place—in some places in larger numbers and in other places in smaller numbers—we saw public participation in the rebuilding of houses. I am sure Shri Jain has seen it and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has seen it too. When I was in Goreshwar, public participation was still in its infancy. I understand that it had just started; one or two days before I had gone there. But in Tezpur, in places in Nowgong, it was visible without any mistake. In fact, we were really pleased to see large numbers of volunteers, most of them from the Youth Congress, throwing themselves with the refugees in rebuilding the houses. We saw actually absolutely complete houses in many places—the Pressmen also saw them.

In one place, I shall never forget our experience, because not only I but everyone who went with me, including the Pressmen, was moved. We went to a village right on the Brahmaputra in the district of Tezpur. It is called Vishwanath. It is an old town. It does not look like a town, but it was a very ancient town during the time of the Ahom Kings and the old temples built by them are still there, preserved under the Ancient Monuments Act. There right on the banks of the Brahmaputra, study fishermen from the district of Pabna in East Bengal had after partition come and settled.

One thing is unmistakable in all these districts we saw. The refugees from East Bengal who came were sturdy people, fearless people, who settled there with hard work and

sweat and brawn, and did well. They were people who were honest, hard-working, who never believed in quarrelling with their neighbours and who were doing fairly well. These sturdy fishermen soon caught fish in quantities which were unthinkable in that area, and started exporting it all over the places. I understand the local fishermen felt pinched. It is alleged that many of them together with others came and completely burnt this village of fishermen. When we went there, men, women and children, women with babes in arms, lined the streets, fell at our feet and would not leave our feet. The collective wall was such that it was impossible to keep one's balance. In fact, by that time I had become so full up to my throat that my mind refused to entertain any further vistas of suffering humanity. I think that happens to everyone. When I went to one village after another, there was nothing but human suffering, wailings and weepings, of children, of women in distress.

Shri Tyagi: What a shame!

Shri A. K. Sen: Everyone felt so overwhelmed and asked, 'Why should man fear man?' They speak a language which is an East Bengal dialect which is so near to Assamese that every Assamese also knew it. But the most happy feature was that a group of Youth Congress boys had come under the leadership of one of the most capable Youth Congress leaders of that district. Tezpur, as you know, is known as the 'Wardha of Assam'. It is the strongest hold of the Congress, and they were very sorry that in this stronghold of the Congress these things happened on a large scale. This is the district where I saw the largest number of Congress workers coming out and doing work for the refugees and these sufferers.

Now, there was a big meeting organised in which nearly 5,000 people from the surrounding villages had come, including many Muslims, Muslims who had possibly migrated ear-

[Shri A. K. Sen].

lier from East Pakistan long ago. There was a meeting. I addressed it.

I forgot to tell you that most of the houses were already built in a sort of ramshackle manner so that people could live under them pending the arrival of this. This was done by local people in co-operation with these fishermen. They are fearless people. I saw their work at the site with bamboos and other things. We went there on the 12th August. These things happened on the 10th July. Within a month, almost all the houses were rebuilt in a ramshackle way, not in a permanent way.

After the meeting, I appealed for help, financial help, stating that mere help in kind—bamboos, tins and all those things—would not be enough and people must come forward with money. Within 20 minutes, Rs. 820 were collected, including, of course, Rs. 100 of mine. Rs. 820 were collected, including Rs. 30 from the Press representatives and the rest were all contributed by the local people. They came with Rs. 2, Rs. 5, 10 and 20 or Re. 1. And the sight was so overwhelming that the correspondent of the *Statesman* sent in a marvellous article touching on the prospects of rehabilitation inherent in that situation. This was the physical aspect of what I saw.

Coming back, I felt that several things were necessary to bring back normal life in Assam. I could not agree with those who felt that normal life had returned. I still think it will take a long time for normal life to return in the sense of social relations reviving normal occupations, trade and other things being revived and normal life being restored. We should not confuse normal life with pure law and order. Law and order has now returned. In fact after every five miles there is an armed police picket and there is constant patrolling of the affected areas. So long as that continued there will be no breach of law and order in a large scale. There

may be stray incidents here and there. But by no means normal life had returned nor will it return unless several things have happened in the meantime.

I felt that first of all the work of rehabilitation depended not merely on the physical aspects of the work of rehabilitation but on the psychological aspects very much. Unless a sense of security had returned in these areas and unless these people felt that they can carry on their lives as before, no amount of rehabilitation work can bring about real rehabilitation. And for that several things were necessary. Some of the decisions were taken immediately by the Government of Assam. I must say frankly that they did so without any demand or protest and in very good cheer. I said openly and also in my private conversations with those who were in authority in Assam that unless the people knew that the officers who were guilty either of negligence or connivance at these happenings were brought to the book, we will never be able to inspire confidence in the minds of the minorities. A decision was taken and it was announced immediately in all the meetings that Mr. Kidwai, the Additional Chief Secretary would enquire first about officers in Nowgong and that he would take up later on district by district and deal with the officers who would be found negligent or would be found to have participated in the riots.

The hon. Members will bear this in mind that so far as the officers are concerned, whether of the police or of the civil service, we can only take steps against them in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the civil service rules, namely, each has to be given a chance and he has to be heard and each would be entitled to cite witnesses and to cross-examine the witnesses cited against them. Therefore a general enquiry charged with the task of finding out the deeper causes and remedies would not be suited to tackle the case of

each individual officer. If one judicial officer is entrusted with the job, it will take years for that one man to do it because each individual officer against whom there is a charge either of negligence or of participation has to be given a separate charge-sheet and he has to be heard and his witnesses are to be heard separately. I personally think that a civil servant who is fearless, who knows what administration is and who is not very much obsessed with the ideas of the benefit of doubt or things of that sort would be much more effective in finding out guilty officers and in punishing them than a Judge who is naturally fettered by the limitations of his own procedure. And if we are really concerned with achieving the objective of finding out the guilty officers and in punishing them, we should not be wedded to dogmas about particular types of enquiries. Generally, as you know, a guilty officer is proceeded with not by a High Court Judge but by an Administrator who knows what his work is and how he should behave and what his functions are. It is a complicated task and I can tell you that on the books every officer has an answer.

I will give you one instance. In a particular town, there were armed police available and yet many houses had been burnt in a bad way and some murders had taken place. I asked them what the police were doing. I was told that this was done at a time when the armed police had gone 22 miles away and during their absence this happened and by that time they came back from that spot everything had happened and they could not do anything else. So, an administrator, thoroughly conversant with the intricacies of administration and the tricks of the trade, if I may use that expression, would be a better judge of negligence, malefeasance and misfeasance on the part of the officers than possibly a high-powered judicial tribunal. People think as if a general enquiry at once punishes the officers. It does not. Each officer has to be punished separately by a separate

charge-sheet. There are to be two notices, as you know. This is the law of the land; this is the Constitution.

Now the next question is this. I told them that the people who have struck terror in the minds of the minorities and who have been responsible for these ghastly devastations have to get the fear of their life in them. We must drive the fear of life into them so that they never would dare to do it again. I said for that purpose all possible opportunities must be given to accept even secret complaints and to entertain them and investigate them secretly and to arrest the people concerned without the formalities prescribed by the ordinary methods of investigation. Emergencies dictate certain deviations from normal procedures because conditions are such that many people are afraid to file complaints publicly and yet are willing to offer complaints secretly. I also suggested that punitive taxes should be imposed wherever there was a recurrence. Decisions on these lines were announced immediately by the Government without protest and I must be fair to them. They not only announced the decisions at every meeting but they announced it in the Press also, though possibly equal prominence was not given to these measures as some other matters. In this respect, I cannot compliment the publicity machinery of the Government of Assam which certainly did not function during the riots and functions not very efficiently even now.

There were still certain other steps necessary, apart from these three suggestions announced by the Government of Assam during my stay. I have written about them to the Prime Minister and sent copies to the Home Minister also. I have communicated it to some of the important leaders of the Opposition and also to hon. Members from West Bengal. As a result of the representations which I had everywhere I went—the sufferers said: let there be someone from the Centre at least to see that

[Shri A. K. Sen].

there is no lapse in the work of rehabilitation. I am a firm believer in preserving the authority of every State because the Centre cannot and should not take the responsibility for every State in every matter. I firmly believe that the duty of rehabilitation and the executive responsibility of rehabilitation is that of the Government of Assam. The Centre cannot, either as a matter of principle or as a matter of expediency, take over the duty of rehabilitation wherever riots occur; it should not. It is not possible for the Centre to do it, because if rehabilitation is to be effective it must be done by the local officers with the co-operation of the local people. But I was of the view that the presence from time to time of someone from the Centre would give confidence and also, possibly, his very physical presence would be a factor against lapses on the part of the rehabilitation machinery. It has been my experience there that though the policy adopted by the Government of Assam to start with was not a bad one, yet those who were administering that policy were rather stingy in their administration. Rs. 20, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 were being paid. I felt that it was having the effect of continuing those people as beggars rather than helping them to stand on their feet as quickly as possible. I made it quite known, and it was agreed to by the Finance Minister who was with me most of the time, that such stingy instalments would not really carry out the work of rehabilitation. I was very glad to find from the recommendations of my colleague, Shri Jain, that he feels the same way. It has to be liberal. It has to be quick. You must put the people on their feet again—the small traders on their trade, the agriculturists on their agricultural operations, the artisans on their occupations—so that their lives as beggars come to a speedy end. That is the whole purpose.

The longer you keep them as beggars the more you prolong their

agony and the less becomes their sense of security psychologically, because a man without a job, without an occupation, who finds that all that he had built up for the last ten years have been lost and destroyed and he cannot get them back quickly, loses the sense of purpose, and soon develops a sense of frustration. And, along with that sense of insecurity comes an urge to go to West Bengal and find something better. Most of the people who have gone to West Bengal have gone there, certainly as a result of panic but mostly because their normal occupations have gone and the poor persons have nothing to do excepting to roam about in the villages as beggars. Therefore, after some time, after a few days of idle life, a few days of pensive mood, the urge comes to go to West Bengal and find better prospects. Little do they know that there is no better prospect awaiting them in West Bengal, where we have not been able to clear two lakhs of refugees yet who came from East Pakistan as far back as 1950. Yet that urge comes, and that explains why there are 50,000 refugees now from Assam in West Bengal. I made that suggestion to the Prime Minister. It is for the hon. Home Minister to announce the policies on the report of Shri Jain and on the suggestions that I have made. He will no doubt do so.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Will the hon. Minister care to explain one thing? Rehabilitation being a concurrent subject is there any bar to the Centre supervising, looking into and taking charge of rehabilitation?

Shri A. K. Sen: The word "supervision" means nothing. I think it is co-operation more than supervision. It is mutual assistance. We are now undertaking the supreme human task of rehabilitating thousands of people who have been uprooted from their homes. There is no question of prestige involved. There is no question

of legal complications involved. It is a question of co-operative effort, a question of mutual assistance. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to go there as an ordinary citizen—I told the Prime Minister—and work there until rehabilitation is completed.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: My idea was that there is no bar in the Centre sending somebody to do these things.

Shri A. K. Sen: No bar. The Constitution does not prevent anyone from going there. That is a different matter. We are not talking about law now. But I have no doubt that the Assam Government will not object to anyone going from the Centre. This talk of supervision, taking over and all those things create complications. Let it not be forgotten there is a public in Assam, there is a Government in Assam and they are endowed with the same sentiments, the same feelings as we have. So things which can be done more smoothly should not be sought to be done in a manner which arouses opposition because, after all, it is the object of all of us to facilitate rehabilitation as well as we can. Then these legal squibbles, status and comparative importance are of no consequence. So far as the Centre is concerned, the Home Minister has been writing all the time: "My assistance is at your disposal."

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behār): Will it not bring the sense of security more quickly and make it more effective?

Shri A. K. Sen: I said that the mere presence of a representative from the Centre, apart from the legal status, would bring a sense of security. That is what the sufferers said. After all, they have a voice in the matter. If they feel that somebody representing the Centre should be near them even at least for communicating certain things, that certainly is a factor worth heeding to.

The next point which I thought was of importance was that the army should give as much help as it can in the work of rebuilding the houses. First of all, Sir, they are a disciplined community. They work well. Their presence in these affected areas in helping the refugees to build their houses not only symbolises that the whole country is behind the sufferers but also, possibly, expresses the stern determination of the Centre to deal quite firmly with the law-breakers.

Well, the Centre has certainly taken that decision. I think the Army has already started working on those lines. The next matter on which I felt that the Centre ought to assist was in helping the work of rehabilitation financially because, after all, though the financial responsibility, again, is that of the Government of Assam primarily, yet, in such a task of gigantic proportions the Centre should certainly assist the State—the quantum is a thing to be worked out by mutual consultation.

Then, the most important thing I felt was that those who incited the mob or incited the young boys—good material—into such despicable action ought not to go unpunished. It was represented to me that many of the cases registered had failed to touch the really guilty persons. There had been these 4,500 arrests corresponding to so many cases registered. It was represented that apart from these there were others who were guilty and who were not yet caught. The only way by which you can find out who are these others is what the Prime Minister has said. Set up local investigations—judicial—and work quickly to find out who in each area are the guilty persons who have not yet been caught.

There is some misunderstanding on this point. Neither the Government nor an Enquiry Commission can punish the guilty. As you know—it does not require any knowledge of law to understand it—a man if ultimately after investigation is found to

[Shri A. K. Sen]

be *prima facie* guilty, he has to be prosecuted in a court of law. Then he has to be convicted on proper evidence.

Shri Tyagi: What will be your investigating machinery?

Shri A. K. Sen: We need not commit ourselves to anything, nor does the House want us to mention that machinery straightaway. It is enough to say that there should be an impartial and independent machinery charged with this duty in several zones, because if you lump the six districts the tribunal will take years. First of all, the problems are different in different districts. As I said in Goreswar public participation was less than others. In other areas it was different. Though the pattern of the riots was the same, for quick work and finding out the guilty you should not lump them together. I had discussion with the Prime Minister several times apart from what I had written to him, and he has deeply thought about this matter. We were trying to think out how quickly we could achieve the purpose, because a lengthy enquiry into the deep-rooted causes and finding out remedies would take a long time. We thought that if each individual case in each individual area was tackled on it would take years for a judicial tribunal to conclude its work and by the time that tribunal finds out who the others are who are guilty the evidences will disappear. Therefore, consistent with the objective we had—to punish the guilty—we thought it was better to set up judicial machineries in different areas simultaneously and that would achieve the object of finding out who the others were who had not yet been proceeded against in a court of law—whether they are politicians, student leaders, Congressmen or non-Congressmen, P.S.P. men or non-P.S.P. men, it does not matter. This is a national issue.

Acharya Kripalani: May I point out one thing to the hon. Law Minister?

I have moved an amendment for an enquiry committee. An enquiry committee is being confused with so many things. I assert that such an enquiry committee does not go into the details, the individual cases, of what the administrators here or there did. It goes into the causes of what has happened. I am not thinking in terms of punishment even. We must know where we stand.

Shri A. K. Sen: I agree with him entirely. I was going to say so. Acharya Kripalani was perfectly right when he said that the primary function and object of such an enquiry is to go into the deeprooted causes and to find a remedy, and not to go into individual cases. That was the purport of what Acharya Kripalani said yesterday and today. I agree with it entirely. So does the Prime Minister. Because, if we go into individual cases, there may be thousands, and we shall be bogged into the details of those individual cases, and an enquiry committee is not really suited for these individual cases as Acharya Kripalani said. I entirely agree with him, with respect I entirely agree with him that this enquiry is absolutely necessary, namely, to go into the deepseated causes and the remedies and other circumstances connected with them, because, without them, our future policies would only be uncertain and vague. But yet, there is the primary necessity of bringing the guilty to book and finding out who are the big or the small fries responsible in each local area in inciting the troubles, and it is also the duty of the Government to act by setting up a quick machinery. I personally think,—with which the Prime Minister has agreed—that a judicial machinery in different zones, not only in Goreswar as suggested by Shri A. P. Jain in the report, may be set up. Assam may be divided into different zones, so that the machinery may proceed with the work as quickly as possible.

Acharya Kripalani has done a real service to the nation by elaborating clearly what the purpose of an enquiry is. It is in the minds of many people including thousands of people in West Bengal that an enquiry committee will find out each and every individual malefactor. That is not so, as Acharya Kripalani says. Then that is not the enquiry we want. For that, a bigger enquiry, as the Prime Minister said should be set up. I personally think that it must be set up. But yet, by the very nature of the circumstances, it cannot function now. How can it function now? Where are the witnesses? Where are the people? If it was to be done tomorrow, there would be nothing achieved by it. Therefore, the enquiry committee or judicial investigation—I should rather prefer to call it an investigating committee functioning judicially with judicial officers charged with the duty of finding out the guilty, the malefactors, in each area—should start working immediately. That is necessary. About the other thing, I am sure—and I personally feel—that it must come. I agree with Acharya Kripalani on that point but I fail to agree with him that it should start tomorrow. It cannot. It must be left to the Government to choose the appropriate time as to when it should be set up. It is difficult to define the appropriate time when things are so abnormal everywhere from district to district, from place to place. It may be six months, eight months, ten months or even one year. It is so difficult to specify any time. It depends upon human behaviour.

I have talked to each individual leader of the Bengali-speaking community in every town. I asked them the simple question: "If there is an enquiry committee tomorrow, will you be able to put up your case?" They said: "Certainly not now." But all of them said that an enquiry committee should be set up, because a permanent solution has to be found.

So, Sir, these are my submissions.

I know that many hon. Members are exercised as to what I have said in my report to the Prime Minister. I have said as briefly as I could, and yet as clearly as I could, my own views in the matter. I personally feel that it is the duty of every democracy, to set up an investigating machinery, when a holocaust like the one in Assam overtakes us, because that gives confidence in our democratic machinery and the processes through which we function. One of the essential ingredients of democratic Government is that nobody is above law, however big he may be and to whichever party he may belong. If anybody offends the law and the Constitution of the country he must be struck down with the arm of law. The arm of law is long enough to reach everyone. Therefore, judicial investigation and punishment of the guilty are written into the very texture of our democratic Government, and there is no question of the Government trying to shirk it. I say so because some have expressed the view and have even challenged the *bona fides* of the Government in suggesting that the Government is interested in suppressing the guilty. Nothing could be further from the truth than this allegation. To find the guilty and to punish them, the Government should certainly be depended upon to set up the processes which will work quickly and effectively. As the Prime Minister said, it may be four or five places, simultaneously, instead of one big enquiry connected with each individual case. Even Acharya Kripalani said openly that he does not want an enquiry into these individual cases of guilty persons and that it should not get mixed up. He said so rightly.

I say, speaking only for myself, that I believe that not only must the guilty be found by these zonal enquiries but there should also be an overall investigation by a judicial authority into the causes and the remedies of these riots. After all, it is only by that that we shall be able to shape our course for the future.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Before I resume my seat, may I make an appeal? This appeal is meant both to the Assamese and the non-Assamese in Assam. I have appealed to all the leaders of the political parties individually, to Acharya Kripalani, to Shri Hem Barua, and to all the leaders of all parties in Assam individually. I have told them individually, some names, which had been mentioned to me,—belonging to their parties. I have told them that this is the supreme task of the nation in which all the parties must throw themselves. I have said the same to Shri Goray who has been there the other day. It is not the work of the Congress alone, not the work of the Government alone....

