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Tuesday, April 12, 1960
Chaitra 23, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 12, 1960/Chaitra 23,
1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Shoes

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Shri Ram Krishan
Gupta:
*1423. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Dineah Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 372 on the 27th November, 1959 and state the result of efforts made by the National Small Industries Corporation and the State Trading Corporation to find out other buyers for selling the surplus shoes?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Efforts are still being made to dispose of these surplus shoes.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the countries in which efforts are being made for the sale of these shoes?

Shri Kanungo: We have tried in the East European countries and failed. We are trying in the South-East Asian countries, West Asian countries and Africa.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What is the total quantity of shoes still surplus?

166 (A) L.S.-I.

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Shri Kanungo: It will be of the value of Rs. 10 lakhs.

श्री पंच देवः मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस समय विदेशों से जूते इम्पोर्ट भी किये जाते हैं या उस पर कस्ट बन लगा हुआ है।

श्री कानूनगो : नहीं, इम्पोर्ट नहीं होता है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether efforts were made to persuade Soviet Russia to buy these surplus shoes? If so, were they unsuccessful? if that is the case, what are the reasons for this failure on the part of Government to persuade them to buy these shoes?

Shri Kanungo: It is because the USSR specifications did not match the shoes in stock.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. This is coming up again and again.

Export of Engineering Goods

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*1424. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether export of Engineering goods to Burma has improved as a result of specific steps taken during the last few months;

(b) if so, the position at present;

(c) to which other countries these Engineering goods are exported;

(d) whether any complaint as regards the quality of goods has been received; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

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

(b) Exports to Burma since August 1959 have shown some improvement.

(c) The exports in 1959 were to as many as 98 countries, but mainly to countries in South East Asia, West Asia and Africa.

(d) and (e). A few complaints against the products of individual exporters were received by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Some of them have already been disposed of and a few others are reported to be still under investigation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which of the items entered in the protocol of the 1956 agreement with Burma are in great demand now?

Shri Kanungo: I could not say that. But the question is about engineering products. They have shown up.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how long this agreement will continue? Is there any chance of its being renewed?

Shri Kanungo: The agreement will continue until it is revoked by either party.

Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: It was just stated that complaints have been received against some manufacturers of these goods. What action has been taken against these manufacturers?

Shri Kanungo: These are very few. The dispute was not about the quality of manufacture but about trading terms. Out of a total turnover of more than Rs. 6 crores, the complaints received were not more than 5 or 6. Out of these, 3 or 4 have been settled and the rest are under investigation

Co-axial and Telephone Cables

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*1425. { Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the principal raw material for production of Co-axial Cables and Telephone Cables are all available at present in the country; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to meet these from indigenous sources?

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

STATEMENT

The principal raw materials used in the manufacture of telephone and co-axial cables are given below:—

Telephone Cables:

1. Copper Wire;
2. Insulating Paper & Paper strings;
3. Antimonic Lead;
4. Steel Tape;
5. Bitumen;
6. Hessian;
7. Timber; and
8. Whitewash.

Co-axial Cables:

1. Special silver free centre conductor;
2. Copper Wire and Tape;
3. Polythene Washers and Granules;
4. Insulating Paper and Paper strings;
5. Antioxidant & Colouring Master Batch;
6. Antimonic Lead;
7. Steel Tape;
8. Bitumen;
9. Hessian;

10. Timber; and
11. Whitewash.

Out of the above, Antimonial Lead, Bitumen, Hessian, Timber and Whitewash are being obtained from indigenous sources. As regards steel tape, only 15 per cent. of requirements are being obtained from indigenous sources. There is no indigenous supplier for copper and insulating paper and paper strings so far. For paper and paper strings, several indigenous manufacturers were approached in this connection and the samples received have not been found suitable. Efforts are being made to find indigenous source for Polythene Washers and granules also. As regards other raw materials, no indigenous sources have yet been located so far.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know when the construction work for the manufacture of co-axial cables will be completed? Also, when will production begin?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We expect production to initially start in June this year.

Shri R. C. Majhi: What will be the rate of production of co-axial cables per year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be known as soon as the machinery is tested. But it is about 300 miles per year.

Shri S. C. Samanta: As regards steel tape, only 15 per cent is available from indigenous sources. May I know whether the manufacturers have demanded any help from the Central Government in this regard?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, here the question is to get the right type of raw material in the form of metal. Therefore, it is not worthwhile to get the metal for preparing the strips. Hence the necessary strips for the cable are being imported.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation Hospital at Calcutta

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*1426.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Shri Tangamani:</p> <p>Shri S. M. Banerjee:</p> </div> <div style="flex: 1;"> <p>Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:</p> <p>Shri T. B. Vital Rao:</p> </div> </div>
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Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 389 on the 27th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of a Hospital in Calcutta by Employees' State Insurance Corporation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): A plot has been selected for the hospital in 24 Parganas. Plan and estimate are under preparation. Acquisition of plots for other hospitals has also been taken up.

Shri Tangamani: On the last occasion, we were told that the premises of the Sagar Dutt Hospital in 24 Parganas had been earmarked and the plot had been chosen. May I know whether the plot has been acquired?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The plot has been acquired. We are proposing to have 100 beds in the Sagar Dutt Hospital.

Shri T. B. Vital Rao: May I know what would be the bed strength of this hospital?

Shri L. N. Mishra: In Calcutta, there will be 8 to 10 hospitals. The Sagar Dutt Hospital will have 100 beds.

Shri Tangamani: How long will it take for this hospital to be completed and the beds to be installed, because..

Mr. Speaker: No 'because' is necessary. He will answer it, whether it is 'because' or otherwise. He is bound to say when it will be completed.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The construction is to be taken up by the State Government. It will be difficult for us to give any exact time.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the ESI Corporation had decided more than two years ago that the hospital should be set up? If so, why has there been so much delay?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We propose to have a number of hospitals at a number of places. There have been delays because land has not been available and building materials have also not been available. But now we have drawn up a time-schedule and we expect that during the Second Plan period, many hospitals will come up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We were told that some constitutional objections were raised by the West Bengal Government. Have these been examined and a decision arrived at?

Shri L. N. Mishra: That has been straightened.

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: In view of the fact that one lakh workers are working in the Howrah district, may I know whether any hospital will be set up in Howrah? This hospital is only in the 24 Parganas district.

Shri L. N. Mishra: There are a number of hospital's to be provided in West Bengal. So far as Howrah is concerned, I have not got information at present. But I believe there is provision for a hospital there also.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to set up such hospitals under this scheme in other parts of the country?

Shri L. N. Mishra: There must be. But I cannot give the exact details.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Is it a fact that administrative difficulties on the part of the State PWD are primarily responsible for the delay in the construction of the hospitals? If so, is there any proposal that the ESI Corporation themselves take up such construction directly like the LIC?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question was discussed at the last meeting of the State Labour Ministers. Some ways have been found out to expedite the construction. So far as construc-

tion work being taken up by the Corporation is concerned, it has not yet been decided.

Shri Tangamani: This question refers to the Sagar Dutt Hospital. The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated that these hospitals will be completed by the end of the Second Plan period. Are we to take it that this particular hospital in the 24 Parganas also will be completed during the Second Plan period?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I cannot say. But as I said, most of the hospitals are coming up during the Second Five Year Plan period. So far as the Sagar Dutt Hospital is concerned, land has been acquired and other preliminaries have been completed. Construction will start very soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the construction of this hospital is likely to take some more time, I want to know the number of beds reserved in the existing hospitals in Calcutta, and the places where the hospitals are.

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that pending the construction of the hospitals, we have made reservation of beds in the existing civil hospitals in Calcutta. We propose to reserve in the R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta (100 beds), Mayo Hospital, Calcutta (50 beds) and the Calcutta National Medical Institute (100 beds) etc. for new areas.

Matinee shows in Delhi Cinemas

*1427. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has issued order which prohibits children under 18 years of age to see matinee shows of cinemas on all days except Saturdays and Sundays;

(b) if so, whether the parents have lodged a protest against the above order for the inconvenience caused to them; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that some stray complaints have been made.

(c) The Delhi Administration has issued the orders after full consideration of the views of education authorities, its Public Relations Committee and also representations received from interests concerned.

Shri A. M. Tariq: The children have been stopped from attending only the matinee show but they can go for the 9.30 show which is more troublesome to the parents and children. If you want to stop children below 18 then you should stop them for all the shows and not only for the 3.30 show and allow them to see the 9.30 show.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I cannot answer for every detail on behalf of the Delhi Administration. What I understand is that the order of the Delhi Administration is only meant to see that during school hours children are not tempted to go to cinema shows. Once when an order was issued year before last, I understand, there were representations about certain inconvenience caused by the order and they were fully considered by the Administration. And, they later on modified it as it is today.

Shri A. M. Tariq: It was said that it was done so because it was intended to stop children from going to cinemas during the school hours. But most of the schools in Delhi close at 1.30. It was also further stated that there were certain counter proposals from parents; and it was done only because some students were not going to school. Most of the children that go to school want to enjoy the cinemas after school hours.

Mr. Speaker: Why should the hon. Member argue? What is the question?

Shri A. M. Tariq: It was said that they have received counter proposals. Most of the schools are closed at 1.30 and they can go at 3.30.

Mr. Speaker: I should know the question so that the hon. Minister may answer. Does the hon. Member suggest that the parents lodged a protest that they wanted the schools to be closed at 1.30 so as to enable all the children to go and attend the cinemas in the afternoon?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Most of the schools of the children are closed at 1.30.

Mr. Speaker: What is the question?

Shri A. M. Tariq: The question is this. The hon. Minister said that the matinee shows are always during school hours. I say that it is not correct. Some schools are closed at 1.30.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is giving some information.

Shri A. M. Tariq: My question is whether they have received counter proposals from the parents that this should not be done.

Dr. Keskar: As far as the factual position is concerned, the position is that even the morning shows are closed for the children. Only in the evening and afterwards are they open.

सरदार अ० तिं० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है कि स्कूलों से विद्यार्थियों की बहुत बड़ी नक्का में गैरहाजिर होने के कारण चीफ कमिशनर महोदय को यह आदेश निकालने पर विवाद होना पड़ा था ?

डॉ० किंसर : जी हाँ, यह ठीक है।

Shri Pahadia: I want to know whether only school-going children below the age of 18 years are prohibited or all the boys and girls below 18 years.

Dr. Keskar: All persons below 18 years have been prohibited. It is presumed that most of the people below 18 years are school or college-going.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: At present even on holidays, except Saturdays and Sundays, the children are not allowed to go to the 3.30 shows. So, will the hon. Minister see to it that on other holidays besides Saturday and Sunday at least the children are permitted to go to mid-day show?

Mr. Speaker: Who prevents them? (Interruptions).

Next question, Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: My question is whether there is any proposal....

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Tantia.

Renovation of Textile Mills

*1428. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the renovation of the textile mills has been delayed because no import licences have been given for machineries during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that certain machinery like the mercerising machinery etc. which were to be manufactured in the country are not manufactured according to the requirements of the textile mills? If so, what will be the policy of Government for importing such machinery?

Shri Kanungo: The fact is that we have set ceilings within which import would be permitted; and the ceilings have not been reached for the last two years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what quantities we are import-

ing from foreign countries and at what stage is our scheme for attaining self-sufficiency in the manufacture of textile machinery.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The House would be glad to know that in the year 1959, we manufactured a wide range of textile machinery. Quantitatively speaking, about Rs. 12 crore worth of machines were produced. Of course, the demand in the country is about Rs. 30 crores worth. Therefore, a working group has been appointed; and we hope that in the next 3 years the production might come up to Rs. 20 crores worth a year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know what types of machinery are being imported and when we will be able to manufacture those in our country.

Shri Manubhai Shah: If I give these names the hon. Member will, perhaps, be more confused. They are all connected with combing, carding, spinning, finishing, mercerising, dyeing, bleaching etc.

Mr. Speaker: The House is not interested in such details.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I think what the last questioner wanted is whether the more important component parts are being manufactured in this country as yet or not.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All machines in the mills are important because they form an integrated process. Therefore, practically all the machines which are of importance are being manufactured. There is no question of component parts. The present policy is to allow indigenous production in the shortest space of time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister said that the textile machinery manufacturing capacity will be raised up to Rs. 20 crores worth. May I know whether it will be by the expansion of the factories already existing or by granting licences to new ones?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Both.

पर्वतीय लोगों के लिये परामर्शदाती
समिति
+

*१४२६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री सरदू पाल्लेय :

यद्या योजना मंत्री १२ फरवरी, १६० के तारांकित प्रस्तुत संस्करण ६१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पर्वतीय लोगों के विकास के लिए परामर्शदाती समितियां नियुक्त करने का जो सुझाव योजना आयोग ने पंजाब व उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों को दिया था उसके बारे में उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

अब और रोजगार तथा योजना मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री ल० ना० विष्णु) : राज्य सरकारों ने योजना कमीशन का सुझाव मान लिया है ।

[The State Governments have accepted the suggestion of the Planning Commission.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सुझाव केवल मान ही लिया गया है या उस पर भ्रमल भी किया जा रहा है और क्या ऐसी समितियां बन भी चुकी हैं ?

श्री ल० ना० विष्णु : वहाँ से तार छारा सूचना पाई है । हाल ही में इन लोगों ने सुझाव माना है और उसको कोई बहुत ज्यादा दिन नहीं हुए है । जनवरी में उन्होंने जिला वा जिलों के उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है और उस सुझाव को कार्यान्वयित करना चाहते हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जीन से मिले हुए जो हमारे शीमांकुरी इलाक हैं वहाँ नये जिलों का निर्माण किया गया है जैसे उत्तरप्रदेश में तीन नये जिले बनाये गये हैं जैसे ही पंजाब में श्री लाहौल और सिक्की के नये जिले बनाये गये जाना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस नई परिस्थिति के कारण इन परामर्शदाती

समितियों के संगठन में कोई परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है प्रथमा उन्हें कोई विशेष अधिकार दिये जा रहे हैं ।

श्री ल० ना० विष्णु : यह एडवाइजरी कमेटी की तरह बनेगी जिसके किंवद्दन संसद, विदान सभाओं और वहाँ के जो सर्वेजनिक कार्यकर्ता होंगे उनमें से बनेंगे और उनका यह काम होगा कि उस इलाके की योजना को बनावे और उसके कार्य में सरकार की मदद करें ।

Shri Assar: May I know whether any suggestion to this effect has been made to the Bombay State by the Planning Commission? If so, what is the reaction of that Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir. We have taken it up only with the two States of Punjab and U.P.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब और उत्तरप्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने क्या कोई सूचना दी है कि कब तक यह समितियां घटना काम चालू कर देंगी ?

श्री ल० ना० विष्णु : जी नहीं, ऐसी सूचना नहीं दी है लेकिन उन्होंने ने योजना कमिशन का जो सुझाव वा उसको माना है और वह उस लाइन पर कमेटी बना रहे हैं ।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether there is any proposal to appoint such consultative committees in those two States for other backward areas?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No, Sir; so far as other regions are concerned, no committee will be appointed.

श्री पद्म देव : क्या यह जो तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही है और बहुत सारे जिलाओं के सम्बन्ध में बन भी चुकी है तो क्या वह कंस्टिट्यूट कमेटी इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्य चुक करेगी ?

श्री ल० ना० विष्णु : जी उनके हाल के बारे में तृतीय

वर्षकर्त्तव्य योजना में क्या काम होना चाहिए उसके बारे में के राय दे सकते ?

लेठ गोविन्द दास : इस योजना के अनुसार जिन जिन क्षेत्रों पर विचार किया जायगा उनमें क्या उत्तराखण्ड के बड़ीताल, बैदारनाथ, गंगोत्री और यमुनोत्री के विश्वस्थल भी आयेंगे ?

बी ल० ना० मिश्र : यह हम नहीं कह सकते हैं लेकिन इतना कह सकत है कि उत्तर-प्रदेश के जो जिले हैं जैसे गढ़वाल, घासीड़ा, गैतीताल और दैहरादून और पंजाब के हैं कांगड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट, शिमला डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनकलूडिंग कंडाचाट सबडिवीजन, दुनेरा और भीक गुदवासपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट इनकलूडिंग उत्तरी तो इन सबको हम पहाड़ी इलाका बानते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the report of the Dr. Verrier Committee appointed by Government to examine the question of intensive development of the remote tribal areas was also taken into consideration by the Planning Commission? If so, with what results?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question refers to the hilly regions of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and I have said that the Committee is going to be set up only for the hilly regions of these two States.

Shri Hem Barua: No. It was set up for the whole country to examine the Pilot projects and suggest ways and means for the development of the tribal areas all over the country.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I take that information from the hon. Member.

बी भक्त दर्शन : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब की राज्य सरकारों को मुकाबल दिया गया है कि इन परामर्शदाती समितियों में उन इलाकों के संसद विधायिकाओं को विश्वस्य रखा जाए ताकि उनकी राय से लाभ उठाया जा सके ?

बी ल० ना० मिश्र : यह बात तो है ही, उनमें संसद मदरस रहेंगे और स्थानीय एम० एल० रहेंगे ।

पद्म देव : मंत्री जी ने यहां केवल कांगड़ा और उत्तर प्रदेश का जिक्र किया है। क्या हिमाचल के अन्दर इस किस्म की कंसलेटिव कमेटी बनेगी, या जो अभी मौजूद है वही रहेगी ?

बी ल० ना० मिश्र : यह समस्या है पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की। हिमाचल तो पंजाब का हिस्सा अभी तक नहीं है।

बी पद्म देव : यह प्रश्न नहीं किया गया कि हिमाचल पंजाब का हिस्सा है या नहीं वै मैं यह निवाद किया या कि हिमाचल के अन्दर भी क्या इस किस्म की कंसलेटिव कमेटी बनेगी जो कि पंजाबी क्षेत्रों का ही सबसे अच्छा ज्ञान रखे ?

बी ल० ना० मिश्र : वह छोटा सूचा है और वह तो सारा क्षेत्र ही पंजाबी है। वहां पर इस लाइन पर कमेटी बनेगी या नहीं यह मैं नहीं बतला सकता ।

Sino-Indian Border Dispute

1438. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to inform from the public in India about Sino-Indian border dispute?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakhsmi Menon): A statement is placed on the table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 85].

Shri Dinesh Singh: From the statement it appears that the Ministry has taken some trouble to translate the various speeches and publications in various languages. Have they prepared any simple booklet or pamphlet which explains the position in simple language which would be understood all over the country?

Shrimati Lakhsmi Menon: It is also stated in the statement that a small

pamphlet was prepared by the Ministry. It has also been translated in the various languages.

Shri Dinesh Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that the pamphlet referred to in the statement is a sufficiently good one. The hon. Member wants to know whether its style is easy and so on and the hon. Minister has said; "Yes; we had issued a pamphlet and that satisfies all the requirements which the hon. Member wants."

Shri Hem Barua: From the statement it is seen that the pamphlets are translated in the regional languages but the priorities are given to Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Urdu, Tamil and Malayalam. Other important languages, such as Assamese, for instance, where there is actual aggression have been neglected. May I know whether, besides these, the Government proposes to bring out pamphlets explaining our case for those areas, particularly Ladakh and NEFA, in their own dialects?

Mr. Speaker: How is it that the hilly areas have been excluded—that is the border areas? All that he wants to know is this. These have been issued in a language, for instance, Malayalam which has little or nothing to do with the border.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Hindi is supposed to cover all these areas.

Shri Hem Barua: Hindi is not supposed to cover NEFA. I do not know about Ladakh.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Translation in Telugu, Kannada, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Gurmukhi, Urdu and Nepali are being released shortly.

Shri Hem Barua: These languages are not given priority whereas Malayalam, Tamil, Gujarati and Hindi were given priority over these areas.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: In view of the fact that an uneasy border situation naturally creates confusion among the inhabitants of the border areas, may I know whether proper steps are being taken to keep up the morale of the border people, especially the tribals, in the NEFA; whether they are also apprised of the facts?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All these pamphlets and brochures are meant to appraise the people of the facts of the case. Regarding the improvement of the morale of the people, that is not covered by this question.

Shri Tyagi: Since there is an unimaginable ignorance about those matters, may I know if these pamphlets contain any detailed maps of the area or any detailed historical background of the northern border? Have any such literature been supplied to the newspapers, etc. so that the people may be educated?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: All this material—policies, background, maps, etc.—has been supplied to the newspapers. I am sure that the hon. Members know that these are published from time to time in all the papers in English as well as the other regional languages.

Mr. Speaker: Do these pamphlets contain maps, etc.?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not think the pamphlets contain maps.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The prime thing in this matter is that China has committed aggression and occupied 12,000 square miles of our territory. This literature is being circulated for that purpose. In view of these facts, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the annual report of the Defence Ministry in which it has been clearly stated on page 5 that some incidents occurred on the Ladakh border of Tibet? May I also know when the Government are going to correct it?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: She wants notice.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is a point of privilege, Sir. This matter was raised in the Defence debate also and the Defence Minister did not say anything about that. If the Government do not know anything about the reports which are authentically published on behalf of the Government, we do not know what to do and what is the good of circulating such materials . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Very good. Is the hon. Minister in a position to answer?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If it is left to the hon. Defence Minister, he would have replied to it.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Members are asking the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Dinesh Singh: This question was originally put to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and they have passed it on to the External Affairs Ministry. May I know what is the agency employed for distributing these pamphlets?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Press Information Bureau, does it. The other departments also do it.... (Interruptions).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In para 2 of this statement, it is said that they have brought out an Atlas of the Northern frontier of India as a priced publication. Earlier, in para 1 of the statement it is said that an atlas of the Northern frontier of India was produced and put on sale. May I know whether these two references to the atlas refer to one atlas or there are two?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: To the same atlas.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Why is this mistake committed in this statement then? May I also know why that atlas is not being distributed among the Members of Parliament?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Both refer to the same atlas. The hon. Member knows why it was not distributed free—because it is priced Rs. 15.

Mr. Speaker: I think they are there in the Library.

Shri Tyagi: Members of Parliament, who are responsible guardians of India, must be acquainted fully with the situation and I propose that the atlas must be given to all the Members of Parliament so that they can acquaint themselves with the situation.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Hon. Members make a suggestion easily. Hon. Members will see that there are a number of documents. The atlas is so big. Nobody can carry it in his pocket. However big the hon. Member might be, the pocket is too small for this.

Shri Tyagi: The price has been raised from Rs. 5 to 15. I do not know whether this rising of the price has been done with a view to attach more importance to this atlas.

Mr. Speaker: Why cannot give concession rates to Members of Parliament?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: They were sent free to the members of the consultative committee.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a map which has been published by the Government itself? There is some divergence between the original map of India and what is now produced. According to the new map, the Karokoram pass is shown on the border whereas that pass formerly was shown about forty miles inside the border.

Mr. Speaker: The question relates only to the manner of publicity: whether publicity is being given or not. The hon. Minister cannot be expected to go into the details of the literature.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want accurate information.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: If you will permit me, Sir, in this very atlas which has been published on behalf of the Government of India, the Northern frontier of Ladakh is virtually a straight line in the maps published by the Government of India and China. But now, in the recent maps, it has become curved and, therefore, Karakorum range is being shown now in our atlases in China. That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: This may be a very important matter. All that I can say is that this question does not relate to the details of the atlas or the map. The question asked is only whether the people have been sufficiently apprised of the situation. It has been done. If hon. Members have got any particular point as to why it has been changed, why the border has been shown as 25 miles instead of 20 miles, they may put a separate question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, this statement explains nothing, in the sense that it is done in a very flimsy way and does not give the required information. For instance, Sir, the people would like to know this. Supposing the people in Ladakh and NEFA understand Hindi as the hon. Deputy Minister says, may I know the number of papers or pamphlets distributed among those people in order to enlighten them on this point? This is a very flimsy statement. And, if you, Sir, are pleased to ask us to bank on the statement then we bank on nothing.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised at this. I do not know what the hon. Members would have done if they had been on the right here, on the Treasury Benches.

Shri Hem Barua: We would have given not a torso but a complete image.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure all of us are anxious. Let them wait and see. Now, so far as this is concerned, all

that I can say is that he cannot expect the information as to how many copies have been distributed. Although the pamphlets and other things have been printed and circulated, the statement does not say so. If hon. Members want they may put supplementaries, how many have been distributed and if the hon. Minister or the Deputy Minister has got the information it will be given.

Shri Hem Barua: Supposing the people in Ladakh and NEFA understand Hindi as the hon. Deputy Minister says, may I know the number of pamphlets distributed in Ladakh and NEFA in order to enlighten them on the border issue?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is stated in the statement already, that 1,20,000 copies were distributed.

Shri Hem Barua: In Ladakh and NEFA?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot say.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know how many copies of the atlas have been sold out, because it is very highly priced publication and I think the public will not be able to purchase it? May I know whether the Government are prepared to supply free copies to colleges, social institutions and political parties?

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, the hon. Deputy Minister said that this atlas has been circulated among the members of consultative committees. I am sorry to say that is not correct. I am one of the members of a consultative committee and I have not received any atlas so far.

Mr. Speaker: Very well, he will receive it.

Shri Manasa: Is it a fact that an official of the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India is regularly bringing out special pamphlets in Nepali language from Kalimpong? If so, would the Government take steps to circulate such pamphlets and leaflets more extensively? Also, may I know whether

the Government would take steps to bring out leaflets and pamphlets in Tibetan language in view of the fact that there are a large number of Tibetan refugees in Kalimpong and Sikkim? Also, more leaflets are required to be sent to Bhutan.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action. All hon. Members may kindly send in suggestions as to how the publicity should be improved if they are not satisfied with the present arrangement. (Interruption).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I wanted to know, Sir, how many copies of the atlas have been sold out. Can we not have this information from the hon. Deputy Minister?

Mr. Speaker: He cannot have it now.

Loans to Textile Industries

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 *1431. { Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:
 Shri B. Das Gupta:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether any new loan has been sanctioned for modernisation and rehabilitation of machineries in textile mills in 1960; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions of this loan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86].

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: From the statement we find that about Rs. 2 crores were declined after being sanctioned by the cotton textile mills. May I know what are the reasons for their declining this amount?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sometimes the mills find their own resources and, therefore, they would rather use their

own reserve funds rather than borrow from the NIDC. As the amounts indicate, 52 mills have taken advantage of this and Rs. 12 crores have been committed.

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal: May I know the terms on which the loans are given? We do not find any terms given here. In how many years have these loans to be repaid and what is the rate of interest on which these loans are given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The rate of interest varies from 5½ per cent. to 6 per cent. and the usual terms of 15 instalments after modernisation is completed starting from the next year will apply.

Shri B. Das Gupta: May I know whether the terms and conditions have been finalised or not? If they have been finalised, may I know whether this condition that after modernisation there should be no retrenchment of workers in the factory has been imposed or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are two quite different aspects. One is the economic and commercial aspect, and the other is the labour aspect. As far as the first aspect is concerned, the scheme is under operation for the last four years and a large number of mills have been modernised as a result of NIDC. About the second aspect, already, as the House is aware, all the modernisation is without retrenchment; that is, against the normal leave reserves and casual labour going out the expansion is adjusted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what positive steps have been taken to see that this money sanctioned by the Government as loan is not misused or used for purposes other than textile industry, and what restrictions have been imposed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real restriction is, as the House would be able to appreciate, that out of the Rs. 12 crores which have been approved and sanctioned only those monies are re-

leased which are actually to be paid for obtaining the machinery at site. Till the machinery is obtained either by import or through local purchase no money is allowed to be withdrawn. That is a great safeguard and, therefore, the rest of the money remains in balance with us.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is possible that the NIDC loans can be given at two stages if it is necessary for further modernisation and it is applied for?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The general policy is that the financial help required for the first phase of the scheme should be taken as otherwise it becomes overlapping and, as the House will appreciate, such a loan would become infructuous. Therefore, the first stage has to be implemented before the second loan will become eligible.

Shri Heda: In view of the apprehension that after the Textile Mills Wage Board Award it is likely that many more mills may be affected, have Government made any relaxation in the terms or is there any liberalisation in the attitude for making these industries to stand on their own legs?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This, of course, does not arise out of this question, but I may inform the hon. Member that in the decision of the Wage Board announced by the Government all such mills—not all covered by these loans but those which have been the subject of enquiry under section 15 of Industries Act—are to be differentially treated so that those which are closed down or are highly uneconomic are not saddled with the same burden as the running mills.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the reply of the hon. Minister, Sir, should I take it that those mills which were facing closure but which were helped by the Centre and are making a profit will also be taken on a different footing or they will also be under the policy contained in the report of the Wage Board?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The wording of the resolution of the Wage Board is very clear. It is said that those mills where the State Governments are working as authorised controllers, if they are eligible, for loans they will be certainly assisted like any other mills. But as far as the application of the decision of the Wage Board is concerned, if they have been taken over as a result of section 15 enquiry certainly the decision will apply to them, but if they have been taken over due to any other type of liquidation proceedings as some of the mills in Bombay have been taken over they do not form part of the decision.

Shri Punnoose: I hope that applications are called for loans, the applications are examined and then the loans are granted. How is it that some of the loans are declined? Is there anything fishy about it?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, it naturally takes 4 to 6 months or sometimes even 9 months, for doing all this detailed examination because the amounts involved are large. In the meantime the mills, in some cases, are able to make their own arrangements. Therefore, they go ahead with the rehabilitation scheme without the assistance of the NIDC. I may say this for the information of the House that this scheme has worked as a great catalytic agent, and twice or even three times the amount we have approved of and sanctioned has gone into modernisation under this scheme.

Shri Jadhav: May I know what will be the amount of foreign exchange involved in the application considered and finalised?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be quite distinctly different, but on an average what we produce today is about 33 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the textile mill unit requiring different types of machinery, and the same ratio would perhaps be true for these loans also.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much out of these loans sanctioned for the year 1959 has been utilised? I would like to know whether the one crore loan which was granted to the Madura Mills has been utilised in full or in part?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the Madura Mills are concerned, they are definitely utilising it, but it would be difficult to give different figures for different years and for different States. If hon. Members are interested we have circulated a detailed note to the members of the informal consultative committee. If other friends are also interested, I will be happy to supply them also the same information.

Shri Tangamani: The information may be given to other Members also.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know the names of textile mills in Kanpur who have applied for loans for modernisation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are all included. Kanpur industry is also a part of the modernisation scheme.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Some of the mills in Kanpur who have been facing closure have closed and they have also applied for loans. I want to know the total amount sanctioned for the Kanpur mills.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I will certainly supply the figures to the hon. Member. But I can say that except the one application from the Kanpur Cotton Mills where the security was inadequate, all the rest of the applications have been included.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether the Government propose to give loans to all the closed mills in Gujarat?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir: everyone, whether in Gujarat or elsewhere, wherever the mill is closed and the corpus is secure and the scheme is good and the working is going to be economic by the change of manage-

ment or some improved management, is entitled and eligible for the loans.

Allotment of Land to "Link" Magazine

***1432. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a piece of land is allotted to the Link magazine to construct its building; and

(b) if so, the terms of such transfer?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Presumably the question refers to the plot of land allotted to M/s. United India Periodicals (P) Ltd. who are publishing the "Link" magazine. A half acre plot on the Delhi-Mathura Road at Delhi has been allotted to this party. They have paid the premium money and taken possession of the site. Agreement to lease etc. have yet to be concluded. The standard terms and conditions for perpetual lease will inter alia include payment of premium @ Rs. 1,25,000 per acre plus 2½ per cent. on it as the annual ground rent, completion of building within two years, the building to be used for the purpose for which the land is allotted, no subletting or transfer of property without the permission of the lessor, revision of ground rent after every thirty years.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The market value of this land will be more than Rs. 6 lakhs at the present prevailing rate in Delhi. May I know if it is not a fact that all the newspapers who have been allotted land have got printing presses except Link, and why an exception was made in this case?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know what is the exact market value of land in that area. But about ten years ago, a decision was taken that in order to attract the newspaper industry to Delhi about ten plots in an area to the east of Delhi-Mathura Road would be allotted to the news-

paper industry. Nine plots had already been allotted and this is the tenth plot. This is a concessional rate in order to encourage the newspaper industry in Delhi. It is not a fact that all the parties who have been allotted land have a press of their own.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I would like to add to what my colleague has answered. So far as the market value of this land is concerned, we have got some basis to go upon. The Home Ministry had set up a committee to find out land values in the various localities in Delhi and recommend certain steps in order to control land values. According to the information that has been made available by that committee, the land value in this locality is between Rs. 2 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs per acre. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, certain plots of land were reserved to be given for encouraging the newspaper industry. This was done about nine years ago, I think, when Shri Gadgil was the Minister of Works. About nine to ten plots have been given to various newspapers of varying complexities, if I may say so, and in the same terms as have been given to the United India Periodicals

Shri Raghunath Singh: My simple question is this. All the newspapers who have been allotted land have got their printing presses. This paper has got no press, and this is a weekly paper. What will they do with half an acre of land?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I have already answered the question, giving the details. According to the aims and object mentioned in the articles of association of this United India Periodicals, it is not only to own a press and to establish a press but also to bring out various magazines. This Link is only the first magazine that they have brought out. They are going in for a press.