Shri Hem Barua: No names were given to me. If the names were given, we would take strict disciplinary action.

Mr. Speaker: Let him finish.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have not given it to you. But I have mentioned some names to Acharya Kripalani. It is not my business in fact to mention names, because it would arouse more passion, but I certainly appeal to them that all of them must go back to Assam and join together so that the minorities feel that they are not terrorized any more but are in the hands of people who are worthy to discharge the trust which the nation has imposed upon them. It is the supreme task which the nation demands of them and I have no doubt that they will not fail in their duty.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): As a humble representative from the State of Assam, may I tell you and through you the whole country, how deeply sorry we are because we have become of late the source of agony and sorrow to the whole nation? May I also tell you that the simple people of Assam who lack sophistication, are spontaneous and sincere in their contritions as they are in their infrequent moments of explosion?

Now, there is no use trying to gloss over the incidents there. But then, there are certain facts. Our sense of news is being warped and harrowing tales are blazoned forth, while the little acts of sympathy and understanding—real action—between the communities are relegated to the dry limbo of neglect. That is what we find. There are Members who have spoken about blood and tears in this House. I just want to tell you there are instances of people even during these hectic days who came forward to give shelter and protection to these people. These little acts of goodness and kindness are not recorded in history and are not recorded in newspapers as well. I have seen people in the midst of flaming passions giving shelter and protection.

14 hrs.

I have seen with my own eyes heart-warming scenes of our people coming to the evacuee camps and asking the people there to trust them and to come back to their hearth and home, promising to build up their houses and promising to do everything for them. One thing pains me most. When there is emphasis put on certain aspect of things, in the heat of passion, all this is forgotten. This is the most unkindest cut of all. This is the most agonising experience of history.

About the students, the entire student community is sought to be tarred with the same brush. How stupid it is to tar the entire student community of Assam with the same brush! There might be some misguided elements who joined up the fray; I do not deny that. But to say that the entire student community was involved in it is the height of folly, because I know personally, student leaders came to me personally. I know how sorry they were for the disturbances and how much acute and keen they were for establishing peace. They went to the corners of the villages and other places to bring back sanity to the people. If there is indiscipline among the students in Assam, I would say that in-

discipline conforms to the pattern of indiscipline in this country, in the educational institutions in the whole of India. Therefore, to single out the students of Assam and blame the entire student community there is wrong.

Sir, nobody will deny the importance of mutual trust, goodwill, confidence and co-operation. But can you have an atmosphere of goodwill, confidence and co-operation, without the people and the students of Assam being in it? Let us for once try to build up the fabric of Indian unity and make it seamless. That is what I feel.

About the partition victims, my profound sympathy goes to these victims. But at the same time, we must not forget that these are the people—the Assamese—who offered shelter, home and hearth and hospitality to those people coming from East Pakistan—six lakhs of them were offered shelter. Why should we forget that aspect of the matter? What about the peasants? There are about 1½ million landless indigenous peasants. In spite of that, six lakhs of people coming from East Pakistan have been offered shelter and hospitality, home and hearth. We must not forget that aspect of things.

It is true that partition left deep wounds on West Bengal. But partition has left deep scars on the face of Assam also. Geographically speaking, the link that unites Assam with the rest of India is tenuous—it is only a corridor of 45 miles. But emotionally speaking, the link that binds Assam with the rest of India is much stronger. We must remember that. It is this consideration that makes me refrain from making charges and allegations, even though I can make charges and allegations—if I want, I have a galore of them—but it is this consideration that makes me refrain from making charges and allegations, if not to vindicate ourselves, at least to explain our position. That is why, though I have found people unburden themselves in the white heat of indignation, I have chosen to be quiet and subdued. There has been profuse mis-

understanding and there is misinterpretation of our motives and aspirations. But then, I am confident about one thing, that the rest of India will see the light in the correct perspective and not with a pair of jaundiced eyes. That is why I am not indulging in the sort of speeches that I have been hearing since yesterday.

On the opening day of Parliament, while speaking on the adjournment motion, I referred to certain deep-rooted causes that led to this holocaust. I do not want to refer to the past events or the genesis of the lost sources of history. But I can certainly say about the factors and forces that shape the psychology of modern Assam and provide the warp-and-woof of social life there. It took Britain 90 years to conquer India and Assam was the last to come within the ambit of the British empire. We were one of the most intractable people in getting ourselves accommodated and reconciled to the ways of our imperial masters. That is one of the primary reasons why, naturally enough, the progress of education in that State is slow and sluggish. Now, during these years of freedom, there has been an expansion of educational facilities and educational avenues. As a result of that, there is a new renaissance in Assam.

But it pains me to see that there is a feeling in us—we feel we are constantly elbowed out at the crowded table of the opportunities of life. When there is a feeling like that, a persistent feeling that we are constantly elbowed out at the crowded table of the opportunities of life, it is quite natural for us to lose our self-control. In this holocaust, I would rather say that it is this sense of accumulated anger, this persistent feeling of the people that they have been neglected, that dominated the passions of everybody. In the context of that, passions overpowered reasons and mob-frenzy overpowered the organised will of the people.

Acharya Kripalani: You yourself said that it was not the language question.

Shri Hem Barua: I am not saying like that. My friends here and Dr. B. C. Roy have also said that this movement was a pre-planned movement on the part of the Assamese. May I draw your attention to the fact that in as many as 8 places, where lethal weapons, acid-bulbs and unlicensed guns have so far been discovered, none of these places belongs to the Assamese. Who organised it? Who pre-planned it?

Shrimati Benuka Ray (Malda): The Bengalis organised it. That is your argument.

Shri Hem Barua: I do not know, Madam. You know better.

While I am sorry because of the sorry incidents, I do not have any reasons to be ashamed for demanding that the official language of Assam should be Assamese. I would tell you, in almost all the sister States, this question has been settled. But what about Assam? It is hanging fire for a long time. This demand for the recognition of the Assamese language is made by almost all the political parties—the Congress, Communist and P.S.P. This has exercised the minds of the people for a long time and the people have tolerated the shelving of this issue all these years.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Shelving by whom?

Shri Hem Barua: By the people. In the Assam State Assembly, there are 105 members, out of whom 75 are Assamese-speaking. Have they not shown commendable forbearance by not trying to force the issue on the legislative anvil? They have not done it. Is it not something reasonable? I am sorry to say that reasons are an anathema to some people. Why should the Bengali language be apprehensive of the Assamese language? Bengali language is considered to be one of the most well-developed languages in the world. Even the mighty English language had to bow before it and absorb some of its beauty and adornments. I do not know why they are

unhappy about it. I do not know why they should be apprehensive about it.

An Hon. Member: Where is the apprehension?

Shri Hem Barua: There is apprehension. Then, Sir, how could the candle-flame of the Assamese language sustain itself against the clandestine light of the Bengali language, if the Bengali language is also made one of the official languages of the State of Assam?

Then we have been arraigned for the census figures of 1951. I have gone through the census reports from 1891 to 1941, and all these reports are prepared by alien hands. These reports did not anticipate the present controversies, but decades after decades officers in charge of the census have stated that out of apathy and ignorance the census figures were deflated so far as the Assamese-speaking people are concerned and inflated, so far as the Bengali-speaking people are concerned. I have with me extracts from these reports. This, I say not in a spirit of acrimony but only with a view to put the records straight.

I have here a suggestion to make so far as the next census is concerned. I want the Government not to economise. They can send out enumerators in pairs, three if necessary, Assamese-speaking, Bengali-speaking and Hindi-speaking, if you can spare one, in order to count the heads. I am confident that the census of 1951 will stand the most scrupulous scrutiny of 1961. I have no doubt about it.

Here I want to pay a tribute to the Leader of the House. Even in the midst of frenzy, in the midst of the atmosphere surcharged with passion and emotion, he has maintained an enviable standard of fairness and sympathy for those who do not have eloquent articulations at their command or do not have a powerful publicity apparatus with them. I just want to say that the Prime Minister has scattered on the lacerated limbs of Assam not the acids of despair but he has

applied the ointment of understanding.

I want to warmly congratulate Shri Jain also, because he has taken a lot of trouble with his colleagues to visit Assam, and I am happy to say that he has, after ten days of investigation, come at the conclusions which the Prime Minister arrived at on the morrow of the frenzy.

Now, about the leader of my party, I listened to him with deep respect. In ancient times, in order to ward off national calamity the wisest of the community used to sacrifice his own son, or offer his own son into the sacrificial fire. Now, possibly in order to prevent disunity and in order to arouse the conscience of the nation, he wants to offer us, me and my party comrades in Assam into this sacrificial fire. I would have liked it very much, if he would have considered us really worthy of that. We would have been happy to be the sacrificial offerings.

Acharya Kripalani: May I inform this good son of mine that whenever I have gone to Assam I have warned the Assamese that they are living on a volcano, they must settle their quarrels with the Bengalis and with the hill people. And I again tell them today, "if you do not do it, you will suffer, the province will suffer and India will suffer". Have I said this or not?

Shri Hem Barua: Oh, yes.

Acharya Kripalani: A father can only tell his son. He cannot make him do it, if he is a grown up son.

Shri Hem Barua: But while he makes this sacrificial offering, he must have confidence in the innocence and integrity of the offer, which alone would make the sacrifice meaningful. He and the Chairman of my party, Shri Asoka Mehta, have tabled an amendment to the main resolution demanding the judicial enquiry. I welcome a judicial enquiry wholeheartedly. I know there is nothing against it in Assam. We do not have anything

to fear, we do not have anything to hide. I throw the gauntlet; let it be taken up whoever wants to take it up. That is why I say, Sir, we stand rock-like behind this demand for a judicial enquiry. And it pains us, while demanding a judicial enquiry, simultaneously Dada has passed a verdict against us. These two things cannot go together.

Now, there are other allegations made against us, about our political complications and all that. I can tell you, our party colleagues in Assam enjoy sufficient goodwill of the people. If we have hankered after political power, possibly the people would have been too glad to give it to us, provided we are ready to pay the price for it. But since our political comrades hold the principles dearer to their hearts, dearer than political power or pelf, they continue to be where they are.

There are some people from West Bengal who speak of a conspiracy. Yes, Sir, I say there is a conspiracy, a web of conspiracy has settled on the soil of Assam for generations and its threads and tentacles are spread beyond the borders of the State of Assam. I say of the web of this conspiracy the spinning spider resides nowhere in the Brahmaputra valley.

Shri Tyagi: India knows how to meet it, and it shall be met.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, that is true. Thank you very much.

There is a conspiracy, so far as the top police bureaucracy is concerned in Shillong. Would you imagine that the top police bureaucracy at Shillong gave out official secrets to the press and to the people? Would you believe it? I can give you instances galore.

Now, the shooting down of a student within the college campus is also a part of the conspiracy. There is a huge conspiracy going on in Assam and possibly Shri Jain got a scent of it. I heard, Sir, that the circular which was referred to by Shri Jain yesterday on the floor of this House, which was

[Shri Hem Barua].

issued on the 1st of June, was handed over to him, not when the I.G met him in the deputation, not at the dinner where he promised it, but it was handed over to him afterwards. Then, I asked a Minister in Assam and he said: we have ransacked all the files, there was no circular like that.

Now the fair valley of Assam was plunged into tears and turmoil only after the incident of 4th July. It is this incident from which the orgy of violence sparked off. But, Sir, President's rule was being demanded by a certain section of the people as early as the 13th of June. Why should it be like that, if the announcement of the Chief Minister of Assam on the 23rd of June was a sufficient indication of a satisfactory solution of the language problem? What was the sense in demanding the President's rule in season and out of season, I cannot understand.

I would request you, Sir, and the members of this House: let not the integrity of the people of Assam be doubted; let not the integrity of the chosen representatives of Assam be doubted. I want to make a humble appeal to you. If the salt is drained of its savour, wherewith will it be salted?

Now, rehabilitation must be the top most thing in our mind, and I say that all roads must lead to the Rome of Rehabilitation. In the context of that, I would request my friends from West Bengal not to create more tensions. There is tension in the atmosphere, and that tension must be minimised. And we make an appeal to the Government of India to be generous in its help.

There is no use trying to indulge in exaggerated statement in this context. Yesterday, it pained me when I heard Shri C. K. Bhattacharya saying something about Dulal Barua, the student leader. I do not hold any brief for him, but then he said that the student was aged forty. Now, he is barely 30, not even 30. He said that he is the father of five children.

An Hon. Member: Four children.

Shri Hem Barua: Yes, four children. May be, why four in course of time, he might have forty children. But, at the present moment he is the father of only one child, a tiny baby. Then, Shri Bhattacharya said that the student leader was an under-graduate, who was given a stipend by the Government of Assam to join a post-graduate course in Gauhati University. To say that an under-graduate can join a post-graduate class of an Indian University, I say, is a reflection on the Indian universities, is a reflection on Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, a reflection on Dr. K. L. Shrimali. Why should there be exaggerations like that, I do not understand.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know how many criminal cases are pending against this student leader?

Shri Hem Barua: It is in the report I did not make any challenge and I did not say that there are no criminal cases against him. I do not hold any brief for him. I say: let the law take its course. What I say is that nothing should be exaggerated.

Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister said about a man who was supposed to be dead and he appeared before him in flesh and blood. I say that this sort of exaggeration is going on and Shri Chapalakanta Bhattacharya added to that exaggerated stuff... (*Interruption*).

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia) rose—

Shri Hem Barua: I think I have almost exhausted my time. In conclusion. . . .

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I did not exaggerate. I understated. There are a number of criminal cases against this man—cases on charges like dacoity—and these cases have never gone up for hearing.

Shri Hem Barua: I have not denied them. I do not hold a brief for that

man. But the hon. Member was responsible for exaggerating things in the context of rehabilitation, in the context of amity and goodwill between all the communities living in Assam. I say that there must be no exaggeration. There must be coolness. There must be a correct appraisal of things....(Interruption).

Shri B. Das Gupta rose—

Shri Hem Barua: In conclusion. I make a request to you.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The point is simple, namely, whether there has been such a serious damage done to property and men as has occurred here. Was any single Assamese molested by the Bengali-speaking people there? If that has happened one-sidedly, how to prevent it? What action should be taken? Where should we go even if there would have been some cause for some grievance between the two? Is all that justifiable?

Shri Hem Barua: I have enumerated the causes....(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: It is likely to create an impression that to remedy those grievances anybody could take to such action as this.

Shri Hem Barua: I say there are causes. But I would say a hundred times that these causes do not justify the holocaust. I will say that for the nth time. But I have made an analysis of the causes. I have given a glimpse of the causes only with a view to bring about reconciliation amongst all the communities living in that State. My intention is pious. That is why, in conclusion, I would request you to come and pay a visit to Assam....(Interruption). Yes, all those people who have gone and have paid a visit to Assam have come with a balanced conclusion. That much I know....(Interruption). Yes, he also runs a danger—the danger of a black flag demonstration at Dum Dum or his effigy being burnt in Calcutta....

(Interruption). Will you please come?

Mr. Speaker: Oh. Yes.

An hon. Member: Was not there molestation of women?

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): There is another angle of view point... (Interruption).

Acharya Kripalani May I make a request that in future you will not ask any hon. Minister to speak during the lunch hour?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was over a month ago that in this House we met for the first time during this session under the shadow of this very dark tragedy that has taken place in Assam. The tragedy that has been enacted in one part of India concerns the country as a whole. It was at the request of the Government that you agreed to their plea that a discussion should not take place just then. You did this because it was thought by the Government then that if the discussion was put off for a month then in the mean time rehabilitation would take place and that normal conditions would be brought back. More than a month has gone and the eloquent truth that normal conditions have not returned is in the fact that at that time in the camps of West Bengal we had 5,000 refugees and today we have over 40,000. That itself is proof enough of the contention. That the situation has not improved so far as normalcy is concerned. I do not wish for a moment to exaggerate a single incident that took place. In the mean time the Parliamentary Delegation has gone and come back and we have received their report. From this report, if we evince the facts they are telling enough. They give the picture of the stark naked truth in such a manner that there is certainly no need to exaggerate anything. Why should there be need to exaggerate and why should that charge be levelled?

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

Almost every speaker has mentioned one thing but it needs reiteration, namely, that the language issue which has been made the *raison detre* of this which has been given out as the cause of these terrible atrocities is certainly not an issue which was ever considered by those who have been victims and that the people of the Brahmaputra Valley who are Bengali-speaking Assamese are not those who raised this issue. But it was on them that this vicarious punishment took place.

Before I go on to an analysis of any other kind I would like, with your permission, to place before this House some conclusions that it was possible to derive by those who are working in the camps in West Bengal where the Bengali-speaking Assamese came. I was in the camps in Alipur Duar for the first time in third week of July. I returned from there on the 22nd July before coming here. At that time I can assure you that the only reason why any refugees had come was due to incidents which each family, not only each family but each individual, had undergone. At that time I came back to Calcutta and I said from what I had heard that it was a planned venture and that from village to village people went in lorries looting, arson and killing people. All I can comment today is that the Ajit Prasad Jain Committee upholds the same thing. Most of those refugees were from Goreshwar.

Speaking yesterday the hon. Prime Minister said that it is often found amongst refugees that because they are psychological cases they might have a tendency to see a thing in a coloured way. I want to say that it was from those refugees who came that I got this picture and placed it in Calcutta in those days. I placed it here in Delhi, not in this House, but in a place where many other hon. Members of Parliament were present. Today there is justification and confirmation from the Parliamentary Delegation on this very point.

I went a few days back on the 21st of this month to Petrapole and to Dhubulia where the new refugees have come. It has been said that they have come because of panic. Lot of things can be covered by this word 'panic'. In the first place I would like to say that all the refugees, as I said, who came before the 19th July when the hon. Prime Minister made a statement came not because of any panic. If it was panic that they came of, it was afterwards when some of the Goreshwar refugees went back and had to come back again because they were threatened both by the local people and by the refugees. I was a party to sending them back. They had not taken back their families but gone themselves. But they had to return again due to intimidations and threats. That was the position of the Goreshwar refugees who went back soon after the 19th July.

Then, in the camps in West Bengal today are a large number of persons. There are incidents after incidents—it would take too long to quote them—of persons who were in Assam camps. They went back also to their places of rehabilitation and they were driven out again. I will give you just one case of one Ashutosh Biswas who is a shopkeeper in Jorhat. He told us that he went back to his place of business from the camp when it was closed down in Assam. When he left he was not given any money. He went back and asked his neighbours who owed him money to pay up some of the dues so that even his burnt down shop he could restart. He was told, "Why have you come here? Do you not know that the Hitler of our Ahomiyas is going to visit this place soon?" And who is the Hitler of the Ahomiyas? I do not want to mention any names, but perhaps the Assam Tribune can tell us. I do not want to go into these things. I merely gave one incident of this kind. What does it avail now to recount the harrowing tales of babies being taken away from their mothers and being dashed to the

ground and killed in front of them; Is it necessary to exaggerate these things? About molestation of women the Parliamentary Committee has given some of the cases. I have seen some of the women who have come to Alipur Duar. Is it necessary to have hundreds of such cases? Are not a few sufficient? There are acts which are far more worse than murder which have been committed there. But I will not dwell any further on that aspect. I want to say one thing before I leave this matter of the camps of West Bengal. Because, I want to say that there has been a canard spread here, spread throughout the lobbies, and throughout Delhi, and maybe in other parts of the country too, that the West Bengal people and its Government are trying to attract these people to come to the camps in West Bengal. I ask you, Sir, I ask the Members of this House to go to these camps and see what those conditions are. Those people are living in tents in torrential rains in mud, filth and slush. people who had their own homes. Many of them have been refugees once. But they had established themselves, they had rehabilitated themselves. Will they come to West Bengal? A canard has been spread that Dr. B. C. Roy and the Governor have raised, in the Assam Relief Fund, one crore of rupees to rehabilitate them in West Bengal. A little while ago Shri A. K. Sen was speaking and he rightly pointed out that we have large numbers of refugees unrehabilitated in West Bengal for whom this Dandakaranya scheme has been conceived. Can it be possible that West Bengal will want this? Is this the kind of propaganda to do to minimise the serious happenings?

Sir, people are the same everywhere, whether they are the people of Assam or Bengal or the people of Maharashtra or Gujarat or people down south or up here in the north; people are not very different, not very dissimilar. There are times when their passions can be roused, and when deliberate planning takes place

such passions can be roused. And if there is no Government to keep law and order, if the leaders of the people do not try to keep law and order, then many things can happen, as has happened in Assam. The provocation was great. But did similar things happen in West Bengal? In Siliguri, in Alipur Duar where provocation was at its highest when things started, when they were stamped off, where people were killed, has any political leader of any group, quite apart from the Congress itself, said any word that two people were killed in Siliguri to save the life of an Assam leader, that others were wounded? But in a similar case in Assam we find that a student leader was killed. It was a great shame, no doubt. But because of the student leader being killed, not only long processions were taken out saying harrowing things which were not true, to provoke the people, but a judicial enquiry has been set up to find out those responsible for it.

Shrimati Masda Ahmed (Jorhat):

He was not a student leader. He was a sixteen-year old boy. He had passed the matriculation examination and had just joined the college. He was not a student leader.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sorry, I accept that. I take it that he was a student. When a student was killed in Gauhati, this thing happened. When two people were killed, one of them was also a student, in Siliguri, as I said, not one, not even the members of the opposition, the leaders, said to the Government, "Why have you done this?"; because they felt that it was necessary, every party in Bengal felt on July 16th—and all honour to them; it was not the Congress alone or its Government, but every responsible party felt like that—and they came together to keep the peace on the 16th July in Calcutta. When such provocative things happen, when people come who have undergone great afflictions, great sufferings, it is not easy to keep the peace. But it was

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

kept. Because, we wanted, every leader in West Bengal, of whatever party, was concerned and the Government itself was out in the streets from morning till evening, keeping vigil to see that not one untoward incident should take place.

I am saying all this, because I find, and I am deeply grieved to find, that there is a tendency to equate things which we cannot equate, to bring things on par which cannot be brought on par. The Prime Minister is not here now. But I would like to tell him that Bengalis have been grievously hurt by what he said on Independence Day. By implication he rather tended to bring Assam and West Bengal on the same lines when he said 'that the Governor and the Government had given up the reception in West Bengal. Had he been there, had any Member of this House been there, they would have felt the same way and they could not have held that reception. There were black flags. We condemn those black flags; certainly, they are very bad things. What is even worse that happened which we must condemn outright was that the effigies of some of the Ministers, including that of the Prime Minister, were burnt. Even worse to my mind was what Shri Atulya Ghosh mentioned. (Interruption). What was worse Sir, was that Shrimati Indira Gandhi who went to Alipur Duar on a mercy mission at our instance, because we had suggested it to her—in Cooch-Behar I mean she was going to Alipur Duar—on the way in Cooch Behar she was insulted with black flags and what not. We condemn this outright. They were done by some miscreants. No responsible political party is behind it—no matter what has been said about some other political parties, from each political party about another—it was a few miscreants who came suddenly and nobody knew that they were coming, and black flags were in their hands. But can all these incidents be equated with molestation of women; can they be equated with

burning, looting, arson, by which hundreds and thousands of people have lost their homes? Can they be equated with the atrocious things that have happened some of which do not bear mention?

This, Sir, is what has hurt us grievously. It has been done—I do not for one minute say that the Prime Minister feels that there is any kind of Party about these matters. But that statement on the 15th August, when the two places were brought together, has hurt us. He said that "India is greater than Assam and Bengal". Quite right. India is greater than Assam and Bengal; it is greater than Delhi; it is greater than everything else. Sir, we have forgotten to be Indians today. Acharya Kripalani is right. I think this was the wrong time which was chosen, and I remember speaking in this House in the days of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) when I said "Do not have at this time States reorganisations on linguistic basis or on any basis, because, we have not yet learnt to be Indians. But the ball was set rolling. As Acharya Kripalani has also said, it is not the common man who is concerned with these things. The persons who have suffered have not got anything to do with the language question at all. Yet, they are the ones who are the victims of this ruthless behaviour that has taken place. It is not possible to go on speaking at length on the many things that have happened, on the many acts of commission and omission. But, one thing is true that the Government in Assam failed, utterly failed at that time, utterly failed to keep the law and order at that time, whatever be the reasons. I am one of those who hold in high regard the Chief Minister of Assam Shri Chaliha. It is only men like him who give us hope for the future. No matter how his Government may have failed, he is one of the men who belong to the band of the few who are Indians. Yet, it is in his State that this tragedy was

enacted. It is no use getting away from the facts.

I come now to the point of the discussion which has been just now taking place on the floor of the House as to what are the remedies. Some of the remedies I will not recount except to mention this. The A. P. Jain Committee have very rightly pointed out the need for a proper probe into the police system there. It is absolutely necessary to have police from outside and to co-ordinate them with the existing police who are not implicated in all these things, for, many of them are implicated in these things. A weeding out must be done without delay and the guilty punished.

14.42 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the CHAIR]

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken twenty minutes already. She will have to conclude.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I will take only five minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: There is great pressure.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I will try to finish.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I congratulate you, Madam, for your impartiality?

Mr. Chairman: Please do not interrupt. We are in great pressure.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Madam, I want to say that the first thing that needs to be discussed in detail is the question of the judicial enquiry. The Jain Committee has not recommended it except for Goreswar. The Prime Minister has made a very welcome statement this morning that it should not be only in Goreswar, but in other places, in Nowgong, for instance, where many happenings have taken place. The Union Minister of Law has said that the worst happenings took place in Goreswar. The Jain Committee which has asked for a

judicial enquiry in Goreswar has said that the worst happenings are in Nowgong. I have no time to go into all that. The worst happened in many other places. If judicial enquiries on a zonal basis are to be held in adequate manner, I have no objection. I welcome that. At the same time, proper arrangements should be made for a judicial enquiry into the deep causes. It cannot be much later. I am sorry I cannot agree to this. I cannot agree for the simple reason that if it is to be a success, how can you much later find out the relevant evidence? The evidence will be destroyed by such time. It is not possible to keep this pending for a long time. It may be delayed for a week or two, or by a month or two: not more than that. For this, even a month or two is quite long, I should say. A month or two would be the outside limit. If it was delayed beyond that, how can evidence be collected for all the things that have happened, and how can a judicial probe at such a later stage bring the desired results?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken 25 minutes.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One more point. I was speaking about the equating of things. It seemed to me very strange that the position of the newspapers of West Bengal and Assam should have been equated. I do not understand, I fail to understand this, when no acts have taken place in West Bengal, no matter whatever the provocation has been. I do not hold any brief for the newspapers. But, as a consequence of what they have said or not said, nothing has happened of any widespread scare, whereas in Assam it has happened. Surely, the Jain Committee could have taken that into consideration. I for one have to acknowledge one fact. If it had not been for the newspapers, it would have been much later that we would have come to know of this or have been able to go to Alipur Duars and arrange for

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

non-official help for the refugees, who had come. After all, Government help meant Rs. 12 for a person to give food. We had to get many organisations together, social welfare organisations including many women's organisations together to help in the camps. We would not have known about it had the newspapers not given facts. The newspapers, as Shri Atulya Ghosh said quite rightly, were not able to give all the facts properly and correctly because there was a blanket ban. Their information machinery in Assam had failed. Many things have happened. Captions may have been wrong. I do not deny that. All the same, the two things are not on par. That is all I would like to point out.

Before concluding, I would like to say that today, to the Speaker and to the Members of Parliament has come notice of a Resolution that has been passed, I think, unanimously, in the West Bengal legislature, which has pointed out the need for many things, the most important among which are the need for a judicial enquiry and the arrangement for deputing a Member of the Central Government to organise and supervise generally all measures. Madam, I support this unanimous request of the West Bengal Assembly.

Mr. Chairman: Before I call upon Shri Tyagi to speak, I have a request to make. Certain Members are taking 25 minutes and 30 minutes. There are still so many speakers who desire to speak. I would request them to condense their remarks within 15 minutes. Of course, I would certainly allow them to finish what they want to say but I would request them to condense their remarks.

An Hon. Member: What about sitting till 6 o'clock?

Mr. Chairman: That would be decided a little later.

Shri Tyagi: Madam, the Assam troubles have focussed one important

14.48 hrs.

thing, namely, the growing disrespect for law and order. This is a very serious matter. It is not a question of Assam alone. But, it indicates the actual situation of law and order in the whole country. I think the root cause is not only language. In my opinion, the root cause is that the respect for law and order is waning. It has been a long process for years together. I think the administrators must take caution now at least and see that respect for law and order is re-established. What is happening is that. We are compromising with law and we are compromising with principles. Therefore, I warn the Government that if they want to set things right, the only cure lies in their hand. They must be firm and stick to the law. Law does not recognise or make any distinction between man and man. It remains uniform for all. I also accuse the Central Government of the lethargic manner in which the law and order situation is being maintained in the country. Likewise, I accuse the State Governments also. They too are compromising too much and the administration is going to dogs only because the officers do not know from which side and when a recommendation or letter or some type of orders might come. In criminal cases and other cases, a lot of interference from political quarters is going on. This must be stopped. The administrative machinery must be assured that so long as they are on the right path, nobody will interfere with their work, whether one is a Minister or an M.P. or an M.L.A. That is one reason why the law and order situation is today so bad. People are not quite secure. The whole basis of a State is law and order. State means that it assures every individual safety of life and property. If that is not guaranteed, the State does not exist.

A commission has been recommended, the House might consider about

it, but the real investigation requires to be made introspectively by those who are in charge of law and order. I am afraid that after such a catastrophe, there has been not even a reshuffling of the Cabinet in Assam. What is this? Law and order has failed. It is reported now by the Jain Committee in so many words that the administration had broken down altogether for some days. After that, how is it that the Government stands there as it was? Why could they not even make a reshuffle? I do not want that I should be taken as a Minister there, I cannot be taken. Therefore, I have no selfish ends, but the Cabinet should have been reshuffled. At least the Law Minister should have come forward before the nation in a mood of *prayaschitha* for his failure and should have tendered his resignation, or been transferred to some other portfolio.

An Hon. Member: You mean the Law Minister of Assam.

Shri Tyagi: Of course, Assam. I am not talking of Shri A. K. Sen, I mean the State Minister incharge of law and order. To the extent to which the Home Minister here is responsible, he must also confess whatever his fault is. I do not know because law and order in a State is the responsibility of the State, not of the Centre. Therefore, I am talking of the Minister in the State. At least some such changes should have been made.

It is no use your appointing any investigation commission, judicial, political or other, so long as the administrative machinery responsible for law and order remains as it is. It has slackened in its job. There should have been a reshuffle not only in the Cabinet ranks, but also in the civil service ranks. Those who are handling the law and order situation in the State should have immediately been reshuffled, and unless there is some such change effected in that State, law and order cannot improve. And that can be done by executive

orders. I hope the Government, which happens to belong to the same party as the Government in the State, will use its influence and see that something is done on this account.

No country can progress unless peace, tranquility and order are assured. And I say now it is not only the case of Assam. There are rumblings from practically all corners of India. Democracy has been damaged to a very great extent, and I do not know what is going to happen in future. There are disturbances on one account or the other. The language question is one. I hope you remember that I was the one man who definitely opposed this idea of appointing a linguistic commission. I had said then that it would bring ruin to the country. Now, religious feelings, of course, have subsided. There are no religious riots now, but the place of religion, it seems, has been taken by language, and people are expressing their fanaticism on the basis of language now.

The same question has arisen in the Punjab. Thousands and thousands of people are being arrested on the question of language. I do not know what is going on. In the South also there are such matters. Therefore, it is not a question of any judicial enquiry; it is a question of searching of the hearts not only of the Treasury Benches or the party in power, but of all the political parties. The time has now come when an appeal could go to all the political parties who have faith in democracy to come together, to put their heads together, have a round table conference, exchange views, and establish some convention whereby all the parties on this common ground might take united action.

In Assam, it was of course expected by us that congressmen would try their level best to see that there was no disturbance. But what happened? I am grateful to Acharya Kripalani, because he has inspired me to speak frankly. I must confess and confess:

[Shri Tyagi]

with shame that even my Congress Party did not act properly in Assam. I should have loved if a few Congress volunteers had died or been murdered there, as Mahatma Gandhi would have liked, in an attempt to save their brethren. That would have proved our honesty of purpose, but where had the Congress Party gone there? I do not know what they have done. They at least have failed. They ought to have actively come forward to protect the Bengali-speaking people when such a sort of cruelty was being perpetrated.

It is difficult to hear the stories. A delegation of ladies also went there, and they have circulated this cyclo-styled report of theirs. It is terrible, not possible for a man who has a heart, to go through this. It mentions:

"Shrimati Radha Rani Chakravarti saw her 16-year old boy hacked to pieces and thrown to the fire by the mob."

Can any mother bear this idea—a 16-year old child being hacked to pieces in front of the eyes of the mother and being thrown into the fire? What is happening?

Not only that. I do not know how far it is true, but this is what has been reported. They say:

"We heard of the gruesome case of Shrimati Gita De of Sialpara who saw her two small sons of 5 and 7 years thrown into the fire in front of the mother."

I do not know what this is. This is something terrible. I wonder if even these things cannot move the heart of the nation. How can only a Bengalee speak for Bengalees, I cannot understand. It is the whole of India which has suffered. This is a shock to the whole nation practically, it is not a question of Bengal. A mother is not a Bengalee or anything, a mother is a mother first. Every mother's heart

will be moved. This thing is terrible.

I am very much upset. Look at the position now. I know the Chief Minister, Shri Chaliha. He must have done all his best. His health was bad, but despite that, he did his best I know.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Shri Tyagi mentioned two names. May I know where these two incidents occurred?

Shri Tyagi: Many such occurrences are there.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: The particular place I want to know, the name of the particular place.

Shri Tyagi: Regarding the Gita Devi incident, it was in Nowgong. That is what is written here. I have not seen those places, but I shall be very happy to hear that these stories are wrong, my heart would be satisfied.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: They are false, they are baseless.

Shri Tyagi: I hope it is.

Mr. Chairman: The point is that everybody has a right to put forward whatever he has heard, seen or known. Every other Member who disputes it has a right to voice it, to object to it, to contradict it, when he has the chance. Let the hon. Member proceed.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): When a fact is disputed and he is agreeable to be corrected, why not allow him to proceed?

Shri Tyagi: I am quoting this from a report which has been submitted by a ladies' delegation, the Joint Women's Relief Committee which had gone there. Geeta Mukherjee is the Joint Secretary, Sova Chakravarty is the Secretary. They have circulated it. If these stories are wrong, nobody will be happier than I.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: They are wrong.

Shri Tyagi: I hope they are. But one wants to know how it is possible for things of this nature, violence and other things committed on the same pattern, from one end to the other. I could understand a small conspiracy of a few in a town and things happening.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): I rise on a point of order.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are all the allegations in this report wrong?

Mr. Chairman: I would request of all hon. Members, every Member from Assam, every Member from West Bengal, and may be other, one thing. They may dispute everything that is stated by the others, but we cannot allow this kind of contradiction, preventing a Member from making his speech. One interruption may be allowed, but if on one side everybody intervenes, how is it possible for the debate to continue?

Shri Tyagi: I can understand if it were a disturbance in one town, a community at a place being affected, but if the same pattern of trouble has started from one end to the other simultaneously on the very same day, that means there was a widespread conspiracy. And I must say the Government there failed to understand what the situation was. In the first place, I feel that their Information Department was defective. Probably, they could not have the information in time, or even if they had it, at least their administrative machinery had failed. That is what the Parliamentary Delegation also says.

15 hrs.

Now, what is happening? We have heard from the Prime Minister that the number of refugees was only 23,000 or so on the day when he came back. How is it that it has now become 40,000 afterwards? How is it, 993 (Ai) LSD—7.

it became 1000 in Silchar and 3,000 in other places, in the camps there? How is it that the figure is increasing? It is obvious. Those persons who were just cringing in a camp out of fear now felt that the roads were safe, and they started coming out, despite all attempts to enable them to stay there. Here, I must congratulate Shri A. K. Sen, for, even after having annoyed quite a number of his own comrades in Calcutta, he made bold and went there. And, of course, this was his first visit to Assam, and his visit there brought some sort of solace or satisfaction to the people who were living in the camps. He has done a great service indeed, and at the cost of his own personal reputation in Bengal, because the people there started spreading all sorts of stories against him; he had to face them, and he had to face also black flag demonstrations there at the hands of his own friends. But he went to Assam, and I am sure that his visit has done a great good. After his visit, we found from the newspapers that many important Assamese had come forward to give relief, and substantial relief was given thereafter. Likewise, the visit of the Parliamentary Delegation also has done good.

It is wrong to accuse Government that they did not take immediate action. It was not possible for any Government at the Centre to take any action unless they had first-hand information. The Prime Minister himself went there; the Law Minister went there and he submitted his report. Then, the Parliamentary Delegation went there, and they have also reported. It is only on the verified reports of actual happenings that Government could take any action.

I understand that there is a proposal for some investigations, and for setting up some judicial enquiries or something like that. I am afraid a judicial enquiry will lead us nowhere. This demand has come from Calcutta; mostly, the Bengali friends and the

[Shri Tyagi]

Bengali-speaking people want a judicial enquiry. I tell them that it will be of little avail. For, so long as there is not a regular prosecution machinery to investigate and catch hold of the culprits and bring them before the judicial enquiry, what can a judge from here do? So, what I would emphasise is this. Please do not insist so much on a judicial enquiry as on an investigating machinery of some independent men.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): My hon. friend knows that investigation by a magistrate or any other person except a police officer is a judicial enquiry. The term 'judicial enquiry' connotes something different in the Criminal Procedure Code, than what the hon. Member means. Proceedings when evidence is taken on oath is a judicial proceeding.

Shri A. K. Sen: What the hon. Member Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava means is that the magistrate cannot function unless there is some machinery to help him in finding facts.

Shri Tyagi: I understand what judicial enquiry means. There are magistrates everywhere, and they have the judicial enquiry only when the police push forward some cases, and challan some cases. But if the officers conducting the judicial enquiry are expected to go there and do the fact-finding and then do the prosecution, and help with their own machinery and then challan the offenders, that is a different thing altogether. The challanning machinery must be different. What I am insisting on is this that there must be some such arrangement, so that no prejudices may be brought into this matter. An independent impartial investigating machinery must be there, so that the culprits may be apprehended without any fear of any recommendations or any shipharish from anybody. That is what is most important. I would also emphasise

that this enquiry will bring a sort of satisfaction to the people, for, they will know that at least in the future they are safe, because the culprits have been apprehended. This has to be done, in order to bring some satisfaction to those people, so that they may fearlessly take to their business there, and live there. It is for that purpose that I am insisting on this.