Shri Anwar Harvani: Are the Government aware that a number of

proprietors who have been allotted land there, in spite of having the press there, have sublet the buildings and have been making large sums of money and violating certain conditions which have been imposed on them?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, Sir. In two cases, where land has been given, it has not been properly used, according to the terms of the lease. Government have already exercised the right of free entry on these lands, and certain litigation is going on. The matter is sub judice.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: How many other magazines have applied for land to construct buildings, and may I know whether their requests have been accepted by the Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There have been several requests from time to time, and by and large, they have been dealt with in the order and at the point of time at which they were received. There are several other requests also pending at the present moment, but unfortunately, no land is available in that particular area.

Shri Tyagi: May I know if such concession is available to papers which are already established or also to those who intend to establish a paper?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Every case is considered on merits. (Interruptions).

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what is the price of the land, the price which was charged from the Indian Express, which owns nearly one acre of land? As far as my information goes, they have been charged Rs. 18-lakhs for one acre.

Shri K. C. Reddy: In all these cases where land has been given in this area, there has been a uniform charge of Rs. 1,25,000 per acre. There has been no deviation. We have made no discrimination between one paper and another. Even in the case of the Indian Express to which the hon. Member has referred, land has been

given only at the rate of Rs. 1,25,000 per acre, I do not think it is about an acre as the hon. Member has said, but something less.

Shri M. R. Krishna: What was the date on which this Link had applied for land and at that time, how many other applications for land were pending with the Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There were several applications. For instance, the *Times of India* had applied for land. They have also been given half an acre. There were some other applications which were pending and all these have been duly considered. Some were in the incipient stage, if I may say so. They had not given the requisite information which we had desired. As I indicated every case has been considered on merits.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know the date of the application in respect of the request for the land.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I require notice.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that the Link is a relatively new magazine, may I know whether it is a fact that several applications were pending when Link applied for a plot and that Link was given preference?

Shri K. C. Reddy: No, Sir. I do not accept the implication of the question of the hon. Member.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Shri Vajpayee: My question has not been answered. Sir, on a point of fact . . . (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I think the same question was put by another hon. Member on this side—whether there were other applications also pending and so on. I remember to have heard the hon. Minister saying in reply that there was an application from the *Times of India*; that it was given half an acre. Some others were also given. So far as some others were concerned, they were in an incipient stage; some information that was called for was not given. All these questions have been sufficiently

answered. What is the meaning of cross-examining?

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is a fact that so far as the *Indian Express* is concerned, having acquired the plot and having constructed the building, it has let out all the flats that the building possesses and therefore has violated the provisions of the agreement?

Shri K. C. Reddy: To be fair to the *Indian Express*, of all the papers to whom land was given, the *Indian Express* was the only paper to put up a building according to the terms of the agreement within the stipulated period of time. Other papers to whom land was given have not done so. It is true that after the building was put up, the entire building was not immediately required for the purpose, and they applied to the Government to let out a portion of the building for other purposes. The change of purpose was recognised and according to some terms which were mutually agreed upon, they have been allowed to let out a portion of the building for other purposes.

Shri Raghuban Nath Singh: How much was charged from the *Indian Express* when the change of purpose was recognised?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am perfectly willing to place a statement on the Table of the House, giving all the information that hon. Members ask for, and more.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Atomic Radiation Fall-out

4.

*1433. { **Shri Narasimhan:**
Shri Supakar:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether further measurements were taken of the subsequent waves of atomic radiation fall-outs in India,

consequent on the recent French Atomic tests in the Sahara; and

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to such measurements taken in Japan and published in the newspapers and in particular in the "Hindu" of 13th March, 1960?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes. Substantial increase in radioactivity was observed during the second circuit of the radio-active cloud around the globe. The increase has however been well below the permissible level.

(b) Yes.

Shri Narasimhan: In view of the fact that even though the sea-water strontium level is not dangerous, the fish living in the sea-water absorb a dangerous level of strontium and it may be dangerous to the consumers, may I know what steps are being taken to watch the level of absorption of strontium by marine creatures living in the coastal areas?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have given a general answer to this question. In order to keep a close watch on the radioactive contamination of air, water, foodstuffs and soil, the Atomic Energy Commission of India has set up 30 sampling stations in India from which milk samples are collected for analysis of radioactive fission products such as cesium-137 and strontium-90. In addition, 7 permanent monitoring stations have been set up in Srinagar, Delhi, Calcutta, Nagpur, Bombay, Bangalore and Ootacamund to cover the whole of India.

Shri Supakar: Just as Japan has set up her machinery to measure the intensity of radioactive fall-out, may I know whether we in India have set up any machinery to measure the intensity of the radioactive fall-out from the tests?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: That is exactly what I said; sampling stations and other machinery have been set up.

166 (A) LS-2.

Dr. Samantsinhar: May I know whether the recent rains in some parts of the country have any bearing on the increased radioactivity?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: A detailed analysis of all data is being carried out at the atomic energy establishment at Trombay and I suppose the results will be known soon.

Shri Dinesh Singh: May I know whether the radioactive radiation from this bomb is greater than the radioactive radiation from previous bombs exploded in the Soviet Union and in the Pacific?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot answer that question. I do not think it was as big a bomb as the other bombs. However, the radioactive cloud also caused substantial increase in radioactivity during its second circuit around the globe—the so-called second wave—and the increase was detected at different stations from March 3, to March 15, 1960.

Shri Narasimhan: Have Government considered the desirability of taking special measures about marine-living creatures and their absorbing radioactive fall-out?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir; this can be taken into consideration.

Shri Narasimhan: Have Government any figures to show the effects of second bomb recently exploded?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am afraid I have no figures at present with me.

Central Fertilizer Technological Institute

*1434. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what progress, if any, has taken place over the setting up of a Central Fertilizer Technological Institute;

(b) whether it is a fact that some time ago a report was submitted in this regard by a body of United Nations experts;

(c) whether a certain sum of money was offered for this purpose by United Nations agencies;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) the reasons for delay in setting up the said Institute?

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

STATEMENT

(a) The development of the existing Research Laboratory at Sindri into a full fledged Central Technological Institute for the Fertilizer industry in India is progressing satisfactorily. The building for the Institute is expected to be completed by June—July, 1960 and most of the items of equipment required for the expansion have already arrived at site.

(b) Yes, Sir. A U.N. expert (Prof. Ivanovsky) who visited Sindri during October—December, 1958 has submitted a Report.

(c) and (d). The U.N. agencies have not offered any assistance in cash in regard to the expansion of this Institute.

(e) The development programme is progressing satisfactorily.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find from the statement that the development programme for the projected institute is progressing satisfactorily. I want to know when the institute will start as a full-fledged organisation, apart from the building which perhaps might be completed by July this year?

Shri Manubhai Shah: By the end of this year. Perhaps the building will be ready in June or July. The equipment has already arrived and four experts from India had been to Moscow and USSR. They have brought with them their experience. The Russian experts from USSR also will be coming. Perhaps by the end of this year, the full-fledged institute will start working.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know whether the USSR is the only foreign country which is assisting us tangibly in the setting up of this institute?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it is not so. The UNTA is an international organisation for supplying to all the under-developed countries technical assistance, research, machine-designing and various types of personnel training. It was as an allocation in the whole of the global aid that we got this particular institute from the USSR.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the USSR and other countries that are interested in setting up this institute are supplying us with materials also, free of foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are giving us equipment also.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the reports submitted by Prof. Ivanovsky about the projected institute will be made available to the Members?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As far as the report is concerned, there is no comprehensive report as such. But certainly as soon as the institute works, an annual report of the progress made will form a part of the activity of Sindri Fertilisers and will be made available to the Members.

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: He knows what the hon. Member wanted. He says, there is no such report which can be placed on the Table.

Shri Tangamani: It is said in the statement that a U.N. expert visited Sindri and has submitted a report. On the basis of that report alone, this expansion work is taking place. I would like to know the nature of the report and whether the contents of the report will be made available to Members.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is no comprehensive fully integrated report as such. There have been recommen-

dations by different experts who visited, including the Soviet experts. Our four Indian experts went to USSR. All are being collated. The whole institute is for the purpose of fertiliser machinery manufacture, fertiliser machinery development and also science and technology of fertiliser production.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I have given notice of Q. 1450 on anti-pass riots in South Africa. It is a very important question and it may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh has written me a letter saying that I may call Question No. 1450 on anti-pass riot's in South Africa. Is the House in favour? Let me apprise the hon. Members.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The House is not unanimous about it.

Withdrawals from Provident Fund

*1435. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing Ministers' Conference made a recommendation that steps should be taken to permit workers to withdraw moneys from Provident Funds to encourage Industrial Housing Co-operatives;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance have been addressed by it, with a view to amend the Provident Fund Scheme or to accord sanction to exempt Provident Fund Schemes to enable workers to withdraw moneys lying to their credit for the construction of houses under the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance have agreed to accord the sanction?

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

(b) and (c). The Employees' Provident Funds Scheme has been amended to permit advances from the Employees' Provident Fund for this pur-

pose. As regards exempted provident funds, a suggestion has already been made to the Income-Tax authorities to approve changes analogous to the provisions in the Statutory Scheme, being made in their rules.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The Finance Ministry has been addressed. But I want to know what is the reply of the Finance Ministry and what is the action taken by the Income-tax Commissioner?

Shri Abid Ali: I have said that instructions have already been issued to income-tax authorities to accept these changes and to permit advances.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the workers will be allowed to draw from their provident fund this year wherever they have formed workers' co-operatives?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes; if otherwise eligible.

Shri Anthony Pillai: Are they treated as loans to be taken from the provident fund or withdrawals from the provident fund that need not be refunded?

Shri Abid Ali: Loans advanced for construction or purchase of a house will not be refundable; no refund will be asked for.

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know whether Government propose to make relaxation in the provident fund rules, so that loans may be given for other purposes also?

Shri Abid Ali: For prolonged illness and for insurance premium they will be allowed.

Shri Tangamani: What is the minimum allowed for each worker to draw from the provident fund under this scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: Probably he means the maximum. The maximum may exceed Rs. 1,000.

Fertilizer Factory for Andhra Pradesh

*1436. { **Shri Venkatasubbaiah:**
 { **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:**

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

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have made any request to the Union Government for participation in the capital structure of the proposed Fertilizer Factory in that State; and

(b) what action Union Government have taken in this matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Andhra Pradesh Government had at an earlier stage made a suggestion that they had no objection to contribution by the Centre in the capital structure of their fertiliser undertaking.

(b) It has later on after discussion with officers of the State Government been decided not to participate in the share capital as the State Government have the necessary financial resources and technical competence.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any effort has been made to provide adequate foreign exchange for the construction of the fertiliser factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes; from the EXIM Bank they will get credit; they will get the necessary foreign exchange and Rs. 1 crores has already been nominated for that.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What is the capital outlay of this fertiliser factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Rs. 30 crores. Authorised capital Rs. 24 crores; net investment and immediate issue of the paid-up capital will be Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has not approached the Centre for capital participation?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I mentioned in the an-

swer. We had discussions with them and at the earlier stage they requested our participation and we agreed. But, later on, they said "We have our own resources; we are also going to the public and the farmers of the State. Therefore, Central participation is not necessary."

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the grounds for actual refusal by the Government of India to participate in the capital structure, in view of the fact that it is going to be a great burden on the State Government?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should put the question the other way—what are the grounds on which the Andhra Pradesh Government refused to have participation of the Central Government.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Not refused, they have asked for Central participation.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must hear the answer of the hon. Minister very carefully before putting questions. At the earlier state, the Andhra Pradesh Government wanted Central participation, but, later on, they said they will get the resources from their own State and, therefore, they do not want the participation of the Centre. Why did they do so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, Sir. They said they have the Telengana funds and they will draw from those securities. They did not want any central participation.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether the Industrial Finance Corporation gave any loan for this venture?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is one of the reasons. 51 per cent. will be subscribed, under the present scheme, by the Andhra State Government. Another 25 or 30 per cent. they will release to the public and the farmers of the State. About 20 to 30 per cent. or more, they will borrow from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government refused the Central participation in the share capital after the Centre insisted that they would participate only if they get 51 per cent. of the shares?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir. We wanted to be only a minority partner. Since there has been much controversy about the Andhra fertilizer factory, I may inform the House that there have been no differences of opinion between the State Government and the Central Government regarding the Andhra Fertilizer Factory.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it not a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government has taken some loans from the growers of Andhra State?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That I have already mentioned. They are not taken loans but they propose to take equity capital by shares from the farmers and public in the fertilizer factory.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ECAFE Meeting

*1437. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the next session of ECAFE will be held at New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. An announcement was made by the Leader of the Indian Delegation to the 16th Session of ECAFE held in Bangkok between 9th to 21st March, 1960, that India would be glad to offer host facilities for holding the next (i.e. 17th) Session of the ECAFE in India in 1961.

(b) Details will be worked out in consultation with the concerned Min-

istries of the Government of India and the Executive Secretary of the ECAFE only after receipt of the formal acceptance of our offer by the ECAFE Sectt.

Public Undertakings

*1438. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirements of the staff in the newly set-up Public Undertakings are generally ear-marked before such offices come into being and opportunities are not given to all persons by advertising or circulating the posts to be filled up; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Before any new Government Undertaking is set up, various steps are required to be taken under the Companies Act and other rules and regulations; negotiations with foreign Government(s), Companies etc., are also to be conducted and completed. The staff engaged in or associated with this work during the preparatory stage is normally continued, even after the establishment of the new undertaking till the new unit takes its root in any location selected for it. At this initial stage, some of the necessary technical, managerial and other administrative staff essential for the unit have to be selected, and appointed, prior to the actual setting up of the unit, so that smooth functioning of the unit in the initial stage(s) could be ensured.

When once the new Company or organisation for the Government Undertaking is set up, recruitment to all posts, including those who were taken from the nucleus staff associated in the initial stage, in the Undertaking is governed by its Articles of Association and/or the recruitment rules framed for the purpose with the approval of the Board of Directors of the undertaking.

Import of Shaving Blades and Brushes

***1439. Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity and value of the shaving blades and brushes imported during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether there are any proposals or schemes to produce those articles of equal standard and quality in the country; and

(c) if so, the main details of those schemes?

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

	1958-59	1959-60 (April -Dec.)		
Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
Safety Razor Blades (in Gross)	4462	36,000	697	5,000
Toilet Brushes	4908	25,000	21,40	2,000

(Figures for Shaving Brushes are not separately available)

(b) and (c). Razor blades are already being produced in the country and their quality and standard are by and large good. At present there are eight approved units for the manufacture of Razor blades, out of which four are already in production. There are at present eight firms in the large and small scale sectors known to the Government to be manufacturing shaving brushes. The quality of the shaving brushes manufactured in the country is also satisfactory.

Research in Nuclear Physics in Delhi University

{ Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

***1440.** { Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some research on nuclear physics is being carried in Delhi University;

(b) if so, whether it is a Central Scheme;

(c) the total amount of estimated expenditure; and

(d) the period for which the scheme has been sanctioned?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). Yes. The Department of Atomic Energy is financing a research project entitled "Investigation on the properties of artificially produced elementary particles" under Dr. B. Bhomik, Reader in Physics Department, University of Delhi.

(c) and (d). The work on this project commenced in 1958 and is still in progress. The following are the details of the grants sanctioned and paid:—

Year	Sanctioned	Paid
1958-59	Rs. 49,131/-	Rs. 45,859/-
1959-60	Rs. 42,587/-	Rs. 30,891.31
1960-61	Rs. 43,343.50	Not yet paid

This being fundamental research, there is no question of completion of the project, although one step after another may be completed.

Orissa Textile Mills Ltd.

***1441. Dr. Samantsinhra:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the Orissa Textile Mills has contributed fully its share of provident fund in accordance with the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund Act;

(b) the total amount paid by the management since the introduction of the said Act;

(c) how much still remains to be paid till the end of 1959; and

(d) the action taken to realise the balance?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). Provident fund amounting to Rs. 34,86,932 being employers' and workers' contribution has already been received and nothing is in balance on this account. However, damages concerning delayed payments remain to be realised for which recovery and prosecution proceedings have been launched.

Dearness Allowance to Coal-Miners

*1442. { Shrimati Ranu Chakravarty:
Shri Chiniamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the dearness allowances to coal-miners from April 1960 following the rise of 23 points on and above the 102 points accorded in the average All India cost of living index for the period July-December, 1959;

(b) whether any representation has been received on this matter from the workers' organisations; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to implement the Labour Appellate Tribunal's award in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) In accordance with the formula laid down by the Labour Appellate Tribunal and also the agreements reached at tripartite meetings of coal mining interests held in August, 1958 and May 1959, the workmen employed in the coal mines are entitled to an increase in their dearness allowance from the 1st April, 1960.

(b) Yes.

(c) The employers' organisations in the Coal Mining Industry have already issued instructions to their members to pay the workmen concerned the

enhanced dearness allowance from the 1st April, 1960.

Monazite Sands

*1443. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reserves of monazite sands have been found recently at Ranchi in Bihar, Purulia and Bankura in West Bengal and at Kurnool in Andhra;

(b) the estimated quantity of reserves at each place; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to explore them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The monazite deposits in Ranchi (Bihar), Purulia and Bankura (West Bengal) and Kurnool (Andhra) were discovered in 1956-57.

(b) The present estimated reserves of monazite in Ranchi (Bihar) and Purulia and Bankura (West Bengal) are of the order of 1.5 million tons and 15,000 tons in Kurnool (Andhra).

(c) Reconnaissance surveys of the inland placer deposits in the above areas have already been carried out and detailed investigations have been commenced in selected areas. The work is in progress.

Alternative Employment for Retrenched Employees

*1444. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many retrenched Central Government employees are registered with the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment as on 15th March, 1960 for alternative employment;

(b) whether the Employment Directorate have so far convened any meeting of the representatives of the Ministries of Government of India in regard to the absorption of retrenched employees; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 1,881.

(b) Yes.

(c) It was agreed that special efforts should be made to absorb the surplus employees in the subordinate Organisations and Projects.

समाचार-पत्रों के लिये पृष्ठानुसार
मूल्य सूची

*१४४५. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री आसर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री १२ फरवरी, १९६० के तारीकित प्रश्न संस्था ६३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समाचार-पत्रों के लिये पृष्ठानुसार मूल्य सूची लागू करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ल) क्या कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;
और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० फेलकर):
(क) से (ग). लागू की जाने वाली मूल्य सूची का व्यौरा विधि मंत्रालय की सलाह से तैयार किया जा रहा है और आशा है कि इस सन्तान प्रथवा उसके धारा पास सभा की भेज पर रख दिया जायेगा और जैसा कि भवित्वियम के अनुसार भावशक है यह समाचार-पत्रों और संस्थाओं को उनकी राय जानने के लिये भेज दिया जायगा ।

Bomb Explosions near Jammu Border

✓ *१४४६. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Achar:
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb explosion took place near Jammu border during the last week of March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to check such subversive activities of the Pakistani elements?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No explosion was reported from the Jammu-Sialkot border. Presumably the reference is to three explosions which occurred in and near village Mankot, Police Station Mendhar, on March 15 and 16, 1960, causing some damage to a Panchayat Ghar and a school.

(b) The authorities take every possible step to check the activities of saboteurs from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

Border Road Development Board

*१४४७. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Achar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Border Road Development Board has been set up by Government recently with the Prime Minister as its Chairman;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the priorities fixed in point of areas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the composition of the Board and its functions is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 87].

(c) It is not in the public interest to reveal this information.

Irregular allotment of Land in Punjab

*1448. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1022 on the 7th December, 1959 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). The report is still under examination.

Coal-Miners in Assam

{ **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

*1449.

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

(a) what steps are being taken to bring the Assam coalfields also under the purview of the Labour Appellate Tribunal's Award;

(b) whether any representation has been made on behalf of the Cherrapunji coal-miners; and

(c) whether the Regional Labour Commissioner was approached in this matter by the workers, and the steps taken by him in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abd Ali): (a) and (c). With the help of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery and the Government of Assam, an understanding has been reached between the employers and the workers according to which the employers have agreed to implement the provisions of the Award.

(b) Yes.

Anti-Pass Riots in South Africa

*1450. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.N. Afro-Asian Group met on the 24th March, 1960 to discuss possible U.N. action on the recent anti-pass riots in South Africa;

(b) if so, the stand taken by India; and

(c) whether India has moved the matter in U.N.O.?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Asian-African Group met on the 23rd March, 1960 and discussed the situation arising out of large scale killing of Africans in the Union of South Africa; and at a later meeting on 24th March decided to ask for an urgent Session of the Security Council.

(b) India, along with the other members of the Asian-African Group, was a signatory of the letter dated 25th March, to the President of the Security Council calling for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Indian representative was the first Asian African nation, not a member of the Council, to ask to be heard by the Council.

Retrenched Employees

*1451. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) how many Ministries have approached the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment for the nomination of Class III and Class IV retrenched employees for recruitment during 1959-60;

(b) how many Class III and Class IV retrenched employees of the Government of India have been absorbed at such during this period;

(c) how many retrenched employees are on the waiting list as on 1st April, 1960 in the Directorate; and

(d) the time by which these remaining employees are expected to be absorbed in the Central Government Offices.

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

(b) Class III 161; Class IV 63.

(c) 1,881.

(d) It is not possible to indicate this.

Indians in Burma

*1452. { Shri Achar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indians in Burma and the Tamil Association in Burma presented a memorandum to him explaining their difficulties regarding their citizenship in Burma and other matters;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to solve these difficulties; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) A memorandum from the Tamil Association in Burma has been received.

(b) and (c). The majority of the points raised had previously been brought to the notice of the Government and of the Indian Embassy at Rangoon and, wherever necessary, the Indian Embassy had made representations to the Burmese authorities

concerned. These points have been further considered in consultation with the representatives of the Tamil Association and suitable instructions have been sent to the Indian Embassy at Rangoon. Results of the representations made to the Government of Burma will have to be awaited.

Assault on Films Division Personnel at Amritsar

*1453. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Sardar A. S. Saigal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Achar:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the personnel of the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were assaulted by some people at Golden Temple, Amritsar while taking shots of the place with requisite permission and equipment was also damaged;

(b) if so, the cause of the incident; and

(c) the action taken against the persons responsible for the same?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government have intimated that a case has been registered under Section 435/427 of the Indian Penal Code and investigation is in progress.

Goa-Bombay Steamer Service

*1454. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1017 on the 7th

December, 1959 and state the latest position in regard to introduction of steamer service between Goa and Bombay?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): There has been no change in the position.

Industrial Training Institutes

1994. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Training Institutes working in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the number of such Institutes proposed to be established in 1960-61?

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

(b) Two.

Employment Exchanges

1995. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges during the year 1959-60 (state-wise);

(b) the total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges during the same period (state-wise);

(c) the total number of persons who actually got jobs during the above period (state-wise);

(d) the number out of these to whom service was provided in States, at the Centre, in semi-Government and private firms; and

(e) whether any change in the occupational distribution of employment seekers has been noticed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). The information is given in the statement

laid on the Table for the period April 1959 to February 1960. Figures for March, 1960 are not yet available. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 88].

(e) The percentage distribution of the number of applicants on the Live Register by broad occupational groups at the end of February, 1959 and February, 1960 is given below, for comparison.

Occupational Group	Percentage distribution of applicants on Live Register as on	
	28-2-59	29-2-60
(1)	(2)	(3)
Industrial supervisory	0.8	0.9
Skilled & semi-skilled	7.9	7.6
Clerical . . .	26.0	24.6
Domestic Service . . .	3.9	3.8
Educational . . .	4.3	4.6
Unskilled . . .	52.5	53.7
Others . . .	4.6	4.8
TOTAL . . .	100.0	100.0

Unemployment in Delhi

1996. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in Delhi on the 31st March, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The information is given below:—

Category	No. on the Live Register as on the 31st March, 1960	
	(1)	(2)
Graduates . . .	4,014	
Intermediates . . .	2,202	
Matriculaes . . .	20,164	
Total . . .	26,380	

Production of Salt in Rajasthan

1997. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of salt produced in Rajasthan during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 separately;

(b) the factory-wise production of salt during these three years separately;

(c) the amount of financial assistance given to different factories during these three years for increasing salt production;

(d) whether any financial assistance has been extended to Rajasthan for improving road communication in the salt producing areas of Rajasthan; and

(e) if so, the amount of aid given?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 89].

(c) to (e). As almost the entire production of salt in Rajasthan (except for a small quantity of salt manufactured at Phalodi) is in the salt works run either by the Salt Department or by the Hindustan Salt Company Limited, a wholly Central Government-owned limited company, no financial assistance has been extended to private parties or the Government of Rajasthan either for increasing salt production or for improvement of road communications in the salt producing areas of Rajasthan.

Slum Clearance in Calcutta

1998. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount has been sanctioned for Calcutta in connection with the slum clearance scheme; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Out of Rs. 380 lakhs, upto which slum clearance projects can be sanctioned in West Bengal during the 2nd Plan period, two projects of the approved cost of Rs. 71-04 lakhs were sanctioned for Calcutta in October, 1957, while five further projects of the approved cost of Rs. 135-40 lakhs for Calcutta are awaiting sanction of the State Government.

(b) As against the Central assistance of Rs. 81 lakhs allocated to West Bengal under the Scheme during 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 20-36 lakhs was due to them based on the expenditure likely to be incurred against the sanctioned projects during the year. The amount actually released, after deducting overpayment made during 1958-59, was Rs. 5-51 lakhs only.

Bagge Award

1999. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1440 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the further detailed particulars and figures which have been collected in respect of transfer of territories under the Bagge Award?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The information was placed on the Table of the House on 14th March, 1960.

Tractors and Bulldozers

2000. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of tractors and bulldozers imported into India during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

Slum clearance in Andhra Pradesh

2001. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted to the Andhra Pradesh Government for clearance of slums in the cities of Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60;

(b) whether the sum has been fully utilised by the Andhra Pradesh Government during the period; and

(c) how many cities and towns (with names) have been cleared of the slums so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Out of an amount of Rs. 24.30 lakhs allocated as Central assistance to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under the Slum Clearance Scheme during 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 5.78 lakhs became due to them based on the expenditure likely to be incurred during the year. The amount actually released, after deducting overpayments made under the Scheme during 1958-59, was Rs. 5.13 lakhs only.

(c) 11 Slum clearance projects of the approved cost of Rs. 59.05 lakhs have so far been sanctioned for construction of 2,751 housing units for the slum dwellers in the towns of Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Guntur and Chirala.

Chewing Tobacco

2002. Shri Nanjappa: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 271 on the 22nd February, 1960 and state:

(a) the names of countries to which chewing tobacco is exported;

(b) the quantity, if any, imported by our country annually; and

(c) the parts of our country where imported tobacco is used?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Aden, Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya.

(b) During 1959, 58,883 lbs. of unmanufactured chewing tobacco was imported.

(c) South India, mainly the Kerala State.

Release of Boats Captured by Pakistanis

**2003. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1701 on the 18th December, 1959 and state the latest position with regard to the release of the three boats loaded with jute captured by the Pakistani military personnel on the river Padma near Nurpurkati (West Bengal) in the third week of November, 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The Government of Pakistan have now informed the Indian High Commissioner that under an order of the court, the cargo of jute has been sold by public auction, but the amount realised has not been intimated. The three boats are, however, reported to be in the custody of the East Pakistan authorities.

The Government of India are endeavouring through their High Commissioner in Pakistan to arrange for remittance of the sale proceeds of the cargo of jute and also for the release of the three boats.

Inquiry into Kerala Plantation Strike

2004. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1425 on the 15th December, 1959 and state whether the inquiry into the Kerala plantation strike has been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Due to various circumstances the enquiry could not be conducted. However now it has been decided not to proceed in the matter because more than 1½ years have

already elapsed since the incidents. Moreover no useful purpose may be served by holding the enquiry.

Export of Manganese Ore

2005. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1462 on the 15th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the sub-committee appointed by the Committee for promotion of manganese ore trade to make recommendations for reducing the cost of Indian manganese ore by improving mining methods, providing adequate facilities for transport of ore etc., has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the nature of recommendations made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). Owing to the strong sectional interests of Committee which was set up by the STC was not able to make any useful suggestions for evolving suitable arrangements for collaboration which would be of general benefit to all interests. In view of this the Committee has virtually ceased to function, and no attempt has therefore been made to prepare any formal report or record recommendations as from the Committee.

Heavy Foundry Forge Plant

2006. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1428 on the 15th December, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the finalisation of the Heavy Foundry Forge Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Detailed Project Report of the Plant which was receiv-

ed on the 21st November, 1959, is likely to be accepted very shortly. The Heavy Engineering Corporation have since entered into a contract with Technoexport, Prague on the 30th March, 1960 for the supply of a complete range of machine tools and equipment for the establishment of a Rolls shop at a cost of Rs. 87 lakhs for finish machining the rolls that are planned to be manufactured in the Plant.

Benzoic Acid

2007. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzoic Acid imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Benzoic Acid can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following quantities of Benzoic Acid were imported during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Quantity imported (In CWT)	Value (In '000' Rs.)
1958-59	622	131
1959-60 (April-Dec. 1959)	448	92

(b) Benzoic Acid is used in dyes and as an Antiseptic, Anodytic and Food preservative.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has not yet carried out any research for the manufacture of Benzoic Acid.

(d) The cost of an integrated project based on $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per day capacity is estimated to approximately and tentatively Rs. 9 lakhs.

(e) No application for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been received so far from any private party. The manufacture of Benzoic Acid is, however, covered by the National Industries Development Corporation's scheme for the manufacture of Basic Organic Chemicals and Intermediates.

Benzyl Benzoate

2008. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzyl Benzoate imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Benzyl Benzoate can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce it in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following quantities of Benzyl Benzoate were imported during 1958-59 and 1959-60.

Year	Quantity imported (in Cwts)	Value (in '000' Rs.)
1958-59	445	162
1959-60 April-December, 1959	599	206

(b) Benzyl Benzoate is used as an anti-spasmodic, plasticizers and miticide.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has not carried out

any research on the commercial production of Benzyl Benzoate.

(d) The cost of an integrated project based on a production capacity of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per day is estimated to cost approximately and tentatively Rs. 9 lakhs.

(e) No application for grant of a licence under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 has been received from any private party for the manufacture of this item. There is also no scheme to manufacture this article in the public sector.

Benzyl Acetate

2009. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Benzyl Acetate imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how it is used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Benzyl Acetate can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad;

(d) the finances that will be required to set up an industry for its production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for its production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The following quantities of Benzyl Acetate were imported during 1958 and 1959.

Year	Quantity (in Cwts)	Value (in '000' Rs.)
1958	...	1050
1959 (January-September)	...	283
	983	248

(b) Benzyl Acetate is used as raw material for perfumery and also as a solvent.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has not carried out any research on the commercial production of Benzyl Acetate.

(d) The total cost of an integrated projection with a capacity of ½ ton per day is estimated to be approximately Rs. 9 lakhs.

(e) One scheme in the private sector has so far been licensed for the manufacture of this item. There is no scheme to manufacture this article in the public sector.

Saggars

2010. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Saggars imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how they are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Saggars can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta;

(d) the amount that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Saggars are not imported.

(b) As containers for firing pottery-ware to avoid contamination of furnace gases.

(c) and (d). Saggars are already being produced by pottery factories. There is no special technique involved in their production. The problem that was undertaken by the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Cal-

cutta, was the improvement of existing techniques and material already in use. There is no question of exploiting any particular result nor is the work covered by any patent.

(e) No application has been received nor do Government propose to undertake production in the Public Sector.

Refractories

2011. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Refractories imported into India in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 and the amount of foreign exchange involved;

(b) how these are used in the country;

(c) whether indigenous production of Refractories can be taken up on a commercial scale as a result of research carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur;

(d) the amount that will be required to set up an industry for their production; and

(e) whether any application for licence has been received for their production in the country or whether Government want to produce them in the Public Sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

(b) As lining materials for the furnaces and reaction vessels involving high temperature.

(c) Refractories of all types are already being produced in the country in various places on a commercial scale. Four processes developed by the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur have been entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation of India for leasing out to industry for commercial exploitation. Out of these, the process of Mullite Refractories from

Kyanite has been released to a Dhanbad company for commercial exploitation. Arrangements for manufacture of other refractories are under consideration of the National Research Development Corporation of India.