But, actually speaking, that investigation which Acharya Kripalani has suggested is more important than even this kind of enquiry or commission headed by a judge or whatever person you like. That investigation is more important because it will give us an idea of what the parties are actually doing, and whether there are any political parties behind that. If there are any, let us know. If there are even Congress people, let that information come out. For the future also, that kind of investigation will give some clear advice, which, if followed, will ensure peace and tranquillity in the country in future. I suggest that that enquiry may not be mixed up with this enquiry. In conclusion, I would say **just one thing** more, and I have done. The case of the Bengali-speaking people in Assam is the case of the whole of India, and not merely of the Bengalis alone. I must say that some political groups in Calcutta have just prejudiced the case by overdoing the thing. Their papers have come out with all types of alarming news, and there have been black flag demonstrations and processions which have not at all been quite helpful. On the other hand, the rest of India was puzzled. While the whole sympathy of the whole of India was with the Bengali-speaking people of Assam, within about fifteen days of these papers coming out with these kinds of alarming news, people began to discuss between themselves. I would, therefore, say that that alarming attitude of the Calcutta Bengalis, a few of them, had damaged the cause of even the Bengalis; their cause

should not be misunderstood, because it is not the whole of Bengal, but only a few Bengalis who have created this alarm. I want the country to understand that the fact that a few people have created an alarm in Calcutta and elsewhere should not in any way prejudice the cause of the Bengali-speaking people in Assam.

Shri Hynniewta (Autonomous Districts—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): When I was first thinking of participating in this debate, I was thinking more in terms of suggesting ways and means as to how this intricate language problem of Assam can be solved. But when I heard Shri Hem Barua speaking, I saw a picture of the Assamese-speaking people who participated in those riots, who committed those crimes against humanity. He himself was speaking with heat while advocating that we should handle this problem with coolness. We saw the exhibition of the spirit of the Assamese-speaking people during those riots.

A colleague of mine yesterday was told by me that I would be speaking in the House today. He happens to be present in the House at this very minute. He expressed surprise as to why I should speak in this debate concerning between the Bengalis and the Assamese, when I am neither an Assamese nor a Bengali. But I am a citizen of the State of Assam, though I do not like that name, because it reminds me of a certain animal, but somehow or other, I am a citizen of Assam, and the oldest citizen of Assam; at that though, we are regarded as aliens. We the tribal people of Assam now feel that we have no future.

All these years, since the attainment of Independence, we have been exploited right and left; and the crimes that the Bengali people are supposed to have committed against the Assamese have been committed by these people who are holding the reins of power against the tribal people of Assam.

Assam is a creation, or rather, was a creation of the British. They wanted to create security for themselves in the eastern frontier. So, they put three different elements together, so that there would always be conflict between these three elements, and through conflict, they can maintain their stranglehold on the people of India. They put the Assamese-speaking people; they put the tribal people, and they put the Bengali people, together and the British achieved their purpose. There was never any closeness among these three sections of people. Even when Sylhet was part of Assam, there was always tension, and there was always suspicion. But today, when the Assamese-speaking people obtained power after the Partition of the country, they have come out with their true colours.

The desire to impose Assamese on the people of Assam was the motivating force which led to the exclusion of Sylhet from Assam. Now, they are in an overwhelming majority. Today we hear Shri Hem Barua saying, 'We the Assamese people are 75 in a House of 105 and yet all the time we have been restraining ourselves from declaring Assamese as the State language'. Let me tell you that even in the absence of any legislation they have printed the Gazette notification in Assamese. Even in the absence of any legislation, they painted the signboards in the Tribal areas, where the population is 90—95 per cent tribal, in Assamese. What is this? They have no regard for constitutional means. They have the majority. All right, have that majority. You can pass a law declaring Assamese as the State language. But pending the enactment of such a law, why did you do these illegal things?

They tried to compel the Garo people living in Goalpara district to learn Assamese. Those tribal schools which were willing to teach Assamese were given more handsome grants. Tribal students who were willing to learn Assamese, in order to teach the people Assamese, were given handsome stipends.

[Shri Hynniewta]

We are very backward. There is no doubt about it. We do not need to learn Assamese in order to be civilised. Yet, instead of giving us scholarships for technical education and other types of education they give us handsome scholarships to learn Assamese. Today, whereas an Assamese officer will not have to learn any tribal language before he gets confirmation and promotion, the tribal officers have to learn Assamese; if they are stationed in the plains of Assam, they have to learn Assamese. If an Assamese officer is stationed in the hills, he is encouraged to learn the tribal language and he will be given a sort of prize, an inducement for him to learn the tribal language concerned. But, mind you, it is not necessary for his promotion or confirmation.

The real motive behind this attempt to impose Assamese is not only to make us all learn Assamese, but it is deeper than that. It goes far beyond that. It is an attempt to Assamise the people of Assam, to turn them into one community at the top of which will be the original Assamese-speaking people.

This can be proved if we consider two salient facts. The Bengalis of the Brahmaputra Valley—the six districts of the Brahmaputra Valley—had never opposed the introduction of Assamese as State language. Then why did you beat them? Why did you kill them? Why did you burn their houses? They never opposed the introduction of Assamese as State language. It is we, tribal people, who oppose it. I am proud of the fact that I oppose this imposition, and I will oppose this imposition even if it cost me my life. But these people did not oppose that.

The peak of these atrocities was reached after the Chief Minister had declared that a Bill would be brought forward for the purpose of making Assamese a State language. He had bowed down before the crowd. Yet the intensity of the atrocities and the crimes increased. Why? Because in

the APCC Resolution, there is a provision which says that in the tribal districts and Cachar, Assamese will not immediately be introduced as an official language for district administration; it will be introduced only when the tribal people meet together and decide by a two-thirds majority that it should be introduced. They did not like that. The Assamese public did not like that. They wanted that the language barrier, the racial barrier and the communal barrier should be demolished so that they can be at the top. That is the reason why they had increased the tempo of their crimes against the Bengali people, especially Bengali women.

So I want to draw the attention of the House to this sinister motive. Some people whom I met in the Lobby said, 'These Bengalis must be driven out. They must be kicked out, for they are creating trouble everywhere'.

An Hon. Member: At least they are doing that here (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hynniewta: That should not be the attitude. If they are in the wrong, certainly we shall criticise them. As a matter of fact I should do justice to facts and I should be fair. I should say that some Bengali people sometimes become too provincial-minded; they keep themselves away from the general population. That is true. But which community has not got faults?

Shri Ranga: That is true of everybody. We are all provincial-minded.

Shri Hynniewta: But should you take the law into your hands and say, 'Because you do not accept this imposition, therefore, you forfeit the right to reside in the State of Assam'? This involves a question of fundamental rights. Every citizen of India has been given the right to reside and settle in any part of India. But the Assamese friends will like to impose a condition, 'Yes, you will be allowed, provided you give up your mother-tongue, provided your womenfolk change their dress'. In the Report, there is a mention of that fact. They did even demand that Bengali women

should change their dress. What height of impudence?

It is against this spirit that we, the tribal people, are rising today. We have tried all these years to pull on together with them, but we found that we were never treated as a people. We found that we were treated as articles fit for exploitation and for their pleasure.

Now, it has been said in the Report and in the Assamese Press that it was the Shillong demonstration of the 21st May which was responsible for rousing communal passions on the part of the Assamese-speaking public. It was said that in that demonstration organised by the Bengalis, containing a few tribals also, objectionable slogans like calling Assamese "donkey's language" were raised. It has been stated in the Report that that meeting was mainly Bengali, with a sprinkling of tribals here and there. But that is an absolute lie. I do not know whether the word 'lie' is a parliamentary term.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I respectfully point out that when we are dealing with a Report, and some report which finds a place in that Report of the Delegation, it is better to use the word 'incorrect' instead of 'lie'?

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister should leave that to me, because I would have myself pulled him up. He himself was making that submission, whether he should not change it. 'Incorrect' is a parliamentary word. Let it be changed accordingly.

Shri Hynniewta: I use the word 'incorrect'. That portion of the Report reads:

"On the 21st May 1960, there was a big procession in Shillong followed by a public meeting of Bengalees and persons belonging to the Hill tribes to protest against the resolution of the APCC".

As a matter of fact that meeting was overwhelmingly tribal.

15.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

A few Bengal boys came and associated themselves with the public meeting. I may sound a personal note here. My old mother, who hardly attended any public meeting—she attended that procession. It was full of all Khasi men and women because they felt indeed that there was a threat to the very existence of their children and their grand-children because, language—Mr. Speaker, is known as the mother-tongue. Therefore, it is a sacred thing to us and once the right of our speaking the mother-tongue is at stake, the right of our very existence is also at stake.

Assuming for a moment that the Shilling Procession did make some objectionable remarks against the Assamese language, it is really very funny to watch the reactions of the Assamese people to it. They say the honour of the language is at stake and in order to restore its honour they outrage the honour of women, of Indian womanhood as a whole! Can any sane person in this House or outside for a moment justify such an action? Is the Assamese language so fragile, so weak so that a few remarks against it could outrage its honour? Are the Assamese people so touchy, so oversensitive that a few remarks like that is enough to drive them off their heads and make them react in a manner befitting only mad men? This is a question I am putting to them, to this House and to the country as a whole. There is absolutely no justification.

It is not only a question of declaring a certain language as the official language but also that of giving the linguistic and racial minorities in Assam their right to exist. Perhaps it may be said that some of the liberal elements among the Tribals have even tried to co-operate with them by joining the Government and a leading member of my party and his colleagues joined the Assam Government in the beginning of 1958. But we were told by him in the law conference held at

[Shri Hynniewta]

Shillong that when this language question was raised in the meeting of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, that tribal Minister was not even invited. Many people were invited. Mere MLAs were invited but a tribal Minister representing the biggest party among the tribal people was not at all invited. This is clear proof that they want them as mere tools to silence the opposition of the tribal people. But I am proud to say that the enjoyment of power and office has not made that Minister cease to be a tribal and he is reacting to this decision as any ordinary tribal should react.

It has been said that the census figures of 1951 have been manipulated and that the percentage of the Assamese-speaking people has risen by 150 per cent. You will be surprised to know that while the Assamese-speaking people have registered an increase of 150 per cent, the tribal people have registered a decrease. (An Hon Member: By how much). That is not important. It might have been 0.00001 per cent. As far as I could see the real motive of this agitation is the fact that the next census is approaching and that fact was taken serious note of by our Assamese brethren. Shri Barua said... (An Hon. Member: He is not here). I can still criticise his speech. He said 'let us appoint three enumerators; I am all out for the truth. Let us appoint three enumerators—Assamese, Bengali and Hindi speaking enumerators.' After driving out 50,000 Bengalees, even if these enumerators are honest and do their work conscientiously, whom are they going to enumerate Many Bengali people have left the State. Only those who have the guts to remain behind are there and how many of them will dare claim that they are Bengali speaking?

Mr. Speaker, I consider it a matter of deep regret that in all your wisdom you have not found it possible to include a tribal Member in this Parlia-

mentary Delegation. The tribal people of Assam constitute about one-fifth of the population of the State of Assam.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry, nobody brought it to my notice.

Shri Hynniewta: I am not charging that you are doing it deliberately, Sir. It is a matter of omission, I believe. If you go through this report, you will find that most undoubtedly there is a bias against the tribal people. I will just point out one very significant fact. Whereas in the appendix you will find all the Assamese gentlemen, Bengali gentlemen and even insignificant persons who met the Commission have been named, you will find here that not a single leader of the tribals has been named. It says simply tribal leaders. There is a motive behind it. Is it because we are so backward that we do not even deserve to be mentioned by name? Who are these people who met the Commission?—M.Ps., Tribal Minister, M.L.As? Who are they? Who are the leaders? How many are they—two, three, or four? There was no mention of it. We are too backward to be mentioned by names!

Acharya Kripalani: You do not look so backward.

Shri Hynniewta: According to the Parliamentary Delegation we are too backward indeed! The motive behind this very clever omission is to detract from the representative character of the tribal leaders who met the Delegation. We are unanimous in our opposition to the declaration of Assam as the official language of the State. Even the Tribal Minister who had joined the Congress Ministry is with us as far as this question is concerned. But he has not been mentioned. The Tribal Minister of the Assam Cabinet is not an important person to be mentioned by name in the report!

Shri Amjad Ali: Did Capt. Williamson Sangma, the Tribal Minister meet the Delegation?

Shri Hynniewta: Undoubtedly. Mr. Speaker, you will find one thing more if you go through the report. You will find in paragraphs 16-17 of this report another evidence of the bias of the delegation against the tribal people. It says:

"We understand that all the valleys inhabited by the hill people run from north to south and that there is no inter-communication by road between the different hill districts of Assam."

This is another case of inaccuracy, a mere fabrication. They have not gone to any hill district. They went only to Shillong. They would have gone to the capital of Assam, in any case. It was not a special favour done to us. When they went to Assam they had to go to Shillong because Shillong happened to be the capital of Assam. They must go there anyway. But they never went to any hill district. How did they know this? Were they briefed by the Assam Government? Certainly. Who else? We did not tell them this. The Bengali people did not tell them this. Who told them? Certainly, it must have been the Assam Government and anything said by the Assam Government about us must be taken as a gospel truth. And, Sir, here you find that there is an absolute fabrication.

Certainly, some hill districts have been joined together by roads. If all the hill districts have not been joined by roads, that, Sir, is not our fault. It may be the deliberate policy of the Assam Government not to join us by roads so that in case we demand a separation they can say: "Look here, you are not joined together". I must say that to the credit of the Central Government that crores of rupees have been given to the State Government. But the position is like that, we are not joined with each other. Not only that. They say:

"The division of Assam will result in impecunious small States depending heavily on Central assistance. Such a division will have regrettable repercussions in other areas."

Sir, I do not know whether there is any member of the delegation here in this House.

An Hon. Member: Yes, yes.

Shri Hynniewta: I do not know Sir, whether they know that our economy has been ruined not by the lack of communications but by the partition of India. We have lost all our markets in East Bengal. Economically we were part of East Bengal, there is no gainsaying that fact. Though economically we were part of East Bengal we never demanded for a moment to be a part of East Pakistan. Our economy has been ruined by the partition. Our people now are suffering like anything. But, because we do not have any Press, we do not have many representatives to voice our grievances here—you have in this House only one young Member who is very very inexperienced in the affairs—

An Hon. Member: Very worthy.

Shri Hynniewta: Sir, because we do not have a powerful Press to advocate our cause, because we do not have a powerful Government to advocate our cause, every time we are neglected, we are ignored. And, in the Prime Minister's long speech yesterday we found a very very small reference. In this report also we are referred to only when our demand for separation is rejected by the Committee; otherwise, had we not made any demand for separation, I doubt very much whether we will find a place here, just as we have not been able to find a place in the appendix giving the names of persons who interviewed the delegation. We are mentioned here only in order they could throw cold water on our demand.

But, Sir, I will say with all the emphasis at my command that we

[Shri Hynniewta]

shall never accept Assamese as a State language, not because we hate Assamese—we do not hate any language, we do not believe that we should hate any language or any people—but because if we accept Assamese it will mean that we will have to go backward, we shall have to learn four or five languages. We have to learn our mother tongue—my mother tongue is very dear to me. We have to learn Hindi being the *lingua franca* of India. I have to learn English, and in addition to that I will have to learn Assamese—my own mother tongue in Roman script, Hindi in Devangari script and Assamese in Bengal script (*Interruption*). That is a fact I do not think I am wrong. It is a fact Sir, all the time of a tribal—a Khasi or a Garo etc—will be consumed in the learning of languages. You call us backward. We are backward, but in spite of our backwardness you are going to heap so many languages on us.

Sir, the delegation has nothing to say about that contention. They have passed their opinion about anything and everything. They have passed their opinion about the Shillong demonstration. But they have not passed their opinion on such an important contention, such an important demand. We placed our point before them, but they have simply said that the tribal people do not want Assamese. That is all. They have not said even a line, they have not thought even for a moment whether our demand is reasonable or not. Sir, they will mention us only in order to frustrate us, in order to disappoint us.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has to conclude now.

Shri Hynniewta: Sir, kindly give me a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: I have already given him 30 minutes.

Shri Hynniewta: I beg to submit, Sir, that I very rarely take the time of the House. I feel so much on

this question because this is a question of my very existence, and, if I am allowed to place my points before the hon. Members of this House I feel, Sir, you have given some consideration to the fact that I am a backward tribal.

Coming to this delegation's report, Sir, I also want to point out that it has suppressed some important facts which are unpalatable to the Commission or to the Assam Government. Whereas they have mentioned the Shillong demonstration, they have never mentioned the fact that an apology was tendered by the organisers of that demonstration. Because the demonstrators did not want any misunderstanding to be created, they said: "In case any such objectionable remark has been made against Assamese language we beg to apologise for the same." This was unconditional. But that fact does not find a place here.

No: only that, Sir, this report is so full of mistakes that it overlooks also one very very significant fact that on the 28th May—it may be May or June, I shall check up the month—there was a meeting held at Shillong in the Central Library Hall of the Assam Government in which a resolution was passed that those areas opposing the declaration of Assamese as the official language should be struck off from the political map of India. That meeting, Sir, was organised by our progressive and advanced brothers, the Assamese-speaking people. In a hall belonging to the State Government of Assam such a reasonable resolution was passed, and that has not been given any mention by this delegation or by the Press. We should certainly take note of that. It is a very serious resolution that areas which oppose the introduction of Assamese as the official language should be struck off from the political map of India. What madness is that? What treason is that. Just because we do not want to accept Assamese, they say 'hat we are no more Indians? I am an Indian because I am a Khasi tribal. You are Indians because you

are Bengalees or Maharashtrians etc. Through our being members of these communities, we become members of the greater family, the Indian nation.

I being a member of a small community am only a small root. The Assamese people are a big branch. But, if you want me to be a part of the tree, you cannot demand that I should cease to become a root and turn into a branch. If you ask me to cease being a Khasi, I cease to become an Indian. That is a fact which I believe every one of us here will admit. These people are so parochial; they are so narrow-minded, that they could not conceive a Khasi being an Indian. The Assamese want us all to accept Assamese as a State language!

At the last conference at Shillong, we have decided unanimously—all the tribal leaders of all shades of political opinion—that rather than accept Assamese as a State language, we prefer to go out of Assam.

In this context, the words of a great poet come to my mind. He said: "Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the cost of slavery and chains. God forbid it. I do not know what course others will take. But as for me, give me liberty or give me death." Give me the liberty to think above all of liberties. That is the greatest liberty. When the British were ruling us, they denied us political rights, but they did not deny us the right to think. But these people are trying to deny us even that right to think through the medium of my mother-tongue, the right to think as I like, and because the Bengali people of Cachar district oppose the introduction of Assamese as a State language, the helpless Bengali people in the Brahmaputra valley must be slaughtered! They outrage the honour of women. I can find a parallel perhaps only in the case of South Africa. I cannot find a parallel elsewhere: that people who have close affinities with each other, from the point of view of their language, from

the point of view of their culture, from the point of view of racial origin, that they should be so mad as to kill each other for the minor differences in language. There are very minor differences between Bengali and Assamese. Just because of the minor differences, they will kill each other and they will outrage the honour of women! This should be seriously taken note of by this House, because it will have repercussions in other parts of the country.