(d) It is estimated that an amount between Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs would be required for commercial exploitation of the process referred to in (c) above, depending on the nature and production capacity of the plant for refractories. A Standard Refractories Plant of 20,000 tons of annual capacity is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(e) A number of applications for licence have already been considered by Government and licences issued in several cases. The question of establishing a few units in the Public Sector for making special types of refractories for steel plants is under Government's consideration.

Pakistani Nationals

2012. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani Nationals who crossed into Jammu and Kashmir State since the 1st December, 1959 and were arrested; and

(b) how these figures compare with the corresponding period of 1958?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Between December 1, 1959 and March 31, 1960, 72 Pakistani nationals and persons from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir infiltrated into Jammu and Kashmir and were apprehended.

(b) The corresponding figure for 1958-59 was 56.

Indo-Pak. Border Incidents

2013. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Indo-Pakistan border incidents which have taken place since the last statement was laid on the Table on the 7th December, 1959;

(b) the extent of loss in life and property; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 92].

(c) Border incidents are dealt with in accordance with the agreed decisions reached at the Indo-Pakistan Border Conferences of October, 1959 and January, 1960. Each incident is taken up immediately after its occurrence by the local Commander and districts authorities in India with their counterparts in Pakistan. These incidents are also discussed at the monthly meetings of the District Officers of the two countries. The more serious ones are brought to the notice of the Provincial Governments of Pakistan. The number and seriousness of the incidents have declined since the Border Conferences.

भारात विभिन्न भाग्य

2014. { **भी पद देव :**
भी दलभीत तिर :

क्या बालग्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि वर्ष १९५९ में विदेशों में कितने भारात विभिन्न भाग्य भारत द्वाये और कितने भारात विभिन्न-भाग्य भारत से विदेश गये?

वानिक बंडी (बी काल्पनिको) : दो विवरण तभी पट्टन पर रखे गये हैं, जिनमें

१६५६ में भारत गये विदेशी व्यापारिक शिष्ट मंडलों तथा विदेशों को गये भारतीय व्यापारिक शिष्ट मंडलों का औरा दिया गया है। [विविध परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६३]

Standing Labour Committee

2015. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 18th Standing Labour Committee which met in Delhi on the 5th January, 1960 took decisions on appointment of Wage Boards;

(b) how many Wage Boards will be set up this year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Committee continued its sitting in February, 1960; and

(d) if so, the date and venue of the sittings?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No.

(b) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Committee met at New Delhi on the 10th and 11th March, 1960.

गुवाहाटी उत्पादन केन्द्र

२०१६. { श्री पद्म देव :
 { श्री हेम राज :

क्या बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में गुदमों का उत्पादन केन्द्र कहां पर स्थापित किया गया है और इस बर्व इस केन्द्र द्वारा कितने गुदमें तैयार किये गये?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : यह केन्द्र अभी तक स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने इसे महारू जिले की चिनी तहसील के मुनाम नामक स्थान में स्थापित करने का निष्पत्ति कर लिया है। इसके बीच ही चालू हो जाने की संभावना है।

Import of Woollen Fabrics

**2017. { Shri Bhanja Deo:
 { Shri Manabendra Shah:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that licences were issued to individuals for importing woollen fabrics to the tune of 41.95 lakhs on certain stipulation of exports during the year 1959-60; and

(b) if so, what was the extent of export against these imports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Licences were issued for import of woollen fabrics on certain stipulation of exports during October, 1958 to July 1959, to the value of approximately Rs. 24.18 lakhs.

(b) Information regarding the extent of exports against the licences issued is not yet available since the last date for submission of documentary evidence in respect of exports effected is 27th April, 1960.

Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company

**2018. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Muhammed Elias:**

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

(a) whether the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company has not implemented the Provident Fund Scheme for all its employees;

(b) if so, whether this was brought to the notice of Government; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The Company had applied for exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme 1952. It has now withdrawn its application for exemption and will implement the Scheme.

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

श्रीवध फार्मा सम्बन्धी प्रविधिक समिति

२०१६. श्री भक्त दशन : क्या वाचिक्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री १७ फरवरी, १९६० के नारायणित प्रदेश मंस्या १७६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्रीवध (इग) फार्मा के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रविधिक समिति नियुक्त की गई है, उसके मदम्यों के नाम और पद क्या क्या हैं; और

(ख) उम समिति को कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करने को कहा गया है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री यदुभाई शाह) :

(क) श्रीवध (इग) फार्मा के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गई प्रविधिक समिति के सदस्यों के नाम तथा पद इस प्रकार हैं :—

१. श्री जी० पी० कांगे,
वर्चिट श्रीवधिक मन्त्रालय-
कार (रसायन), विकास
शाला । प्रध्याय

वैकल्पिक

श्री एन० श्रीनिवासन, श्रीवधि-
गिक मन्त्रालयकार, विकास
शाला ।

२. श्री पी० एम० नावर,
प्रक्षसर इंचार्ज, प्रायोजना
एवं श्रीवध बाले पौरे,
वैज्ञानिक एवं श्रीवधिगिक
गवेषणा परिषद्, नई
दिल्ली सदस्य

३. श्री मी० शार० रंगनाथन,
कार्यकारी निदेशक, कटि-
नाइजर अमोशियेशन आफ
इंडिया प०, मुन्दर नगर,
नई दिल्ली । सदस्य

४. श्री० बी० मुखर्जी, निदेशक
बेन्द्रीय श्रीवध गवेषणा
संस्थान, लखनऊ सदस्य

५. श्री० बी० शाह, विकास
प्रक्षसर (श्रीवध) विकास
शाला सचिव ।

(ख) यह समिति यदायीप्र अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी ।

State Trading Corporation

२०२०. श्री Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of barter deals entered by the State Trading Corporation so far; and

(b) the countries, and the items of imports and exports and their prices?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Three statements are placed on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 94].

State Trading Corporation

२०२१. श्री Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has given the monopoly of supply of iron ore to the three public sector Steel Mills to M/s. Bird & Company; and

(b) if not, the actual position in this respect?

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

(b) Purchases are made by S.T.C. from almost all the mineowners of Barajamda area who agreed to supply iron ore to steel mills and are in a position to load from the loading stations acceptable to the Railways.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

२०२२. श्री P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider applications of displaced persons from East Pakistan now residing in colonies, where they are unable to make out their living for reasons beyond their control for fresh rehabilitation in the Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the procedure to be adopted?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The question of settling displaced persons, other than those residing in camps in West Bengal, in the Dandakaranya area can only be considered after the needs of the displaced persons living in camps have been met.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Strike by Transport Workers in Dandakaranya

2023. { **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:

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

(a) whether the transport workers of Dandakaranya Project in Bastar District went on strike in the first week of March, 1960; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes. The transport workers were on strike for one day.

(b) The strike was resorted to by the transport workers in protest against the arrest of a driver wanted in a case of assault.

Displaced Persons in Kingsway Camp, Delhi

2024. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:

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

(a) whether the refugees who have been occupying the Reid Lines Barracks, Kingsway Camp, Delhi have been asked to vacate the Barracks; and

(b) if so, what alternative accommodation is being provided to them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The displaced persons occupying the tenements in Reids Lines, in Kingsway Colony will be provided alternative accommodation in the tenements that are being constructed on Mall Road. No construction, however, is being undertaken by the Ministry for the displaced persons who have occupied some barracks in the Reids Lines unauthorisedly. This will be a matter for the Delhi Municipal Corporation to consider.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

2025. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was conducted into the complaints of unfair labour practices alleged by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation Employees' Federation;

(b) whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table;

(c) what are the main findings of the enquiry; and

(d) what action has been taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d). A departmental enquiry of a general nature was held by a senior officer deputed by Government. It is not proposed to place a copy of the Report on the Table of the House. Government do not consider it appropriate to disclose the findings of the departmental enquiry and the action taken thereon.

Constitution of Central Information Service

2026. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of initial constitution of the Central Information Service, Officers holding duty posts in Grade II have been demoted to Grade III in officiating capacity;

(b) whether persons officiating in Grade III posts have been confirmed in Grade II and given officiating appointment in Grade I; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to rectify this anomalous position?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The constitution of the Central Information Service has been done in the manner prescribed by rule 5 of the Central Information Rules 1959. According to the rules departmental candidates are selected for appointment to the different grades. There is no question therefore, of promotion or demotion. Officers for whom there are no permanent posts in a given grade have, therefore, been appointed in an officiating capacity in that grade and substantively in a lower grade.

Confirmation of Persons in Journalistic and Publicity Posts

2027. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons working in Journalistic and Publicity posts in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been confirmed against the normal service rules framed by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) whether persons having no qualifying service in a particular grade have been confirmed in

that grade at the time of the initial constitution of the Central Information Service; and

(c) whether persons having longer approved service have been superseded?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). Officers were confirmed in the CIS at its initial constitution in accordance with the recommendations of the Union Public Service Commission received under Rule 5(2) of the CIS Rules, 1957. The rules were framed in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance and the Union Public Service Commission. The appointment of officers to the Central Information Service has been made on the principle of selection taking all relevant factors into account and there is no criterion such as qualifying service or approved service in the Rules.

Confirmation of Officers at the time of Constitution of Central Information Service

2028. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons having no qualifying service in a particular grade have been confirmed in that grade at the time of the initial constitution of the Central Information Service;

(b) whether persons having qualifying service have been superseded as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons for this supersession; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). The Central Information Service Rules 1959 were framed in consultation with the Ministries of Home Affairs and Finance and the Union

Public Service Commission. The appointment of officers to the Central Information Service has been made on the principle of selection as prescribed in the Rules taking all relevant factors into account. Consequently the question of taking other steps does not arise.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

2029. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Jammu and Kashmir as grants during 1959-60;

(b) the details of work done by them during this period for which grants were given; and

(c) the number of branches of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Planning Commission have sanctioned three Lok Karya Kshetras for Jammu and Kashmir and have paid in 1959-60 to the Central Bharat Sevak Samaj Office grant at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per Kshetra per annum.

(b) The report on the working of these Kshetras for the full year 1959-60 is still awaited from the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

(c) The Planning Commission have no information regarding the internal organisation of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in Jammu and Kashmir.

Indian Political Officer, Sikkim

2030. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been certain complaints of corruption and mal-practices in the Office of the Political Officer, Sikkim;

(b) whether it is also a fact that import and export permits were issued by the Office of the Political Officer to certain traders who are alleged to

have worked against the interests of the country;

(c) if so, whether these allegations have been investigated; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Yes, certain allegation of mal-practices by Indian traders in collusion with unknown persons from the office of the Political Officer, Sikkim and the Indian Trade Agent, Yatung, were received in 1958. The allegations related to Indo-Tibetan trade.

(c) and (d). The investigations are not yet complete.

Parks and Squares in New Delhi Government Colonies

2031. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the parks and squares in Vinay Nagar and other Government colonies in New Delhi are not properly attended to; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to keep them grassy and in order?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Parks and Squares in Vinay Nagar and other government colonies receive due and adequate attention. But as most of these parks are extensively used for recreation purposes also by people of all ages, the wear and tear on the lawns is heavy. Arrangements are being made to increase the supply of unfiltered water to various colonies which would also help in improving the condition of these parks.

E.C.A.F.E. Meeting at Bangkok

2032. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has attended E.C.A.F.E. meeting held at Bangkok;

(b) if so, what were the main points concerning the trade and commerce of India which were discussed in the Conference; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) India, as usual, attended the 2nd round of intra-regional trade promotion talks, the 3rd Session of ECAFE Committee on Trade and the 16th main Session of ECAFE held in Bangkok from 5th to 14th January, 18th to 25th January and 9th to 21st March, 1960 respectively.

(b) The trade promotion talks with the countries in the ECAFE region were of an exploratory nature and no decisions were taken. In the agendas of the other two ECAFE meetings, questions particularly concerning the trade and commerce of India were not included. The subjects discussed were to cover all the countries of the region and were, therefore, meant to be only general in nature. For example, in the Committee on Trade, current developments in trade and trade policies of member countries were reviewed and taken note of. Problems relating to Shipping and Ocean freight rates were examined. Technical subjects dealing with commercial arbitration, customs, State trading techniques etc., were also discussed. A copy of the Indian delegation's report on the 3rd Session of the Committee on Trade has been sent to the Lok Sabha Secretariat Library on the 1st April, 1960. The report on the Main session is being prepared and will also be sent to the Library, as soon as possible.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme in Punjab

2033. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state the number of quarters constructed and to be constructed in the various industrial centres in Punjab giving the phases and the amounts allotted for the centres under the Subsidised Indus-

trial Housing Scheme of the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): A statement giving the particulars of houses constructed and to be constructed against projects sanctioned in the various towns of Punjab under the Scheme upto the 31st December, 1959, as reported by the Punjab Government is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 95].

Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

2035. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether an ECAFE Committee has suggested the need for setting up joint industries for quick industrialisation of the ECAFE countries; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government and the prospects on an early action on the proposal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A detailed study of proposal is to be made by the ECAFE Secretariat. The result of the study will be considered by the Government in due course.

Indians in Sudan

2036. Shri Basumatari: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian families in Sudan;

(b) whether they have become citizens of Sudan;

(c) whether any representations have been submitted by them to the Government of India through the Ambassador for special arrangement of education for their children in Indian language; and

(d) if so, action taken so far?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). The required information is not available with the Government of India. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

2037. { **Dr. Samansinhra:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. have applied to the Governments concerned for the registration of their factories at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela under the Factories Act;

(b) whether the factory at Rourkela has been registered under the said Act; and

(c) the details of the labour welfare schemes in each of these factories in the above-mentioned places?

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

(b) No.

(c) Details are given below:—

(1) *Bhilai*

Two hospitals, with 150 beds, five dispensaries and four first aid posts.

Ten primary schools, one middle school and one higher secondary school. Children of the employees get free education upto the age of 14 years.

Six centres distributing milk free of cost to about 500 children of mazdoors and to ailing mothers.

A creche in the railway division camp.

(2) *Durgapur*

Necessary action in respect of welfare measures is being taken.

(3) *Rourkela*

A 250-bed general hospital in the township.

A workers' club and a staff community centre have been started where various educational, cultural and recreational facilities are made available.

Uranium in Bihar and Rajasthan

2038. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that uranium mines are being developed in Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) how far they are expected to raise the atomic potentiality of the country; and

(c) the progress made so far in their development?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The uranium deposits in Jaduguda (Bihar) and Umra (Rajasthan) only are at present under active development.

(b) As already reported in the Sumary Report for 1959-60 of the Department of Atomic Energy, the Jaduguda (Bihar) deposit is estimated to yield about 2.8 million tons of ore ranging form 0.07 to 0.1 per cent. of U308 and the Umra (Rajasthan) deposit is likely to yield ore to the extent of 20 tons of Uranium oxide.

(c) Intensive bore-hole drilling and underground development work is in progress. The total footage so far developed in underground workings consisting of adits, levels, cross-cuts and winzes is about 5516 ft. in Jaduguda (Bihar) and 900 ft. in Umra (Rajasthan).

Coir Industry

2039. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industy be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coir Board is undertaking a statistical survey of the coir industry in the near future;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey and statistics to be collected; and

(c) the areas or States where such survey is going to be made?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Coir Board is undertaking an Economic and Statistical survey of coir industry and the Board has already started the work in the third week of March, 1960.

The main features of the survey are:—

(i) study of socio-economic conditions of the people engaged in the industry such as capital investment, consumption of raw materials and production and marketing of coir products;

(ii) study of employment and wage structure in the industry;

(iii) ascertaining production of coir yarn, and coir products; and

(iv) ascertaining the number of families and persons engaged in the industry.

The survey will cover the States of Kerala, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bombay and West Bengal. In Kerala and Kanyakumari district of Madras, the method adopted is sample survey covering the hand spinning, wheel spinning and the manufacturing sector of the industry and in other areas, complete survey will be undertaken.

Import of Cookers

2040. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of (i) Electric and (ii) pressurised cookers imported during each of the last 5 years;

(b) who are the importers; and

(c) what is the landed cost, duty and the price at which these are sold?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) These items are not specifically shown either in the old or new trade classification and as such their import figures are not available. However, the item Electric Cooking Ranges is separately shown in the new trade classification which came into force from 1.1.1957 and import figures during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity (Nos)
1957	1318
1958	660
1959	98

(b) Information is not available as these items are not separately classi-

fied in the Import Trade Control Schedule also.

(c) The information regarding the landed cost and the price at which these are sold is not available. The information relating to duty is given below:—

Name of article	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty
Electric Cookers	40% Ad Valorem	30% ad valorem
Pressure Cookers (not electric)	Do.	Do.
Cookers, Gas	50% Ad valorem	..

पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय के कर्मचारी

२०४१. श्री पहाड़िया : क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंस्करण-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय की परिषद्मी शास्त्र को १ अप्रैल, १९६० से बन्द कर देने के बारे में मरकार के निर्णय को लागू करने के परिणाम-स्वरूप मन्त्रालय के किनते कर्मचारियों के बेरोजगार हो जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उनमें से किनते कर्मचारी अनु-सूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के हैं; और

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनु-सूचित आदिम जातियों के व्यक्तियों को और कोई शोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंस्करण-कार्य मंत्री (श्री भेहर बन्द लाला) : (क) मेरे (ग). मन्त्रालय के परिषद्मी शास्त्र को १ अप्रैल से बन्द नहीं किया जा रहा है। बन्द करने का काम अब लगभग हुआ है और यह धीरे धीरे होना रहेगा। मन्त्रालय के आवश्यक कर्मचारी जो कि चीफ मेटिसमेन्ट कमिशनर की सम्बादों के कर्मचारियों से जिवित हैं और जिन में अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, अन्य मन्त्रालयों में नौकरी पा रहे हैं।

12 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification? I have tabled an adjournment motion on the latest note of the Chinese, and raised certain points of importance to be discussed because this note is released at the psychological moment, on the eve of the talks. In this note . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has somehow the knack of always going behind or beyond my ruling. I said that this is not a matter to be discussed on an adjournment motion. I sent word to him that if on the eve of the negotiation or talks between that Prime Minister and our Prime Minister the hon. Member is able to persuade the House that it is an important matter which has to be discussed, there are ways of asking the House to allow some time for discussion of this subject in all its details so that the Government may be apprised of the view of this House. Nothing will happen by tabling an adjournment motion. All the same, he has tabled it. It would not take much time for him to do that. It is only a quarter of a sheet of paper on which he has to send a notice "I want some time to be allotted for discussing this subject". Then I will say "I shall find out what can be done."

Shri Hem Barua: May I humbly suggest that this adjournment motion may be held over for the time being, till the Prime Minister comes back and then let there be a discussion?

Mr. Speaker: There is no meaning in Members tabling and my holding over adjournment motions. Members table them again and again. An adjournment motion is like a Brahmas-thra, the last weapon in the armoury, that is, more or less to get rid of the Government if they do not want it. Otherwise, for giving information or making suggestions etc. very calmly they can do it. They can

discuss it and ask for time for discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: If this is not a matter of importance . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to discuss this matter. The hon. Member has got his own views about it. What can I do?

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION RULES

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) a copy of Notification No. GSR 330 dated the 19th March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2084/60.]

(ii) a copy of each of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2085/60.]

AMENDMENT TO EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS SCHEME

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the

Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, a copy of Notification No. GSR 374 dated the 2nd April, 1960 making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2086/60.]

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that Shri Chowkhamon Gohain, a nominated member of Lok Sabha to represent Part B Tribal Areas of Assam, has resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 15th April, 1960.

Shri Hem Barua: Has he given any reason for that?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he has given any reason.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to move.

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for the term commencing from the 31st May, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among them-

selves to serve as members of the Central Silk Board for the term commencing from the 31st May, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12-06 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya will continue his speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Speaker, yesterday while I was speaking on this subject the hon. Minister got unnecessarily agitated. I had made no accusation against him. In fact, what I wanted was that he should reply and clear the public mind of the accusations that have been made in the newspapers against him. I wanted to create or give him an opportunity to reply on the forum of the House itself. That was my intention. This accusation or allegation, whatever it might be, to which I drew his attention was rather a serious one. The paper in which it appeared could not be dismissed as a rag, as it was an influential paper, and the hon. Minister knows that the paper is owned and conducted by a person who is himself a Minister in the Congress Cabinet of West Bengal, and more so, because he was himself the Minister of State for Rehabilitation. Therefore, when such a paper publishes an accusation against a Central Minister of Rehabilitation, that ought to be taken very seriously and that ought to be countered at once and as fully as possible. If it had been countered before, it would not have been my unfortunate lot to bring it

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[**Shri C. K. Bhattacharya**]

before the House. But since it has remained unchallenged, I wanted to place it before the House and before the Minister, who can reply to it and just clear it off, saying that there is no basis for it, of course, without being agitated. I am now reading what appeared in the papers on the 4th of April, which says.

Mr. Speaker: Why should be read it now? The hon. Minister will look into it if there is anything substantial in it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I think you. I only wanted to draw his attention to the news which has appeared in the press.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a substantial matter, by all means let him refer to it.

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I have replied to it yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: What are the suggestions that he wants to make? What are his views?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The paper is dated 4th April. I will only put the exact English translation of what appeared in the paper itself, because the original was in Bengali. I am putting the exact translation, which says:

"Khanna had not the least hesitation to reaction the confidential proceedings minutes of an official discussion to the hands of the Opposition. There is absolutely no doubt that the confidential minutes which were disclosed before the Assembly by Siddhartha Ray were manoeuvred into his hands by Khanna himself."

You will kindly note, Sir, that the charge is direct, straight, clear and categorical. Therefore.....

Mr. Speaker: How does it help one way or the other the poor refugees? Let the charge against the hon. Minister that he has handed them over deliberately stand or fall, but so far as the refugees are concerned it does not help them. I am going to allow only 15 minutes to him. He has already taken six or seven minutes. If he has anything to say regarding the condition of the refugees and their amelioration.....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I have. But these things are being openly said about the Central Ministers and I submit that this is undermining the confidence of the public in the hon. Ministers and the Government of which they are parts. They should be countered and challenged very effectively and very properly. This is not the first time that it has been stated. It was done previously also and I had an occasion to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister himself. Shri Ajit Prasad Jain was the previous Minister of Rehabilitation. It was stated then that the previous Rehabilitation Minister was going about telling things against the present Rehabilitation Minister. It appeared in print. This is not a good thing that the names of two Central Ministers should continue to be mentioned in this way before the public. This should be openly challenged. I hope the hon. Minister remembers it. If Shri Jain be here, he might also remember that I had approached him over this thing.

The question came up before the West Bengal Assembly and they passed a resolution demanding what could and should be done for the displaced persons in Dandakaranya. I should give a summary of what had been stated in the resolution by the Assembly itself so that it might be made clear as to what they wanted. It said that the Rehabilitation Ministry should not be closed down in 1961 as reported until the arrangements for complete rehabilitation of refugees in Dandakaranya and other places are made more effective; that the West

Bengal Government should be more closely associated with Dandakaranya Development Project; that the departments in Dandakaranya Project dealing with education, health, social services, etc. should have officers who have intimate knowledge of the custom, culture and language of the East Bengal refugees; that adequate funds should be allocated by the Government of India in the Third Five Year Plan for the general development of the State economy with the particular object of the economic integration of displaced persons in the State and impressed the need of early implementation of the above recommendations.

So far as the Dandakaranya Project is concerned, I have something more to say. The first phase of the programme which was approved by the Cabinet should be implemented and should not be allowed to be scuttled. That is my submission. Considering the complaints and various allegations that have been appearing in the press about the irregularities and the internal conflict of the officers themselves and the development authorities, there should be some enquiry by hon. Members of the House to find out what the difficulties were and how they could be checked. An impression is sought to be created that the displaced persons from East Pakistan are not inclined to go to Dandakaranya. That impression should be challenged and I challenge it here.

From the very beginning I have extended my support to this scheme in the House and in the papers with one expectation that the displaced mass of humanity will find in Dandakaranya a congenial atmosphere and a place of settlement where they could grow in their own social environments and according to their own traditions and culture. That contention remains and I believe that the East Pakistan refugees are completely agreeable to go and settle there provided conditions are created which are fit for human

habitation. If there has been any disinclination on their part anywhere it is because reports have come that the expectations with which the others went have not been fulfilled. That might have created some disinclination. But that should not be taken as proof of the fact that there is no eagerness on the part of the East Pakistan refugees to go to Dandakaranya.

In this connection I should refer to a press message issued a few days earlier from the Ministry, I believe, stating that they were ready to send 6,000 displaced persons to Dandakaranya but they could not send them because of the West Bengal Government. I say sir, whoever might have been the source of that message passed to the PTI has not acted on facts. This is an incorrect and a baseless message that has been allowed to go out to the public. It is not that the West Bengal Government is standing in the way of 6,000 displaced persons going to Dandakaranya. The fact is that the arrangements in Dandakaranya are not sufficient to receive 6,000 displaced persons. What to say of 6,000, I say that the arrangements there are not fit to receive even 2,000 displaced persons. The hon. Minister might accept it from me or he might challenge it if he likes. There are no sufficient arrangements.

Some days ago the Chairman of the Dandakaranya Authority himself had stated that only 72 worksite camps were being constructed of these 72 worksite camps only 30 were ready of which 14 are already occupied by the 1,400 displaced persons who are there and only 16 remain. How many persons can be accommodated in 16 worksite camps? Taking 100 persons for one camp only 1,600 persons can be accommodated. I am prepared to extend it to 2,000 persons, but not more than that.

So the situation and the arrangements in Dandakaranya being what they are today, not more than 2,000 displaced persons can be taken there

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It is completely wrong on the part of anybody who might have been the source of that message to go out to the public and say that the Authority was ready to take 6,000 displaced persons but they could not go because of the West Bengal Government.

Complaints have repeatedly appeared in the press about the large-scale wastage of funds, intolerable condition of the displaced persons sent there, rivalry among officials and even about the hon. Minister himself that he has interfered at times not to regularise the thing but to cover up irregularities. That complaint has appeared in the press and that requires clearing up.

One particular factor that requires mention is that the villages that are being constructed there are not being constructed in a way where displaced persons can find very helpful accommodation because the villages are being constructed at such distances that even if people are sent there, 100 people will be here and 100 people will be at 50 miles distance and they will not find it encouraging to go there. If you construct villages and want these people to go there, you must allow them to live in contiguous areas. The fact should be taken into consideration that these people have once been uprooted from East Bengal, have been living without shelter in West Bengal and are now being sent to another place where they are not acquainted with the surroundings. So they must be allowed to stay on the site and re-construct their life in one contiguous area. Villages should be constructed according to that plan. But I am afraid the information that I have been able to secure goes to show that the villages are not being constructed that way. Upto March, 1961 it was arranged that about 180 villages will be constructed. But upto the present day, I believe, only 5 to 10 villages have been constructed and nothing more and some of them are still in the initial stages.

Then I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact that between the three centres, Paralkote, Umarkote and Malkangiri which are at a distance of 150 miles there were intermediate centres at a distance of 50 miles but all these intermediate centres have been closed down. So, people living in these centres will be apart from each other by 150 miles and naturally they cannot have a social life living at such long distances.

There is also the other thing about the jobs which should go to the displaced persons and which are not being given to them. The jobs like drivers or cleaners could be given to displaced persons who will be able to meet the requirements for those jobs. But the complaint is that up till now they are not being accommodated. When they go there, they find themselves in a distressed condition and are allowed to live in that condition till they are offered accommodation in these villages that are being constructed. The reports that have come from these people have created a commotion that the assurances that are given to them in the beginning are not being kept.

There is one thing more. There has been some mention about the report that Shri Dharam Vir has submitted to the Prime Minister. Shri Dharam Vir, the Secretary of the Ministry has himself made certain observations which are very complimentary to the way things are being done there. Would the hon. Minister be kind enough.....

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Sir, the moment the name of my Secretary is taken and motives are attributed to him, I would rather contradict them and ask the hon. Member to accept my statement in this regard that no report has been submitted by Shri Dharam Vir either to the Prime Minister or to me.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I am happy that the hon. Minister has contradicted me, but.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only contradicting the statement that appeared, I believe, in one of the Opposition papers.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: So far as the Opposition is concerned, the Opposition is with the Minister this time. A Resolution was brought in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly by two splinter groups of the Opposition, the R.S.P. and the Forward Bloc expressing 'No Confidence' in the Minister and asking for his removal and the Resolution could be defeated only by the Communist Party remaining neutral and allowing the Resolution to go.

Sir, we have known here that no love is lost between the Communist Party members and the Minister. If one were to find an explanation for this suddenly developed love of the Communist Party—I should not say an illegitimate love—for the Minister in order to save him from that Resolution of 'No Confidence' moved by other two Opposition groups, one should say it is not for nothing that the Opposition has this time gone over to the Minister. Whatever that might be, if any report has been submitted by Shri Dharam Vir I request the hon. Minister to place it before the House for our enlightenment and our information.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I proceed to discuss the demands for grants and the working of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, I would like to offer my apologies to you for not having been present yesterday when the debate started. As you know, there was an eleventh hour change in the programme and there were some unavoidable engagements which kept me away from the House when the discussion started yesterday.

Sir, while discussing rehabilitation naturally we feel that this is a matter where all parties should, if possible, agree and co-operate and co-ordinate their activities. It is because we always bring to bear upon the problem of rehabilitation this national approach that we are sometimes prepared to give the Minister and his colleagues a great deal of rope to hang themselves later if they wish to do that. But I emphasize that this is a matter where all the parties should co-operate and co-ordinate their activities. But the Minister has led his administration in to such a mess that recently he has been almost frantically trying to secure his own political rehabilitation rather than the real rehabilitation of the displaced persons and this is a point of view which we have expressed everywhere, in West Bengal as well as here.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Was he politically displaced?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I find in the Report circulated to us that the Minister has, what he calls—I quote the words—"the first sensations of near achievement. I am astounded that in the year of grace 1960 only a few weeks after we had that discussion on the Dandakaranaya project in this House, the Minister has these sensations of near achievement". I know, the Minister, perhaps, requires certain sensations to cover up glaring failures. But I say that as far as the work of rehabilitation is concerned, it is not complete, not even in the west. As far as the western zone displaced persons are concerned, we hear a cry of distress from Kingsway Camp, Faridabad, Ulhas Nagar and other places about which I am sure my colleagues in this House will make a reference. They have already spoken—Pandi Thakur Das Bhargava has already spoken.

In regard to the Ministry of course, the Democles sword of retrenchment is hanging over the heads of the employees—about 7000—and they are desperately trying to secure alternative employment. This matter as

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brought up before the House and I understand you, Sir, expressed your sympathy for these people and your desire that every effort is made to assimilate them into other departments of Government.

Now, as far as the eastern zone is concerned, there is nothing like a solution of the problems of rehabilitation. When even in regard to the western zone there are problems crying out for solution, when the employees are frantically trying to secure some kind of rehabilitation for themselves, it is rather ironic that the Minister has the first sensation of near achievement.

As far as the eastern zone is concerned, the tragic story which we hear from year to year continues. We heard in this House how in the Mikir Hill area there was firing, how elephants were used to crush down huts and how paddy was destroyed. I know, the Minister might say it was none of his business and it was not within his jurisdiction and all that. But my grouse is exactly there. The Minister's business is to co-ordinate the work of rehabilitation wherever displaced persons are to be found and that is why I say it is not for the Minister or any of his colleagues at the Centre or in the States to come forward and say that there are black sheep in the fold of the refugees and, therefore, they all should be penalised for the sake of a few black sheep. It is not right, proper or moral. Very often our Minister invokes the name of God. It is not moral to refer only to the black sheep in the fold of the refugees and try to justify these punitive expeditions of the sort which took place in the Mikir Hill area. This same lack of sympathy is found in the premature closure of displaced persons' camps in Orissa. Inevitably there was some resistance, and the police repression followed. It is a sorry tale which only a little more efficiency and sympathetic understanding could have prevented. The Minister may consider that to be a flea-bite so to speak when he has

to deal with so many enormous wounds, but I am sure he has to show sympathy and understanding and capability, but I am afraid he has not justified his position and his responsibility.

Then again, lately in Calcutta there were demonstrations by refugee students against the decrease in educational facilities. I quite understand that screening is necessary. I quite realise that avoidable expenditure should be avoided, that wasteful expenditure should be stopped, but this is not the right way of doing things, and the way the Minister has proceeded has caused such a spate of protests. My hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya was referring to certain papers. I have got no time to refer to these papers, papers which are published not by the Opposition but Congress-supporting journals which are published not by the thousands, tens of thousands, in West Bengal, and they are always referring to the kind of inefficiency which the Minister is demonstrating particularly during recent months. I would like the Minister to take very specific steps, and as soon as ever that is possible to regularise these squatters' colonies in the eastern region and then to make a very special examination of the condition of the camps.

I would like to make an appeal to you in this connection. The Minister very often would try to foist the blame on opposition elements and say that the opposition people always try to fish in troubled waters, and bring up these matters only to get some political advantage. I would appeal to you to select any ten Members of Parliament excluding the Opposition altogether, and ask them to go and examine the condition which prevails in the camps in West Bengal and Assam and Tripura and those other places.

So, there is a whole belt of these camps from Tahirpur to Gayeshpur

near Kanchrapara which is a fairly big railway station on the Eastern Railway, and in this area there is a huge concentration of displaced persons.

Mr. Speaker: I believe some hon. Members including Ch. Ranbir Singh went there and there were different versions.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Yesterday Shri D. C. Sharma told us what the conditions there were.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may remember that some hon. Members including Ch. Ranbir Singh went round and they have contradicted some statements relating to these affairs. I think it was about the famine conditions and so on.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): That was in connection with the food situation.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: These matters which require a human approach have got to be tackled. If there are difficulties, if there are some preliminary obstacles, political prejudices operating even in regard to these matters, they have to be overcome, and some efforts have got to be made, and they can only be made from a level which is beyond controversy, and that is why if there is a body of Members of Parliament chosen in a manner which is unexceptionable, surely that might conceivably lead to some good results. And I say that no effort should be spared so that this problem can be properly solved.

I was talking about the condition of these camps which really beggar description. Here in this area in Tahirpur, a township which was supposed to have been set up, a few buildings were being constructed. They were generally left half-completed, and it was an area where no attempt was made to integrate, so to speak, the possibilities of economic development with the population which was being newly settled, and the result is that

the whole area has the appearance of a ghost territory, and it has been abandoned.

Then again, we find many instances of test relief being conducted. Sometimes tanks are being excavated, and what happens is even very old people have to work. My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar, who is a Member for that area, tells me that he has actually seen an old man of 80 years of age having to go up 50 feet and down with loads of clay in order to get four annas and one seer of wheat or something like that as the reward of his labours. This kind of test relief is not going to produce any rehabilitation. It is going to produce a lot of beggars. It is going to convert a whole chunk of the Bengali population into a race of beggars, and that is exactly what we do not want. I have heard the Minister sometimes telling us....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I enquire how my Ministry is concerned with test relief?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: It is necessary that there is a rational plan so that the money given as loan or in any other form can be utilised for purposes of productive activity. It is necessary that there is a link up of the rehabilitation plans with the work of the community development projects, with the work of the Planning Commission and its subordinate agencies, with the work of the other nation-building departments of Government. If it so happens that the bureaucratic traditions of Delhi are so important that the Minister of Rehabilitation does not know what is being done by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, then I am very sorry about the future of my country. I fear that the future of my country is very dismal when we find the Ministers operating in the way in which they do.

The Minister has often told us, he has shoved it in our faces so to speak; oh, these chaps are going round asking for doles, for loans which they never would repay, they are a lot of

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unsightly beggars. Maybe some of them have been converted into the condition of unsightly beggars, but nobody wants doles. Do not throw this kind of argument into the face of the displaced persons. Arrange, for God's sake—and I do invoke the name of God, even though I may not be a believer in the sense that the Minister,—for gainful employment for the refugees. Whether you like it or not, the displaced persons are our own people, and they are turned into a race of beggars, and they demonstrate sometimes much to the dislike of the Minister, but I can understand it because between hunger and anger the line is very thin. And if they continue in this posture, the condition of our country might very well degenerate into a position which all will have to regret.

In West Bengal, the rehabilitation effort included the appointment of a committee for industrial development with Shri G. D. Birla, Padma Vibhushan, as the Chairman. As far as I know, the results are nil. As far as I know, in the Chakda area, very near the constituency of my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar, there was a project for setting up some textile mills, but nothing has come about. As far as I know, some moneys were given by the Minister to certain textile magnates on the condition that they were going to set up new installations where displaced persons would get a lot of employment, but as far as I know, not very much, tangibly speaking has resulted from that kind of effort.

Then again, only the other day all Members of Parliament were supplied with beautifully printed pictures of tenements, printed on art paper, built for the refugees. They look very good, but I have seen some of these tenements in the Beliaghata area very near my own constituency in Calcutta, and I know that for publicity purposes the pictures of these tenements can serve very well,

but the refugees are not getting much advantage out of it because not being in a position of economic rehabilitation, they cannot always go into those tenements. They cannot even pay the subsidised rates of rent, and on a number of occasions non-refugees have been permitted to go into those tenements, because the refugees are not in a position to occupy the space in those tenements, space they cannot really pay for.

These problems are there, but, all these problems are perhaps overshadowed in the mind of everybody by the problems which emanated from the mistaken activities of the Minister and his colleagues in relation to the Dandakaranya project. In regard to the Dandakaranya project we had a discussion some time ago, and I do not wish to go into much detail over it, but I do hope that the Minister tries to keep to his promises. The Minister had promised some time earlier in this House, he had said, I am quoting his words:

"I undertake to provide every single family that I take to Dandakaranya with shelter, medical and educational facilities, work and ultimate rehabilitation."

This is a promise which the Minister solemnly made in this House, and I hold him to it. He has made also a promise that he is going to take more people to Dandakaranya as quick as he can. I do not wish that a few months later, the Minister comes to this House and says, 'oh, you people are very ignorant about the geographical, climatic, conditions of that part of India, you do not know that the monsoon there is so heavy and continuous for several months in the year, and whatever I said about the monthly exodus that I could manage has been found to be impossible.' I do not wish him to come to this House and tell that sort of thing; if he continues to be a Minister, I want him to behave differently, and come and tell this House information very diff-

erent from the kind of very dismal information which I am anticipating.

In regard to this Dandakaranya, much has been said already, and reference has been made in regard to the large-scale waste of funds and the sort of ignorable proceedings which went on when one officer was found wanting; then, more were found wanting; the Ministers themselves were found wanting; and some sort of a makeshift ultimately was brought about, with what results in the future, I do not know. But there are certain things which were said on the last occasion, when the Dandakaranya project was being discussed, which require to be repeated.

There was the demand last time for a definite parliamentary inquiry into the conditions in Dandakaranya. We conceded at that time that the Estimates Committee were going into the matter, and perhaps we could wait for a while. I do not quite know what the position is, and when the Estimates Committee's findings in regard to the Dandakaranya project would be available to us, and in the meantime, things are going from bad to worse, from the reports that we receive, and the demand for a parliamentary examination of the conditions in Dandakaranya remains.

I say this because so many things happened such as that the old officer in charge of the Dandakaranya project, Mr. Fletcher, was given a charge-sheet by the Secretary of the Ministry, and the officer concerned gave a detailed reply. Now, we have not seen those documents at all. Then, the Secretary made an investigation, we are told, he has submitted a report. Now, we have no idea as to what the Secretary said. The Minister might consider that we are rather sub-normal people with intelligences which do not need to be taken into account. But in any case, over a matter of such importance, reports made by responsible officers, and a controversy which went on, which might be of very great importance, with such things said on either side, nobody knows

who is so absolutely correct; and, therefore, it is very necessary that certain documents have got to be here before us, but those documents have not been given.

We have been given no opportunity of finding out the real facts about the Dandakaranya project. Lately, on the 6th of April, this year, that is, only the other day, there was a letter in *The Statesman*, a very long and closely documented letter, from a gentleman called Mr. Sushil Kumar Banerjee, who does not belong to the Opposition, but who is well known as a Congressman with Sarvodaya ideas, who at one time collaborated with Gandhiji in some very good work during the communal disturbances. He has made some very specific complaints which I think ought to be answered by the Minister.

One matter which he has brought into prominence is also considered to be very serious by all of us, and that is that quite some time ago, a phased programme was drawn up, and the end of 1960 was set as the target date for the completion of the first phase. I want the Minister to be found down to this; the first phase of the programme, the implementation of the work for the completion of the first phase of the programme should be our target; we may not reach it absolutely but something like that has got to be a target which we shall achieve by the end of 1960. But up to now, on the figures given by this correspondent, about 10,000 acres have been reclaimed against a target of 70,000 acres.

Then, as it was pointed out earlier, schemes to rehabilitate displaced persons in Dandakaranya in contiguous stretches, as far as possible, so that you can take the displaced persons and their families together and make them live as near each other as possible—that idea of having them in contiguous areas has completely gone out of the picture, and new areas in the jungle are being developed, rather too far away from other areas where some sort of preliminary development work had proceeded. There might be

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some kind of explanation for it, but generally speaking, the principle should be observed that as far as possible, contiguity should be a matter which the Ministry must give greater importance to. And these refugees are being sent to an area which admit eily is a difficult area, in absolutely unfamiliar terrain; not everybody has the spirit of adventure. They go with their families, their women folk, their children, and you cannot expect them to be happy and do work in the way that they should work, if they find conditions as excruciating as everybody reports that they are; and the non-supply of drinking water, the absence of irrigation facilities, to which reference was made during the last discussion on the Dandakaranya project were not really answered satisfactory by the Minister, and I feel that the Minister should take very special steps to make sure that at least the first phase of the programme which was set as the target by the end of 1960 is attempted to be achieved. If we cannot fulfil the target completely, we should fulfil it at least as near the final figure as it is possible for us to do.

In regard to Dandakaranya, I would say a great deal more, but I fear I would not have time. But in regard to the position in West Bengal now and the reactions of the people of West Bengal to the Minister's activities they are a matter of some considerable importance. The proceedings of the West Bengal Assembly recently are also of very great interest.

As I said, earlier, one of the Minister's trump-cards used to be: The Opposition is always trying to get political advantage out of these bickerings,—and, therefore, we specialise in bickerings. But, now, you find in West Bengal, unanimous resolutions are being passed. And it was because of the desirability of having a unanimous resolution of the West Bengal Assembly, which would make the Minister sit up, it was because of that,

and not for any soft corner that we have for the Minister's failings—personally, I may have a soft corner for him, but, for his failings, I have no soft corner at all; it is not because we have a soft corner but only because we wanted a unanimous resolution in the West Bengal Assembly that we agreed not to press for the amendment which asked for the dismissal of the Minister of Rehabilitation. So, we do not hide our feelings. I may be a very cantankerous person, but I do not mind expressing my feelings unequivocally; and on the last occasion, here, I have said that the Minister has no constitutional business to remain where he is, which in plain English is interpreted to mean that the Minister should go, that the Minister should not be where he is. We have never made a secret of his intention of ours. But in West Bengal we discovered that the whole of the State is now up against the Minister of Rehabilitation. Last time, the Minister tried to turn the tables on us, and he said, 'five years ago, you welcomed me, and now, you do not, what have I done?' We had welcomed him five years ago, not because he was a Minister of Government, because we knew that tribe too well, but we welcomed him as a Minister of Rehabilitation because he was himself a displaced person, and we expected that when he was in charge of the administration, a certain quality of sympathy would be introduced into the administration, and we waited and waited and waited. Everybody in West Bengal was willing to give Shri Mehr Chand Khanna as much opportunity as possible to serve the country, and they discovered, especially over this business, that he was pursuing a policy which led nowhere and he was trying also in a very subtle manner to introduce chauvinistic elements into our political thinking. I hope I am a good Bengali, but I am a better Indian, and surely, I would say that it is not because of chauvinistic reasons that we are attacking him as a Minister. The Minister is being attacked in the West Bengal papers. The

Minister is being attacked by his own party members in the West Bengal Assembly; there is not a soul to say a good word about the Minister's activities. That is not for Bengali provincial reasons. On the contrary, if the Minister could show results, if the Minister could show real understanding, if the Minister cou'd show that he had a human approach to the problem, then, surely, he would have continued to enjoy the popularity which he got when he first went there. But now the position is that everybody there has combined, and combind against the Minister, on account of the failings of his administration. And that is why I say that nobody in West Bengal would be sorry when the Minister goes. The refugees have shed too many tears during the regime of the Minister of Rehabilitation to have any tears left when he goes out of the Government. I say this with a full sense of the words which I am using.

That is why I say that when there is in West Bengal this kind of feeling, when the West Bengal Assembly passed a unanimous resolution, when the Minister had to announce that leaders of the Government in West Bengal along with certain other members of the Assembly should specially go to Dandakaranya and find out what is what, then it is time for the Minister to make a very humble approach to his own conscience, to ask those questions which he ought to have been asking throughout his tenure as Minister of Rehabilitation. If he does ask those questions even now, I am sure he can make amends. But I have very little hopes, because I have found him at work for some time. That is why I say that I feel rather strongly, my State feels strongly, my people feel strongly, and the whole of India would feel very strongly, at the failure of the rehabilitation programme as far as the eastern zone is concerned. That is why I am astonished when he says that he is getting the sensation of the near fulfilment of the targets. If this is the kind

of terms in which he thinks, he does not deserve to continue a day in the position that he occupies at the present moment.

I wish, therefore, that this House will consider these matters very carefully. I know our position so far as votes in this House are concerned. I know it very well. That is why I make an appeal even at this very late stage to his conscience so that he can ask questions of himself and then decide what he ought to do. I repeat against that as far as Dandakaranya is concerned a parliamentary examination of what has happened there is still a very imperative necessity. Surely if Members in this House are contacted informally and in their human capacity, they will all agree it has to be done at once so that this project does not turn out to be the failure it threatens to be.

Mr. Speaker: I think the Estimates Committee went there and made a report.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Speaker, some of the difficulties that surround the problem of the rehabilitation of refugees from East Bengal are well known to this House.

Mr. Speaker: Out of a total of 4 hours allotted for these Demands, when we started today, 55 minutes had already been spent and 3 hours 5 minutes remained. We started at 12:25.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Would it be possible to extend the time?

Mr. Speaker: How can I go on extending the time? How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

Shri Mehr Chand Mahato: About one hour.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please extend the time. It is a very important subject we are discussing.

Some Hon. Members: More time should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are willing to sit till 7 P.M., we can have one hour more.

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will call the Minister at 3 O'clock so that these Demands will be disposed by 4 O'clock.

Hon. Members will be brief, taking not more than 15 minutes.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please allow a little more grace.

Mr. Speaker: How can I give more than 15 minutes?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The House is somewhat better aware of some of the problems of rehabilitation in the eastern zone such as the fact that out of the 45 lakh refugees, 35 lakhs are in one small State and that there is no such thing as an evacuee pool or evacuate property, and loans cannot be offset against claims. But not so well known perhaps are some other features, some of the disastrous policies that have been followed due which the rehabilitation problem in the eastern zone is still completely unsolved.

At the very outset, though it was recognised in West Bengal, it was not recognised elsewhere that this was a problem that was anything but a temporary phase. In the report of the Ministry, we got the complete figures amounts spent on relief and rehabilitation. These also include the figures of infructuous expenditure on huts built on the border thinking that the refugees will go back, money spent on persons who were induced to go back and who ultimately came back and others followed them. There is inclusion in these figures of infructuous expenditure on military huts. When I went there in 1952, I found that lakhs of rupees had been spent on repair of military huts year by year. This went into crores later. In spite of repeated en-

deavour, I was not successful in convincing the Ministry of Rehabilitation that it would be better to put up something more permanent, which would be an asset to the Central Government and which would help better the refugees also. This was the way in which infructuous expenditure had gone on from the very beginning.

I want this House to remember that "he who pays the piper calls the tune. This saying is most true of this Ministry, it is unlike any other; Ministry deals with a state subject which, is a State subject and the finances are divided. But this is a Central responsibility. The finance is all of the Centre and whatever has happened when blame is apportioned, it should be remembered that the State can always be over-ridden and the State cannot have the last say. Even where agreements—so-called agreements—are reached, it is the State Government that is very often overborne. In later year, the interference became greater and greater.

I am one of those responsible for wanting a strengthening of the branch secretariat of the Ministry in West Bengal. In doing so, I thought that the delays that took place in getting grants and loans would, in that case, be obviated, that we would be able to go faster with the work of rehabilitation. But no, that was not the result. The result was greater interference and delay in sanctions schemes. And the most disastrous result of all is the policy that has been followed of differentiation between the camp refugee and the non-camp refugee. Out of the total number of refugees who have come into the State of West Bengal, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs have gone to camps from the beginning till now at some time or other. Yet it seems incredible that it is on the camp refugees that the focus of attention is there. Why is that so? It is a strange thing that a man who came over but with some little money took rented accommodation for a monthly or two hoping that the assurance of rehabili-

tation would be kept was given the last priority of all in respect of getting any rehabilitation help. Secondly, those who stayed with friends and relations and tried to find some kind of accommodation for themselves were also not to be dealt with early. The man who squatted on other people's land, who did not keep the law, was given some better position. Best of all, the first priority went to the man who went to the camp. In spite of repeated endeavour on the part of the State Government—I have personal experience of this—to convince the Centre that this was a very short-sighted policy, we were not successful. The result was that those who came in later years all went to camps, as is evidenced by the figures. Refugees who had come in 1949, 1950 and 1951 all awaited rehabilitation, while others came and even those others for whom the Ministry of Rehabilitation had taken the full responsibility after June, 1954 for rehabilitation in other States, were to be given priority over those refugees who had come in earlier years. Naturally, all refugees who came in later years displayed no initiative and went to the camps. This is another bit of infructuous expenditure which was due to the policy that was followed.

Then there is the problem of the non-camp refugees which has so inadequately been tackled in West Bengal. In this House on an earlier occasion, perhaps not pertinently, enough I pointed out that the report of the Survey Committee which conducted a survey in 1955—here I am speaking of matters of which I have personal experience—had borne out what the State Government had said, namely that 19.17 lakh refugees had by that time received rehabilitation benefits of some kind or another. But they were partially rehabilitated. Certain points were made about full rehabilitation. I would like to read something interesting from the report of that statistical survey itself.

13 hrs.

"The above calculations" that is after they calculate the position, they state, "applies to the migrant population as a whole, consisting of 5,14,000 families. Applying this ratio to 3,95,000 families that were being given rehabilitation benefits, the number of employments that must be created for raising the income of the refugee families to the all-India standard will be approximately Rs. 1,90,000. According to the estimates published by the Planning Commission, it would appear that Rs. 5,000 will be necessary for granting one industrial employment on an average. As it would be too expensive the report recommended labour intensive schemes. It went on to say that it could, perhaps, be cut down to Rs. 3,000 per person. But it comes to Rs. 57 crores. It comes to Rs. 57 crores only on this one point and there were many who received no rehabilitation at all. This is the statistical survey of 1955, but as the problem has not been substantially dealt with, it still holds good."

I do not remember the exact figure, but, I think, it is something like Rs. 80 crores, which was suggested as the amount necessary to deal with the remaining non-camp refugees. But, nothing was done. And, I have to bring this on the floor of the House because of this year's report of the Ministry. It says that the residual problem of non-camp refugees in each State had remained indefinite and the ceiling presumably being the total of displaced persons. Why should it be presumably? Naturally, it must be more or less the total of the displaced population. But it forgets the fact that in earlier year it was placed before the Central Government. If it was not totally placed, it was not totally placed because the State Government was not asked not to give a final date for applications because it might be an overwhelming number. And, this was borne out by facts of the past. Then, in the report it is said—it is rather strange—that the

"Brief details of the assessment made by these two States and so-

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cepted by the Ministry are indicated below:—"

After that, they say,

"then residual problem in respect of about 54,000 families in West Bengal and Tripura has already been assessed, the estimated financial requirement for assistance to them being Rs. 6·47 crores."

"The schemes for the remaining families would be considered during the next financial year, by the end of which it is hoped that the problem will, by and large, be resolved."

Sir, posterity will call us to attention if we do not bring this before the House because this House is not aware that the non-camp refugees' problem has not been solved properly. How can anyone bring this? I do not plead for the retention of this Ministry or any other; and I do particularly plead that the Branch Secretariat of this Ministry should be closed forthwith. There is no reason for its being kept on. But I do say that the problem of the non-camp refugees cannot be dealt with in this manner.

It is easy to take kudos in this manner. But the problem remains and destitution faces people. You have to deal with the T.B. cases against non-camp refugees. When they came across, most of them were incipient cases. I say that they have not been properly dealt with. Had they been dealt with properly they would have brought down the incidence of T.B. As far as I can gather the State Government has asked for funds and this too is being reduced as the hon. Minister has outlined.

Sir I am not one of those who wish to stand in the way of the hon. Minister. Let him go from better to better jobs; let him climb the ladder. But let him not do so trampling on the hearts of the East Bengal refugees.

Then, I turn to the camp families about which the responsibility is that of the Ministry of Rehabilitation itself. These are the people who have been there from June 1954 when West Bengal was over-saturated with refugees. It was decided that they will be sent for rehabilitation outside in other States. It was also decided that the arrangements that are made must be made in such a manner that they go in large bloc. Preliminary arrangements were made so that some cultural affinity amongst those could be maintained. But this was not done.

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not say that the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation did not search for places. I do not say that conferences of the Eastern region Ministers were not held. But it was not till the end of 1956, that the first idea of Dandakaranya in its present form was evolved. I might say that the Prime Minister thought about it even earlier—a couple of years earlier—that the Bastar district should be explored. But when we from West Bengal asked we were told that that would not be a feasible proposition later on. In any case.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please give me a little more time, Sir. I have brought to this House some of the things which I would not have brought but for the report. It has become important that my experience should be placed before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I could I would have requested the hon. lady Member to occupy the Chair and distribute the time.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Please be a little more lenient for once. Next time you can be very hard on me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have my own difficulties.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: In regard to the Dandakaranya scheme, as I said, it was evolved earlier. And, in 1957 this House was informed about it. And, in 1958, the D.D.A. was set up. I have not been there. I have not been there not because I did not want to go; but it would have been another excuse and another peg to hang the failure on people like me who have gone there. So, I had no option. It may be that pictures may be shown of tube wells and drinking water. The most important thing for the refugees to be sent to a place is that drinking water should be there. Thirty-five thousand families were chosen to be sent thereby July, 1959. Then this target was changed to 6,500. Previous speakers have spoken on this and I only want to point out one thing that if there was reluctance on the part of the refugees to go outside, how is it that some months ago they wanted to go to the Andamans. Some Members of the Opposition might wish to fish in troubled waters. How is it that there is this slowness and this dislike of Dandakaranya? How is it that in West Bengal which was in favour of this scheme now opposition has arisen and the Chief Minister feels that he should go and see what is happening, because of the refugees that have already gone only 131 families in Pharsgaon and some others have been given some land. Title to the land is not there and it is khas land. It is important that because it is khas land that title should be fixed. But that is not done for those who have gone there. More important still, there is no drinking water. The tube-wells that are there—some of them—are not working. That is the information. If one delves into the whole thing I feel like Alice in the Wonderland, becoming "curioser" and "curioser" all the time. How is it that conditions are so changed that they are now liked by the so-called provincial-minded refugees and he had to go so suddenly? How is it that when refugees are taken to Dandakaranya from camps

that they are not taken en bloc? People have come; they have been uprooted and they have been settled in one camp coming from the same area in East Bengal. They are divided up. Who is trying to cause reluctance? Is it the minions of the State Government? Or is it the State Government who now follow the directions of the Centre? Who is it that does it? I think this bluff must be called to a halt, that the refugees do not want to go to Dandakaranya. They do want to go if the place is ready. They will go tomorrow. They went to Andamans and settled there. They will certainly go to Dandakaranya.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I come to the last point. This Minister received such a welcome as nobody, almost no Bengali received in West Bengal. He came at the invitation of the State Government who wanted him. He came as adviser. He stayed there as the Minister. He wanted strengthening of that Ministry. I was one of those who wanted it. All parties welcomed him. The Press welcomed him and gave him the most wonderful welcome. Why is it that the Press which was so much in favour of the present Minister? Why is it that the public of West Bengal was so much in favour of him and willing to put the entire blame on the State Government? Why is it that all the opposition parties together today feel that it would be better if the Minister did not stay? Why is it like that? Let the Minister search his own heart. Was any welcome greater than the welcome of these provincial minded people?....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Are the people of West Bengal so provincial-minded when they gave him that wonderful welcome? I will finish in two sentences.

Before I conclude, there is one word I have to say. That is the most im-

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portant thing. Those who are not refugees, wherever we live, should remember that we have the first responsibility towards the refugees. Why? Because, it might have so happened, easily might have happened, that when the Partition of the country came, we might have been the refugees ourselves. That is the treatment that should be given to them by those who are not refugees. It is no use saying that this problem is near completion in West Bengal when it is not. Many things are half-finished. I know that myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The two sentences shou'd not be extended.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I have no time to give you all the information. I beg you to give me an opportunity in future when I can place more facts before this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The problem of the refugees, particularly, non-camp refugees should also be solved I suggest that the Prime Minister should take over Dandakaranya under his own control and only then will it succeed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achint Ram. I should not be compelled to that extent.

श्री अचिंत राम (पटियाला) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज इस काम को चलते हुये १३ वर्ष हो गये, और आज यह बात लुटी से कही जा सकती है कि हम ने रिप्यूजी प्राव्लेम पर काबू पा लिया है। यह जो गवर्नरेट का स्टैण्ड है मैं उस के साथ एक हृद तक महसूल हूँ। यह अलाहदा बात है परन्तु यह कहा जाय कि हम ने इस प्राव्लेम को सालव नहीं किया, जब कि सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाता है कि हम ने ईस्ट पाकिस्तान की प्राव्लेम तो हल कर ली है, मगर यह जरूर है कि हम ने इस पर काबू

जरूर पा लिया है। ईस्ट बंगाल के रिप्यूजी के मूतालिक यह ख्याल या मिनिस्टर साहब का कि उन्होंने उस पर काबू पा लिया है। एक हृद तक काबू पाया भी। इस बारे में जो मुश्किल गवर्नरेट की या मिनिस्टर साहब की है, उमे हम रिप्लाइज कर सकते हैं। अभी चन्द दिन हुये यह ख्याल निकली कि एक हजार के करीब रिप्यूजी हर महीने प्रब भी आ रहे हैं। हम ने समझा था कि मामला खल्तम हो गया लेकिन इतने बर्दों के बाद भी मामला चल रहा है, तो उन के बास की क्या बात है? और इसी लिये प्राव्लेम बढ़ती जा रही है।

इस रिपोर्ट में एक बात और निख्ली है कि जिम्मेदार प्राफिसर्स जो थे उन में टेपरामेन्ट डिफरेंस हो गया है। मुझे इस का तो पता नहीं था कि क्या टेपरामेन्ट डिफरेंस हो गया, लेकिन उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि काम में प्रब्लेम पड़ने लगी और एक तरह से रुकावट पैदा हो गई। एक बात और हम ने रिपोर्ट के अन्दर देखी। बंगाल के २५,००० रिप्यूजीयों को दंडकारण्य में लाने की स्कीम थी। उस में से सिर्फ ८,००० ही पहुँचे। जैन कुछ बनाया गया और बात कुछ बनी। इस के लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नरेट की नुकत चीजी करना तो आसान है, लेकिन जो मुश्किलें हैं उन का ख्याल कर के किरराय बनाना ज्यादा मुनासिब होगा। कम से कम मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूँ। अभी दंडकारण्य की काफी बातें कही गई, लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर बड़े अदब से कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि दंडकारण्य की स्कीम बड़ी अच्छी है, तरह तरह की बातें हैं, वहां अच्छे आदमी जायें, सब बातों का ख्याल आप रखें, लेकिन एक बड़ी बात जो होती है वह यह है कि वहां हजारों एक हजार मिल रही है, उस जमीन पर काश्ट कैसे हो? मुझे लुटी इस बात की है कि आप वहां पर टैक बना रहे हैं, दूसरे बेल बना रहे हैं, साथ ही

यह सुशी की बात है कि आप वहां डैम बना रहे हैं। लेकिन हम को भाल्करा डैम का तजुर्बा है कि उस में कितने वर्ष लगे। मैं बड़े अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप की भले ही नुकती चीनी हो लेकिन डोन्ट माइड कोई भी फिक्र करने की बात नहीं है। जब प्रन्दर रोटी पढ़ जाती है तो सारा क्रिटिसिज्म खत्म हो जाता है। इस डैम को आप कामयाब बना दें। डैम करोड़ की स्क्रीम है। मैं समझता हूं कि दो तीन इस तरह के डैम आप बनादें तो इस प्रावेन्म को हल कर देंगे। मेरा हम्बल सजेशन यह है कि इस तरफ तवज्ज्वह दी जाये, बाकी सब ठीक है।

अब मैं बेस्ट पाकिस्तान के बारे में चन्द्र अल्पाज अर्जन करना चाहता हूं। मुझे इस बात की सुधी है कि बेस्ट पाकिस्तान के मुतालिक गवर्नरमेंट ने यह पोंजीशन ले ली कि यद्य हम अपनी मिनिस्ट्री को एक साल के लिये और बढ़ावेंगे। उन्होंने जो आज्ञेक्ट्स रखते हैं वह मकानिद भी ठीक है। लेकिन यह काम अभी गैरमुक्तिमिल है। उन्होंने कहा कि कम्पेन्सेशन का मामला है। कम्पेन्सेशन के राजिस्ट्रेशन का काम, क्लेम्स का काम, प्रापर्टी को मिलाने का काम, यह तमाम काम आप को करते हैं। हम देखते हैं कि कम्पेन्सेशन के मुतालिक खासी अमाउंट पे करने के लिये बाकी है। अभी १२८ करोड़ रुपया पे किया गया, दो या तीन दो प्रवद के करीब रुपया देना चाहा। अभी काफी काम है। मैं उसे कम नहीं समझता। इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा गया कि गवर्नरमेंट कामों को बाट रही है, हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री में बाट रही है, नेवर में बाट रही है, नेपोगिएशन्स का काम बाट रही है। मैं बड़ा हीरान चा कि क्या जरूरत पड़ गई काम बाटने की। मुझे तो यह पता नहीं कि कोई और ज्यादा कामिटेंट आदमी इस काम को करने के लिये है और आप लेस कामिटेंट हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस नेपोगिएशन्स के भाग्में अगर किसी स्टेंड पर कोई मिनिस्टर कामयाब हो सकता है तो हमारे यही मिनिस्टर

कामयाब हो सकते हैं, वह लेस कामिटेंट नहीं है। लेकिन मरना कभी हो, पर पहले से लंगोटी लगा कर कब्ज़ेद लेना, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। काफी काम करना चाकी है। रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा हुआ था कि हम इस बक्त करीब ३६ लाख स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ जमीन छोड़ कर आये और यहां पर हमें २४ लाख स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ मिली है। इस का मतलब है कि १५ लाख स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ जमीन कम मिली। प्रगत कुल जमीन की कीमत के हिसाब से अन्दाजा लगाइये तो चार सौ करोड़ ५० प्रौद्योगिकी ५० यह कुल करीब ५६७ करोड़ ५० की प्रापर्टी हुई, जिस में से १०० करोड़ ५० मिला, ५६७ करोड़ ५० पड़ा है। जब इनका रुपया पड़ा है तो मुझे पता नहीं है कि उस के बारे में क्या हो रहा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपने कोई रिमाइंडर दिया? पूछा कि क्या हो रहा है? प्राक्तिकर कोई बात चीत हुई, कोई कीमत तय की गई? बहरहाल यह मानी हुई बात यह है कि हम ३६ लाख स्टैन्डर्ड एकड़ जमीन छोड़ कर आये हैं, उस में न कुछ बढ़ सकती है और न कूछ घट सकती है। इस लिये सिंक बकाया तय करने की बात रह जाती है। मेरी गुजारिश इस बारे में यही है कि आप सब मामलात को जानते हैं इस लिये कम्पेन्सेशन के मामलात को छांड़िये नहीं। मैं तो यह भी कहूँगा कि हमारे देसाई साहब अभी गये हुए थे डिफेंस के मुतालिक बात करने के लिये। कोई ५० करोड़ ५० के लिना देना है इस बारे में। आप को भी इसी दरह से कुछ तय करना चाहिये।

इसमें के बारे में तय विद्या रुपया का किए जाने के लिये बाकी कम्पेन्सेशन को प्रिकरेम देंगे। रिपोर्टियों का कोई ५ अरब ५० करोड़ पड़ा है, जिस में से ५०, ६० या ७० करोड़ रुपया जमीन का है। प्रगत यह रुपया मिल मिला है तो मैं स्पीकर साहब की बसात में कह मिला है कि ५० करोड़ रुपया आप इस तरफ दे दीजिये। बाकी तय करते

[श्री अचित राम]

रहिंगा कि आर रावे का बया होगा । जब ५ अरब २० मायेंगा तो ऐडजस्ट कर जीजिरेगा । इस तिरे में मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि अब तो कोन्सेन्ट का मामला पड़ा हुआ है । इन ५ अरब २० में से मिला बया ? १ अरब २० हुआ । जो कि हम ने प्राइटर्टी छाड़ो उत्तर में कहा हुआ ? हमारे क्लेम जो थे वह १२० के क्लेम ८ आ० में बिके इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि ५ अरब में से मिला ५० करोड़ २०, और वह भी मिला नहीं । ८० करोड़ २० बाकी है जो मिला । उस में से कितना आप ने ले लिया ? इस बास्तु में अब तक कहा कि इन तमाम बातों का खाल करना दुए़ प्राप्तना प्रोत्ताम बनाइये । आपने एक सात रक्का है, मैं कहना हूं कि कल बन्द कर दीजिये दो महीने बाद बन्द कर दीजिये, लेहिंग प्राप्तना काम खत्म कर के बन्द कीजिये । दूर में लम्बे काई ऐतराज नहीं है ।