I hung my head in shame when I listened to the Voice of America, and the BBC and other radio stations, when they were broadcasting the fact that we were killing each other on the language issue and that the honour of women was being outraged. I hung my head in shame. Can this House and this country allow these people to go on defaming our country like this? It is not only a question of maintaining peace, but it is a question also of maintaining the honour and reputation of our country.

Lastly, before I sit down, I would remind this House of a certain incident which took place in NEFA. That was in 1953 when a member of the tribal people of that area attacked a contingent of Indian troops. It happened in Achingmori in October, 1953; because these backward tribal dared to attack the Indian troops, immediately the Government ordered a punitive expedition comprising three columns, and immediate action was taken to send those troops to that area. They were flown by air to Daporaja airstrip in the Subansiri Division. They could not wait; immediate action must be taken because these backward tribals dared attack our troops. They never wanted to enquire whether they were under any apprehension of danger, whether they actually stood in danger of something, whether they were under any apprehension of danger. They never stopped to think. Immediately, they sent a punitive expedition there because they attacked our soldiers. But when Bengali

[Shri Hynniewta]

women were forcibly undressed in public and raped, what did the authorities do? They are very reluctant even to appoint a judicial enquiry. If these crimes are committed by tribals, I have no doubt that immediately a punitive expedition will be sent.

I am very proud of the Naga people; not proud of the rebellion against the Government, because I think that is wrong. But I am proud because though they rebelled against the Government and though they attacked the plains people in the Brahmaputra valley, they never perpetrated such a crime on our women folk. Is there a meaner thing for a man to do than to give vent to anger by outraging the honour of women?

I would beg of this House to see that when they consider this language problem in the State of Assam, they will also remember that there are such people as the tribal people in the State of Assam. Please remember that; please remember that we being a small minority, will live always under the hanging sword above us. We have to spend our lives in fighting against exploitation, one form of exploitation or another. We have to fight even for getting promotions in Government service. We have to fight even for getting appointments in Government service. We have to fight in order to protect our lands from acquisition by the Government. We have to fight every inch of our way in order that we might exist. Today, a greater threat has come to us. Our language, our existence, is at stake.

The Prime Minister, on the very first day of his arrival in Assam, without waiting to consult the tribal people and other groups, said immediately, "I am in full agreement with you—that Assamese should be the State language of Assam." At least we expected that such a broad-minded person as he would have the courtesy to consult us first.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What followed that statement?

Shri Hynniewta: Can I say what followed? So many things followed.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, no. What did I say? When you are quoting me, you are quoting only half a sentence. You are not giving expression to what I said.

Shri Hynniewta: You mean that very statement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes.

Shri Hynniewta: In that very same statement, he said that "you cannot do it by force." Of course, I cannot quote only parts of the speech which are favourable to me. He said, you cannot do it by force. If you cannot do it by force, how can you make Assamese the State language? We are not willing to accept it and you say Assamese must be the State language of Assam. It is only a question of time.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not say that.

Shri Hynniewta: We shall refer to the reports in the newspapers.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said, for you it may be the State language, but not for others. You cannot force it on others. I did not say, for the whole of Assam.

Shri Hynniewta: I am very happy. I feel by this statement, the Prime Minister has allayed our fears in this respect. We are very happy. Most of us feel that the person who really takes some interest in our affairs is the Prime Minister. In this particular case thing, if we criticise him for his statement, it does not mean that we criticise every statement of his. I am very happy today. I feel I am under the temptation to resume my seat, because the Prime Minister has allayed most of our fears on his question and

has said that Assamese will be never imposed on us.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has referred to an incident in NEFA in 1953. That is an incident which is a very bright incident in the annals of our administration in NEFA, of our gentleness, of our restraint, of our patience and our success ultimately through peaceful methods. That is all I am saying. There was no war or anything. It had nothing to do with the Nagas. This is on the other frontier. A platoon was going for some normal work or something, under a Major. Then, not only unexpectedly, but with some deception, somebody, who was shaving or doing something, was massacred. In spite of this grave provocation, we set about it without any reprisals. He says, we flew troops. Of course, we flew troops. But where we flew troops was a week's march from this place. It takes two weeks for these people to get there. We wanted to save such persons as were not massacred. That is why we flew troops.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): That is not his point. His point is, why did you not do it as quickly in the case of Assam?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no question of flying them. Our troops were there and went there, I believe, within 24 hours.

Shri Bhagavati (Darrang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, Shri Jaipal Singh reminded us that we should not bring in acrimony into this debate. I think he gave a very good piece of advice. I am, however, very much pained that today some of the speakers have said things which are liable to be contradicted in facts and which may unnecessarily rouse passions. Shri Tyagi referred to certain happenings or incidents in Nowgong area. The incidents that are mentioned may or may not be right. But I am afraid we cannot go into individual cases here in this House. If some Member gives certain individual cases here

and puts the blame on others, it is very difficult either to accept or to reject them. So, I think it is better not to go into individual cases, which have not been properly investigated or on which proper judicial verdict has not been passed.

At the very outset, I may say that what happened in Assam was a very bad thing. I am deeply aggrieved at what happened there. As a humble Congress worker, I have been trained from my childhood in the Gandhian way of doing things. I have been noticing for sometime past after independence that in this country, while the battle for independence was fought by non-violent methods, now many people have lost faith in that weapon and have begun to place reliance on violence or coercion. I consider this to be a great tragedy. Sometimes I feel that we have utterly failed to uphold those great principles for which Gandhiji fought and died. I remember to have heard Gandhiji saying that he was prepared to sacrifice even India for the sake of his principles. Now we have degraded ourselves to such an extent that we do not hesitate the sacrifice means for certain ends. That is certainly a very bad symptom.

15.58 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

What has happened in Assam is, of course, an outward manifestation of this disease. I would appeal to all political parties and the national leaders to find out ways and means as to how to curb this tendency. If we do not curb this tendency for doing things in a violent way, then I am afraid we will lose our democracy and all the political parties will be ineffective. To a limited extent, political parties have proved ineffective in other places also and not only in Assam.

Some hon. Members have said that the political parties in Assam were not functioning properly. I admit

[Shri Bhagavati]

they could not be effective. But I would also request you to see and examine whether the same state of things prevail in other parts of India or not. In certain circumstances, in given conditions, all political leaders have failed. Even the great national leaders have failed. This is a situation which we must be conscious of. We must take a warning from all this. Now, I do not want to make any defence for the violent activities, for the atrocities committed in Assam. They have to be condemned. I do not want to put any defence for the Assam outbreak. We have to decry that and put an end to that.

16 hrs.

Yesterday, Professor Mukerjee quoted a verse, saying what India means. India means the whole country. I can quote another verse that is prevalent in Assam. That will show how the conception of India as a whole is dear and sacred for the people in that part of the country. When somebody dies in a family, there is the Shradh ceremony. In the Shradh ceremony in Assam, I suppose in other parts of the country also, the first pind is given to Bharat as an offering, and the verse is:

एति मन विशिष्टे पुण्ये भारताक्षे भू प्रदेशे

There is a saying in Assam that a pilgrim cannot get the full benefits of his pilgrimage if he does not go to Pushkar in the west, Rameshwar Setuvandhan in the south, Badrinarayan in the north and Parasuram kund in the east. That means, the whole country is to be surveyed and seen and understood. The great Mahapursha Madaavdev, one of the foremost disciples of Shankardev, in his great Namghosa has similarly referred to India, Bharat, and not to Assam or Kamapuku. So, the idea of India nationalism was innermost in the minds of the people in that part of the country. So, it will be wrong to think

that the Assamese people think in a parochial way, in a provincial way and they do not understand or appreciate Indian nationalism. That is not correct.

Somehow or other this violence broke out. I do not know the reasons or the causes. Some hon. Members have said that language was not the cause. Some hon. Members have said economic reasons were not there. I do not know what were the causes. For every action there must be a cause. Some hon. Members have said that "Bengal Kheda" to drive out the Bengalis was the objective. But that itself is an action, not a cause. So, there must be some other cause. I do not want to go into those causes. Some hon. Members have tabled amendments demanding the institution of a judicial enquiry to find out the causes. Acharya Kripalani said that the root causes as to what lead to this must be found out. Let there be an enquiry committee, I have no objection. Personally I feel that it is better to enter into the whole matter to know the real causes.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, our Prime Minister, has said that there may be two kinds or two categories of enquiries, one local enquiries to find out the culprits and to bring them to book and another kind of enquiry, as envisaged by Acharya Kripalani, to find out the real causes. Let that be done. But I feel the first and foremost thing is the rehabilitation of the displaced persons. That we have to do first. For that, we have to maintain a proper climate. That is very important. If we cannot have a proper climate for the rehabilitation, it will not be successful.

How can we try to achieve it? For that we have to create mutual goodwill. The climate of distrust and suspicion must go. There must be confidence, and that is a very important factor for successful rehabilitation.

I went to Dibrugarh on 16th and 17th August after some incidents there on 14th and 15th. I found some people leaving that place: I tried my best to persuade them not to go out. But I found that there was some sort of suspicion and lack of confidence everywhere. So, our effort now must be to remove that suspicion from the minds of the people—mutual suspicion for petty things. Normally, when such things happen, as for instance when an Assamese boy insults a Bengali boy in a school or vice-versa that is not given heed to by others as it is a very small thing. But that itself becomes a very big thing if the situation is not considered normal. Now normalcy has not come. So, some people do not have that sense of security, and very small things create big tension in the minds of people.

So, I suppose our effort should now be to create a proper atmosphere. For creation of that atmosphere big-scale enquiries may not be advisable, as our Prime Minister has said. The Delegation has also given recommendation on that point. I think the recommendation of the Delegation and the viewpoint of the Prime Minister are quite correct, and accordingly we should take steps.

All are agreed that the wrong-doers should be brought to book and punished. For that, this local enquiry may be helpful. If the people will be satisfied if the wrong-doers are brought to book and punished, then they must be punished. There is no doubt about it. So, there should be an enquiry, there should be police investigation, there should be the courts proceedings and these people should be given proper punishment. In that way, the suspicion can be removed. But, there should also be propaganda on good lines. As a matter of fact, the quarrel is between two sections of people in Assam. Shri Bhattacharya said yesterday that the quarrel is between Assamese-speaking Assamese and Bengali-speaking Assamese. I can quite understand and ap-

preciate his viewpoint. That is so. And the West Bengal people have got a right to say something on this matter, only because there has been some pressure on them from Assam as some people have gone there from Assam.

So West Bengal has been in difficulty. They are in difficulty because so many people have come there from East Pakistan. Now they are in difficulty because so many people have gone there from Assam. Accordingly they have a right to say in this matter. We do not deny them this right. As Indians also they have got a right to say as hon. Members now have taken this matter into consideration. But, I think, in doing that we must not in any way exaggerate things or take partisan attitude. We must not say what has not happened and what is not properly investigated into. We must say that much only which is necessary to bring the facts to light. It cannot be denied that certain papers, a section of the press in Calcutta or in Assam, did not give publicity in the right way. Sometimes they try to minimise things and sometimes they exaggerate things. Both the attitudes I think, are wrong. I would appeal to the newspapers and the journalists that they should try to give publicity in a way so that the problem may be solved. We should find out solution and with that end in view we should give publicity. That is very important. The newspapers in India can do a great service for Indian nationalism and for democracy by finding out solutions for such very very difficult problems. They can do that if they examine the whole question from the national viewpoint. When there is a clash of interests between one State and another, provincial papers always try to give the provincial viewpoint. That is only natural. But I request them to see if they can have an all-India arrangement whether all newspaper editors and journalists can meet together and find out ways and means, and frame codes or rules—by which they will give guidance for the manner of pub-

[Shri Bhagavati]

licity in such circumstances. That is very important, I suppose.

Then there is the question of language in Assam. That is a very complicated matter. Shri Hoover Hynniewta has said that the Hill people in Assam are not prepared to accept Assamese. I do not want to impose Assamese on the Hill people. No right thinking Assamese will want to impose anything on the Hill people. That is not the intention. If he reads correctly the resolution of the APCC he will find that there is no question of imposition. That resolution leaves room for adjustment. I hope there is yet time to think and find out a formula which will be acceptable to the Hill people and to the Cachar people as also the Assamese people in the Brahmaputra Valley District. That is not impossible. That is possible.

Shri Hoover Hynniewta had so many complaints against the Assamese people. I only request him to think how we all the brothers in Assam can live happily, amicably and unitedly. If he thinks in terms of disintegration of the State, that, I think, will be bad for the Hill people, for the Assamese people and for Assam. That will not be good for anybody. I know there are sections of people in Assam Valley who now say that if the Hill people want to go, let them go.....

An Hon. Member: Assam Tribune has written to that effect.

Shri Bhagavati: ...if the Cachar people want to go, let them go. But that is not the proper way of looking at things. That is not a right thing to do. I think we must find out certain acceptable formula. That is not impossible. The language problem must be solved. There was a very difficult problem for the Government of India to solve—I mean the problem of Hindi. It was really a very difficult problem. I was in the Committee of Parliament on Official Language and I know how hon. Members from Mad-

ras and West Bengal felt on this subject. It was a very, very difficult problem to solve, but under the Chairmanship of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant it was possible to arrive at a certain solution. We arrived at a solution. In that way I think we may arrive at a certain solution in the case of Assam. May I ask Mr. Hoover Hynniewta. Why should we be so angry? Why should we feel that we cannot come to a certain agreement? We can.

Certain bad things have happened. Certain violence has been done. Certain people have done wrong things. For that, we cannot condemn all the people of Assam. For that, we cannot put a halt to the progress of Assam for all time to come. That would be a wrong thing. These disturbances have caused enormous damage to Assam as a whole. Our relations with West Bengal have been deteriorating. That itself is a very bad thing. We must have good relations with West Bengal for our economic upliftment, for our business relations and other things. We must have very good relations. Calcutta depends on Assam in so many ways. I know Calcutta has so much business in Assam. If Assam's business is cut away, Calcutta will be poorer. In that way, Assam will be poorer if Assam cannot have proper business connections, industrial connection and other connection with Calcutta. That is the route through which we can come. Our students are studying there. It will be wrong to think that these bad relations should continue. I am wholly opposed to this. I think good relations with West Bengal must be restored. I would appeal to the people of West Bengal and the West Bengal leaders to see that good relations are again restored. This has to be dealt with in that way.

In Assam, things have come round. I hope everything will be all right in a short time. There was a bad time. Bad memory may linger. But I hope, if we all view things in proper way,

in a very short time, again, we will feel that we are all members of the same nation, citizens of the same country and we can pull together. That is very important.

As regards the Assam Census, so many things have been said. It has been said that certain manipulations were made in the 1931 census, because figures of Assamese-speaking people rose from about 19 lakhs to 50 lakhs. I do not think that it was a manipulation. Certain people were not shown as Assamese-speaking in the 1931 census. That mistake was corrected in 1951. So, there are no manipulations. It cannot be said that there was any manipulation. In the 1881 census, there were about 14 lakhs of Assamese-speaking people in Assam. In 1931, Assamese-speaking people became 19 lakhs. For all these years from 1881 to 1931, only about 5 lakhs of Assamese-speaking people have increased. This cannot be right. According to the census expert there is at least 10 per cent or 15 per cent natural increase. Within these years, from 1881 to 1931, the Assamese people must have been 27 lakhs or so.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: On a point of order, I am not going to speak, I only beg to say that the question should not be between Assam and Bengal, but between goodness and evil. There are evil men on both sides. One more point....

Mr. Chairman: It is not a point of order, I am sorry. The hon. Member Shri Bhagwati may conclude his remarks.

Shri Bhagavati: The census cannot be said to be manipulated. That allegation, I think, is not correct. Then, again, we are having another census in the near future. Why should we bother about so much about the 1951 census. I do not see. The Assamese people are in a majority in Assam, that cannot be denied. By no figures, calculation or device, can we reduce the Assamese people to a minority. It will not be good, it will not be pro-

per to think about it, and that is not the proper way of putting things. In that way, the feelings of the Assamese people are also hurt. When it is said that Assam is a multi-lingual State, that the Assamese are not in a majority, their sentiment is hurt. They say: "In our own homes we have been reduced to such a plight, we cannot claim anything, we cannot say anything." That feeling, I think, we should not raise.

Lastly, I would like to say that in Assam the historical process of assimilation of different people has been going on. The problem of India was solved to a certain extent in Assam by the historical process of assimilation of people. That process must go on. That process is beneficial to the country as a whole. Assam has given place to so many people from different parts of the country. I think that Assam's problems should be understood, and hon. Members and Government should try to understand them. That part of the country was neglected very badly in the past, in British times. The hill people were neglected. Manipur, Tripura, Cachar and Assam and even West Bengal at present in a very bad plight. They are neglected in so many ways. So, I hope Government will pay attention to these problems, try to understand and solve them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The time may be extended up to 6 o'clock if you agree. I think the House will agree.

Mr. Chairman: This will be decided later.

Shrimati Manjula Devi (Goalpara): I stand before you with a heavy heart, full of grief for the tragedy of Assam. I convey to the House the regrets of Assam for the misdeeds of the past. It is true that the sober section of Assam, the intellectual section, the intelligent section, the common man and the tiller of the soil of Assam are sorry for the misdeeds. I have gone with them to the places of occurrence, I have seen them shed

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

tears and weep for the sorrows of their brothers and sisters of the neighbouring State. I have seen it myself.

It is not my intention to go into the question who did what, when and where. The Parliamentary delegation has investigated the matter, it has gone deep into the question, it has left no stone unturned. I am grateful to the Parliamentary delegation for the report which is an impartial one, and I fully support the recommendations made by the delegation. My immediate concern is rehabilitation, to bring the poor people, the victims of these riots back to their homes, to bring peace and tranquillity, and to bring security to the minds of these people. That is the sole aim and object that is before us. I seek the help of all here, especially so, the brothers and sisters from our neighbouring State, Bengal.

Before I proceed further, I want to make it very clear that I cannot bring myself to think of India in little bits, in little isolated bits of provinces or States. I think of India as one whole unit. Every person coming from any part of India, or any part of a State, is a part of this unit. As such, I proceed with my outlook of unity.

The problem that faces us is not only of Assam but of India. It is a national problem. If this problem is not solved, it may lead to international implications. I say international implications, because the situation is such that we have to go thoroughly into this question.

The responsibility of restoration of peace in Assam, of course, lies on Assam, but as Members of Parliament, it is for us all; the responsibility lies on all of us to bring a cordial atmosphere into this question. There is an imperative need for a calm atmosphere and a friendly feeling. I seek the help, may, even implore the co-operation of our Bengali friends to help us to bring about this friendly

atmosphere. I specially invite the press to help us in this matter. It is for the press to make or mar, to construct or destroy. It is for them to help us. I hope they would come forward and help in the construction of the lost homes of these poor victims. There is no end to contradictions. There is no end to the blaming of each other about this matter and that. But I beseech all to forget the differences and keep the objective in view, namely of bringing peace to the country. I want Bengal to wholeheartedly help.

There are certain speeches about enquiries, judicial and otherwise. It is not that Assam is against any enquiries. On the other hand, Assam would have appreciated and welcomed these enquiries, because Assam would like to eliminate the goonda elements.

As you know, the people of Assam are friendly, and they do not like these riots, and the entire Assam is not behind these.