इंडी पाकिस्तान मुप्राहदा हुआ, उस में गुड़ गांव दिये गये । पायद पांच गांव दिये गये, मुप्राहदा हुआ अच्छा हुआ या बुरा हुआ । जीने उन पांच गांवों में रिप्पूजी बसे हुए थे, मैं उनके लिये काई इन्तजाम नहीं देता, मैं समझता हूं कि उन का कुछ इन्तजाम करने को बहुत जरूरत है ।

कल पंडित ठाकुर दाम भांव ने मकानात के मूलालिक और किस्ट्वे कैम्प के मूलालिक कहा था । मैं उन से बेहतर इस बांग को नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन यह मैं जल्द गहनकरता हूं कि यह गहन बात है कि मेरे दिन में मिनिस्टर साहब की अधिक्षत ज्यादा दर्द है । मैं गहन बात कहना नहीं चाहता । उन के अन्दर भी काफी दर्द है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि जब रुग्ण गवर्नरेंट को नहाना है और जीने भी आप के पास है तो हिंग आप यह बर्बाद करने हैं कि कारपोरेशन यह काम करे । मैं युजारिश करना चाहता हूं कि अगर कारपोरेशन इस काम को पांच

या बस बर्षे में कर सकता है तो आप दो बर्षे के अन्दर कर सकेंगे । आप को देखना चाहिये कि रिप्पूजी का इन्टरेस्ट किस में है । आप को इस काम का लजुरा है, आप ने लालों मकानात देखते देखते बना दिये, इस लिये आप इस काम को उन पर मत लें दिये । आप के अन्दर रिप्पूजीयों का खगल है । वहां से कुछ रुपया मिलेगा ही, अगर जीने की कोमत लगायेंगे तो कुछ और रुपया मिलेगा । इन लिये काटने की बात नहीं है । अब मैं किस्ट्वे कैम्प की बात कहता हूं । जिस्म कितना ही अच्छा हो, काड़े बर्याह अच्छे पहने हुए हों, तदरक्त हो, लेकिन अगर किसी के मुह पर एक फोड़ा सा हो तो । उग सारे चेहरे को देख कर आदमियों का किटिस्जम होगा कि कैसा बदसूरत आदमी है । गैहिनिटेशन महकमे ने लालों आदमियों को बसाया, लेकिन किस्ट्वे कैम्प का फोड़ा जो उस के मुह पर है उसे जब कोई आदमी देखता है तो कहता है कि भले ही कुछ काम रिहिनिटेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने किया हो लेकिन यह काम उस की बदनामी की बात है । इस में आप को समझाने की कोई बात नहीं है, मैं आप का समझाऊगा भी क्या, आप मब कुछ जानते हैं । इंस के इलाके में समझता हूं कि गुड़ की मंडी का मामला पड़ा हुआ है, पर्दा गाड़न का मामला पड़ा हुआ है, आप इन चीजों को किन पर छोड़ कर जायेंगे । यह मब आप के बच्चे है बया आप अपने बच्चे को दूसरों के हवाले कर जायेंगे ? पर्दा गाड़न की बात है, अंगूरी बाग है जो कि आप ने पूराने किले वालों के लिये अलावत कर दिया है, उस को आप छेवेलप कर रहे हैं । आविरकार यह मब काम कौन करेगा ? आप त्याग में आ कर, बैराग में आ कर इस काम को देंगे हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री को । लेकिन उस के मूलालिक आप को गोचना चाहिये । हम्पतान स्कूलों और मन्दिरों के बास्ते आपने उनको जीने दी, उनकी निम्बत आज तक किसी ने बात नहीं पूछी कि कितने स्कूल बने, कितने मन्दिर

बने । मैं किसी मिनिस्टर का बाबा नहीं कहता लेकिन जिस का काम है उसके का साज़े । यह सब आप का काम है ।

मैं ने ऊपर मकानात की बात कहो, अब मैं हैैथ की बात कहता हूँ । जब तक हमारी मिनिस्ट्री चलती थी, हम भरता नहीं गये, जिन्दा हो हूँ । सब कुछ इरुद्धा पास रहे । टी० बी० के पेंटेन्स थे, जब टी० बी० पेंटेन्स की ज़खरत पड़ी थी उसका कैमिलो का पांट दी जाती थी और यही मिनिस्ट्री देती थी । अब हम प्रगर हैैथ मिनिस्ट्री से कहते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है । अब क्या किया जाये ? जो आप के पुर्सी हाल थे वह दुनिया से चूँगे गये, हमारे पास जब रुपया है ही नहीं, तो हम कहाँ में दे ? इसी तरह से एजुकेशन की बात लीजिये । बहुत से लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं, उन को कुछ पान्टेन्स हम लांग दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जिन की तालीम दस्तीन में ही रह गई, उन को कैसे आप कुछ देंगे ? मैं कहता हूँ कि यह जो मिनिस्ट्री है उस को लंगों को हैैथ का स्थान करना चाहिये, इंडिपिनेंशन का स्थान करना चाहिये, रिप्रजीज के कम्पोनेंशन का स्थान करना चाहिये ।

उसके बाद ट्रस्ट की बात आती है । उन्होंने तय किया कि हम इंडिपिनेंशन को पे करेंगे, ट्रस्ट को नहीं देंगे । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि क्या वह कोई अपवित्र काम है, नाजायज काम है, पछिलक इंटरेस्ट उस में नहीं है । हमारे यहाँ सर गंगाराम ट्रस्ट बनाया गया जिस का इवेन्युशन दृष्टा । उन का बेरिफाइड क्लेम १ करोड़ ७५ लाख का था । सर गंगा राम ट्रस्ट का बेरीफाइड क्लेम १ करोड़ ७५ लाख रुपये का था लेकिन उन को बड़ी मुश्किल से १ लाख, २ लाख, ३ लाख कहते कहते १० लाख मिला । अब मिनिस्टर साहब यह सारा काम किस के हवाले करके जाना चाहते हैं ? यह काम कौन करेगा ?

अब आप तो पीठ मोड़ लेंगे कि हम तो भाई गंगा जी को चलते हैं लेकिन पीछे उनके इस काम को कौन करेगा ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रगर आप उनको गंगा जी जाने से रोकते हैं तो आप पाप करते हैं ?

साला अचित राम : मिनिस्ट्री के कूल डालने के लिये उनके गंगा जी जाने की बात मैं ने कही है उनके लुद गंगा जी जाने की बात मैं नहीं कहता, मिनिस्ट्री के कूल डाल डालने के बाने मैं ने कहा है । अब दुनिया में काम तो कभी रुकता नहीं है और प्रगर यह मिनिस्ट्री बाइंड प्रप हो जाये तो इसके कामों को दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री ज़रूरी लेकिन बेहतर यह होगा कि जो दरधमल में इसका काम है और अभी बाकी रह गया है उसको हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ही दरम करें ।

अब मेरे कुछ भाई कहने लगे कि वहाँ अफिस्टान में प्रेन मिडीकेट का २० लाख रुपया पड़ा है । अब उन्होंने शांत यह लगाई है कि जब वहाँ के ई० सी० से० दस्तखत करेंगे तब वह रुपया मिलेगा । अब मेरी समझ में यह एक मामूली बात है और शायद मिनिस्टर साहब के पास यह केस आया भी है । वैसे यह बदा सिस्पल केस है । २० लाख रुपया उनका पे करना है और उस पर कोई इंटरेस्ट नहीं देना है । अभी तक एक रत्नी और एक पैसा भी उनको पे नहीं किया गया है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर महोदय उसके लिये कोई मुनासिब इतजाम करें ताकि उनको वह रुपया मिल जाये । अब यह और इसी तरह के कितने ही काम करने को पड़े

[लाला अचित राम]

हैं और अगर आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस नहीं करेंगे तो फिर कौन करेगा। आपके लिए काफी काम अभी भी करने को पड़ा हुआ है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पाकिस्तान गया था तो पाकिस्तान जा कर मुझे वहाँ एक नई बात मालूम हुई और मुझे यह कहने में कोई शक नहीं कि अच्युत साहब का रवव्या अच्छा है और लोगों के दिलों के अन्दर ऐसा असर है कि यह एक अच्छा चेंज आया है। जब मैं वहाँ लोगों से मिला जो कि अब पक्के पाकिस्तानी नेशनल बन गये हैं तो उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि अगर इस स्टेज पर एक्सचेंज आफ प्रापरटी की इजाजत हो जाय तो ठीक रहेगा क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के कई ऐसे असहाव हैं जो कि यहाँ अपनी प्रापरटी छोड़ कर वहाँ जाना पसन्द करेंगे और इसी तरह पाकिस्तान में कितने ही लोग ऐसे हैं जो कि अपनी प्रापरटी छोड़ कर वहाँ से यहाँ हिन्दुस्तान में आना पसन्द करेंगे। मुझे आपकी डिफिल्टीज का पता नहीं है लेकिन वैसे यह कोई बहुत बड़ी प्रावलम नहीं है। मैंने एक सुशाव आपको इस बारे में दे दिया है कि अगर ऐसा बंदोबस्त हो सके तो बेहतर रहेगा और इसको जहर कर लिया जाय। एक्सचेंज आफ प्रापरटीज कोई मास स्केल पर तो होनी नहीं है ही इंडिविजुअल वेसिस पर अगर यह एक्सचेंज करने की इजाजत हो जाये तो ठीक रहेगा।

अधिवर में मैं एक बात कहूँगा कि अगर आपको कुछ शक हो कि हम ऐसी बात कहते हैं जो कि महीं और मुनामिव नहीं हैं तो आगे माफ तौर से उसके बारे में हमें बतलाइये। यह जो एवेन्यून कर ले रहे हैं कि कितना काम अभी करने की ताकी है, कितना दृष्ट्य का मामला है और कितना रिहैबिनिटेशन का मामला है अगलर आपको दिल्ली कि बाकी यह काम अभी करने की पड़े

हैं तो फिर इस मिनिस्ट्री को बाईं अप क्यों किया जा रहा है और आप क्यों नहीं हमारे दृष्टी के बाज़ीर अपने मूल्य धर्म का पालन करते जब मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर महादेव को अभी हमारी तरफ से पीछे नहीं चांड लेनी चाहिए और हमें बेपहारा नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए तो ऐसा मैं कोई उनको खुशामद में नहीं कहता हूँ और जैसा कि कुछ लोगों का व्यापार है कि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का मुलतानी गवाह हूँ तो वह भी बात नहीं है क्योंकि जब मैं जहरत समझता हूँ तो उनके बर्तिलाक कहने में भी दरेग नहीं करता। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर महादेव में वह गेवा की भावना, इनीशिएटिव और काम को भले ही वह कितना ही मूल्यिकल क्यों न हों अंजाम देने की ऐसी काबिलियत है कि उनको जहरत देश को हमेशा रहेगी लेकिन जो आपका मूल्य धर्म है उम्मीद निभाहिये आपकी प्रत्य धर्म भी निभ जायेंगे। देश को आपकी जरूरत सदा बनी रहेगी। भेरे दिल में चंडी महादेव के लिए सच्ची इज्जत है और ऐसा मैं किसी डर के बायम नहीं कहता और न ही ऐसा इंस्ट बंगाल या बेस्ट पंजाब को ध्यान में रखते हुए कह रहा हूँ। आपने न सिफ़ बेस्टन पंजाब के लोगों की इन पांच मालों में काफी विश्वासी विश्वासी हिस्टन बंगाल के लोगों के लिए भी बहुत प्रच्छाकाम किया और आज भी जो इस दिना में वे अपने फरायज को अदा कर रहे हैं उनको मैं बैलकम करता हूँ। पूर्वी पंजाब और पश्चिमी बंगाल के इंटरेस्ट्स में आप जो काम कर रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं आपको मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। आपके कामों का मूल्यांकन बाद में होगा और आपके जाने के बाद होगा। बस मैं और अधिक न कह कर समाप्त करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मैं ने जो चन्द गुजारियात की है उन पर मुनामिव व्याप किया जायगा।

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, I would like to confine myself to the problem in the eastern region; not that I believe the western region problem has been completely solved, but

other hon. friends will take that up and I have no personal knowledge of that.

If it is assumed, as it should be, that the task of the Rehabilitation Ministry is not merely to provide doles or relief but to provide economic rehabilitation to the refugees, then the performance of the Rehabilitation Ministry judged by any yardstick that we may take must be considered to be a dismal failure.

Let us understand as to what has happened to the East Pakistan refugees. Two policy decisions were taken by the Government, which were flagrant violation of the assurances that were given to the minority community of East Pakistan, both, as the hon. Minister would say, to contain the East Pakistan refugee problem. One was taken in 1956 which virtually sealed the border. I do not say the border was sealed, but migration certificates would not be allowed and they were allowed under very stringent conditions which could not be fulfilled. The other decision was taken in 1958—I do not know what month—that no refugees coming after would be entitled to any rehabilitation benefit. I say both these decisions, you will understand, in the context of the assurances that were given at the time of partition of the country, were extremely unfair, particularly in the eastern region.

Then, having contained the problem that way, let us understand what has been done. If we take it that about 32 lakh refugees have come into West Bengal, then, out of that, 8 lakhs did not ask for any assistance from the Rehabilitation Ministry. About 21 to 22 lakhs were refugees who only obtained partial assistance or, as the Minister would say had obtained assistance from the Rehabilitation Ministry. If you take the expenditure that has been incurred on these refugees—between 20 lakhs and 22 lakhs—you will find that the per capita expenditure comes to about Rs. 350 or so. The Minister would not

tell me that these people could have been rehabilitated with that paltry sum.

Then there is the question of two lakh refugees who are in camps and about whom Shrimati Renuka Ray has rightly pointed out and said that we are worrying ourselves about these particular refugees. What has happened to these two lakh refugees in the camp? That also requires some elucidation, because in 1958 I believe a decision was taken that 35,000 families would be taken out of Bengal and put either in Dandakaranya or outside, and that 10,000 families would be rehabilitated in Bengal by the West Bengal Government. I do not know what was the actual number of persons. The number of families was about 45,000 and if you take five per family, it comes to 2,25,000. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the 10,000 families, for which responsibility was taken by the West Bengal Government, have already been taken out of the refugee camps and whether the camp population today is the sole responsibility of the Central Government. The camp population today is about 1,30,000. What has happened to them? Even if it were 30,000 to 35,000 families only, which would come to about 1,75,000 persons, at five persons per family, is the diminution or decline due to any screening? Some have been taken out to Dandakaranya; it is about 8,000 only, until about March. So, we should like to know some facts from the hon. Minister as to what is the number that has been taken out, what was the original responsibility, what he has done so far and what is the residuary problem.

Next comes the question of Dandakaranya, because Dandakaranya was supposed to provide for these camp families. Before I come to the camp families, I would like to say a few words about the non-camp families to which reference was made by Shrimati Renuka Ray. The non-camp families have not at all been rehabilitated. Incidentally, I should like

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

to say that when camp families are shifted to Dandakaranya and other places, then preference should be given to non-camp refugees in Bengal in Dandakaranya over other people, because, the hon. Minister would agree with me that they have not at all been rehabilitated. Even the State Finance Minister stated that about 60 to 70 per cent. of them were not at all rehabilitated. So, there is a responsibility, on this question, cast on the Ministry. If rehabilitation is our primary objective, then there is the responsibility of the Rehabilitation Ministry in relation to the non-camp families.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is not very clear to me. I would like the hon. Member to elucidate it a little further. Is it the intention of the hon. Member that after the refugees who are in camps in West Bengal have been rehabilitated either in Dandakaranya or by the State Government there, then we should take a large body of persons who are partially rehabilitated from West Bengal to Dandakaranya?

Shri Bimal Ghose: Yes; those persons who are willing to go and who are non-camp displaced persons at the moment. About Dandakaranya, there is a mystery as to what is happening there. Firstly, the difficulty is about the conflict between two Governments. How did this difficulty arise? The hon. Minister here says that he has done everything in consultation with the State Government, but the State Government do not agree with that statement. Where lies the truth and how are we to find it out? In regard to Dandakaranya, tall claims have always been made by the Rehabilitation Minister. They have all stated that they would discharge so much of work by such and such a period, but they knew that such and such work could not be done within such and such a period, because it was not possible to do that much of rehabilitation within that period of time. It is said in the note that has

been given to us,—the note which gives the details of the progress of the Dandakaranya project—in the first paragraph—that the State Government had a programme to remove 5,000 to 6,000 families by 31st March but that they had only moved 1,464 families. There is a dig at the West Bengal Government. I understand that the State Government have not been able to move all the families they wanted to move. The fact is that the Rehabilitation Minister stated in the local Assembly in West Bengal on the 1st April, that they were not willing to move any displaced person to Dandakaranya unless the conditions in Dandakaranya were adequate and satisfactory.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The movement was to have started from October-November-December and January.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I have seen that. It has declined in March again. But it is also a fact that the State Rehabilitation Minister stated in the West Bengal Assembly that the conditions in Dandakaranya at present were not satisfactory and there was a danger if the refugees go there that they might come back. Therefore, unless the State Government is satisfied that the conditions there are satisfactory and adequate, they will not take up the responsibility of moving the displaced persons there. They also stated that the Union Rehabilitation Minister has not done his duty properly in that notices are issued to refugees without linking them to specific schemes. I hope the hon. Minister will explain where lies the difference between himself and the State Rehabilitation Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No difference.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The Union Rehabilitation Minister stated that notices were being issued in consultation with and by the State Government, whereas the State Rehabilitation Minister has said that the notices

were issued not according to what was agreed upon but in accordance with the wishes of the Rehabilitation Minister at the Centre, and that there was no linking with specific Schemes. I would like to know what has happened to the 8,000 persons who have been taken to Dandakaranya. As far as our information goes, upto the end of February, not more than about 90 families were given land for cultivation. What has happened to the others? How are they being employed in Dandakaranya? Land could not be given to many people because only about 7,000 acres of land were reclaimed, as has been stated. Out of that, a little less than 2,000 acres have been distributed to the tribal areas; if we take it that seven acres are to be distributed per family, then, there is not enough land to be given to the families that have moved to Dandakaranya, with the result that they must be employed otherwise. Even if we go up to the end of June, by which time the hon. Minister expects to reclaim about 9,000 acres of land, how many displaced persons can be settled on land on 9000 acres? I would like to know that, because, that would give us an idea as to the number of displaced persons who could be moved to Dandakaranya with a view to be rehabilitated. The hon. Minister himself has stated that most of the families who are now in the camps are agriculturists and they have to be settled on land. I am also told that those who have been given land have been given land which is full of stumps and roots. So that the land cannot be cultivated properly; that the title has not been passed on to them; that they have not been given any agricultural implements or equipment to cultivate the land. In the circumstances, probably they would not be able to cultivate the land that has been given to them, in this season. What is the position? These are the things that have been stated to us. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the position in Dandakaranya.

Some other points about Dandakaranya have also been made: how

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the displaced persons have been treated there; how, when they were first taken there, there was lack of even drinking water, etc. These have been referred to by other hon. Members and it would be only a repetition if I were to mention them again, and I have no time to refer to them either.

As it appears now, in Dandakaranya 9,000 acres can be reclaimed by the end of June. The season will again begin in October-November and not more than 2,000 to 3,000 acres of land, or probably not more than 4,000 acres of land would be reclaimed by the end of the year. So, if 2,000 to 3,000 acres are reclaimed throughout the year, I do not know how many families the hon. Minister could really rehabilitate. It is no good making big claims and one of the reasons why he is in this difficulty today is that claims have been made which have not materialised subsequently. If he had not made those claims, I think the position would have been very much better. It is a fact that in the beginning he got a very hearty reception in Bengal. I would like to ask him today the question he asked the other day in this House, viz., why is it that he is not today so much welcome? The Minister explained that that was probably due to his having dispensed with a particular officer. I should say that is a very uncharitable explanation, because the people of Bengal are not concerned with any particular officer. The reason is—if he will examine the whole case himself—his policy has failed and all this condemnation today is an expression of the dissatisfaction of the people of Bengal at the failure of the policy he has adumbrated. He is made responsible, I think quite legitimately, because the Minister had outlined a policy which he has not been able to implement. Therefore, in a parliamentary system of Government, he must accept the responsibility for this failure. To that extent, I do not think the agitation that is now today going on in Bengal is in any way unfair.

[Shri Bimal Ghose]

My next point is about the approach to the problem of rehabilitation by the Minister. I think the approach is wrong. All the time he has said, the camps must be closed down by a particular date, whether it is July, 1959, December, 1960 or March, 1961. The real attitude which will be appreciated by the refugees is rehabilitation by a particular date. I wish the Minister would say, "I would rehabilitate all the refugees by a particular date". The result will be the same, because if he succeeds in rehabilitating the refugees, his work will be done. So, the emphasis should be on rehabilitation and not on closing down the camps, because the idea has got around that the Minister is anxious to close the camps anyhow whether by screening, driving them out or imposing on them impossible conditions. That idea should not get around. Therefore, the Minister should try to reorient his attitude and say, "I shall take upon myself the responsibility and I shall rehabilitate the refugees by a particular date". When they are rehabilitated and then if he goes, nobody will say anything, because even in the West Bengal Government resolution, which the Congress also approved, it was stated that the Rehabilitation Ministry should not be closed by the 31st March, 1961. Not that the people of West Bengal have any particular love for the Rehabilitation Minister or Ministry, but because they feel that the task will not be completed by that date. If the task could be completed, if the Minister could give an assurance that he will really provide economic rehabilitation to the refugees in West Bengal and if he gets higher jobs, nobody would be sorry. Even if he gets now he may go, but the Ministry may continue.

So far as East Pakistan refugees are concerned, they have always been at a disadvantage compared to the West Pakistan refugees. They have never got any compensation because of certain circumstances. I think the Minister will realise that although theoretically they may sell their lands,

practically they cannot. Therefore, something should be done, so that the compensation facilities given to the West Pakistan refugees may also be given to East Pakistan refugees.

Then, there is this question of retrenchment to which other hon. Members have also referred. I would not like the hon. Minister to turn into refugees again the people who have been employed under his Ministry. I think he will take it on himself to see that not only the employees who are in the Secretariat, but also who are in the branch offices and other offices are fully employed if and when the work of the department is curtailed or the department is absolutely closed down.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ever since I came to Parliament and the Ministry of Rehabilitation was created, every year (that I have been sitting as a private Member in this House, I have participated in the debate on this Ministry. Only last year, I began my speech with an optimistic tone. Year after year, I have been bitter critic of the entire administration of the Rehabilitation work.

Last year the optimism was occasioned by certain things done and I expect the hon. Minister will be able to assure the House that that optimism will be maintained, even if at present it has come under certain clouds and something has happened which has made us doubtful about that optimistic view. I think most of the troubles the Minister is facing today have come from an unrealistic approach that the Ministry or the Government have taken in this matter. In 1958, an announcement was made that in July, 1959, the camps will be closed. It was an unrealistic and unwise decision. Then the target about the Dandakaranya scheme also was unrealistic and optimistic. I should not lay all the blame on the Minister himself, because it was a decision of the entire Cabinet, arrived at after full discussion in the Cabinet. It was

an unrealistic decision to say that the primeval forests of Dandakaranya could be cleared up and thousands of acres of land reclaimed by a certain date as fixed.

From this report which has been circulated to us, we find that out of 70,000 acres to be reclaimed, the Ministry has got only 32,000 acres released by the two respective Governments. So, the target was certainly unrealistic. The Ministry could not reclaim 70,000 acres when the Ministry had got only 32,000 acres of land from the two respective Governments, who were really the owners of that land. As regards the movement of refugees, it has been stated here that it was arranged that the West Bengal Government would send 5632 families by the end of March, 1960, but they have sent only 1464 families.

In this connection, I would like to refer the hon. Minister to a statement made by his counterpart in the West Bengal Government. On the 2nd April, he said:

"The only difference that existed (between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government) was that the State Government suggested to the Union Government that the latter (i.e. the Union Government) should serve notice on camp refugees only when plans and schemes were matured and they could be removed and not before that."

So, the West Bengal Government wanted notices to be served on refugees against specific schemes only and they were against giving notice on an *enmasse* scale. The hon. Minister should make the position clear in this respect, as to who really served the notice. If the West Bengal Government demand that notices should be served only when plans are ready to absorb the refugees, I do not think that is an unrealistic and unjustified claim. Who served the

notices on so many refugees, which created a lot of trouble in Bengal and hardships for the refugees? It was not possible either for the Government or for the Dandakaranya Development Authority to receive that number of refugees. Then why have notices been served? And who served the notices? Was there any policy decision on this matter either by the Central Government or the State Government?

From this note I find that practically nothing has been done about small-scale industries. Dhanki industry is not an occupation in that sense of the term to provide suitable means of livelihood. Only twenty automatic looms have been installed and nothing else has practically been done. I would like to know whether the Government has got any scheme in this matter. Out of the reclaimed land of 7,132 acres, after giving 1,790 acres to the Adibasis, the remaining 5,342 acres have to be distributed to 1,785 families. So, they will get at the rate of 3 acres per family though the target is at least 7 acres, if not more. It is not possible to rehabilitate even this number of refugees who have been moved there to be rehabilitated on land and there is no scheme as yet initiated for cottage and small-scale industries. So, what is the actual proposal before the Government for the rehabilitation of the refugees there?

I do not like to refer much to the very regrettable dispute that has come out in the paper and also in the Bengal Assembly. I wish my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya, had not referred to this matter at all. I think he might better have kept out of that dispute. I only expect that after the visit of Dr. B. C. Roy to the Dandakaranya area some amicable settlement would be arrived at. If necessary, the Prime Minister should take the initiative in settling this dispute.

I am very earnest and serious about the Dandakaranya scheme. It is neces-

[Shri A. C. Guha]

sary not only for the welfare of the East Bengal refugees alone but for the economic reconstruction of West Bengal as well. West Bengal requires some outlet for its population which has reached the saturation point. So, I support the demand made out by Shri Ghose that the facilities that are now created in Dandakaranya should not be limited to the camp refugees alone. About eight to ten lakhs refugees have not taken any aid from the Government so long, because they have been denied any aid. Why should they not be given some opportunity for rehabilitation in Dandakaranya, if they like to go there?

I should also like to refer to the care of the partially rehabilitated refugees. On a previous occasion, I referred to that matter and said that loans were given in small instalments and in such a way that nobody could be rehabilitated in that way. Rs. 500 were given for house building in 3 or 4 instalments spread over a period of three years, minus some amount to be paid for the tents etc. No wonder that they could not be rehabilitated by taking advantage of that. If there was anything wrong in the rehabilitation scheme, that wrong should be remedied either by the Central Government or the State Government. In any case, the refugees have not committed any offence. Why should they be denied rehabilitation for the failure or their rehabilitation due to faulty administration of the scheme? So, I would suggest that the Minister should look into the question of the partially rehabilitated refugees also. This is not the first time that I am making this suggestion. Every time I stand up to speak on the Demands of the Rehabilitation Ministry, I refer to this. On the 3rd of March also I referred to this, though it was somewhat out of place on that occasion. Even then I suggested that the question of the partially rehabilitated refugees should not be outside the points for consideration. The hon. Minister then interrupted and said "He is referring to the old cases".

Yes, they may be old cases. But the Government as a whole is responsible for the rehabilitation of these people.

About the Dandakaranya scheme I would like to suggest certain things. In this connection, I would like to refer to the discussion in the Bengal Assembly. At present, it appears there is no phased programme for the removal of refugees there. Is there any phased programme connected with specific schemes, with proper facilities created for rehabilitation and for proper accommodation there or haphazardly the refugees are removed there?

About the West Bengal Assembly Resolution, of course, I would not like that Resolution to be moved in a matter like that in the State Assembly. But, really speaking, I do not think there is anything very unjust in that resolution. The first part of it says that the Ministry should not be closed by 1961. That demand has been made by every member of this House and I am also making it. The second point is that the West Bengal Government should be more closely associated with the Dandakaranya Development Project and on that the hon. Minister has assured us to consult the West Bengal Government on important matter. The third point is that the departments in the Dandakaranya dealing with education, health and social services should have officers who have intimate knowledge of the customs, culture and language of the East Bengal refugees. The Minister admits that they have been doing that also. I would not make any claim on the ground of officers belonging to certain States but there should be a psychological integration within the administration and of the refugees. Without that psychological integration rehabilitation cannot be properly done. So, on this demand also we could not say that such a demand should not have been made. Then, adequate funds should be allocated by the Central Government to

the Government of West Bengal. The State Governments have always been asking for that from the Central Government. So, that is not anything unusual. The fifth point is that the Chief Minister of West Bengal should present their case before the Central Government. As far as the Resolution goes, I do not think there is anything wrong in that or anything anti-Union Government or anti-Minister as such. There might have been something in the speeches, but we should not concern ourselves with that.

About the Dandakaranya scheme I would suggest that the refugees removed there should be associated intensely and intimately with the development works, of course, consistent with their working capacity. They should not be made to work in such a manner as their physical condition cannot bear. But consistent with their physical capacity they should be intimately associated with the development works, which can provide them some means of livelihood.

Then, as far as possible, contracts should be given to the refugees themselves, especially small contracts. There may be some big contracts which require expert knowledge or big capital which cannot be handled by them. All small contracts should be given to the refugees, either to their co-operative societies or to groups of refugees. Purchases should also, as far as possible, be made from the products of the refugees. Here I want to make my position clear. I know that Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have got a claim over anything that is going on in the Dandakaranya area. The Adibasis also have a claim.

Shri Mahanty: What is wrong with it?

Shri A. C. Guha: I shall never say that any claim of Bengal should go contrary to or supersede the interests of the local people. I should never make that suggestion. But, consis-

tent with the claims of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh people, and also the local Adibasis, I think the next priority should be given to the Bengal refugees and, as far as possible, they should be accommodated and provided work in the services, in purchasing, in contracts, in fact in the whole development scheme.

On the 3rd of March the hon. Minister has made a statement in this House about the tractors. I hope he would in future be more particular in taking the right tractors. Some tractors were taken from the Central Tractor Organisation, some sawing machines from Faridabad or Nilokheri and some tractors from the trial manufacture by the ordnance factories and they have not given him good service so long.

14 hrs.

I think much of the delay in reclamation may be due to this. So he should not consider that this scheme is just a promotion scheme for the development of other industries or for dumping of scraps from other establishments. It is primarily a scheme for the development of that area to rehabilitate the East Pakistan refugees and subsequently for other considerations.

Before I conclude.....

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Before he sits down I want one clarification.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not want to be interrupted.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Only a clarification. The hon. Member has just now said that all those persons in West Bengal who have not received any rehabilitation benefits up till now—he used the word 'denied' which I do not accept and the number was also given as 8 to 10 lakh persons—after the camp ended should also be taken there. The second thing is that he has said about partially rehabilitated families. Could he give me some idea about that?

Shri A. C. Guha: I think 21 or 22 lakhs have been claimed to have been rehabilitated but most of them are partially rehabilitated.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Only partially.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the Government should make proper assessment as to how many of them have been properly rehabilitated. I would suggest that Shri Achint Ram and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava go and make an assessment. I do not suggest any Bengali to be sent there. He may be partial. I would suggest even Lala Achint Ram alone. Let him go there. I would claim that on behalf of the refugees I can give him the entire responsibility. Let him go and make an assessment as to how many of them have been properly rehabilitated, that is, in the sense of economic rehabilitation. If they have not been economically rehabilitated, whatever the number, the hon. Minister must take charge of them. By the word hon. Minister I mean the Government of India; I do not mean Shri Mehr Chand Khanna personally.

Before I conclude I should make one submission. The East Bengal refugees have not got any compensation. That is a point which the Government should consider. When the Compensation Act was passed conditions were somewhat different. That condition has totally and completely changed now. The hon. Minister is also the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs. He knows the conditions now prevailing in East Bengal. There is a deliberate policy of squeezing out the minority in East Bengal. He cannot deny that. As a result of that in spite of the strictness in the issue of migration certificates a large number of people belonging to the minorities are now migrating from East Bengal. They cannot sell their property. There is no possibility of that. Those who have come have also left their property behind. What will happen to them?