Central intervention or President's rule is another suggestion made by certain Members. But how could President's rule or Central intervention solve the problem? The people have to live with us, and the refugees who have gone back, have to regain the confidence from the people of Assam. Central intervention is an external effort. It is not the external effort but it is the internal endeavour that would help in the matter. External enforcement such as a judicial enquiry would not help in the matter as much as we think it would. The Assam Government should come forward for these enquiries, and we want that the ringleaders should be rounded up, and we want that the element of rowdiness should be eliminated from Assam. Assam is not against it. We look forward to it. But this is no time for it. When a storm blows over the place, what do we do? We gather the scattered things, we build up the houses and

we keep things in place. In the same way, we should look at this situation. When the storm has blown over, the first objective is to bring back these people to their homes, to help them and try to bring back a peace and tranquillity and security to their homes.

To do that, I need the help of all of you. I have just returned from Assam, day before yesterday, I had been to those places. I met the people. Most of the agriculturists have come back, and they are trying to find a means of livelihood. The Government has been helping them with money and means. But more money is required. Certain financial assistance and material resources are urgently necessary. I hope the Centre would come forward to help Assam. I know it is Assam's duty and Assam's responsibility. But Assam cannot meet the full demand of this situation. I hope that the Centre would come forward and help.

I went to Dubapara and the rehabilitation centre there. I have seen that most of the houses have been constructed. I have seen people making mats, which are called *pa'i doi*. It is a sort of cane available in the forest. They want more supplies of that. Supplies are available in Cachar and Tinsukia. I want that the Assam Government should make it available for these people so that they can make a living out of it and tide over this period of inactivity. If this help is given for a couple of months or three months, I am sure they will be on their feet again.

With regard to the people who have left their homes and have not come back, I had talks with the local people. They are willing, not only willing, they are sorry, they are ashamed of what had happened, although they had not taken part in these riots, they had written letters to these people to come back and they have sent men for the purpose. I encountered one boy who had come back

from the camps in Bengal. I asked him whether he found everything all right. He said, 'Yes'. He was going back in a couple of days to bring back his mother. If one family comes, others would follow. For this, we must help to create confidence in these people in the camps.

Rehabilitation does not mean just giving of doles and money and forgetting all about it. Rehabilitation must mean social, economic and psychological security. This must be assured to them. It is not a question of giving away doles. On the other hand, it has a demoralising effect—just giving doles without employment. We should see that employment is there and the people are properly rehabilitated in every aspect.

I want you to give sympathetic consideration to the Assamese. I am not unholding the violence that has taken place. I only want to go into the cause and I only want a sympathetic understanding of the situation. It is a great pity, first of all—that is how I find it—that violence has been introduced to the lives of these young students. It is one calamity in Assam. When the refugees from Pakistan started flooding Assam, there was no proper planning and there was no programme of distributing the influx of refugees. The whole lot of them came there and had there been proper planning of distribution of the refugees in different parts, in other States also, then there could not have been this complete breakdown—economic breakdown. Sometimes it creeps into my mind the thought that perhaps we are responsible for these frustrations and there frustrations have caused disturbance. The Central Government is the making of this Parliament and had we given serious consideration to this matter of rehabilitation of these people, perhaps the trouble would not have arisen. They were given some doles and lethargy was introduced in them. They ate and spent away the money and there was no employment. Take

[Shrimati Manjula Devi]

the Railways, for instance. Wherever we go, we see the people of the particular region employed. But in Assam you cannot see a single Assamese in the Railway. Whose fault is it. It comes back to us again. These are the little points which we had ignored to consider and then frustration begins to show its head. I am not saying that these people were right to take to violence and do these things.

Mr. Chairman: You speak in such a low tone that nobody hears you.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I shall take a few more minutes. As the President of the Mahila Samiti, the one women's organisation in Assam, representing all sections of women of Assam, I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer my apologies for the insults to the women. The women of Assam are deeply pained by these insults to these Bengali sisters. It does not matter whether it is a single case or a thousand cases. The insults to the Bengali sisters in an insult against us, the women of Assam. I hope that our sincere apologies would be accepted and I ask the help of the Bengali sisters to come forward and to help us in bringing confidence to these people—the refugees and poor sufferers. I want to tell our friends here that this no time for quarrel or arguments. It is for us to come together and work for the welfare of the people. I also seek the help of the hill tribes there, who so eloquently voiced their objection to these insults to the womanhood. I seek their help to come forward and rehabilitate them and bring confidence into their minds so that they may feel that they are citizens of India and citizens of Assam. It is that assurance that they want. I know the Assamese people are simple and straightforward and if some wrong elements tempted them to do the wrong, they are sorry for it . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: I cannot hear you. I do not know how many are able to follow what you speak.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: Assam is bleeding and I must give the message

of Assam. It is crying for self-expression.

Mr. Chairman: But speak a little louder so that people can hear you.

Shrimati Manjula Devi: I want to know why in every disturbance or riot or communal trouble, our women should be insulted. Our scriptures say that women should be adored and respected. It is in the western culture also to respect the women. But why should the women bear the brunt of all these indignities? What dignity is there for our independence? Is this the dignity of our independence? It is besmeared with mud, and we are ashamed to lift our faces before the world when our women are insulted. It is not only in Assam, at every place where there is trouble, where there is rioting we see that a woman comes into the picture and that helpless being is insulted. I hope, Madam, this thing will no longer happen.

Now, before I take my seat I want to make one more point. I want the Home Minister to convene a conference in Assam immediately after this Session with the help of the Assam Members of Parliament and the members of the Legislative Assembly there to chalk out a programme of rehabilitation. We want to start district by district. Each Member of Parliament should take charge of a district. I want the Bengal Government to depute an officer to send the refugees in batches and the officers in Assam should receive them. They will be kept for a week in a transit camp and from there they will be taken to their homes. I was given an assurance that within a week's time the houses would be constructed. Then, the Deputy Commissioner's of those six districts must be of impartial mentality, they should be neither Bengalis nor Assamese.

Madam, the Assam Government's document is here. I hope all hon. Members have gone through it. If

they have not done so, I hope it will be circulated. They are taking strong steps to see that the people are given protection and no such occurrences take place. They have also said that proper action would be taken and proper rules would be framed against students. There is no time for me to go through the whole of it, but I can give this to those hon. Members who are interested to go through it. Although the Government of Assam was late in taking action, now they are determined to put an end to this nonsense.

Madam, I want that this sort of controversial agitations and linguistic troubles should end. To put an end to such troubles, if necessary we should make certain amendments to the Constitution on the language issue. If necessary, all the States should be abolished and zones should be set up. If that is the only way to do away with all this provincialism, I would welcome even such a step because we cannot go on like this, with this sort of narrow provincialism, these linguistic troubles, these outcries against each other which kill the very root of our nationalism.

Mr. Chairman: I have to make an announcement. The Speaker has been pleased to say that the House has been extended till 6.00 P.M. to give chance to the several speakers who wish to speak on this subject. It is at the desire of the House that this time has been extended.

16.44 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Madam Chairman, I beg to present the fifty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MOTION RE: SITUATION IN ASSAM—contd.

Shri Moharammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Madam Chairman, I belong

neither to Assam nor to Bengal, and therefore I am not guided by passions or prejudices. My main concern is the unity of India, unity of the nation and the safety of the minorities. It is agreed that the recent happenings in the valley of Brahmaputra on a widespread scale constitutes a dark episode in the history of independent India. There is evidence that the people of India speaking different languages, professing different ideologies and religions, are incapable of living together and co-exist, in spite of the fact that our country has taken a lead in teaching the doctrine of co-existence to the rest of the world.

Assam and Bengal exist side by side. Assamese speaking people and the Bengali speaking people have lived together for generations. Still, they are not in a position to reconcile themselves to each other, nor are they in a position to trust each other. Provincialism and fanaticism are growing rapidly and people of one group or one section do not hesitate to indulge in large scale devastation involving loss of life and loss of property, against the other.

A Parliamentary delegation visited this area and held a *post-mortem* examination and submitted their report to Parliament. The facts mentioned therein, their narration, clearly vindicate the demand for an enquiry, an enquiry by a high court judge, a judicial enquiry. Such an enquiry is absolutely necessary to restore confidence among those who have evacuated the State which they considered till now as their home. The facts are obvious and they cannot be denied. More than 10,000 houses were either burnt or looted or destroyed. Scores of lives were lost. People ran in panic to take shelter in the forests. Law and order broke down. Government could not function, and was entirely helpless to protect the minorities. The officers, either through local prejudice or passion, could not function as effectively as they ought to have.

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

These incidents were entirely unexpected. There was clear evidence from the beginning that tension was mounting very high between the two sections. There is evidence to show that there was deep mistrust. One section believed that they were being exploited. Another section believed that there was a conspiracy to drive them out of the country. The disturbances commenced on the 20th May. They were not sudden. There was a move to impose the Assamese language on the Bengalis and perhaps the hill tribes. This was resented to by the Bengalis. They said that it should not be imposed against their wishes. But the Provincial Congress Committee of Assam gave a mandate to the Chief Minister of Assam to go ahead with the legislation and see that Assamese language is imposed on the State. The Bengalis felt, as has been pointed out by the Jain report, that this was a plan or part of a plan to drive out the Bengalis from Assam. They felt that their existence was at stake. So, they organised a procession to protest against such a move and in that procession, it is reported, they called the Assamese language in an uncompimentary term. This was the beginning of the trouble. Then incidents began to occur from 12th June and they continued till they assumed a proportion and magnitude which was beyond the control of the local Government.

What happened was this. The State Government became entirely helpless. It practically got paralysed; the administration broke down. The Ministers went to Kashmir on holiday. The Chief Secretary was not there; he went to Kashmir. The Inspector-General of Police was taking rest at Shillong. The local police officers and others, through passion and local patriotism, were either indifferent or conspired and helped the hooligans. That is what the report clearly brings out. So, the fact is there. Though these disturbances extended for over a week in a very intense form, though the minorities were exposed to the onslaughts

of the people who were superior both by strength and in number, there was nobody to protect them or to look after them. For eight days, the hooligans had their own way and the people had nobody to protect them. That was the situation.

I would like to know, what were the precautionary measures taken by the Assam Government, when they knew that there were signs of such an upheaval and explosion? It is stated that there was a rift in the Assam Cabinet itself. It has been stated that there was an anti-Chaliha group and some people were interested in seeing that the Chaliha Ministry was thrown out or at least he was made unpopular, because he was to a certain extent popular with the Bengalis. So, he was forced to take this step, which he would not have otherwise taken. So, the State Government did not do its duty properly. They did not behave as they should have behaved in such an emergency.

Now, it is said by the Prime Minister that they were not responsible. But, in my opinion, a serious presumption is raised against them that they did not do their duty and they did not exercise their power in defending or protecting the minorities. This is a serious presumption and I must say there has been negligence, criminal negligence, on their part. Does not this require some judicial probe? Is it not necessary to find out whether they functioned properly or not? In Kerala, on the ground that the law and order situation broke down, the Central Government imposed President's rule. Here also, did not law and order break down? Did not the Ministers fail in their duties? Did not their failure to do their duties cause so much damage and havoc throughout the country?

Again, I cannot absolve the Central Government from their responsibilities. The Central Government intervened very effectively to change the unhappy state of affairs in Kerala.

And, I think some years back when a similar situation arose in PEPSU the Central Government interfered and subjected it to the authority of the President. Now, is it not a fact that law and order broke down in the State of Assam? Is it not a fact that the Ministers and others were callously irresponsible and indifferent, which caused so much damage to the country? When there was nobody to administer, when the whole administration broke down and the people, all the helpless people were at the mercy of those who could not administer, was there no justification for the intervention of the Central Government, when the timely intervention would have saved thousands of lives and a lot of property? I think the Central Government cannot absolve themselves of their responsibility and so I submit with all humility that the Central Government also failed in their duty.

I am sure the Central Government must have been receiving reports regarding the happenings there. It has got its own police and Intelligence branch. It has got its own Governor. Did they not report about the happenings there? I think it is because of the lethargy of the Central Government not to interfere with a Congress Government, which belonged to the same party as the party in power, all these things have happened.

So, I am submitting that there is a very good case for appointing a committee not only to assess the deeds and misdeeds of the State Government but also the failure of the Central Government to exercise its powers at the time when it was quite necessary. The Prime Minister rightly pointed out yesterday that it affects not merely Assam but the entire country, the whole of India. The question of minorities is not confined to Assam alone. It is a problem in every State. Every State has its majority and minority. The minority of one State is the majority of another State. The happenings in Assam creates misgivings and nervousness in the minorities living in other States also.

17 hrs.

Now they feel that when an emergency arises, when their safety and honour are at stake there is nobody to look after them or to protect them. The State Government invariably reflects the opinion of the majority group. The State Government and its employees invariably belong to the majority group. So when a difference or a quarrel arises between the majority section and the minority group, if the State Government, its Ministers and employees remain indifferent or take an active part in the complicity then they are entirely helpless. So, a time has come to review the entire thing. True, the Constitution provides some safeguards. The States Reorganisation Commission's report also has some safeguards. But our experience is that now the safeguards are inadequate. So the committee to be appointed must go through the whole question and see that hereafter the minorities are well protected, their interests are safe and they are given a decisive guarantee.

Only one minute more and I finish. We are all interested in the unity of India. If such incidents repeat themselves in other States, I am sure, the unity of the country is at stake. After all, we have all fought for the unity of the country. All the Princes were displaced so that there may be unity in the country. The country was partitioned so that there may be unity in the country. We have fought all for this. It is a spiritual conception for which we have strived hard. This conception must be cherished and nourished by one and all. If we allow this work to go down, I think we will not be in a position to claim that unity. Conditions must be created to see that people live together, work together for mutual benefit and, all of us must see that, all our people instead of exchanging curses exchange blessings and work for the unity of the country. So I submit that there is an immediate need. It is not a question of appointing a committee whenever an occasion

[Shri Mohammed Imam]

arises or at an appropriate time. That appropriate time may come or it may not come. On the other hand, the Committee ought to have been appointed by this time, soon after these incidents and it should have been functioning by this time. There has been delay. So in the interest of the country, in the interest of the unity of the country, in the interest of the minorities I am of opinion and I agree with all my hon. friends that the high power committee should be appointed immediately which will go into all the questions that I have mentioned including the responsibility of the State Government and of the Central Government.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Mr. Chairman, I hesitated long before I decided to speak in the debate today. I hesitated, for membership of Government gives certain advantages but also imposes responsibilities and limits greatly one's freedom of speech and action. I finally decided to speak, not as a member of the Government but in my personal capacity, for I am from Bengal and I have loved the land and people and the language and literature from my first conscious days.

I have also known Assam for almost 40 years. I went, while yet a student in a school, as a volunteer to Kamarup in 1922 and since the days of my first acquaintance I have loved its beautiful landscape and warm-hearted....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I raise a point of order? Is the hon. Minister speaking as a Minister or as an hon. Member of the House?

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have said so. I am speaking in my personal capacity.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is speaking in his personal capacity.

Mr. Chairman: I must say that the hon. Minister cannot speak in his personal capacity. He is an hon. Minister and he is speaking as such.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Because if he is speaking in his personal capacity, he cannot participate in the debate in this House.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am not speaking in my personal capacity. I accept the Chair's ruling.

Shri Ranga: He can speak in both capacities.

Mr. Chairman: I have said that he is an hon. Minister and he has a right to speak.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand why an hon. Minister cannot speak in his personal capacity. That does not mean that he gives up or ceases to be a Minister. It is a very common occurrence for a Minister, while speaking as a Minister, even then to say, "These are my personal views".

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is not the Government's view that he is stating.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Is he a Member of this House?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry to have to disagree with the Prime Minister. The hon. Member is not a Member of this House. He is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. He can speak here only in his capacity as a Minister and in no other capacity.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That fact had escaped me that he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may please continue his speech.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: As a Minister.

Shri Humayun Kabir: When the Prime Minister speaks, the official views of the Government can be

expressed only by the Prime Minister. I am only speaking according to your ruling as a Minister.

I said a moment ago that I have known Assam for almost 40 years. I went as a student to Kamrup as a volunteer in 1922 and since the days of my first acquaintance, have loved its beautiful landscape and warm-hearted and generous people. I have no doubt that whatever may have happened in recent months, the people of Assam like the people of Bengal and other parts of India are by and large warm-hearted, generous and friendly and it is this fact which makes the recent happenings all the more tragic.

It is with a deep sense of sorrow and humiliation that I rise to speak today. Sorrow for the tragedy that has overtaken tens of thousands of men and women and children in the beautiful valleys of Assam and driven them from their homes in the uncertainties of camp life in Assam and outside. Even more serious is the loss of confidence these events have engendered in the minds of hundreds of thousands who have lived in Assam for generations and are as much the sons of the soil as any others who inhabit that State. Humiliation that these atrocities should take place in India where we have throughout the ages prided ourselves on our toleration and forbearance and said that unity in diversity is the basic article of India's faith. Humiliation that with this background there should be this outburst of frenzy in Assam and that it should set in motion a chain reaction that has evoked passions and bitterness not only in Bengal but throughout India. We have in recent years indulged in fratricidal strife over issues of religion, language or caste and the Assam tragedy is the worst in a series of unhappy events that have disfigured our recent history. We must therefore search our hearts to find out the cause of the gap between our profession and our practice and devise means to eradicate these causes before they destroy the basis of our national unity.

I must, here, pay a tribute to those in Assam who, in the midst of the holocaust and turmoil kept their sanity and came to the help and assistance of their fellow citizens who speak the Bengali language. Similarly, in Bengal also, many have stood sane and the way in which the City of Calcutta rose to the occasion on the 16th of July, deserves the congratulations of the citizens of India from every part of this vast land of ours. At the same time, I cannot help saying that there has been one national failing in our character throughout our history. We have condemned evil, but we have not resisted it. In almost every case where this kind of incidents happen, it is a small fraction of the community, maybe 2 per cent. maybe 3 per cent, maybe 5 per cent, who take the initiative in evil deeds. The others, while they blame their misdeeds, do not come forward to actively oppose them. The result is, because they acquiesce in evil, this kind of evil things take place. This is a national failing which goes back in our history. I have said this elsewhere and before that even in the court scene in the Mahabharata, when Draupadi is insulted and humiliated, there is Bhishma, there is Drona. They condemn the incident. But, they do not come forward to oppose the evil activities. There is in our character this passivity to the face of evil which we must eradicate if national unity and our national dignity is to be restored.

I will not go today into the causes of the Assam tragedy. They have already been discussed in detail in the House and I think there will be general agreement that economic, political and linguistic factors have combined to bring about the outburst that has disgraced Assam and India. I know that under pressure of poverty and unemployment people who are normally sane and sober, sometimes lose their balance. As a Bengalee,—and Bengalees are proverbially proud of their language and literature—I can understand and sympathise with the Assamese' love of their language and

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

literature. I also know that unscrupulous politicians sometimes use the credulity and the faith of simple men and women and utilise them for advancing their own selfish ends. I also know that where education is not real, men who have gone through schools and colleges often utilise their superior knowledge for selfish and ignoble ends.

Having said that, I still cannot help feeling that the things which have happened should not have happened. There is no excuse, there is no apology for the kind of atrocities that took place in this part of India.