It is claimed that nearly Rs. 66 crores have been spent so far on the rehabilitation of about 22 lakhs of refugees. That means on each refugee only Rs. 300/- have been spent. That cannot be considered a proper amount for rehabilitation. So I would suggest that either he may take up the matter with the Pakistan Government that those refugees who have come or who are willing to come may be compensated by the Pakistan Government and their assets may be transferred or the Government of India should take some measures. If the Government here cannot give them compensation as in the case of West Pakistan displaced persons, at least they should try to write off the loans.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: I would like to have two minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already overdrawn by two minutes.

Shri A. C. Guha: You know, Sir, I am a refugee. I can claim some sympathy.

Shri C. D. Pande (Nani Tal): He has been in India for the last 20 years.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should show as much concern to the refugees as he claims for himself.

Shri C. D. Pande: The Chair is also a refugee.

Shri A. C. Guha: You are disconnecting my whole trend.

So I would suggest that the loans now pending against the refugees should be scaled down or in some

cases should be completely written off. Let the refugees feel that they are honoured citizens of India. Let them not feel cringy and crafty. Let them not develop some crafty outlook as to how to evade the payment of loans and how to evade their dues to psychological the Government. This is a approach which the Government should adopt. They will not be able to realise the loans. The West Bengal Government had made it a condition that hundred per cent the loss would be of the Central Government. So, it is admitted that the Government of India would not be able to realise that. So why put burden of this loan on them? Why make them feel that they are all indebted to the Government of India and all the time trying somehow to evade this? This mental attitude of theirs should be removed by a serious approach.

Lastly, I say, that this decision about the sealing of the border also should be reconsidered. A large number of people are still migrating. They may not be accommodated in camps but some provision should be made about them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a time has come to re-assess the situation that has arisen in West Bengal on the rehabilitation problem. Time has also come to review the Rs. 100 crores project of Dandakaranya. Time has also come to consider the activities of the Rehabilitation Ministry, specially the activities of our ambitious hon. Minister, Shri Khanna. We are flooded with bulletins full of statistics and always a wrong picture has been given to us. But from those statistics I can give you the real information about his performance.

The hon. Rehabilitation Minister took direct responsibility in rehabilitation matters in 1957. At the end of 1958 there were 2,17,000 refugees in West Bengal. In the beginning of 1957 the hon. Minister said.....

An Hon. Member: In camps.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Yes.

In the beginning of 1957 the hon. Minister said that he would take the responsibility of about 55,000 families comprising about 2½ lakhs people. In 1957 he could rehabilitate 7,000 families only outside West Bengal. Till December, 1958, he gave rehabilitation to 4,000 families more. In 1959 he could give rehabilitation only to 2,000 families. So the total comes to 13,000 families out of 55,000 families.

In 1957 he announced that he has got 10,02,000 acres of cultivable land in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Now his statistics reveal that he has been able to prepare schemes for 50,000 acres only. In 1956 Rs. 2,07,00,000 were sanctioned for the development of colonies of non-camp refugees. In 1957 the sanction came down to Rs. 56 lakhs and in 1958 to Rs. 45 lakhs only. In many cases the actual payment of the sanctioned money has not yet been made though several years have passed.

In 1957 he promised that he would legalise the colonies speedily. In the last three years only 80 colonies have been legalised out of 140 colonies. He assured that he would make arrangements for the employment of 9,000 persons by giving financial aid to 19 factories. For that scheme Rs. 2,45,00,000 were sanctioned. But out of this amount only Rs. 1,39,00,000 have been granted and only 2,000 refugees have been employed out of the 9,000.

I want to give further examples of his performance. 441 rehabilitation centres are said to have been set up from the beginning. Do you know how many colonies have received financial help and how many are habitable? Out of 441 centres only 44 centres are fully developed colonies and 24 colonies have been partially developed. The remaining 373 colonies have received no help from the Government and are quite unfit

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

for human habitation. Two schemes for the development of 373 colonies were submitted to the Ministry but only 18 have been approved and 355 have been refused the development grant. Out of 24 colonies which were approved for partial help, 13 colonies have got the money and the rest have not yet received it. Upto March, 1959, Rs. 43,71,00,000 were spent for the camp refugees who are awaiting rehabilitation for the last eight or nine years.

Now after spending this amount the Government has come to the conclusion that 70 per cent of the refugees are not entitled to get any rehabilitation benefit. In fact from 1947 to 1959 financial help or rehabilitation was only to the tune of Rs. 19,28,00,000. Out of the remaining Rs. 47,33,00,000 only Rs. 44,00,000 have been spent for the maintenance of the refugees in camps. This amount has been completely misspent for the slackness of the Ministry in rehabilitating the camp refugees. But now he wants to close down the camps in West Bengal by 1961. But besides the camp refugees there are eight lakhs non-camp refugees who are dragging on with a miserable life in West Bengal. There are 1 lakh refugees driven from various camps on different pleas who are roaming unemployed in towns and cities of West Bengal. Half of the 23 lakhs of people who have rehabilitated themselves on their own efforts and at their own expenses are living on their slender resources.

As regards camp refugees, by 1960-61 the hon. Minister will not be in a position to rehabilitate more than 12000 families out of 35,000 families which he has promised to rehabilitate.

Now I come to Dandakaranya project. The Dandakaranya project was evolved in 1957 for solving the refugee problem of West Bengal. The Dandakaranya project came into existence because the Central Government took the responsibility of the 80 per cent of 3 lakhs camp refugees of West

Bengal. Now, we have to see if there has been any progress in Dandakaranya since its inception. I do not say of the progress in paper or in the bulletins of the Ministry which mislead the readers.

In January 1957 the Rehabilitation Sub-Committee of the Cabinet made four decisions. The Cabinet was of the opinion that West Bengal had attained the saturation point. Naturally they decided firstly that the Dandakaranya area will be developed so that both the East Pakistan refugees and Adibasis can reside. Secondly, in course of time the area will be rehabilitated by 40 lakhs of people out of whom 50 per cent will be refugees and 50 per cent will be Adibasis. Thirdly, an Authority for Dandakaranya will be formed in which the Central Government and the State Governments concerned shall have their representatives. Fourthly, this area for administrative purpose will be under the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation.

So, the idea was that 20 lakhs of refugees of West Bengal will get the benefit of rehabilitation in Dandakaranya, not 2,40,000 refugees. Subsequently the Rehabilitation Ministry said that their aim was not to make provision for 20 lakhs of people but for only 2 lakhs of people. In 1958-59 the target still came down to 50,000 refugees. Have they been able to achieve that target even? No, Sir. The Rehabilitation Minister and his colleagues declared that before the end of 1959 20,000 families will be provided in Dandakaranya. But in reality upto March, 1960, only 1500 families have been taken as against 20,000 families. Even these 1500 families have not been rehabilitated on land and the majority of them are living in camps in Dandakaranya and they are employed in the work of clearing jungles like slaves without knowing what is in store for them in future.

There were schemes for constructing villages for refugees in Dandakaranaya. How has it been implemented? In 1958-59 the target was for setting up 28 villages, but not a single village was completed. In 1959-60 the target was for setting up 57 villages, but the work for even a single village has not yet been started. In 1960-61 the target is for setting up 95 villages. During the last three years 25 villages might be constructed.

In the blue-print issued in the beginning of 1958, the scheme was for reclaiming 1,43,000 acres of land in five areas of Dandakaranaya but it was subsequently reduced to 75,00 acres of land. But till now only 4,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and trees covering 6000 acres of land have been cut.

In the beginning of 1958 it was decided that arrangements for establishing cottage industries will be made, that multi-purpose farming including agriculture and poultry will be made, that small factories for manufacturing agricultural implements will be set up, that vocational and craftsmanship training centres will be set up and that educational units will also be opened. It was also estimated that more than 30,000 persons will be employed in these works. But not a single item has yet been implemented and 18 months have been taken to set up a Directorate for this purpose. Only a saw mill was set up which is now on the point of being closed down.

Sir, this is the position about Dandakaranaya. As regards the policy of employing persons it was decided that the refugees and the Adibasis will be given preference. But I regret to say that the percentage of refugee employees is only 12. As regards the tribal people their percentage does not come to anything at all. The West Bengal Government has been merely an onlooker for the last four years since 1957. There are already 25 lakhs of refugees in West Bengal and

the Minister wants to wind up his business by presenting 2 lakhs of refugees to the overburdened West Bengal.

The conditions of the refugees who have been sent to other States are miserable. The refugees were sent to Orissa but no attempt was made to rehabilitate them.

In 1950 after the communal trouble in East Pakistan Dr. Mahtab promised to rehabilitate 25,000 refugees in his State and according to his assurance 35,000 refugees were sent to Orissa but all of them came back because of the mismanagement of the Rehabilitation Ministry in their rehabilitation. But still about 12,000 refugees are residing there. Charbatia camp has been closed and a large number of refugees sent to Orissa have not yet been rehabilitated, though a sum of Rs. 2 crores and 58 lakhs has been spent for them up to date. Dr. Mahtab had complained that the sudden stoppage of grants to Orissa Government for rehabilitation of refugees had hampered the rehabilitation works in Orissa.

In Bihar, Batisa camp has been closed though 543 families have yet to be rehabilitated.

In the month of November, December and January, 1791 refugees were sent to U.P. and Madhya Pradesh but none of them has yet been rehabilitated.

This is the present situation so far the rehabilitation programme is concerned.

Now, Sir, I want to know who is responsible for this great bungling? Who is squandering away public money in the name of rehabilitating refugees? Who is gambling with the lives of 3 lakhs of people besides other non-camp refugees? With all respects I must say that the responsibility lies on the hon. Minister.

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Sir, all the political parties including the Congress have strongly criticised the hon. Minister and made him responsible. On behalf of the West Bengal refugees, I beg to place some demands. The first demand is that Shri Khanna must resign. Secondly, Dandakaranaya Development Authority should be reconstituted, and thirdly, the representatives of West Bengal and Andhra must be there. Fourthly, Dandakaranaya Development Authority should be endowed with more powers and will be directly under the control of Parliament. Fifthly, more employment should be provided to refugees and Adibasis. Sixthly, refugees should live in unity and peacefully with the tribal people. At present the authorities by their actions are trying to poison the relations of refugees with the Adibasis and local Muslims. They should give up this sinister attempt. No refugee should be taken to Dandakaranaya without proper arrangements for drinking water and a proper supply of irrigation water must be made before they are sent there. The present camps of refugees in Dandakaranaya should be replaced by huts. They must know what is their title. They do not like to quarrel with their Adibasi friends because two types of lands are being allotted, one is Adibasi land and the other is khas land. Then, assurances should be given that no increase in rent will be made.

Rehabilitation should be made not by dribs and drabs of 50 families but by chunks of 200 or 300 families in order to maintain their cultural and social life.

I would suggest that no refugee should be taken from West Bengal before proper arrangements are made. No doles should be stopped till they have been rehabilitated. No education facilities should be stopped. No camp should be declared closed till all of them are fully rehabilitated. More money should be given for the reclamation of land to West Bengal and similarly more money should be

given for establishing industries in the public sector in West Bengal. Lastly, the bainanama scheme should be reintroduced.

If these demands are granted I assure the House and the hon. Minister that we will all support him and will make Dandakaranaya a success.

Sir, a great philosopher once said, "You can befool some men for all times and you can befool all men for sometime but you cannot befool all men for all times".

Shri Shebha Ram (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine myself to three major problems of the displaced persons of the western zone. One is with regard to the non-claimant displaced persons in relation to the status of their allotments. Secondly, I would deal the question with regard to the management of the acquired evictee land and thirdly with regard to the question of compensation which has accrued to the Meo Biswadars as a result of the enforcement of the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswadari Abolition Act of 1959.

With regard to the non-claimant agricultural displaced person, I find that the value of the agricultural evictee land in possession of the displaced persons has been fixed at the rate of Rs. 450 per standard acre. The determination of this value will apply in three cases: firstly, for purposes of adjustment of the value of land in possession of the claimants; secondly for the purpose of selling the agricultural evictee land in possession of the local pattedars to the State Government; thirdly, for purposes of determining the proprietary rights to be given to the non-claimant displaced persons.

I do not want to deal with the first two categories at the present moment, but with regard to the third category, I would submit one thing.

As we all know, agricultural displaced persons mostly from areas other than Punjab were settled on a temporary basis. Such allotments were made purely on a rehabilitation basis, irrespective of the fact whether such allottees owned land in Pakistan or not. There are two issues involved in this connection, so far as the displaced persons settled in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur of Rajasthan are concerned. Firstly, will the khatedari rights be given to them without paying any charge of the land for the simple reason that their allotments were made purely on a rehabilitation basis, and that their claims below Rs. 20,000 were not entertained? Secondly, will they continue to remain simply as tenants, and not be ejected unless they want to acquire the ownership right by paying the price of the land in 15 instalments.

Before coming to the first question, I would like to deal with the second one, that is, with regard to the status of these displaced persons as tenants. We know that there is wrong impression given to the displaced persons of Alwar and Bharatpur Districts that in every case they will have to part with the price of the land, even if they do not want to acquire ownership rights. Under rule 63 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, we have given the option to the displaced persons that if they want to acquire the ownership right, they have to pay the price, but not in every case. I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister to issue a circular to this effect that all non-claimant agricultural displaced persons settled in these districts will continue to remain in possession for ever without paying any price for the land, but that if they wanted to acquire ownership rights, they will have to pay the price of the land.

With regard to the proprietary rights to be given to the non-claimant agricultural displaced persons, I quite concede that they should be given only when they pay the price of the

land, but if they are not proprietors, what is the status of these allottees in these two districts?

The system of land tenure prevailing in Rajasthan envisages certain rights even for the sub-tenants. Under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1955 every cultivator who, at the commencement of the Act, was a tenant of the land otherwise than as a sub-tenant or tenant of a khudkasht, became a khatedar tenant, because the khatedar tenant has got the right to transfer his land by sale or gift; he can effect a simple and usufructuary mortgage of his holding. Not only that, even the sub-tenant or tenant of a khudkasht has got the right to cultivate the land; he cannot be ejected except for non-payment of rent or any act detriment to or illegal transfer of the land. He can make certain improvements upon his land too.

Such is the condition of the tenant under the Tenancy Act of Rajasthan. In the light of this, the position and status of the allottees should be considered.

In this connection, I would like to quote the reply of the Ministry of Rehabilitation given to a memorandum submitted by the President of the Rajasthan Purusharthi Sammelan, which is as follows:

"Although occupancy rights in evacuee lands have not been given, it may be mentioned that as a matter of fact, the allottees are not being ejected from these lands and are continuing in their allotments. However, to acquire ownership rights, they will have to pay the price of the land in 15 instalments as mentioned above. The khatedar does not seem to possess any such right of acquiring proprietary rights over the land cultivated by him. Therefore, the allottees on evacuee lands do not seem to be worse off than the local persons enjoying khatedari rights."

[Shri Jagannatha Rao]

In the light of this reply given by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, it seems quite clear that in the eyes of the Ministry of Rehabilitation the status of the allottees was no worse than the status of the *khatedar* tenants. I am not concerned whether ownership rights are granted to them or not; if they pay, they will be granted. But the time has come when it should be made clear that every non-claimant agricultural allottee, when he does not pay the price for conferment of ownership rights, will enjoy at least the same rights as the *khatedars* under the Rajasthan Tenancy Act.

Now, a word with regard to the management of the acquired evacuee land. Since the acquisition of the evacuee properties by the Central Government under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act of 1954, all power of administration vest in a managerial organisation of the Central Government. It is, however, a fact that the managerial organisation of the Central Government has not got the necessary staff to handle the administration of the land at the tehsil and village level. Therefore, it has become most essential now to see that the Rajasthan Government is permitted to continue to handle such land, and the necessary powers under section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act of 1954 should be given to it. No delegation of power has been made despite the repeated requests from the State Government. There is one fear. If the powers are not delegated, it might result that the action taken by the local officers of the State Government might become *ultra vires* in relation to the administration of un-allotted land, and might be questioned in a court of law. It is, however, surprising that in spite of the revenue officers of the State Government carrying on this administration even with the concurrence of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, there have been cases in which the officers of the

managerial organisation have challenged the validity of the action taken by the officers of the State Government. This parallel system of running the administration should be put an end to. I think the time has come when power should be given to them under section 34 so that the officers might carry on the administration; otherwise the local officers feel hesitant in carrying on the administration, because they do not want to lend themselves open to the allegations of illegalities or of unauthorised interference in this evacuee land. Therefore, the delegation of the powers should be made as soon as possible. While delegating these powers, the Ministry of Rehabilitation should also kindly see that the powers of the managing officers are given to the tehsildars, and the powers of the settlement officers be given to the collectors within their respective jurisdictions.

Lastly, I would say a word with regard to the question of the *Meo Biswadars*. As we know, with the adoption of the Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act of 1955, every *Biswedar* has become entitled to receive compensation for the lands which were in his possession and which were in the possession of his tenants. I am just now referring to the cases of such *Meo Biswedars* who have not gone to Pakistan, but who are here since then in the same district. I am glad that they have been given either the original holding or alternate holdings, but what about the compensation for the lands which were in the occupation of the tenants at the time of the Partition, that is, in 1947? No Muslim or *Meo Biswedar* can be divested of his right simply because the Partition of India had taken place. He cannot be put at a more disadvantageous position than that of a local *Biswedar*. The *Meo Biswedar* is entitled to receive compensation for the land in the occupation of the tenant, which is now under the cultivation or the occupation of

the allottee or the local pattedar. So far as the local pattedars are concerned, you may take the money from them. We have nothing to say about it. But from whom are the Meo Biswedars to receive the compensation? When we ask the State Government, they say that the land does not belong to them, and that it is under the occupation of the local pattedars or in the possession of the allottees so they cannot pay compensation. So far as the Central Ministry are concerned, they say that that is evacuate land and thus no compensation. I would submit that the issue cannot be just put off in this way. The Meo Biswedar is entitled to receive compensation, when he has not gone to Pakistan and when he has never left the district. He is entitled for compensation, just like other Biswedars. The Central Government and the State Government should sit together and finally decide as to the authority from which the Meo Biswedars are to receive compensation.

I hope that all these points would be taken into account by the hon. Minister.

पंडित ठाकुर बाल भारती (हिमार): जनाब, मैं आपकी इवाजत में एक मताल पुढ़रा चाहता हूँ मानसेवन मन्दिर साहब में, जो अभी बोल चुके हैं। वह गजम्बान में प्रान्ति है, इन्हिए उनको वहाँ की पोजीशन बेहतर मालूम होंगी। जबीदारी एवं लिंग एस्ट के मनविक विस्वादारी लक्ष्य हो चुकी है। विस्वादारी द्वारा मिल करने के लिए मिनिस्ट्री को पढ़त है इन्टालमेंट देनी है। जिन लोगों का जनीन पर कब्ज़ा है योग जां प्रोप्रोटरी ग्राइट्स चाहते हैं, उनके रूपये देने का फायदा क्या है, क्योंकि विस्वादारी तो जल्द हो चुकी है।

उपराजन महोदय: पारम्पर माननीय नदर्य में पुढ़रा है, तो भलाहिदा उनमें पुढ़र्नीजिए। वह आपको बता देंगे।

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I wish to confine myself to the working of the Dandakaranya Project. My

district of Koraput lies in this Dandakaranya area. The other day, on the 30th March, I visited the Umarkote area of the district, and, therefore, I can speak with confidence and with a certain amount of authority.

Some hon. Members have condemned this project as a failure. They have said that it is a failure of the Ministry and it is a failure of the Minister. One hon. Member even suggested that the Minister should resign. I am sorry to say that that a correct state of affairs of the project is not depicted. No hon. Member who spoke in these terms had seen the area, the work that has been done etc., and, therefore, I wish to speak being in a position to rebut the allegations that have been made in this connection.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): That is always expected of the hon. Member.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I could say so because I had been to that area on 30th March. I have seen the Umarkote area. Six village sites have been formed. I visited three of them. I talked to the displaced persons there. I found them constructing their huts. Some hutsments have risen to the plinth level; some have laid the basement, and some other displaced persons have progressed further in the construction of houses. I talked to them, and they were anxious to know when they would be put in possession of the lands. None of the displaced persons that has been there is anxious to get out. Everyone of them is anxious to settle down. They are eager to get the lands; they are anxious to know when they would be given possession of the lands. I told them that they would be given possession of the lands not later than the end of this month. For, about 9,000 acres of land have been reclaimed, contour bunding is going on, and each family would be given seven acres of land, and the displaced families have to build their field bunds and make the land ready for cultivation. The monsoon will set in by the middle of June. Therefore

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there is every possibility of every displaced family getting land, and they can proceed with the agricultural operations this year in right earnest. They were happy. Such of them as are there, and with whom I had a talk, were contented, and they were only anxious to get the lands so that they could settle down, because, for the last twelve or thirteen years, they have been leading the life of nomads, as they have been moving from place to place. Therefore, they are only too anxious and too glad to know that they have been settled on land, where there is every possibility of their getting the land, so that they may lead the rest of their lives in contentment.

This scheme has been condemned on the ground that there has been failure of the project, because so many families, which the hon. Minister said earlier would be taken, could not be taken there. But we lose sight of the fact that there are inherent difficulties that beset projects of this kind. This area is mainly a forest area. There is lack of communications, lack of man-power, machinery and so on. But all the difficulties have now been overcome, and we have turned the corner. The work is in progress. Only, it has to be accelerated, so that the families that are there in the various camps could settled on the land before the monsoon sets in.

I am personally convinced, having gone there and seen the conditions myself, that there is every possibility of achieving the target this year. The displaced persons who are in work-centres are now put on work, excavation of tanks, renovation of tanks, sinking of wells, and road-work and so on. Therefore, they are getting every opportunity for work. Every adult member of the family is getting wages, and whatever deficit remains is made up by what is called the transitional allowance that is paid to the families. Therefore, there is no difficulty for their livelihood.

I have seen also some of the villagers carrying on some petty trade.

They go to a weekly 'hat' in a place called Navrangpur; they purchase vegetables and sell them in the colonies. Some of them are carrying on petty trade also. Some of them purchase fowl and sell them there. They are getting themselves accustomed to the conditions. It is said that these displaced persons should be put on work. Certainly, they are put on work, and they have even got a system called the group leader system. A group of displaced persons with a group leader are allowed to carry on some petty contracts in regard to earth-work and collection of metal.

In this connection, I would say that there is no need to bring in contractors for doing this work of metal collection or earth-work there from outside the area. I understand that one contractor from West Bengal has been asked to undertake a contract for the collection of metal for the road from Umarkote to Amraoti which is just 20 miles in length. I see no reason why the displaced persons and the local Adibasis should not be given this privilege and the benefit of this work.

Regarding health, measures are taken—several mobile units are in operation. In this connection, I wish to point out that the Chief Medical Officer of the Project, it seems, wanted some trained nurses, and the civil surgeon of Koraput had with him 20 trained *dayis* and he offered to give them, but the Chief Medical Officer of the Project would not take even ten or five of them. It seems he is awaiting the applications from the Employment Exchange at Calcutta. After all, the nurses need not know the language; after all, it is not the language of the nurses, that soothes the patient, but the healing touch of the nurse that gives relief to the patient. I do not see why these five or ten *dayis* who are available at Koraput readily should not be taken.

Another difficulty at the present moment in that area is that hospital

have not been constructed. There is just a small hospital at Umarkote with a six-bedded ward. The mobile units are getting these patients and dumping them in this hospital, and the local doctor is not able to cope up. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that till the hospitals are constructed according to the Plan, the existing hospital at Omerkote has to be expanded, the supply of medicine has to be increased, so that the doctor who is there can look after not only the displaced persons but also the local people for whom he is there.

Regarding engineering works, I have a word to say. The progress of engineering works is not very satisfactory. It is very slow. There are several building roads and bridges which have to be constructed, but are not being taken care of. I understand that the Chief Engineer there, I think Shri Bandopadhyaya, is not very co-operative, or is creating difficulties to solutions. I have a feeling that history may repeat itself. The conditions and difficulties that be set Mr. Fletcher are still there. I have a feeling that Mr. Johnson, the Administrator, may go the same way as Mr. Fletcher did unless they are set right. So I would request the hon. Minister to take note of the situation, go there and live there the whole of May and see that the work is proceeded with in right earnest, the families that are there are settled on land so that the scheme would be a success.

A word about the Adivasis. This is an integrated development scheme. The Adivasis are entitled to 25 per cent of the land. It is true as the Collector of Koraput told me that more than 1500 acres of land had been allotted for them. But mere giving of the land to Adivasis is not enough. They should be given the same facilities as DPs are given. They should also have huts or homesteads as are being given to DPs, so that there would be no discrimination and all live happily as members of one family.

In this connection, I would say that hon. Members from West Bengal in this House or elsewhere need not get worried. They can leave the care of these DPs in Dandakaranya to the local people who are prepared to share their joys and sorrows. The less interest others take in the DPs who are there, the more happy will the DPs be.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): My State is very vitally interested in the progress of the Dandakaranya project. Coming to the demands of this Ministry, one feels that it is not merely a problem between the Government of West Bengal and the Ministry of Rehabilitation. It is not a problem between the East Bengal refugees and the Government of India. It is basically a national problem in its range and a human problem in its intensity. My only grievance is that this debate has, to a certain extent, been pulled down to a personal level. This could very well have been avoided, while considering issues of momentous sentimental, human and national importance.

The fact has to be remembered by all concerned that this misery-ridden, misguided, sometimes unguided, humanity whom we call refugees are the very foundations of our freedom. In their sweat and tears, in their sufferings and sacrifices our independence has been consecrated. Therefore, while considering their problems, one has to bring to bear upon these a sympathetic consideration and human-kindness. We could have done well in avoiding personal references.

In this context of rehabilitating these displaced persons, the Dandakaranya Authority was conceived as late as 1956. Before I deal with the Authority itself, I would venture to submit that the way in which it was constituted, it was bound to be a failure. We have created an autonomous body wielding powers which no autonomous body in this country is wielding. It can sanction projects costing upto Rs. 40 lakhs without referring to the Minister, without

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referring to the Parliament. It could appoint incumbents to posts carrying Rs. 1500 per month—which the Minister does not know and the Ministry does not know. It could create posts carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 2000 per month. It had a special dispensation regarding purchases and placing of orders. I would like to know how this body could come to exist, a body which was a direct challenge even to the limited, truncated parliamentary control with which we are acquainted. No procedures were ever laid down. No rules of business were ever framed. Therefore, you find this body with Rs. 100 crores to go round entrusted to a number of officials who naturally worked at cross purposes. It is time that this body was disbanded and re-constituted on a statutory basis clearly delimiting its powers. We cannot allow a handful of officers, whatever be their integrity, being entrusted with a project costing Rs. 100 crores without anything clearly laid down.

Having come into existence, I could have even considered this Authority as desirable, had it conformed to the basic stipulations. Here I would repeat that the Ministry had pretty little control over this. It was programmed that 5,632 families would be sent between 1st November, 1959 and 31st March, 1960. But we have been able to send only 1,464 families consisting of 8,000 persons. We thought of land reclamation and so far 13,000 acres in Umerkot and 36,000 acres in Parleket had been acquired. As against these, only 7,132 acres have been reclaimed, if I am to rely on the figures supplied by the Ministry figures about which I have my grave doubts. According to a note which was circulated in December, if I calculated the lands which had been reclaimed, it came to about 5,000 odd acres. In terms of another note that has been circulated in the month of March, it comes to 7,131 acres. Be

that as it may, even in the case of land reclamation, we will find that there has been a serious shortfall. For that, I believe the Members in charge of Agriculture and Engineering have to answer, as to why there has been this shortfall.

Coming to small scale industries, much has been said about it. The hon. Minister will agree that in the scheme of small scale industries, the *dhangi* still occupies the pride of place. With *dhangis* the Dandakaranya Authority is thinking of rehabilitating the refugees.

An hon. Member: What is *dhangi* ?

Shri Mahanty: *Dhangi* is the thing with which they pound rice.

I venture to submit that there has been a failure in the discharge of responsibility. I am sure the failure is not so much on the part of the Ministry as on the Dandakaranya Project authorities. It is time enough all these gentlemen were shown their proper place and men with a little imagination, with drive and a little more sympathy and sense of responsibility were put there.

Why do I say this? It is because, as I said in my preface, it is not an administrative problem. It is basically a human problem. How has that human problem been tackled? I have got an annexure before me which gives details about construction and building works in progress under the engineering units in the project. The total estimated cost of these works is Rs. 87,24,000. Most of this money is for residential accommodation for officials at Jagdailpur and Koraput for staff on working centre etc. On the other hand, what is the provision for the people, those who are going there for settlement? They are living in conditions which are little short of primitive.

The time at my disposal is short. So I am not going to dilate on it. Otherwise, I could have told you

what sort of exploitation has been going on in Danakaranya. A match box costing 6 nP was sold for 12 nP. One refugee was exploiting the other. It has been said that work should be given to the group leaders. But do you know that contracts given to those group leaders meant the worst exploitation which most of the old type contractors could not imagine? I need not go into it. But I want once again to appeal to all concerned that it is time enough we eschew that kind of attitude towards this very fundamental and human problem.

I have a feeling that we have traded all these days in human misery. I can say that at least from my experience of the refugees that came for settlement and rehabilitation in my State. Instead of appealing to the inner urge and instead of appealing to the human dignity in them, there were people, men placed in responsible positions, who taught them how to cringe before administrations and how to beg money. This kind of attitude has been generated in them—no work, nothing, and living on doles. I may be forgiven if I say that it is not a fact that the East Bengal Refugees have not received a fair deal. They have received doles to the extent of Rs. 43.71 crores till March 1959. After having spent Rs. 41 crores on these doles, it was found out that 70 per cent were not eligible. I would beg of the House to consider who paid these Rs. 41 crores to these non-eligibles. It was, certainly, not Shri Mehr Chand Khanna. It was, somebody else. Let us not forget that the State Government of West Bengal has a direct responsibility in this matter and no kind of parochialism or pettifogging is going to eliminate that responsibility and the country would like to know who was responsible for these Rs. 41 crores being paid to men who were not refugees. Dr. B. C. Roy has a case to answer and I am sure he has courage enough to answer this charge.

Grants were paid to the East Bengal refugees to the extent of Rs. 19.28 crores and loans to the extent of Rs. 47.3 crores, which is again going to be commuted to grants, for, these loans are not going to be realised (*Interruption*). I would like know how much has gone to the men who are genuine refugees. Therefore, let us not try to trade in human miseries and try to find scapegoats to hide our own acts of commission and omission.

Then, I would say that as far as these refugees are concerned none could be dearer than they to us. But let them not try to think that these 80,000 sq. miles of land in Danakaranya carved out of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are going to be the exclusive preserve of the displaced persons from East Bengal.

An Hon. Member: Nobody wants that.

Shri Mahanty: It has been said that nobody wants that. But if you want milkmen, if you want rubble collectors all from Bengal, then, are you going to make us refugees. The fact has to be remembered that we are releasing 140,000 acres of arable land and large forest wealth is also coming under it. If we will have nothing to do with that and if all the jobs should go to you and all the services should go to you and even opportunities for developing are to be given to you, I beg to differ.

I would conclude with this. The fate of this Ministry is hanging in the balance. It is time that this Parliament gives consideration to the employees of the Ministry. Sometime back the Speaker had said that some steps should be taken whereby these employees are absorbed in the various departments of Government. But I am told that there is a sort of a caste system which has come into play in the meantime; because they come from a lower rank hence they could not be admitted into the portals of the Secretariat. It is a very bad

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attitude. The Parliament and the Cabinet should consider how best to absorb them.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am gald that I have another opportunity to speak on the western wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation. When I was speaking last year I said that despite all the efforts of the hon. Minister and his Ministry to liquidate the western wing, it would be difficult for him to do so, for, the problem is so colossal and huge that it would not be easily solved. I would repeat the request I made on the last occasion that it would be in the fitness of things that a committee be appointed to go into and assess the achievements of the western wing of the Rehabilitation Ministry, and see where the things are left. At that time the hon. Minister was pleased to state that he had sent letters to his colleagues, the State Ministers and that he would be holding a meeting at Srinagar thereafter. I hope he would have come to the conclusion that really there are some features of rehabilitation which are left undone.

I would also like to know what has been the opinion about the liquidation of the Ministry from the side of the State Ministers and what has been the opinion of the Regional Settlement Commissioners on this issue whether the Ministry can be so easily liquidated.

Leaving that aside, from the figures that have been given in the report I find that out of 4.85 lakhs displaced persons who have filed compensation applications up to the end of December 1959, over 4.44 lakh claimants were paid compensation amounting to Rs. 126.84 crores. I believe that this figure of 4.4 lakhs includes those also who have been given a statement of claims. If that is so—and I believe that is correct—because simultaneously with this I find this.

"The break-up of this amount is Rs. 56.20 crores in cash, Rs. 50.53 crores by transfer of properties."

If out of the evacuee pool of Rs. 100 crores, Rs. 50.53 crores have been transferred, this clearly indicates that nearly Rs. 50 crores—or Rs. 49.47 crores still remain. So, it is inconceivable that there are only 36,000 applications that remain to be satisfied, while half the pool of the evacuee property of Rs. 100 crores still awaits transfer to the claimants and others. Therefore, I submit that the figures that are given are not absolutely correct; they are rather misleading and the problem still remains.

On this I will only submit the case of Delhi as an illustration. Here I find that out of a total of 89,000 applications for compensation, so far, 14,000 remain absolutely untouched. Nearly 15,000 others have been given statement of accounts. It means that, as you would appreciate, the real work starts after the finalisation of the accounts particularly in the light of the policy of the Rehabilitation Ministry that the Regional Settlement Commissioners have to allot the property in view of the statement of claims if the claimants do not themselves come for purchase of the evacuee property. Therefore, the real work would start only now. In the case of Delhi, out of 89,000 compensation applications, 14,000 yet remain absolutely untouched; in the case of 15,000 only statement of accounts have been given and in the case of another 10,000, they have been partly satisfied and 50,000 have been fully dealt with. Does it not show that only half the work has been done and half still remains? I will not dilate on this point because my time is short and I will come to some other points.

Another point which attracts my attention is this that if the hon. Minister wants to have the Ministry liquidated he should do it calmly. Where he has done so much for the refugees

he should continue and hasty steps should not be taken.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the report in which he says that the refugees outside Punjab would also be conferred permanent rights. That is a very good achievement and I congratulate him on that.

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In this connection, I would draw your attention to one thing. At the time of Partition and subsequent to it, about 47 lakhs of people came from West Pakistan as refugees. They went throughout the country and spread themselves. Many of the people went away to UP and a very large number of people are settled there, on their own initiative, energy and stamina. They have been able to rehabilitate themselves to some extent. In one case, about 20,000 families were involved. Some of them belonged to your district in West Pakistan—your former district in West Pakistan. You were kind enough—as you always are—to take up the just cause of these 20,000 families. They settled themselves in the Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Bijnor and Rampur districts of U.P. They went as refugees. They occupied the Government bhanjar lands. I am not supporting those rare cases though, who took forcible possession of lands. But a very large number of the displaced persons took up the bhanjar lands and reclaimed it, investing a lot of money and rehabilitated themselves and increased the production of the country and of the State. Now, under an Act passed by the U.P. Government, the U.P. Public Lands (Eviction and Damages) Act of 1959, they are being ousted. I am glad that you had been pleased to take up the noble cause as you always do. But the reply that was given to you by Dr. Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, was the most disappointing. When he replied he referred to them and equated the Jat Sikhs, Kamboh Sikhs, Rai Sikhs as criminal tribes. This is besides the

main point I want to deal with, and leaving that aside, there are three issues which need consideration and arise pertinently.

These persons are displaced persons and they have been in possession of the Government lands for the last 12 years. They spent huge sums and reclaimed and improved the lands and thus contributed to the welfare of the State. It is the policy of the Rehabilitation Ministry to regularise such possession. But why is an exception being made in this case? In this connection, I am glad to say that an hon. Member from Naini Tal, Shri Pande, had seen the Minister also in 1956 and he was given an assurance that it would be regularised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I have taken seven minutes and I shall take a little more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the Bell after eight minutes.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I will try to be as brief as possible and the hon. Minister will allow me a little trespass in his time.

Now, that is the first issue. The second is the country's one. The refugees have spread themselves throughout the country. These people are landless. They never sought, nor were they given any Government help. They themselves reclaimed the land. They are also landless people. But why in their case an exception is being made and they are being shunted out?

The third issue is this. The refugee problem is not a State problem; it is an all-India problem and it has been dealt with in that manner. Why should the U.P. Government make a discrimination between their landless people and the landless people

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi] going there from this side? Dr. Sam-purnanand says that the Punjab Gov-ernment should deal with this prob-lem. I am afraid he is very much mis-taken. If we want emotional in-tegration of the country and the one-ness and the in-egrit of the country to be strengthened, there should be no discrimination of this kind. I hope the hon. Minister would deal with it and see that these people who are thrown on the road would not again be displaced by their own country.

Now, I would draw the particular attention of the hon. Minister to the application of rule 65. He is aware of the decision of the High Courts of Bombay and Rajasthan. There are about 5,500 applications lying from the people who had non-substantial houses. I have received many letters from the people that these applicants are not given any grants.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should now conclude.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Two mi-nutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No two mi-nutes.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In that case, I endorse the remarks of the hon. speakers who have espoused the cause of the 8,000 employees of the Rehabilitation Ministry who are to be turned out. The hon. Minister should take up with the Home Ministry the policy of no further recruitment by the Ministries and see that these peo-ple are absorbed. Similarly, I also plead for the Faridabad people where the va uation of the house was ori-ginally put at Rs. 18,000 and the valuation has now gone up to about Rs. 43,000. The interest and other charges have been accumulated. I hope that these points will be taken into consideration by the hon. Minis-ter. With these words, I commend and support the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Baner-jee may have a few minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: (Kanpur): Ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is very difficult.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I shall confine my speech to my two cut motions: one relating to the failure of the Ministry in Dandakaranya and the second about the ab-sorption of the retrenched em-ployees. You remember that an ad-journment motion was moved in this House and I pleaded that 200-300 employees were likely to be retrenched on 29th February, 1960. As far as my knowledge goes, about 300 have a-ready been retrenched and with the winding up of the Ministry, abou: 7,000 people would be re-trenched. Apart from the non-gazetted staff and the lower and the upper division clerks, the settlement organisation comprises 280 gazetted officers. 40 are class I and 240 are class II. With the best of efforts only 87 or 90 lower division clerks have been absorbed under the De-fence Ministry. The Defence Minis-try was kind enough to interview more people and they wanted to ab-sorb about 180 employees. But even today they have not been able to take even 100. It is time that the hon. Minister considered whether there was work for them in the Ministry or not. I am subject to correction but if the figures I quote are correct, there is enough work and these people can be retained for another month or for about six months more till they find alternative emploment.

The summary of the work relating to evacuee property, etc. is here. The total number of saleable properties comes to 5865 in Delhi of which 1992 still remain untouched. Of the 5136 allottable properties, 2559 remain un-touched. Of the 1476 located in pre-dominantly Muslim localities, still 1382 remain untouched. 1900 are still non-evaluated and 2097, unac-quired. 9930 cases of evacuee pro-perties remain untouched out of a total of 16,464.

I want to impress upon the Minister by these figures that there is considerable work and retention of these employees may be possible. I would request him to consider whether the notice period can be extended and whether these men could be absorbed in the various Ministries. The hon. Speaker of this House was kind enough to form a committee and one meeting was held under the chairmanship of my hon. friend, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi. It passed a resolution and recommended unanimously to the Home Minister that there should be no ban in employing persons from the attached offices in other superior offices of the Secretariat. We should like to know what the hon. Minister has been doing or is doing to absorb these men.

A lot has been said about the Dandakaranya scheme. What was the aim of that scheme? The manner in which the official activities are conducted in Dandakaranya leads to large-scale wastage of funds. The hon. Minister or his Deputy may say that I have not been to Dandakaranya. Last time when I spoke, I said my fear was only that this Dandakaranya project might not be added as another scandal to the series of scandals or chains of scandals.

Sir, in Dandakaranya funds have been misused. It is a question of extravagance. My information is that a sum to the tune of Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 80 lakhs has been misused. I was rudely shocked to read the newspaper report on the statement given by one social worker, an ex-revolutionary gentleman, Mr. Sushil Kumar Banerjee. He has written to the Prime Minister thrice. He wanted a reply from the Prime Minister. He is ready to place all facts before the Prime Minister and discuss this question of Dandakaranya.

Sir, I want only to mention this. It is high time for the hon. Minister to think whether it is better for him to resign gracefully and peacefully, because a time may come when peo-

ple may force his resignation. With all my respects for the hon. Minister, for the Herculean job he has done to settle down those displaced persons, I would only submit that this Dandakaranya project is nothing but a bundle of failures.

The ex-Finance Minister had to resign from his post because he was said to be involved in a transaction of Rs. 1,25,00,000. Here is going to be a transaction or a project worth Rs. 10 crores—ultimately it going to cost Rs. 100 crores. Therefore, it is high time that he resigns. After all, he has served the displaced persons. It is a question of unemployment. I know unemployment is a very bad thing, but I am sure with the present Prime Minister in the country he is going to be employed. I feel it is high time that there should be resignation of the hon. Minister. I am not against him. He has done no harm to me.

What happened in Bengal? Is he going to answer those charges made by various representatives of various parties in the West Bengal Assembly? He has returned from Calcutta and he says: "We have patched up everything, everything is good." He wanted to play between Shri P. C. Sen and Dr. B. C. Roy. He wanted to play between the Opposition and the Congress. He wanted to gather support from some group or many groups. Unfortunately, he has miserably failed, and it is high time he resigns. If Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri could resign because of a few accidents, if Shri Ajit Prasad Jain could resign so gracefully because he could not solve the food problem or he thought it should be handed over to the other Minister, why should he stick to these things? I do not know. Let him resign. Let him resign and establish that he has done a good job. Again we will pass a resolution, pass a vote of thanks and ask him to continue as Minister. He has miserably failed. He has failed in both ways. Sir, this is my honest submission, rather a brotherly advice to the hon.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister, that he should resign gracefully and peacefully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have already exceeded the time. If Shri Braj Raj Singh insists on having some time, he may speak for five minutes.

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : उपराष्ट्रमंत्री, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के खात्मे पर इसके गो कमंचारी बेकार होने वाले हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। अगर यह स्थिति होती कि उनके लिए कहीं कोई स्थान न होता, तो मम्भवतः इन्हीं चिन्ना की बात नहीं थी। लेकिन हम मनते हैं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय इस पैद़हजार भावितियों को अभी भर्ती करने वाला है। इस मंत्रालय में इन लोगों की सेवायें ख़बर हो रही हैं और रेलवे मंत्रालय नई भर्ती करने वाला है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। पिछले दिनों प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह बात कही थी कि हमारे मंत्रालय अलग अलग सामाज्य बन गए हैं, अतः अलग एम्पायर बन गए हैं। यह किंतु आश्चर्य की बात है कि इन मंत्रालयों में इस तरह की दीवार हो कि एक मंत्रालय के कमंचारी दूसरे में नहीं जा सकते हैं। मैं मम्भवता हूँ कि पूरा मंत्रि-मंडल इस प्रवेश पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करेगा और इस मंत्रालय के जो कमंचारी बेकार हो रहे हैं, उनको रेलवे मंत्रालय में या रक्षा मंत्रालय में, जहां भी जगह है, जरूर जगह दिलवाई जायगी।

दूसरी बात में दण्डकारण्य अध्यारिटी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि दण्डकारण्य अध्यारिटी बहु ही एक सामाज्य बन गई है। उस अध्यारिटी के निर्माण के बारे में पालियामेंट को पता नहीं है और उसके बारे में मंत्रि-मंडल का कोई निश्चय नहीं है। कहा जाता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया गया, उसके लिए मंत्रि मंडल ने निश्चय कर-

लिया। वह पालियामेंट में आया नहीं और प्लानिंग कमीशन बना दिया गया, जो कि एक मुपर-कैबिनेट की तरह काम करता है। उस से भी आगे बढ़ कर दण्डकारण्य अध्यारिटी के बारे में कोई रेजोल्यूशन भी नहीं है। चालीस लाख रुपये तक के वह काम कर सकता है, दो हजार रुपये तक तन्हावाह के नौकरों को वह भर्ती कर सकता है और मिनिस्टरों को उस के बारे में पता तक नहीं। भेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह की अध्यारिटी बना दी गई है, जिसे अस्सी हजार वर्गमील क्षेत्रफल का विकास करना है, लेकिन उस के लिये कोई कानून नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में जो अन्तिम नोट सर्कुले ट किया है, उस में बताया गया है कि इस अध्यारिटी के मारह वर्ग मील म १०१ ट्रैक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। जब से यह अध्यारिटी बनी है, ये ट्रैक्टर काम कर रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि १०१ ट्रैक्टर ७,१३२ एकड़ जमीन को तोड़ने में लगे रहे हैं। अगर हम हिसाब लगायें कि एक ट्रैक्टर ने कितनी जमीन तोड़ी है, तो हम पाते हैं कि सत्तर एकड़ जमीन एक ट्रैक्टर ने तोड़ी है और वह १६५६ मेरे कर ३१ मार्च, १६६० तक तोड़ी है। मैं नहीं समझता कि हिन्दुस्तान इस तरह की फिज़ुलखर्ची के लिये तैयार है। हमारा मुल्क गरीब है। इस में अगर तीन, साड़े तीन साल में एक ट्रैक्टर सिंकं सत्तर एकड़ जमीन को तोड़ेगा, तो क्या होगा? हम अपने मुल्क में करोड़ों एकड़ जमीन को तोड़ने का प्रोग्राम बनाना चाहते हैं। दण्डकारण्य में हम जो कुछ कर पाये हैं, उस से उस प्रोग्राम को बड़ी ठेंस लगेगी। अगर इसी परकार्मेन्स से देलना है, तो न तो ट्रैक्टर से कुछ काम हो सकेगा और न बुलडोजर से कुछ काम हो सकेगा। दण्डकारण्य अध्यारिटी की यह असफलता, हमारे देश में जो जमीन पड़ी हुई है, जिस में खेती हो सकती है और जहां खेती नहीं हो रही है, उस के सदर्भ में भविष्य में हमारे देश के लिये कलंक बन जायेगी। आज समय आ गया है कि दण्डकारण्य अध्यारिटी

की वर्तमान शक्ति को स्थित कर देना चाहिये। हम रोज देखते हैं कि फलेचर साहब और दूसरे अधिकारियों में मतभेद है। अब कहा जाता है कि श्री जानसन और दूसरे अधिकारियों में मतभेद हो सकता है। इस प्रकार के मतभेद से वहां काम में बड़ी रुकावट आती है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह अद्यारिटी हिन्दुस्तान की गरीब जनता के पैसे से बनाई गई है। यह एक असहय स्थिति है कि कुछ अफसर आपस के मतभेद को ले कर अगड़े करते रहें और वहां पर कोई काम न हो। समय आ गया है कि इस अद्यारिटी का काम ऐसे पश्चिम बंकर को दिया जाये, जो इस काम को अच्छी तरह करे, बिना किसी पैसे के करे और वहां पर जो धन व्यय किया जा रहा है, उस को उस क्षेत्र के विकास और शरणार्थियों के पुनर्संस्थापन में लगाया जाये। जो करोड़ों रुपये लगाये जा रहे हैं, उन से कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। वहां पर जो फिस्टेस्ट फैमिलीज गई है, उन में से हर एक फैमिली को सात एकड़ जमीन देने का विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। वह सरकार नहीं दे सकती। ७,१३२ एकड़ जमीन में से १,७६० एकड़ अदिवासियों के लिये है। उन को कितनी जमीन देंगे? यह अफसोस की बात है कि यह तय किया गया था कि बंगाल से ५,६३२ फैमिलीज दण्डकारण जायेंगी और जाती हैं सिर्फ १,५६४ फैमिलीज। ऐसा क्यों होता है? कौन इसका जिम्मेदार है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए पुनर्वास मंत्रालय जिम्मेदार है या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार जिम्मेदार है, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार में कोई संगड़ा हो रहा है, या पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार और उड़ीसा सरकार में कोई संगड़ा हो रहा है। इस तरह की बात देश के विकास में बाधक होगी।

इस नोट में कहा गया है कि वहां के कर्मचारियों में कुछ परसेटेज बंगालियों का है

मैं नहीं समझता कि यह भावना क्यों पैदा की जा रही है कि इतने बंगाली हैं और इतने नान-बंगाली हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि मिनिस्टर महोदय यह बात सकाई में कह रहे हैं या किसी और कारण से। अगर इस तरह का बलेम किया जाता है कि दण्डकारण में सब बंगाली होंगे, तो देश के भविष्य के लिए यह बात बहुत खतरनाक होगी। यह नहीं होनी चाहिए। जो क्षेत्र खासकर आदिवासियों के लिए है, जहां आदिवासी बसे हए हैं, हमारा सबसे पहला कर्तव्य यह है कि हमें देखना चाहिए कि उन के हितों की रक्खा होनी है या नहीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विषय में कुछ नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आ गया है कि दण्डकारण अद्यारिटी को समाप्त किया जाये और किसी दूसरे तरीके से इस क्षेत्र का विकास किया जाये और पूर्वी बंगाल के विस्थापितों का पुनर्संस्थापन वहां पर किया जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Sir, a few minutes may be given to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am very sorry. I have already trespassed into the other Ministry's time.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the speeches since last evening with great attention and respect. Certain observations have been made about me and I do not want to go into them. It has also been imputed that possibly there are vital differences between the policies that are being pursued by the Government of India and the State Governments. I only wish to say that as far as I am personally concerned, for the last 12 years I have been associated with this Ministry, either as an adviser or as a Minister, and leaving aside Shri Jawaharlal Nehru whose association with the External Affairs Ministry may be longer, I do not think there is anybody else in any other Ministry

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who has been associated with a Ministry for such a long time.

From the very first day that I joined this Ministry it has been my honest endeavour to see that the unfortunate persons—I am glad Shri Mahanty paid a very high tribute to them—who are the victims of partition, who sacrificed their all in the cause of the independence of the country were rehabilitated, and to see whether I can honestly and conscientiously render any service to them. A Minister, whether he lives in office or he goes out of office, is not very material. It is the policy that the Government pursues or a Minister pursues which has to be either accepted or rejected.

There was a time when we started in very humble surroundings and in very humble beginnings in the Ministry of Rehabilitation about ten to 12 years ago. We have achieved great heights. Perhaps it may be correct that our performance in the eastern region has not been so good as in the western region, whatever the reasons may be. But we have to see whether the Government, which is in charge of the country today, has spared any efforts, any pains or any funds to tackle the problem which is considered human. I have never gone into narrow limits. Whenever I had an opportunity of consulting either a Member of this House, of this party, or that party, I have done so willingly and cheerfully because the intention throughout has been to see that the human suffering is alleviated and the problem solved in the shortest possible period.

Human sacrifice cannot be measured in terms of money. So, I do not want to say that this Government has spent so far Rs. 350 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan. It may be a big sum of money in the context of our loans, our borrowings, our poor

economic conditions and so on, but taking into consideration all that these refugees had to suffer and experience, I am prepared to say that as a refugee myself, that I wish we could have done a little more. But one thing has to be remembered. What I wish to place before this hon. House is this. Schemes are not formulated by the Government of India; schemes are formulated by the State Governments. Schemes are implemented by the State Governments. Our duty is to make funds available.

May I tell the hon. House that as far as the eastern region is concerned, 100 per cent of the funds, whether by way of relief or loans, are made available by the Government of India. 100 per cent losses are borne by the Government of India. Whether the expenditure is infructuous, whether a particular scheme fails in a particular State, whether the loans are given through touts or whether the loans are given in dribs and drabs, the ultimate responsibility for bearing the losses is that of the Government of India, and the ultimate responsibility of the unfortunate Minister of Rehabilitation is to face the Parliament, face the audit and to face the Public Accounts Committee. I do not shirk that responsibility. What I am trying to place before this House is that the Minister, however mighty he may be, under the Constitution, and though he provides 100 per cent of the funds, he can go only up to a limit and no further.

Let me take the eastern problem first. Today, in the eastern region, in which I include Orissa, Bihar, Tripura, Assam and West Bengal, the total refugee population is 40.81 lakhs. In Orissa, the total refugee population is only 12,000. Two or three years ago we set up a camp there by the name Charbatia. There were 6,000 persons in the camp and it was closed a few months ago. We have no camp now in Orissa. We have spent Rs. 2.58 crores on the rehabilitation and relief of these 12,000 persons in that State.

No loans or grants have been grudged. If you ask me to give you a loan in any particular camp either in Orissa or West Bengal—whether it is my good friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee or my good friend Shri Bimal Ghose—I say that I have not got the right to give a loan to a single person. We made allocations to the extent of Rs. 2·58 crores for the rehabilitation of only 12,000 persons.

Then I had the residuary problem assessed only a month or two ago in consultation with the State Government, and we have been told that the residuary problem would be somewhere in the vicinity of Rs. 18 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. We are making that sum available to the State Government. What we have told the State Government is: "Here is your existing problem; here is your residuary problem. You have no camps in the State. Take the money and accept full responsibility as far as the rehabilitation department in your own State is concerned".

I next take Bihar. The number of displaced persons in Bihar is 66,000. 28,000 of them were in the Bettiah camp. Today the number is only about 150 to 200 families, or roughly about 1,000 to 1,500 persons. All of them have been rehabilitated. We have spent up till now Rs. 6·10 crores in Bihar. I am not shirking my responsibility in Bihar either.

About a month ago I went to Bihar and saw my colleague, the Rehabilitation Minister there, and I asked him: "Will you please tell me what is your residuary problem? Put it down on paper and then give me your time factor. Take the money. After all, this department has gone on for 12 years and if you have no more camps in the State, adequate funds have been given to you already and please tell me what is your residuary problem." I have been told that an estimate will be given to me within the next two months. When the estimates have been given to me and when the money is made available to

the State Government, I feel that I have hardly anything to do in the State, because, as I said, the rehabilitation of an individual family, the acquisition of lands, the grant of loans, etc., are done by the State Governments and not by the Government of India.

Next I come to Tripura. The number is 3,74,000. The camp population was 43,000, now nil. All the camps in Tripura were closed a few months ago, maybe 10 months ago. We have spent Rs. 12·77 crores in that area. My position is the same whether it is Tripura, Bihar or any other State. We are assessing the residuary problem and that should be done within the next month or two.

I come to Assam. There have not been any camps for a very long time. The total population is 4,87,000. Expenditure Rs. 10·20 crores. I sent my Secretary to Shillong only last month for consultation with the Chief Minister. In all these cases, Chief Ministers have been consulted. The Chief Minister of a State—I will not name him, but certainly not West Bengal—told me that the department in his State should have been wound up 5 years ago. In Shillong, a meeting was held, the residuary problem was assessed and we are trying to convert it into money and time factor. So, the intention is not to run away from the problem. The intention is to come to grips with the problem. When once we know the size of the problem, the extent to which it has been resolved and the extent to which it remains to be resolved, then we convert it into money and time factor and resolve it in the shortest possible period.

If I may sum up all these States, the population comes to 9,39,000. The camp population in these States was 77,000. Barring a few hundred as I told you in Bihar, the rest have all been rehabilitated and the expenditure was round about Rs. 32 crores. Whether the residuary problem costs another Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores is not material. I honestly believe that

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where we can spend Rs. 350 crores—my budget for this year may be Rs. 20 crores or Rs. 30 crores—we should not grudge another few lakhs or crores. But we must see that every pie that this Parliament votes is spent in a manner that there is no wastage.

Now let me take West Bengal. I admit that during the last few months, Bengal has not taken very kindly to me. Bengal Press has been very critical of me. There must be something very materially wrong with me, because it is Khanna whose head is being asked for on a charger or whatever it is, but not his policy. I am yet to see in what precise manner my policy has been criticised in West Bengal. I would like to dilate on it a little with your permission.

In Bengal, the total number of persons is 31,42,000 today. The money spent is about Rs. 120 crores on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal. Today the number of camp inmates is about 1,10,000, though it was about 2½ lakhs last year or may be 18 months ago. There were 3 spurts in West Bengal. The first spurt was in the early stages round about 1948-49, when the percentage of the migrants as compared to the number of persons who sought admission in camps was only 7.8. In the second spurt which was round about 1950, it went up to 22.8 per cent. Of every four persons that came from East Pakistan, one went into the camp. But in 1955-56, the percentage rose to as high as 53.

I did not open a single camp in a State. Camps are opened by the State Governments and maintained by the State Governments. Admissions are made by the State Governments. I plead guilty in the case of Bettiah and Charbatia, because I sent persons there. But as regards West Bengal, the Government of India never opened a camp and it neither runs nor maintains any camp. Even for admissions, no permission is sought from the Government of India. As many as 8 lakh

persons have gone into camps in West Bengal out of 32 lakhs I have just mentioned. In the last phase, 53 per cent. of the migrants went inside the camps. That was the problem with which I was faced.

I have recently talked to opposition leaders. I do not want to name them. Leaders belonging to different groups in West Bengal came to see me. The question that arose was whether these persons can be rehabilitated within the State of West Bengal or they should be taken out of the State. As regards my colleague the Rehabilitation Minister there, he has told me categorically that every single agricultural family in the camp must be taken out of West Bengal, because "we have no room for them". I have been told that in relation to the agriculturists, these *bainanama* schemes should not be pursued, because no lands are available within the State.

Not even that. I am told—I am not a party to it; when I say 'I', I am referring to the Government of India—that as far back as June, 1954, a decision was taken that every refugee who came into West Bengal after June, 1954 shall not be rehabilitated within the State and he shall be taken outside the State. My friends, the opposition leaders—everyone of them—have condemned me. You must have heard them today, Sir, though indirectly they have expressed confidence in the Ministry, because they want the Rehabilitation Ministry to be continued. Everybody, including Pandit Thakurdasji, Lala Achint Ram and others—they do not like me, but they want the Ministry to continue. I feel the West Bengal Assembly, where different interests are represented, passed a unanimous resolution that this Ministry should not be wound up. I do not want to take credit for that, but so far as the Ministry of Rehabilitation is concerned, there are no two opinions. The opposition leaders came to me and categorically stated that they do not accept the statement of

Shri P. C. Sen, who still maintains that there are no lands in West Bengal.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: One of the opposition leaders, Shri Propul Chandra Ghosh, a leader of the P.S.P. group has categorically stated in the Assembly that there is no land for the refugees in West Bengal. The proceedings are with me and the Minister may look into them if he likes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister is speaking about leaders who met him and talked to him; not the others.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The Minister should not make any exception.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister must be allowed to go on. He must have an opportunity.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If it will not be improper, I am going to quote my hon. friend, Shri Jyoti Basu who still maintains that there are enough lands available.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What about Shri P. C. Ghosh?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. When the hon. Minister is talking of one person he should not be interrupted like this.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask whether the Minister holds the same opinion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is giving the opinions of the leaders.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I should like to know his opinion.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will give my opinion very frankly. Dr. Suresh Banerjee came to me and he insisted that lands were available in West Bengal. I told him, and I repeat that, as far as I am personally concerned, or the Government of India is concerned, whether a displaced person is rehabilitated within the Dandakaranya, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh

or any other place, the money has to be found by the Government of India to the extent of hundred per cent. The losses are hundred per cent. that of the Government of India. So, to me it is not material whether a displaced person is rehabilitated within the State of West Bengal or he is taken outside West Bengal.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: What does Shri P. C. Ghosh say?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So, I told him that this is not a matter for me to decide; this is a matter for the State Government to decide. And if my colleague the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal holds and maintains that there are no lands available in West Bengal (Shrimati Renuka Ray: There are) I feel that Bengal has reached the saturation point. It reached the saturation point long ago.

I wish to place only one thing before the hon. House, and that is this, that I do not want the Government of India to be accused of this fact that we are dragging people out of West Bengal, we are taking them out of West Bengal by force. My position today very clearly is that if these gentlemen can be rehabilitated within the State of West Bengal, then it is for the Government of West Bengal to formulate schemes and tell me the money that is required to rehabilitate them p'us the period in which the whole problem of rehabilitation can be phased out. Let me be more clear. For example, we have today 25,000 agriculturist families in West Bengal and it is stated that 10,000 families can be rehabilitated within the State. The Bainanama scheme costs Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 per family. So, multiply 10,000 with 4,000 and whatever the amount is, Rs. 14 crores or whatever it is, take Rs. 14 crores. I do no formulate any scheme in any State.

Then, for example, you say that these 10,000 families can be rehabilitated over a period of one year, meaning thereby that 1,000 families can

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be rehabilitated each month. Well, for this month take full doles for 10,000 families. For the next month take doles for 9,000 families, for the third month take doles for 8,000 families. That way, take the money and absolve us of the responsibility. But there must be a finality to the problem. The programme must be definite.

After all, these camp refugees have been there for the last 8-10 years. Rs. 55 crores have been spent up till now on their relief, which is a very big sum of money. I am not denying that. I am accused of dragging out displaced persons from camps.

May I tell you that when we started this screening two years ago there were 2,64,000 persons in camps? Joint committees of the Government of India officers and the State Government officers went from camp to camp, checked up all these families and out of these 2,64,000 persons only about 12,000 to 15,000 persons were found ineligible. The Government of India accepted the responsibility for the remaining 2,50,000 persons. Let me tell you here who were the persons whom we considered ineligible. There may be a camp superintendent working in a camp drawing his pay, though his family was drawing doles. There were persons who have been trained in the Transport Department, and had received full rehabilitation benefits. Still, they may be living in camps and drawing doles. I came across a case not very long ago—I would not name the colony or camp where I went—where there are about 400 families which have been living in that camp for the last three or four years. All these families are gainfully employed. There is a little dispute about the price of the land. The owner wants about Rs. 60,000. The State Government want to pay, I am told, about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000. There is also a writ in the High Court. During the last four years the Government of India had to pay Rs. 16 lakhs as doles in this camp. So, please pay Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 more if necessary.

Why not do it? If by giving Rs. 40,000 extra you can get the land why not you do it, especially when we have given in doles far more than that amount? Why not resolve the problem? So, my approach has been that as far as camp families are concerned, it is entirely for the State Government to decide whether they shall rehabilitate them within the State of West Bengal or they want them to be taken outside the State of West Bengal. As far as the Government of India is concerned, taking the cost of rehabilitation of one single family and the time factor required for relief, the whole amount can be examined and the money given to the State Government. Then the Government of India should have nothing to do with that matter any more.

Now, I come to Dandakaranya, where these families are to be taken. That is one of our important schemes. I have taken thousands of families to Uttar Pradesh. We have taken a very large number of families to Madhya Pradesh, Dharamjaigarh and Ambikapur. We have taken a large number of families to Rajasthan and also Bettia and Char Batia. For all my shortcomings I am sure that Shri Hiren Mukerjee will bear me out in one thing and that is that there are hardly any desertions either from these colonies or from these States, because one thing was taken care of, and that is this, that we have given to each family an economic holding and we have tried to create a community and cultural life for them.

Now, take Dandakaranya. My hon. friend, the last speaker, was very good at arithmetic. I failed once in arithmetic and so I hope the House will forgive me if my accounting is a little wrong. The Dandakaranya scheme was born on the 12th September 1958 with the resolution that was adopted by the Government of India, vesting very large powers on that authority. My hon. friend conveniently went to the year 1956. I took over such tractors of the Central

Tractor Organisation as were available. They had seen their life mostly. But the work had to be started and so these tractors were cannibalised. That is a technical phrase. You assemble all these things together and out of them you create something. That is called cannibalisation. We started work with these cannibalised old tractors of the CTO. Then I wanted more tractors, because these tractors like me are growing old.

An Hon. Member: Growing old?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, whatever was the utility of Mehr Chand Khanna, that is more or less over. We wanted more tractors and we looked around whether we should go abroad towards the west or we should go abroad towards the east. I am no expert either on exchange, or on machinery or on finance.

Whatever little financial brain or responsibility I had was long before 1947. Since I have come to India I have never bothered about finances because my finances are looked after by the people who go into my monthly pay bill, make out a cheque and then payment is made. So I do not know much about these finances. Neither do I know much about my political rehabilitation because if by my remaining within the Congress Party I have become a Minister, I am certainly very grateful to the Party for the confidence that it has reposed in me. I do not want to go into my past. I do not want to tell anybody that before I became a refugee I also had some political position in my own province. But that is an old story and I do not want to go into that, because there are others who have sacrificed their lives. I am still living and am a minister—a Minister of a department in which bouquets are few and brickbats many.

But what I was saying was that you take Dandakaranya. Up till now my priority is the campers.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If my hon. friends from West Bengal, if my hon. friend, Shri Guha....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Why?

Shri C. D. Pande: Because they had to be rehabilitated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: You take other people's houses. You take other people's land. You take other people's territory. You take other people's forests. You take other people's minerals. After all, I can persuade them to give me more but I cannot take it by force. So today my priority is rehabilitation of displaced persons who are in camps in West Bengal plus the Tribal population. If the State Government tomorrow decide that they want to take the displaced persons to Dandakaranya, then naturally the doors of Dandakaranya are open. The Madhya Pradesh Government, the Orissa Government and all my hon. friends who come from that territory have given me every possible co-operation, help and assistance.

What I am trying to place before the House is that in Dandakaranya, there is a basic concept of the scheme. The basic concept of the scheme is that we will build our own houses, we will build our own roads, we will build our own villages and with that development in construction programme the displaced persons will be associated, the middleman will be eliminated and for that we took a large number of displaced persons from West Bengal who were not even campers so that we could set up that contracts organisation there.