I think we have to recognise two basic facts. One is that there is and there can be in India only Indian citizenship and not the citizenship of any particular region or area. All Indians are sons of the soil in any part of India and any attempt to limit the freedom of study, work, movement or living in any part of India is a violation of our Constitution and a denial of our nationhood. That such claims are at times made is a relic of the past. Formerly, when communications were difficult or non-existent, people lived in their own areas and looked upon everyone outside as alien. In many Indian languages the word 'stranger' or 'Videshi' was in former days applied to the people of another village and men and women of another province were looked upon as belonging to almost another nation. Today, with improved communications and increasing industrialisation, Indian unity which in the past was an ideal of the poet and the visionary has become a solid fact. Science and technology have brought people together and any attempt to separate them is fraught with danger and disaster to everyone.

Shri Ranga: Always Bharat Varsha.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I know my hon. friend will say that there was a sense of unity in the past. Along with the sense of unity there was

also the sense of diversity and difference. This fact that in many Indian languages, the term 'Videshi' was very often used with reference to a person who came from only 10 miles away cannot be gainsaid. Very often, there was that kind of divergence because of difficulties of communication. It was natural.

Shri Ranga: With all respect to my hon. friend who is himself a historian, I must express my difference.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Otherwise, there would not have been this kind of indication.

The second basic fact is that in a vast country like India, there will remain diversities. There were diversities, and there will always remain diversities. Any attempt at imposing a uniformity is bound to lead to resistance and clash. Unity and not uniformity has been the secret of India's amazing success in the past in weaving her diverse peoples into one. Today, with the spread of democracy, the sense of individuality of men and women as well as groups and communities has increased and there is therefore increasing need for respect and toleration for one another's differences. There will always be minorities in India, in fact, if you start defining minorities, we will not know where to stop. A person may be in a minority in a city from one point of view, but may not be a minority in the State and may belong to some other group in another context. Therefore, we have to take measures to see that these divergences do not stand in the way of our nationhood. It is because of lack of national solidarity that these unfortunate happenings in Assam took place.

These two basic facts, on the one hand Indian national unity and on the other the divergences of different elements in the Indian national life—minorities on the basis of language, minorities on the basis of religion, minorities on the basis of caste and communities—can be reconciled only by adhering to the principle of nation-

hood and justice. Our Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity to all and it is only when there are deviations from that ideal that clashes and conflicts arise among individuals and among groups. Justice alone can give a sense of security to every individual and community.

Rehabilitation in Assam is still difficult because people's sense of security has been shaken and it has been shaken because they found that justice was not done. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain in his speech today said that when the Parliamentary Delegation went to Assam, the people everywhere asked for *Abhaya*. He used the word *Abhayadan*, freedom from fear. It seems that he perhaps did not fully realise that rehabilitation can be effectively done only when the fear of injustice and discrimination has been eliminated. That cannot be done till there has been a complete enquiry into the causes of the holocaust. And that cannot be done till there has been a complete enquiry into the causes which led to the sense of insecurity among the people. Therefore, in order to restore that sense of security, an enquiry is all the more needed. A sense of security cannot come so long as wrong-doers go unpunished or remain undiscovered.

I therefore welcome the Prime Minister's announcement, especially the announcement he made today, that there will be immediately a series of enquiries, both judicial and otherwise, into the actions of miscreants wherever disturbances have taken place, and that this will be followed as soon as possible by a more fundamental enquiry by persons of the highest integrity and status into the causes which made such a tragedy possible. An immediate enquiry and punishment of evil-doers is necessary to bring back to the people a sense of security. A more far-reaching enquiry is necessary and must be undertaken soon, and the sooner the better as sectional enquiries cannot reveal the deep and underlying causes without which a people normally so friendly and

warm-hearted as the Assamese could not behave in the way they did.

In conclusion I would appeal to all Members of this House, whether from Bengal or Assam or elsewhere, to remember that this tragedy concerns the whole of India and not the people of Bengal and Assam alone. If the unity of India is challenged in one place, it is challenged everywhere. If it is done on the basis of language today, it may be done tomorrow on the basis of religion or because of some other factor. Thousands of years ago, we have it in the Bible, Cain was asked: "Am I my brother's keeper?", and when Cain repudiated responsibility for his brother, he branded himself as an enemy of man. Today we must behave not like Cain but in a spirit of brotherhood and national unity where every one of us must be responsible for the actions of others, and share in the shame as well as in the glory of what our brothers and sisters do.

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The unfortunate occurrences that took place in Assam are a matter of shock and deep concern to all. It is of deep concern to all that so many people lost their lives and so many of them were rendered homeless. This problem should not be taken as a problem only of Assam and Bengal. It should be taken as a national problem as stated by the hon. Minister just now.

The need for unity has been stressed in the course of the discussion, but when Members stand up and speak we find that they have not been able to reconcile themselves. This is not the time to consider what happened, who were killed and how many were killed. This is the time to consider how to solve the problem. If we want to solve the problem, we want the unity not only between Bengal and Assam but in the whole country.

Many things have been stated here, and a section of the people has been

[Shri Basumatari]

abused, particularly the students. I cannot blame only the students. Students are of tender age, and they do not know. Hon. Minister Shri A. K. Sen has told us how the students of Assam had shown discipline there. If you compare the students of Assam with the students of other States, you will find that they maintain better discipline. So, I cannot blame the students only. If they are mishandled, then it is the leaders of the country who are to blame.

The Prime Minister and also Shri Bhattacharya said that the students took the most aggressive part, but I disagree. Maybe the students took part, but who misled them? Is it not the professors and the teachers of the colleges? So, if something is to be done to these misdoers, I think Government should think about the professors and the lecturers there. Therefore, I do not like to blame the students.

Let us now see how this situation has arisen. Much has been said about the language question. The language question is not a question for Assam alone but it is there all over India. It is because this language question that so many States have come into being. So, what is wrong if Assam thinks that it should have its own language as the official language? I am myself a tribal, and I have got my own language, but I cannot, like my hon. friend Shri Hynniewta, hate some other language or not like to learn another language. I feel that the more the languages you learn, the wiser will you be. So, I have no prejudice against any language. I want to learn more languages, and I have learnt more than one language.

An hon. Member from Bengal said that there was some suspicion in the minds of the Members from Bengal about the census figures. In the census of 1931, the figure was something, but in the census of 1951 the figure was quite different. If you go into the details, you will find that the state-

ments made by them and the reasons put forward by them are wrong. The census of 1931 was controlled by Bengali officers, or I would not like to say only Bengali officers, but mostly by foreigners. There, the plain tribals comprising five different communities who constitute more than 8½ lakhs were taken as non-Assamese speaking, but they had no other language than Assamese as their medium of instruction, though, of course, they had their own dialects. They were taken as non-Assamese-speaking. Also, the Muslims were taken as non-Assamese-speaking. You know that most of the Muslims came from East Bengal now. 16 lakhs in 6 districts in the Brahmaputra valley were taken as non-Assamese-speaking. But since the attainment of Independence, they knew when they opted to India that they must live here and must stay here and maintain contacts with others. Therefore, they thought it is better for them to learn the language of the soil. Therefore, they took their medium of instruction as Assamese, and educated their children in that language. Also, the Rajbanghis who comprise about 3½ lakhs were also taken as non-Assamese-speaking, in 1931 census. Why did this happen? This happened because it was controlled by the officers from Bengal who accompanied the East India Co. and the British White people and also the officers or managers of the zamindars. They might have told the enumerators that they were not Assamese-speaking. But they have no language and no dialect other than Assamese. They were all now taken as Assamese-speaking in 1951.

If you go into the details, you will see that this confusion will go. Without criticising the enumerator and the Government, my hon. friends must see the reasons. I wish they would examine these things themselves before saying any such thing on the floor of the House, because everybody is a responsible Member here. It is not a question of being done by the

Government of Assam or others playing some tricks. Thus the figures in the census of 1931 is quite different from in the census of 1951.

Anyhow, whatever that may be, I do not think this is the time when we should go into this controversy. The main problem before us now is one of rehabilitation.

Many of the Members from the other parties were blaming the Congress only. But I may tell you that it is not so much the Congress as the other parties like the Communists and others did. I remember some of my friends from the other parties, as for instance, a responsible Leader of the Communist Party speaking at Goalpara when he was there. I heard him myself, saying that 'By blood everybody has got his State. Why should we not strive?' This was the statement by the leader of the Communists. (*Interruptions*). My hon. friend can read the speech if he wants. Again, what about the PSP? The leader of the PSP also spoke in the same line. I do not understand why my hon. friends of opposite should try to hurl the blame only on the Congressmen. It may be that some two or three of them might have joined this movement, but I am sure no Congressmen joined these atrocities. I know it. Of course, if you want to blame, you can blame the Government there saying that they were not in a position to control the situation. If you want to blame them for that, then I am one with you and it failed in some places. But it is not the Congress people who joined the atrocities and made some fiery speeches, because they had a case for themselves. What is the use of making fiery speeches, when one has a case for oneself? They have a clear case for the language. It is a pity that we should have to fight for our language in our own home. The problem in Assam is quite different from that of other States. Today we have heard different speeches from Assam itself. Shri Hynniewta said that it is better to go out from Assam than learning Assamese. We are not

imposing any language there. The Resolution of the APCC itself says that Assamese will be introduced as official language only in the plains districts, and not in the hills and the Cachar district. If there is some lacuna in that Resolution then there are suggestions to rectify it, we can sit together in a round table conference and discuss. So there is no question of imposition of the language. So if you, knowing the facts full well, criticise like that, I do not think there is any justification in it.

Therefore, I would urge upon the people, especially the Members from West Bengal, to consider what we should strive for. At this stage, when the question is of rehabilitation, I thought that hon. Members like Shri Atulya Ghosh and Shri C. K. Bhattacharya would not have spoken in the way they did. They were going back to the past, what happened in 1765 and so on, that three districts were taken from Bengal and all that. It is wrong to say so. The British Government did it for their administrative advantage. So why do you blame the Government of Assam now? When the States reorganisation question was there, I was one of the persons who had the honour to tender evidence before the SRC. The Bengalis tried to include Goalpara with West Bengal. But it was proved by majority, by the census, that the district of Goalpara could not be taken out of Assam and given to Bengal. If in spite of all this, my hon. friends from West Bengal shall put up their claim to take Goalpara district with Bengal with various arguments, I do not think it is a wise proposition.

I welcome the Report submitted by the Parliamentary Delegation. They want some judicial inquiry to be instituted there. I support it fully. I also endorse what the Prime Minister said. I oppose the proposition put forward

[Shri Basumatari]

by the Opposition Members for constituting an Inquiry Committee from here. An Inquiry Commission from here cannot do anything. It is the State of Assam, the Government of Assam and the officers of Assam who can do justice effectively. I want that the evil-doers should be punished, not only punished but punished severely, if not today, tomorrow. But if it is a question of sending people from here to do the enquiry, the question of prestige and this and that comes.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member must conclude now.

There are several other Members who wish to speak. I cannot give him more time.

Shri Basumatari: You have given me only few minutes

17.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Basumatari: I request for five minutes more.

I would request the Members from West Bengal specially to remove their suspicion and sit together and discuss and solve the problem. I appeal to them not to raise the question of census, which is very controversial. By that, the question of rehabilitation cannot be solved. I would also request them to be restrained in their speeches even here. By making such speeches here, you cannot rehabilitate the people there. Rather you create a situation which aggravates the condition there. If you do not believe us, how can you rehabilitate those people? I want psychological rehabilitation. I want friendship to be restored. I beseech every Member from West Bengal not to hurl harsh words, not to express his emotional feelings against what has happened in that manner.

I was, of course, not happy when Shri C. K. Bhattacharya referred to a book yesterday. I could not get it then and so I could not say anything.

But I have read that book and I have got it here. It is a book where co-operative farming was suggested. This is a book giving the relationship between the Matikar (to whom the land belongs) and the tiller of the soil. My hon. friend could not understand it or get the time to go through the book and finish it but he picked up only one or two sentences. That is harmful. Of course, I do not think the words are very good but the meaning is praiseworthy. Some of the words may be bad. I say that without going through the book one should not refer to it. Thank you.

Shri Vasudenan Nair (Thiruvella): Mr. Speaker, you were good enough to nominate me for the Ajit Prasad Jain Committee. Unfortunately, due to some unavoidable reasons, I could not go to Assam at that time. All the same, I was in Assam in the last week of July, just after the disturbances. I need not here relate the details of the events and the incidents that have taken place in Assam and I need not go into the details of the atrocities committed on the minority community in Assam. In the report itself, there is the codification of the major events and other hon. Members have given many facts and figures which are enough for the purpose of this discussion.

What happened in Assam was a tragedy. But my appeal is that this tragedy should at least serve as an eye-opener for the Government and the leaders of all political parties and the entire people of our country. If it is so and we take immediate steps to see that such a tragedy is not repeated not only in Assam or Bengal but in other parts of the country, then this debate, I think, would have served a very useful purpose. We all like to see that this tragedy in Assam is the first as well as the last one in the history of our country on such a large-scale. I do not mean to say that there was no such event before. In Assam itself, we were told by many hon.

Members—we also came to know of it—that in 1949 and in 1955 there were some incidents, smaller incidents, in Assam and similar incidents might have taken place in some other parts of the country. For instance, I received some memoranda last year from some of our people working in our steel cities—Rourkela and Bhilai. I sent them to the hon. Home Minister. He was good enough to ask the I.G. of Police, Madhya Pradesh to go into them and then he wrote back to me that these complaints—of course not all of them—were not correct. What is going to happen to our country, if there is going to be a chain reaction and such kinds of incidents?

Coming back from Assam, in Calcutta, I met some of the people from the South—from Kerala, for instance. I should say that the relationship of the people from the south, especially people from Kerala, with the Bengali brethren is very good. But even those people have now a sort of a feeling that something may happen, that there is a danger to the safety of the minorities not only in one part of the country but in several parts of the country. At least these events have given this kind of a feeling to the minorities living in the various parts of our country.

Sir, I should congratulate the people of Calcutta for the restraint that they have exercised for the kind of peace that they have maintained up till now. On the 16th of July, there was a *hartal*. All the papers reported about that. On that day, I should say, all the major political parties in that City and the Government of West Bengal saw to it that no untoward event took place, that no attack on minorities took place. Till now we have seen that in the city of Calcutta nothing has taken place. We would like to see that this kind of tragedy does not repeat in any other part in our country.

Now, we very often claim that we are the biggest democracy in Asia. It is quite all right, the democratic forces in our country are quite strong and for the last so many decades that

democratic movement has gone deep in the life of our people. But I would like especially the Prime Minister and the leaders of the ruling party to see how of late very reactionary forces are coming up in our country, reactionary forces, communal forces and chauvinistic forces are coming up. I should say, they are trying to assert themselves. Is not that our experience?

Sir, I do not want to make this debate to appear as if I am trying to make political capital or anything like that, but I would like the Prime Minister just to look at the fact that the ruling party itself has helped in breeding these communal and reactionary forces of late. What has happened in our country is that, of late, even the ruling party has taken a step which has helped the revival of even the Muslim League. I am placing this before the House only for the Prime Minister and the ruling party to see that their own actions are helping these communal forces. Some of their policies are helping these reactionary forces. After all, after this flirting with the Muslim League in a particular State in India, after embracing them, we have seen that in some places like Bengal or elsewhere, they are reviving their activities.

Mr. Speaker: How is it relevant here? I cannot allow it.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The communal forces in our country....

Mr. Speaker: Unless these Muslim Leaguers went all the way to Assam and then asked the people to commit all this, he cannot say like that. Let us confine ourselves to the subject. Let not hon. Members take advantage of this debate and enter upon a discussion covering all aspects of the country. If the hon. Member knows about Assam, let him speak; otherwise, I shall ask him to resume his seat.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: My point is, unless we take a very stringent step in this particular case, there is a danger of such things being repeated. That is all my point. This enquiry or action

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

which we are demanding in this case, against the culprits in Assam, will help the democratic forces in our country; will give a warning to the dark forces and will be a warning to the reactionary forces all over the country. That is how I am looking at the problem. That is my point. The step that we are demanding—a high-power body, with a Supreme Court judge or judges to conduct the enquiry—will be a step that will help inside Assam those sober forces who want to prevent such things happening or who behaved very bravely during those disturbances and it will help the other forces in all parts of the country.

I was surprised that, after seeing all these things in Assam, the Parliamentary Committee failed to recommend a very essential step, namely, an overall enquiry. All their arguments lead to that. I thought that Shri A. P. Jain is like a doctor who has really diagnosed the disease but who refuses to administer the real drug. All his facts and arguments lead to the setting up of an enquiry committee. The other people who have gone there and have reported say the same thing and what they have reported lead to the same conclusion. I am very glad that the Prime Minister has in today's statement made it clear that there is going to be an enquiry. That statement should be wholly welcomed. But we would like him not to dilate, not to wait and see, because such a high-power enquiry is not going to stand in the way of rehabilitation. Such an enquiry is not going to do any harm to the sober forces in Assam.

The real point that we have to consider is this. I am not against Assam. I am not against the Assamese people. Who says that this enquiry is against Assam? This enquiry is not against Assam or the Assamese people. Of course, for the time being, the popular forces were overcome by reactionary elements and anti-social elements. That is a fact. So, we are not going to put the entire Assam people in the

dock. On the other hand, the reactionary forces and the culprits should be afraid of such an enquiry. After the enquiry, I am sure that Assam will come out as a province, or as a people, cleared of all the doubts and suspicions that have been roused in the entire country.

So, this enquiry is not an enquiry against the Assam people. In one particular place, I came to know of a particular man called Kam ni Sharma who was threatened by some rowdy elements that he would be killed because he organised a meeting in a place called Rangiya. Some people did not like it. He was an Assamese gentleman. The Assamese did not like it. Because of the heat of the moment, because of some anti-social elements, he was going to be killed. But at the risk of his life, he organised a meeting. But at the risk of his life, he stood by the Bengalis. In another village called Jalakkutti, an elderly Muslim gentleman actually came out with his gun and said, "I will shoot you if you are going to burn the houses of Bengalis". So, there are such instances also. Such forces have to be strengthened. From that point of view, this kind of inquiry is very necessary.

We know the feelings of our brothers and sisters in Bengal. We can never imagine that such a veteran in the ruling party like Dr. B. C. Roy will ever come out with such a demand when he knows that for the Central Government or for the Assam Government, there are some difficulties. But he was forced to come out with such a demand, because that is essential. Such an immediate inquiry is inevitable in the present situation as it exists in West Bengal. I think it is being discussed in the West Bengal Assembly also. It has been moved by all parties together. So, it cannot be turned down like that.

I came to know of certain things which have to be gone into. You know that a boy was shot down. Next day,

the dead body of that boy was taken from Gauhati upto Sibsagar, a distance of 350 miles. There is a reference to it in Shri Jain's report also. I learnt that all over the way, in every important junction, the truck was stopped, people gathered together and speeches were made. It was a regular procession with the dead body. Who allowed this dead body to be taken in the open like that? Was the Ministry consulted? Was it done on the responsibility of some officers? Any sensible Government can understand that in the situation which was existing in Assam at that time, such a step will only inflame the people. This happened on the 5th and from the 6th onwards, the very same thing—burning and looting—happened. That has to be gone into. Where were the Ministers? Were they consulted?

Some people were trying to impress upon us that this was a bolt from the blue. I do not at all subscribe to that viewpoint. Even a Deputy Commissioner in Gauhati was telling us that it came as a flame and it went out as a flame. It is very good to say like that. If it was such a flame, how can it remain from the 4th—it started even before the 4th—upto the 20th nearly? Was it such a flame that it could go on for a number of days like that from one district to another? This has to be gone into.

The pattern is the very same. That was what struck us from the very beginning. It was burning and looting everywhere—the same kind of pattern. Some instructions might have been there to the various people in the various parts. All these things have to be gone into.

I want this high-powered delegation to go into the past history also a bit, because I was interested to read in a publication that even in 1947, the then Chief Minister, Shri Bordoloi, told a deputation of Government employees of Sylhet:

"The newly accepted policy of his Government was that Assam was for the Assamese".

This is reported in the *Shillong Times* of August 29, 1947. It is reported that grieved by this statement, Mahatma Gandhi felt called upon to remark in one of his prayer speeches:

"I have noted the views expressed that Assam belongs exclusively to the Assamese. In India if that spirit were to enter in every province, to whom then would India belong?"

Mahatma Gandhi, after hearing the statement of Shri Bordoloi, is reported to have stated like this in a prayer meeting. So, he could see even at that time that if this is going to be the approach, if this is going to be the policy, there will be potential dangers. What will happen in 1960, he could perhaps see in 1947. Then he said:

"In India if that spirit were to enter in every province, to whom would India belong? People of all provinces belong to India, and India belongs to all."

This is from a speech by Mahatmaji in his prayer meeting.

Today some people from the ruling party quoted Akbar Hydari's speeches, the Governor's speech. Some hon. Members have quoted some other speeches also which indicate that the approach is sectarian, the approach is a wrong approach. So, these things have also to be gone into by a higher power commission.

The responsibility of the Government was referred to by many hon. Members here. It was said that the Chief Minister was ill, the Finance Minister was not there and so on. What happened to the other Ministers of the Cabinet. I think there are 8 Ministers in the Assam Cabinet. So, how is the Cabinet functioning in Assam. All these things have got to be examined. My feeling is that the Cabinet in Shillong is not in a position to feel the pulse of the people

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

in Gauhati or what is happening in the Assam valley. Because they live in the hill top, the Ministers do not seem to know what is happening day to day in the Assam Valley. That has also to be examined.

Acharya Kripalani was speaking of political cliques. This is a very pertinent point. We are hearing of cliques almost every day. I for my life never thought that cliques can play such havoc with the life of our people. There may be cliques and cliques inside cliques. Anyway, this kind of things can do a lot of damage to our country, that has been proved by the Assam tragedy.

Mr. Speaker: I think he must conclude now.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: The Central Government also cannot absolve their responsibility. We have seen that the Central Government can act very effectively on occasions when they want to act. Of course, on this occasion the Defence Minister was sent there on the 3rd or 4th when the situation was almost out of control. In May there was trouble and in June there were stabbings, assaults and all that and on such occasions, if the Central Intelligence, with all their paraphernalia, could not do anything, why should we have them? Why should we spend money on them? Were we receiving reports from them? Or have they just slept over the matter? This is criminal indifference, as far as the minority community in Assam is concerned, and the Government of India have to bear the responsibility for the present situation there.

The Prime Minister talked of *Prayaschitha*. I think the Central Government should do *Prayaschitha* and the State Government should do *Prayaschitha*. Why should you not ask the Assam leadership to do it? I was pained today to see some of our friends from Assam trying to explain away the incidents. Of course, they said one sentence "It was unfortunate".

The word "unfortunate" in English can be used on every occasion. When anything happens you say "it is unfortunate" or "it is regrettable". These two are very good words to cover all sorts of things. So, this "unfortunate" business should go.

When some incidents of a serious nature have happened, whatever be the reasons, they have to be gone into. When I was in Assam one big doctor came to us and said the Bengalis burnt their own houses! What can we speak to such a gentleman? They do not understand the seriousness of the entire matter. Whenever there is something wrong they think in terms of Bengalis and Assamese, instead of thinking of the unity of India. They were always trying to explain away and minimising things. This approach has to go. I would appeal to the Members from Assam, and Bengal, after this Parliament session, to just go and see the problem for themselves. They can go to the refugees and live with them for some time. Some Members from other areas can also go but I may say that the primary responsibility should be that of the Members from Assam as well as from Bengal.

If the political leadership of all the political parties in Assam has failed, I should say, during the riots, then at least in rehabilitating them they should make up for it. They should give help to their Bengali friends. They should go to the villages, stay with the people and create the proper atmosphere. Let us see that this tragedy is the first and the last in the history of the country.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing today one of the most tragic events that have occurred during this 13-year period of our independence. Apparently the issue is between two linguistic groups living in Assam, or in a somewhat wider sense between West Bengal and Assam, but the real issue is India as a whole. The hon.

Prime Minister in his winding up speech on foreign affairs as also in his opening speech on the Assam debate yesterday said that on the integrity of India there cannot be any compromise. That must be the first thing to be protected and to be respected. In the Assam incidents that integrity has been jeopardised.

The incidents that have happened in Assam are a sort of an indicator to the trend of the political life of the country. Today the hon. Law Minister has stated that what has happened in Assam more or less exists in other States and in every other part of India as an undercurrent. Things might have come in the form of a flood in Assam but in other parts of the country also similar feelings and tendencies are prevailing. The Assam Government's policy statement issued recently stated that a deep-seated socio-economic malady was the cause of these troubles. What is the deep-seated socio-economic malady?

It has been stated that in Assam there is the question of employment, that Bengalis have been monopolising almost all the Government services. We have got a summary of the Civil List of Assam. Out of 2,293 posts or something near about 1,583 posts are occupied by the Assamese-speaking people and only about 700 posts are occupied by the non-Assamese-speaking people, namely, the Bengalis and the Tribals. I do not think that would be anything beyond the proportion of their population.

Moreover, of these 700 employees in Assam Government service most of them are pre-1947 entrants. After 1957 the recruitment rules have been made so difficult that a non-Assamese-speaking citizen of Assam would find it very difficult to get into the service of the Assam Government.

Yesterday, Shri Borooah mentioned some figures about the services in Assam. I think they must relate to the All-India services, recruitment through the Union Service Commission for posts like Superintendent of Police

and other things. I am sorry he did not mention anything about the local Government employees. There is hardly any unemployment among educated Assamese.

Then, in business I think the Bengalees have got very little share, except for some small traders in some distant villages or in some towns. In fact, the economic life of Assam is neither in the hands of the Bengalees nor the Assamese. So, there should not be any economic reason for such an upheaval.

The previous speaker has mentioned something about the outlook of the Assam Government, the policy announced by the first Chief Minister of Assam that Assam was for the Assamese. Even after the protest of Mahatma Gandhi, a similar statement was made by responsible men in Assam.

My hon. friend Shri Basumatari has stated that the 1951 census was correct because the tribals and the Muslim migrants had all entered themselves as Assamese-speaking.

Shri Basumatari: Plain tribals. Yes that is fact.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think he put the figure of the plain tribals at eight lakhs. I am not sure whether the figure is correct. I think it may not exceed two lakhs or something like that.

Shri Basumatari: No.

Shri A. C. Guha: As for the correct figure, I will not make any definite statement, he may be in a better position to know, but I am sure eight lakhs is a very exaggerated figure.

Shri Basumatari: The plain tribals comprise five communities, and my community alone has a population of two lakhs in one district, namely the Goalpara, and 2,05,000 in Kamrup District.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think in this connection the House should also know something about the land tenure and education policy of the Government. Shri Basumatari has also admitted that three Bengali-speaking districts were tacked on to Assam when Assam was constituted as a separate State in 1874.

Shri Basumatari: It was Shri Atulya Ghosh who said yesterday and not I that three districts of Assam were with Bengal in 1765.

Shri A. C. Guha: Of course, I agree that is no fault of the Assamese, but of the British. But one of these three districts was Goalpara. How has the number of Bengalees been going down year after year? In 1948 there were 252 primary schools having Bengali medium. How did that number go down to only one when the States Reorganisation Commission was enquiring into the matter?

Acharya Kripalani: Birth control!

Shri A. C. Guha: Birth control by primary schools?

Educational grants were being given for primary schools on the condition that Assamese must be made the medium of instruction. I think my hon. friend Shri A. P. Jain will bear me out when I say that in the whole of the Assam valley including Goalpara Bengali-medium primary schools have almost all been closed down. There may be a few, a dozen or so. Still, in the five Assam valley districts and in Goalpara there is a large number of Bengalees. Wherever the Bengalees have settled, naturally they would have some schools to teach their own children. Why have all these Bengali schools been closed down?

18 hrs.

Then, there is the land tenure system also. The House may be interested to know that land tenure

in Assam except in a few cases is mostly one-year-tenure. After every year, the tenant has to renew the land tenure, and this renewal of land tenure is a difficult thing, unless the tenant declares himself to be Assamese-speaking.

Shri Basumatari: No. This is wrong. There are two categories; one is *kutch*a and the other is *pucca*. The *kutch*a area is not confined only to the emigrants or the Bengalis, but it is confined to the plain tribal areas also in the six plain districts.

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, I admit but I say renewal of land rights is rather difficult for non-Assamese speaking tenants. There was a definition of the indigenous people, and land tenure was much easier for the indigenous people, and it was very much difficult for the non-indigenous people. The definition of indigenous people is that they must be permanent residents of Assam, and speaking Assamese. That was why the Bengali Muslims, that is, the East Bengal Muslims who migrated to Assam declared themselves as Assamese-speaking.

Shri Basumatari: I think Shri Amjad Ali knows it better and he will bear out with me.

Shri A. C. Guha: Otherwise, they would not get the land for which pupose they had migrated to Assam.

In this connection, I would like the House to remember one thing. These Bengali Muslims in East Bengal fought the might of the entire Pakistan Government for the protection of their own language and faced bullets. They asserted the rights of the Bengali language, and the Bengali language has been declared in Pakistan as one of the two official or national languages, namely Urdu and Bengali, even for the purposes in the Central Government of Pakistan. If it is said that those Bengali Muslims from East Bengal, on going and settling in Assam, easily declared themselves

as Assamese-speaking, and surrendered their own language out of free choice it is impossible to believe that. Unless there had been some sort of compulsion on them, economic or otherwise, they would not have declared themselves as Assamese-speaking.

Shri N. C. Laskar (Cachar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): There is a Government circular also. I can produce it.

Shri A. C. Guha: There are Government circulars and Government orders. I have also got copies with me. Otherwise, I would not have raised this point. I did not like to produce these things, but when we are going to have a permanent solution, when we are

going to have a judicial enquiry into the causes leading to all these things, I think these things should be made known to the House, so that the House may take a correct view of the situation prevailing in Assam, and what has led to these troubles. The States Reorganisation Commission's report has mentioned

Mr. Speaker: It is now past six o'clock. The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1960/Bhadra 12, 1882 (Saka).



[Friday, September 2, 1960/Bhadra 11, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1009	Manufacture of Fordson Tractors . . .	6341—80
1010	Aid to Bhutan . . .	6341—44
1011	Illegal Forward Trading in Dhal . . .	6344—48
1012	Prototype Leather Training Institute . . .	6348—49
1013	Soviet Academy Publication . . .	6349—51
1015	Moral Rearmament Organisation . . .	6351
1016	Tibetan refugees in Darjeeling . . .	6351—56
1017	Naga hostiles . . .	6356—57
1018	Patents and Designs Law . . .	6357—62
1020	Ceiling on ownership of houses . . .	6362—63
1022	Foreign missionaries in Naga Hills . . .	6363—65
1023	News Bulletins of A.I.R. . . .	6365—67
1024	Employment opportunities in Shahajahanpur District (U.P.) . . .	6367—72
1025	Auctioning and booking of tea . . .	6372—74
1026	M/s Jessop and Co. Ltd. . . .	6374—76
		6376—80

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1014	Permanent Exhibition in New Delhi . . .	6380—6456
1019	Textile Mills in Rajasthan . . .	6380
1021	Extradition Treaty with U.K. . . .	6380—81
1027	Wages for Agricultural workers . . .	6381
1028	Financial Assistance to States . . .	6381—82
1029	Rules relating to House building loans . . .	6382
1030	Dispensaries with C.P. W.D. Enquiry offices . . .	6382—83
1031	Closure of Rehabilitation Department in Tripura . . .	6383—84
		6384

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1032	Merger of Fertilizer Corporations . . .	6384—85
1033	Indians in Ceylon . . .	6385
1034	House rent from Government employees . . .	6386
1035	Displaced persons in U.P. . . .	6386—87
1036	Jeep case . . .	6387
1037	Ex-works price of cement . . .	6387—88
1038	Printing and writing paper . . .	6388
1039	Export of drugs . . .	6388—89
1040	Chemically bonded basic refractories . . .	6389
1041	Sodium sulphate . . .	6389—90
1042	Strike of Central Government employees . . .	6390
1043	Spare parts of automobiles . . .	6390—91
1044	Equity capital . . .	6391
1045	Allotment of land in Punjab . . .	6391—92
1046	Film Production Bureau . . .	6392
1047	Hard-Board . . .	6392—93
1048	Restriction on travel to Goa . . .	6393

U.S.Q. No.

1950	Khadi produced in Bihar . . .	6393
1951	Handloom Industry in Maharashtra . . .	6394
1952	American Arbitration Association . . .	6394—95
1953	D.Ps. in Nainital, U.P. . . .	6395—97
1954	Regularisation of Government built Property occupied by displaced persons . . .	6397
1955	A.I.R. Correspondents in Orissa . . .	6398
1956	Electric bulbs . . .	6398—99
1958	Outlay for Punjab . . .	6399—6400
1959	Leather Industry in Uttar Pradesh . . .	6400—01
1960	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	6401—02
1961	Manufacture of Scooters . . .	6402—03

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1962	Production, Consumption and import of salt . . .	6403-04
1963	Export of salt . . .	6404-05
1964	Manufacture of salt . . .	6405-06
1965	Price of crushed and uncrushed salt . . .	6406-07
1966	Fertilizer factory in U.P. . . .	6407
1967	Registered unemployed persons in Delhi . . .	6407
1968	Films "A Day at Zoo" and "Courtesy" . . .	6408
1969	Indo-Tibetan trade . . .	6408
1970	Slum clearance in Punjab . . .	6408-09
1971	Manufacture of bicycle tyres and tubes . . .	6409
1972	Production of tubes and tyres . . .	6410-13
1973	Coir industry in Orissa . . .	6413
1974	Employees' State Insurance Scheme . . .	6413-14
1975	Agricultural land for religious institutions . . .	6414
1976	Examination of witnesses on Commission . . .	6414-15
1977	Delhi Race Course Club land . . .	6415
1978	Newsprint factory in U.P. . . .	6416
1979	Buildings for Government offices in Delhi . . .	6416-17
1980	Demolishing of hutments in New Delhi . . .	6417
1981	Allotment of shops in Simla to D.P.s. . . .	6417-18
1982	Welfare of labourers in Himachal Pradesh . . .	6418
1983	Manufacture of cycle tyres . . .	6418
1984	Atomic Rocket base in Goa . . .	6419
1985	Manufacture of power tillers . . .	6420
1986	Export of tea to African Countries . . .	6419-20
1987	Training centre for manufacture of precision instruments . . .	6420-21
1988	Hydel Projects Schemes in N.E.F.A. . . .	6421
1989	Drilling equipment . . .	6421-22

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1990	Exports to U.K. . . .	6422
1991	Industrial houses in Delhi . . .	6423
1992	Food poisoning in Umerkote . . .	6423-24
1993	Partition Committee of Punjab and West Pakistan . . .	6424-25
1994	Posts in Public Undertakings . . .	6425-26
1995	Tribal Dialects . . .	6426
1996	Closure of oil mills in Kanpur . . .	6426-27
1997	Industrial panels . . .	6427
1998	Manufacture of machinery . . .	6427
1999	Export of cigarettes . . .	6428
2000	Heavy structural fabricating works . . .	6428
2001	Transmitter station in Kerala . . .	6429
2002	Pakistani raid in Jammu and Kashmir . . .	6429
2003	Trade marks . . .	6429-30
2004	Loan to D.P.s. in Ulhasnagar . . .	6430
2005	Relief and Rehabilitation of East Pakistan D.P.s. . . .	6430
2006	P.V.C. compound . . .	6431
2007	Tea gardens . . .	6431-32
2008	Bobbin industry . . .	6432
2009	Coconut production . . .	6432-33
2010	Theft of documents from A.I.R., Calcutta . . .	6433
2011	Smuggling on Indo-Pakistan border . . .	6433-34
2012	Export of coir products . . .	6434
2013	Central Hall of Parliament . . .	6434
2014	Lawns in Parliament House . . .	6434-35
2015	Ashes of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose . . .	6435
2016	'Builders of Modern India' Series . . .	6436
2017	Broadcasts of tribal culture . . .	6436-37
2018	Radio stations at Raipur, Gwalior and Jabalpur . . .	6437-38

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2019	A.I.R., Cuttrack .	6438
2020	Recovery of rent from shopkeepers in Ul- hasnagar . . .	6438-39
2021	Sabotage cases in Kashmir . . .	6439-40
2022	Complaint/Suggestion books in C.P.W.D. Enquiry offices .	6440-41
2023	Quota of copper .	6441
2024	Brass and copper .	6441-42
2025	Allotment of copper and zinc . . .	6442
2026	Land allotted to D.Ps. in Tripura . . .	6442-43
2027	Cattle-lifting on Pak- Tripura border .	6443
2028	Indians in U.S.A. with forged passports .	6443-44
2029	Tyres . . .	6444
2030	Working Journalists Wage Committee .	6444-45
2031	Films Division .	6445-46
2032	Paper mills at Balagula	6446
2033	Engineering Institute for Asians at Bangkok . . .	6446-47
2034	Central Government employees' Unions .	6447
2035	Rehabilitation Indus- tries Corporation .	6447
2036	Proto-type production- cum-training bam- boo centre, Kamar- hati . . .	6447-48
2037	Welfare of Domestic servants in Delhi .	6448-50
2038	Manufacture of [wa- tches . . .	6450-51
2039	Printing and writing paper mills in U.P. .	6452-56

PAPER LAID ON THE
TABLE

6455

A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 974 dated the 20th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

COLUMNS

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA

6455-56

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 16th August, 1960.

MINUTES OF ESTIMATES
COMMITTEE, LAID ON
THE TABLE . . .

6456

Minutes of Evidence and sittings were laid on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 6456-57

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) made a statement regarding licensing of two more firms of manufacturing scooters in India and laid on the Table a copy of the Scooters (Distribution and Sale) Control Order, 1960, issued under Section 18G of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

6457-62

Shri T.N. Viswanatha Reddy called the attention of the Minister of Food and Agriculture to the famine conditions in the Rayalseema and other districts of Andhra Pradesh and the relief measures contemplated.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M.V. Krishnappa) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

MOTION *RE*: SITUATION
IN ASSAM . . .

6462—6602

Further discussion on the motion *re*: Situation in Assam and the substitute motions thereto continued. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMIT-
TEE PRESENTED . . .

6569

Fifty-fifth Report was presented.

AGENDA FOR SATUR-
DAY, SEPTEMBER 3,
1960/BHADRA 12, 1882
(*SAKA*)—

Further discussion on the motion *re*: Situation in Assam and consideration of Private Members' Resolutions.