I am rather in a difficulty today. If I give this work to the outsiders, then the very concept of the scheme changes and I will be accused tomorrow of taking Punjab's from Bhilai or taking somebody from some other place. If my friends from West Bengal will not go there, the work cannot proceed. I admit and concede that till about four or six months ago, we were not in a very happy position so far as the Dandakaranya Project was concerned.

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I created something to which a reference was made by my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty, saying, "You build up a body like that, you give them power to sanction contracts up to Rs. 40 lakhs, you give them the power to make appointments up to Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000, you also give them the dispensation, to go to the Director General of Supplies and place contracts direct and these conditions will be relaxed in your case, you can make purchases from anybody that you want and you can even give negotiated contracts." I did it with the best of motives and best of intentions. My idea was that even if I lose a little in Dandakaranya, two things were before me. One was the life that a camper was living in West Bengal and the other was this tremendous waste of relief expenditure of which I have just now told you, namely, that we have spent as much as Rs. 55 crores. Things went wrong though it was a big body with big powers. As the Minister, I accept full responsibility for all that has happened in Dandakaranya. I do not want to shirk that responsibility. Whether it is constitutional, legal or moral, I feel that I created that authority. I picked the men to run that authority. If anybody has failed, it was I. But that is past history.

During the last four, five or six months, I do not say that we have made spectacular progress, but what we have done is that we are now on the road to the implementation of the scheme. Unfortunately for me when the scheme failed, nobody bothered about it. Now that the scheme has started functioning and it is being implemented, I am being condemned for that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How many miles of the road have been covered?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: May I tell you one thing? I have already extended an invitation to the Chief Minister of West Bengal along with his colleagues and the Secretaries to go with me to Dandakaranya and see

things for themselves. He is going with me on the 24th of this month. I have also invited.....

Shri M. C. Jain: Take Shri Sharma also with you.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have also invited hon. Members of all the parties in West Bengal Assembly, whether Communists, Congressmen, Praja Socialists, Forward Bloc or backward bloc. There are so many of them; about a dozen of them. I do not know. They are going there on the 2nd May. I will not stop there. I will take all the editors of the leading newspapers in West Bengal, including the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, the *Statesman*....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What about Jugantar?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:.....
Ananda Bazar Patrika, *Jugan'ar*, *Hindusthan Standard* and my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya. I do not know the name of the paper but he is editing now one of our Congress papers in West Bengal. I will take him too. You all go and see things for yourselves.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The invitation has not yet reached me at least.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am very sorry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This might be taken as the invitation.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I thank you.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The other day I extended an invitation to the members of the Consultative Committee attached to my Ministry. I take this opportunity today to give an open invitation to every hon. Member of this House to come with me to Dandakaranya and see things for himself. I am not taking him there with a view to show what I have done. I only want him to go there and see what my fail-

ings are and what possible constructive suggestions he can offer so that I can benefit by hon. Members' experience, their guidance and also by my own mistakes. I want the Dandakaranya scheme to succeed. It is a national project. It is a project which is going to open up a vast area. It is a project which is in the interest of the people of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. It is my misfortune that the States in which I am operating know the potentiality of that project. Shri Jagannatha Rao was not so unkind in his criticism nor was Shri Mahanty.

An Hon. Member: He cannot be.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But for whom I am going to lay the red carpet and the black durrie, taking them there myself and show them round. It is a national project. I have begged of the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. I was asked—and very pertinently asked—"Have we not got our own population in the State? Have we not got people in the State who are land-hungry? Do you think it is fair on your part that today you bring men from outside and we have no share whatsoever in the spoils of this exploitation which will be done at the expense of the Government of India hundred per cent?" I appealed to them in the name of humanity, "These are my refugee brethren. I am bringing them there and you should do something for them".

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One more question I was asked by the P.W.D. Minister of a particular State—I would not name the place. He said, "When you brought the people in my State and when we were allowed to develop lands, when we were allowed to develop roads, when we were allowed to build houses, why do you want to take over this work yourself? Is it to the detriment of the local population or is it that you want to give all the work to your friends from West Bengal?" I said, "Yes, I am prepared to accept that."

Shrimati Renuka Ray: East Bengal refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let it be East Bengal refugees. I am talking of them. (Interruption.) It is between me and my old colleague.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: West Bengal people are not asking for new lands. It is the responsibility of India and the question of one State and another State does not come in here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I was saying was that the idea was to take displaced persons there and rehabilitate them. In Umirkote—I am talking from memory—we are going to reclaim 20,000 acres of land and they are mostly in contiguous areas. In Paralkote, I am getting 30,000 or 35,000 acres of land out of which 15,000 or 20,000 acres will be reclaimed. That is all a contiguous area.

Then, Sir, we are going to have villages of 50 families each. We give them about 400 acres of land so that they can look after the land and command the land. When a village will be of 50 families it does not mean that other villages will be 50 miles away. These villages will be near to each other. But if it is said, "You take all the land in Madhya Pradesh or you take all the land in Orissa," then it will be difficult. Last time, I was taken to task as to why I eliminated Andhra. We have taken certain forests and we have taken certain lands.

My hon. friend Shri Guha referred to the resolution passed in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. There are three or four operative parts of that resolution. About the life of my Ministry, that it should be kept for all times to come, I am grateful for that and I have nothing to say.

But one part of the resolution says that with a view to looking after the linguistic and cultural interests of the people who are taken there, this should be associated with the people who

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know their language. In my last Report on Dandakaranya, I have given the figures which are very interesting. Out of the staff that is there in Dandakaranya, the average percentage of the Bengalis is 44. But in departments like Education, Medical and other departments which have a direct bearing on the cultural life or the community life or the language of the people who have gone there, the percentage of the Bengalis is very overwhelming.

In the Medical department, out of 182 persons 140 are Bengalis including all the doctors. In the Education department, out of 54 persons 51 are Bengalis including all the teachers. In the Resettlement department, out of 132 persons, 97 are Bengalis. In the Transport organisation—about which an hon. Member spoke of—out of 318 posts 169 posts are filled by Bengalis.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: What about officers?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The percentage of the officers is fairly high. I cannot give the figures off-hand now. I gave the figures to the Chief Minister of Bengal not long ago. Tomorrow I will send the figures to the hon. Member. I have divided the figures into the categories of gazetted officers, the clerks and the chaprasis. Even there the average percentage is 44. But if you take the Bengalis from Orissa and you take the Bengalis from Madhya Pradesh because they are also Boses, Basus etc. then the average percentage will come to 46.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: As there are Khannas in Delhi also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I was trying to say was this. About one thing I am clear in my mind and that is that these camps cannot be kept open indefinitely. The number of persons in camps today is 1,10,000. Each person costs us—including an

infant—Rs. 25 a month. I am not leaving out any eligible persons when we have paid them all these years. I am prepared to look after them. But I feel that there should be some kind of finality. Either they are rehabilitated within the State of West Bengal to the extent they can be rehabilitated or to the extent they cannot be rehabilitated, and to the extent that they cannot be rehabilitated there, there comes in my responsibility. I take them to Dandakaranya.

Now, in Dandakaranya there are four top executive officers. One is the Chief Administrator, one is the Member, Engineering, one is the Member, Finance and the other is the Member, Agriculture. Out of them one is Shri Bandopadhyaya. Unfortunately the health of the finance officer who has done a very good job of work during the last one year, has broken down and I am sending a Bengali officer by the name of Shri Sen Gupta who has been associated with my Ministry as the Financial Adviser in Calcutta. We are sending him there. So out of four top officers, two will be Bengalis.

I constituted a Committee with three Chief Ministers and myself to look into the problems of the Dandakaranya which may arise from day to day. The Chief Ministers are of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. We had our last meeting eight months ago and Dr. B. C. Roy told me that he would very much like that we should meet in Dandakaranya once in three months. I accepted his suggestion gladly. Dr. Roy is not only a great Chief Minister and a great leader but as far as I am personally concerned, I take my inspiration from him. I may have made mistakes here and there. I may have tripped here and there. But by and large in taking any major and important decision in regard to the rehabilitation of displaced persons in West Bengal, I have always consulted him. I told Dr. Roy that I want that committee to function.

Now, there is one thing more. In the Dandakaranaya Development Authority itself there are the Chief Secretaries of two States, that is, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and they are to give me lands, to give me forests, to give me "O.K.s." in important matters and tie up all the loose-ends. I told Dr. Roy, "In any effective form or in any precise form that you want to be associated with the Dandakaranya Development Authority, please let me know it because I want your blessings, I want your guidance and I want your full support in the implementation of the Dandakaranya scheme." I would be repeating myself. I do hold and maintain that though it may be wrong on my part to lay targets but I feel that with a little bit of effort, as far as the campers in West Bengal are concerned, we can, even if we take 2000 families a month, within the next six, seven or eight months, that is, before the 31st December, ask these people either to go to Dandakaranya or to remain within West Bengal for which the State Government should formulate schemes—they can take money to the extent of 100 per cent for relief and rehabilitation from us—or under the decision of July, 1958 which has been quoted so many times to which Dr. Roy, Shri Profulla Sen, Shri Ashok Sen, Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Khanna are a party, they can be dispersed after their taking six months' doles. I do not want the Ministry to be closed till the work has been completed. But I feel that once the work has been completed, there is no use of keeping this Ministry alive.

My hon. friend talked of the partially rehabilitated. I am all at one with them. This year, we have sanctioned 30,000 cases of the partially rehabilitated, and a sum of Rs. 3 crores has already been sanctioned for the State Government. What I want to know from my hon. friends from West Bengal, whether on this side or on the other is this. They should sit with me in Calcutta, firstly they should sit with the State Government,

and put down on paper what the residuary problem in West Bengal is. Have I not got the right to find out, till my secretariat is not wound up there as my hon. friend has suggested a little while ago what the residuary problem is, apart from the question of the campers? Let it be put down on paper, say, in terms of money how much we want, how we want it to be phased out and so on. If, then, I shirk my responsibility, certainly my hon. friend can have a legitimate grouse against me. But if I want to know how many are to be rehabilitated within the State, that is, campers, how many are to go outside, and what the extent of the residuary problem is, and if I do not get a definite reply, I certainly have a right to find out what the position is going to be.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The reply was given many years back.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My memory is very short, and that is my difficulty. I am dealing with the problem as it exists today. She had been my colleague, and I have great respect for her. When she spoke, I felt a little hurt that my own colleague with whom I had the privilege to work for three years told me nothing then, but suddenly today....

Shrimati Renuka Ray: On a point of personal explanation. It is true that I did not say anything for three years, because I hoped that in those three years, these problems would be dealt with. I found from the Ministry's report that the residuary problem would be tackled in one year's time, but I find that it has not been tackled; on the contrary, the whole problem has become much larger and is not being tackled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If that was so, the complaint is justified then.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: She is my sister, just like a mother of the refugees in West Bengal; she give those children to my care, and I have been a bad father. I was only hoping that my sister would have told me, you have done this which is not pro-

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per, you have done that which is not proper, and in that case, I could have benefited from her experience and advice.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I gave the figures then.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A reference was made by hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee to another point. I love his flowery language.

Shri C. D. Pande: He is a master in language.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He speaks so beautifully, and sometimes, if it was not me, I would be carried away by all that he said; he speaks so beautifully well. But then when I read what he says I find very little of substance in it.

Anyhow, he made one or two remarks, which I feel, need a little explanation. He talked about the stipends to the students. He also made a reference to the unfortunate displaced persons suffering from TB. May I tell you that as far as the persons suffering from TB are concerned, we have about six thousand of them, about a thousand of them in camps, and about five thousand outside in West Bengal. Leaving aside about 600 beds, which we have reserved, and for which the Government of India are spending about Rs. 12 to 13 lakhs a year, to the TB patients who are in camps, we are paying them about Rs. 75 p.m. while those who are outside are paid Rs. 50 p.m. We received reports that quite a number of them who were receiving this assistance were not actually suffering from TB, or even if they were, their cases were arrested a long time ago, and they were no longer eligible for that assistance.

A team of officers, who were TB specialists was appointed by the Government of West Bengal, and I think Mr. P. K. Sen who is one of the famous TB specialists was one of them, the other person was Dr. Adhikari or some other doctor, I do not know. I do not know them personally. I was asked to give a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for

the screening of each patient, at the rate of Rs. 50 per patient. A grant of Rs. 3 lakhs was given to the Government of West Bengal for the screening of these 6000 sufferers. We received reports not long ago, and those reports of the specialists of the Government of West Bengal indicated that 42 per cent of them were not eligible. I have not stopped the grant to anybody who is eligible, but if a doctor who is a specialist, and who is appointed by the Government of West Bengal themselves certifies that this person is not eligible to any assistance, what can I do? I have not stopped the TB assistance in one single case. In the case of the campers who have been screened, and whose doles have been stopped, I have categorically laid down and made a statement that if a hard case comes to the notice of the State Government, let it be brought to our notice, and we are prepared to reconsider it. Some three hundred or four hundred cases were sent to us, and their doles were restored.

About students who are in schools, receiving stipends and freeships, this thing started round about 1950. Every year we have been giving money since then. About two years ago, a conference was held in Darjeeling. My hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray was not there. She had by them left. In that conference, the four Rehabilitation Ministers of West Bengal were there—there are four Ministers for Rehabilitation there in West Bengal; I think, today they are three or two. I am not sure. They were all present. And a decision was taken that there should be a gradual cut of 20 per cent on the stipends that were being given, because, after all, ten or twelve years had elapsed by then. There may be a displaced person who may have come then, who may have joined a school or a college, but a man who has been in India for the last twelve years cannot certainly be called a migrant from Pakistan. Instead of stopping the grants at once—I think the grant then

was Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs a year we applied a 20 per cent cut. The first cut was applied last year that is 1958-59, and the second cut was applied this year, and the difference between the last cut and this cut is Rs. 14 lakhs on the basis of 20 per cent. Dr. Roy talked to me, and I have agreed, and I am sure my hon. friend opposite will be happy to know that we have taken a decision, and the decision is that in respect of all these persons who are reading either in a school or in a college, subject to the two tests laid down by the Government of West Bengal—one is called the means test, and the other is the merit test—we do not want that the education of any child, whether he is reading in a school or in a college, should be interrupted; and to the extent that money is required to complete his or her education, I shall make up the shortfall to the extent of Rs. 14 lakhs which would be the sum required. But from now onwards, there shall be no new admissions. If the problem has to be resolved and the stipends are to be given according to a certain policy or programme to those who are displaced, who came ten to twelve years ago, this problem cannot be a continuous problem. So this is our decision.

While summing up the problem of the East Bengal refugees—after that, I will deal with the West for five minutes with your indulgence; I know I have already taken more than the time given to me and you are looking at the clock—I would like to say that the policy that I am pursuing is a policy based on human considerations, a policy according to which the problem should be resolved within a definite period, whether within the State of West Bengal or outside. The problem must be assessed whether it relates to campers within the State or whether it relates to the partially rehabilitated, and physical targets fixed for its solution. About that, there can be no two opinions. Beyond that, I want nothing. When money is

required after the schemes had been examined and discussed even at the highest level, we shall see that the funds are made available to the State Governments, whether of Orissa or Bihar or West Bengal. But they should accept full responsibility for the implementation of those schemes and the resolution of the problem within a specified period.

As regards Dandakaranya, I want my hon. friends from this House, from West Bengal and from any other part, whether from the Upper House or Lower House to come with me and see things for themselves and tell me in what precise form they would like the scheme to be implemented, which should be in the best interests of both the displaced persons and the tribal population there. If the State Government of West Bengal wishes to be associated with the project, so far as I am personally concerned, I have told Dr. Roy; 'please tell me in what way you want to be associated. If your Chief Secretary goes there or you depute anybody else, at least tomorrow all the anonymous letters that are circulated and treated as gospel truth against me will not be believed; at least you will have someone there who should be in a position to keep you posted'.

I would beg of my Bengali friends concerning one thing. Some have been to see me. I won't name them. I have been asked: 'Please give a declaration that no non-Bengali shall ever be rehabilitated in this area'.

An Hon. Member: Absurd.

Shri A. C. Guha: I do not think that is correct.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I object to that. That was not said.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am not talking about her.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is very objectionable.

Shri Tangamani: He is making an insinuation.

An Hon. Member: Who are those persons?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is a continuous insinuation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members here should not think that this is being said of them alone. If the Minister feels and knows it as a fact, and he had that experience, and has disclosed it, why should we stop him?

Shri Bimal Ghose: A few people might have told him so. But taking Bengalis by and large, could he say this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not talking by and large of the Bengalis.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would like to get your direction. The hon. Minister is answering a debate in the House. I should think that if he wants to make a generalised statement about what Bengal or Bengali representatives want in regard to a particular matter, it should be warranted by reference to what has been said in this House and not by reference to gossip which he has collected somewhere in the bazaars which we might require. The way in which he is making a generalised statement is extremely objectionable....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He has had his say.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Unless the hon. Minister is prepared to disclose the names of the persons, he should not make this statement.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let this not raise any controversy. I am prepared to withdraw whatever I said. Let us not proceed any further with it.

What I am saying is this, I will put it in a more positive form than in a negative form. It is a project which is a national project. It is a project in which we should all share responsibility and take the fruits, whether a man comes from Madhya Pradesh or

from Orissa or from Bengal. I still hold and maintain that as long as I am in charge of that project I shall see that the highest priority goes to the displaced persons from East Pakistan.

If you will give me 5 or 10 minutes more I will go towards the West. But I have already taken much time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister might make just a reference in 5 minutes if he wants to.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the western region two or three problems have been posed. One is about retrenchment; the other is about the Kingsway Camp colony and the third is about the Rajasthan Tenancy Act of 1959.

As regards retrenchment, it is no happiness to me; it is not a matter of joy that all those who have worked in my Ministry and who have been with me for the last 10 to 12 years and who have seen very difficult times should be retrenched. It is always said—and I still hold and maintain—that the life of an officer in this Ministry, whether he is a U.D.C. or L.D.C. or an officers, is not a very happy one. If you see the fate of the Minister here you can well imagine what would be the life of these officers.

An Hon. Member: They are most happy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. (Interruptions).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: So, where human sympathy and consideration is concerned, nobody can feel more sorry for them than myself.

Shri Bimal Ghose: How do you help them?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The only way to help them is for you to pass a Resolution tomorrow or the day after tomorrow in this House saying that as far as the Ministry of Reha-

bilitation is concerned, until all those officers or staff who become surplus either here or in West Bengal, in Assam, Tripura or Orissa they have been rehabilitated, this Ministry should not be wound up.

How can we ask for giving me exemption from the Audit and the Public Accounts Committee? Tomorrow I am answerable to the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and Audit. Out of 485,000 claims only 25,000 or 30,000 remained and with an output of 8,000 to 10,000 claims monthly the whole work would be completed within 2 or 3 months and there would be very little justification for me to keep that department alive (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: Not only of settling the claims but of rejecting them also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What I was submitting was, we have served a notice on about 30 per cent of the staff. After a month or two, there will be notices to another 20 per cent. And, then, after 3 or 4 months, there will be notices to a further 10 or 20 per cent. That means that within the next 6 or 8 months, 70 per cent of the staff will be given notice. But the most I can do is to go to the Ministry of Labour and tell the Director of Resettlement and Employment Exchange....

An Hon. Member: Why not the other Ministries? (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Without reference to any region, it is surely the responsibility of the Minister to see that these people are taken in other Ministries where there is work.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If only the hon. Member would wait I would make a statement. I have been to the Director of Employment Exchange and I have asked him that every possible effort should be made to absorb these people who are being retrenched.

I have been to the Home Ministry; I have been to the Home Minister and, I believe, the Home Minister has also circularised all the Ministries that whatever vacancies occur should be reserved and utilised for these persons who are going out. But the number of persons who have to go and the number of vacancies that may arise today or tomorrow are so many that my own feeling is—if I were to take the House into confidence—that with all the best efforts we shall not be able to absorb all those men. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: The Railways will be able to help you.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I can only assure the House of one thing that what you are trying to tell me is my duty. They are my arms and limbs who have worked hard, toiled for me all these years. If I have a little sense or a grain of human consideration I shall not let them down. I can only go to the extent that is humanly possible and I can assure you that I shall do anything that is possible. As it is, I feel that all of them cannot be absorbed . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is telling us how far he can go.

Shri Prabhat Kar: There is the Department of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let him do something for them . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is all I have to say.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My fear is . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has many fears and I am sure they would not be removed. It has been conveyed to me that I have to put two cut motions 1541 and 1542 to the vote of the House.

Shri Prabhat Kar: 1684 also.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: 1481 also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Shri Ghosal's cut motion can also be clubbed with the others.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the decision is to be taken by voice, they can certainly be clubbed. But if a division is pressed for, I shall have to take them separately. One cut motion may be selected.

Shri Prabhat Kar: 1541 may be put separately.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: My cut motion number is 1681 and not 1481.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put out motion No. 1541 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced to Re. 1 (Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons in Dandakaranya). (1541)

Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 28; Noes 108.

Division No. 5]

AYES

[16:35 hrs.

Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Gaikwad, Shri B.K.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Gopalan, Shri A.K.
Halder, Shri

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyani, Shri
Maihi, Shri R.C.
Menon, Shri Narayananikutty
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati

Punnose, Shri
Rai, Shri Khushwqst
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Sonale, Shri H.N.
Tangamani, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Warrier, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

NOES

Achint Ram, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Bangali Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Brajewar Prasad, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavda, Shri
Choudhry, Shri C.L.
Choudhury, Shri
Dasappa, Shri
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Bacharan, Shri V.
Gandhi, Shri M. M.
Gang Devi, Shrimati
Ghosa, Shri M.K.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Mazernavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Anasir
Mathi, Shri
Jain, Shri M.C.
Jedhi, Shri G.K.

Jena, Shri K.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jma-handran, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Matida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Mallish, Shri U.S.
Malvis, Shri K.B.
Manan, Shri
Maniyargadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Misra, Shri B.D.
Misra, Shri R.R.
Murty, Shri M.S.
Nair, Shri C.K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Masker, Shri P.S.

Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C.D.
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Panus Lal, Shri
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri M. N.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Reddy, Shri Bali
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Selku, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri D.G.
Siddanansappa, Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir

Singh, Dr. Ram Subhas
 Singh, Sardar Iqbal
 Singh, Shri Babu Nath
 Singh, Shri Birbal
 Singh, Shri D.N.
 Singh, Shri Dinesh
 Singh, Shri Raghunath

Sinha, Shri Anirudh
 Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
 Sinha, Shri Sarangdhara
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Nata k, Shri Nardeo
 Subbarayan, Dr. P.

Subramanyam, Shri T.
 Thomas, Shri A.M.
 Tiwari, Shri R.S.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
 Vyas, Shri R.C.
 Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
 Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the other three cut motions together.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Rehabilitation' be reduced by Rs. 1. (Failure to give alternative employment to the retrenched employees of the Rehabilitation Ministry.)". (1542)

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities' be reduced to Re. 1. (Failure of the Dandakaranya Scheme)." (1681)

"That the demand under the head 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to rehabilitate displaced persons in various Camps in West Bengal.)'" (1684)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions together. All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amount shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st Day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No. 71, 72 and 127 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

(The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.)

DEMAND NO. 71—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 72—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,59,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND NO. 127—CAPITAL OUTLAY THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,32,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

16.38 hrs.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take discussion and voting on Demands No. 63 to 65 and 124 and 125 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which 6 hours have been allotted.

28 cut motion have been tabled to these Demands.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes and numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 63—MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 64—MULTI-PURPOSE
RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 65—MISCELLANEOUS
DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDI-
TURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,88,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 125—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF
IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फीरोजपुर) : जनाब डिस्ट्रीक्टीकर साहब, इस मिनिस्ट्री ने अब तक जो काम किये हैं और अगले साल के लिये जो उन के प्रोग्राम हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री की वकिल की तरफ भी कुछ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पिछले कई सालों से इस हाउस में इस डिमांड को दोहराया गया है कि जो माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वह भी इरिगेशन एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री में शामिल करने चाहिये। यह इस लिये कि जहां तक माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का तालिका है वह इस बहुत मिनिस्ट्री आफ कूड़ एंड एप्रिकल्चर के मातहत प्राप्ती है। लेकिन उन पर जितना कम काम होता है, और जितना समय उन पर लगता है, उस की वजह से लोगों को कितनी तकनीकी होती है इस का अन्ताजा आप कर सकते हैं। हर साल इस हाउस में इस बात को दोहराया जाता है कि चूंकि मिनिस्ट्री आफ कूड़ एंड एप्रिकल्चर के पास न तो टेक्निकल नो लाऊ है और न वह इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को ठीक में एजामिन कर सकती है, न उन पर काम कर सकती है, इस लिये यह माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्पूनिटी डेवलपमेंट के पास चली जायें, और जो उन से बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, कम से कम ५०,००० रु० से ऊपर की, वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरिगेशन एंड पावर के पास चली जायें। अगर एसा किया जायेगा तो चाहे वह स्टेट्स के मातहत हों, चाहे उन का मुपरविजन सेन्टर के पास हो, उन का जो लैप्टप रेजियो है वह बहुत कम हो जायेगा। आज उन का लैप्टप रेजियो १५ परसेंट से ले कर ६५ परसेंट तक है। अगर १०० कामों में से ६५ काम कहीं पर न हों, तो आप जान सकते हैं कि लोगों पर उम का क्या असर हो सकता है। इसलिये सब से पहले मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स है अगर वह ५०,००० रु० से ऊपर की हों तो उन को इस मिनिस्ट्री के नीचे रहना चाहिये ताकि उन पर ठीक से काम हो सके। अगर १० लाख रु० की भी प्रोजेक्ट हो तो भी वह इरिगेशन

एंड पावर मिनिस्ट्री के मन्डर होनी चाहिये क्योंकि १० लाख रु० की स्कीम बहुत बड़ी स्कीम होती है। उस के जरिये कई हजार एकड़ जमीन का पानी देना होता है, उस में इंजीनियरिंग की जरूरत होती है, जो कि दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के पास नहीं होते। न उन के पास किसी प्रोजेक्ट को टकनिकली एजामिन करने का इन्तजाम होता है और न वह उस को एप्रिकल्चर कर सकती है। लास तौर पर वह इलाके जहां पर माइनर इरिगेशन का काम आज कल हो रहा है, आज जहां पर उन की प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रही हैं, वहां पर काम ऐसे ढंग से हो रहा है कि मालूम होता है कि बहुत कम काम हृषा है। मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि जो थीटे थोटे तालाब बरंगह हैं, जो कि आज कल किसी इलाके में चल रहे हैं वह मिनिस्ट्री आफ कम्पूनिटी डेवलपमेंट को दिये जायें, लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े काम हैं, वह तो इसी मिनिस्ट्री के पास होने चाहिये ताकि उन कामों पर ज्यादा तबज्जह ही जा सके और उन कामों से ज्यादा लोगों का लाभ हो सके। जहां तक सेन्ट्रल फाइबर इंफ्रा के टार्गेट का मदाल है, ४० लाख एकड़ के करीब माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स का टार्गेट है। लेकिन इस सिविलिंग में कांगड़ी कारबाह चाहे जितनी हो, वह ५ या ७ लाख एकड़ में ज्यादा जमीन को पानी नहीं दे सकेंगे।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ मेंट्सन बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेंट्सन बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन ने जो काम इस ढंग में किया है वह सरगहना और तारीफ के कालिन है। उन्होंने जिस ढंग में हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स को एजामिन किया है, जितनी हास्पांसी इस काम को किया है, उन के टेक्निकल विग ने जितनी गय थी है, या जितनी प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम हृषा है, हिन्दुस्तान के भीतर ही नहीं, बाहर भी उस की तारीफ है। लेकिन जिस तरह से इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम बढ़ता जाता है, उस के साथ यह लाजिमी है कि मेंट्सन बाटर एंड पावर

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

कमिशन को और मजबूत किया जाय ताकि यह सब काम जल्दी हो सकें, यह सब काम अच्छे ढंग से हो सकें, हर प्रोजेक्ट में अच्छे ढंग में एज्ञामिन हो सकें और अगर उन में किसी इस किस्म के नुकस हों तो वह निकल सके जिन प्रा जेट्स का इम्प्रिमेटेशन हो उन को निशानी अच्छे ढंग से हो सके। उस का जबूत भी करना चाहिये और उस के साथ साथ उस को दो तीन हिस्सों में तकरीब करना चाहिये। उन में से एक हिस्सा प्लैनिंग के साथ ढील करे। आप जानते हैं कि आज कल हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी प्रीजेक्ट्स चल रही हैं। उन को पहले एक सूची में बनाने के लिये तजीज किया गया, फिर उसके बाद दूसरे सूची की सरकार ने यह कहा कि वहां के बजाय वहां इस को बनाना चाहिये। फिर तीसरी स्टेट ने कहा कि नहीं यहां के बजाय यहां बनाना चाहिये, इस लिये प्लैनिंग का जो हिस्सा हो उस को और ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिये। इस समय जो टेक्निकल एज्ञामिनेशन होता है उस को भी सेन्ट्रल बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन करता है, उसी में कुछ डाइरेक्टर्स बढ़ा कर तभाय स्कीम को अच्छे ढंग से एज्ञामिन होना चाहिये, इस के लिये भी इस विंग को ज्यादा मजबूत करने की ज़रूरत है।

दूसरी बीज जो बहुत ज़रूरी है वह इन्स्पेक्शन की है। आप जानते हैं कि आज कल कहीं पर भी ठीक इन्स्पेक्शन नहीं हो पाता है। अगर कोई स्कीम बनती है और उन में नुकायास रह गये तो उन पर रिपेक्शर रेशियो बहुत ज्यादा आता है और रिपेक्शर की कास्ट भी ज्यादा आती है। आज इस की बहुत सी मिसालें दी जा सकती हैं। स्कीमों का ठीक से इन्स्पेक्शन न होने

की बजह से उन में नुकस रह गये और उनसे बहुत ज्यादा फायदा नहीं हो सका। पंजाब में एक ऐसी मिसाल हुई थी। भाक्करा की नहर जिस दिन निकली, उस के नीचे का एक साइफन उसी दिन टूट गया, यह कोई पांच या छः साल पुराना किस्मा है। इसलिये मैं कहता चाहता हूँ कि सेन्ट्रल बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के अन्दर इन्स्पेक्शन अच्छा हो इसके लिये उस के मालात हए एक इन्स्पेक्शन सेल या डाइरेक्टरेट होना चाहिये। एक ऐसा इंडीपेन्डेंट विंग होना चाहिये जो देखे कि जो भी काम होता है वह स्टैन्डर्ड के मताबिक होता है, वह ठीक ढंग से होता है। आज इन्स्पेक्शन का काम भी उन इंजीनियर्स के पास है जिस के मुतालिक कहा गया कि एजिञ्चरूजन वालों के साथ उसे नहीं होना चाहिये। आज जो एजिञ्चरूजन का काम है वह भले ही सूची की सरकारों के पास हो, लेकिन जो इन्स्पेक्शन का काम है वह सेन्ट्रल बाटर एंड पावर कमिशन के पास होना चाहिये और उस के इन्स्पेक्शन विंग को मजबूत कर के उस के पास रखना चाहिये। आज हिन्दुस्तान में कोई अदाद शुभार रिपेक्शर के बारे में नहीं मिल सकते। लेकिन इतना तो ज़कर कहा जा सकता है कि पहले के बजाय आज जो रिपेक्शर रेशियो है जो नये बने हुए डैम्स हैं, नये बने हुए पुल हैं, नई बनी हुई नहरें हैं, उन पर बहुत ज्यादा है। इस लिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि रिपेक्शर रेशियों को कम करने के लिये इस मिनिस्ट्री को और साथन दूबने चाहिये ताकि इस देश का जो रुपया है वह ठीक ढंग से खर्च हो, फाल्स एकानीमी में खर्च न हो। यह न हो कि किसी इंजीनियर ने एक साल में कुछ रुपया बचा दिया है लेकिन उस से बड़ा नुकसान हो जाय ५ या ६ लाख का। इस तरह से कोई फायदा देश का नहीं हो सकता है। इस लिये रिपेक्शर रेशियो पर इस मिनिस्ट्री को हर साल फिरेंट प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में किंवदं देने चाहिये ताकि वह बता

चन सके कि इस बारे में किस किस्म का काम किया गया है।

इस के बाद जो दूसरी बात में कहना चाहता है वह कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्लृट के बारे में है। इस बबत दुनिया में और हिन्दुस्तान में कम से कम यह असर है कि कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्लृट हल होने को है। सब की यही स्वाहित है कि यह हल हो जाय तकि जिन हिन्दुस्तान के लालों, करोड़ों इन्सानों की जिन्दी बाटर डिस्प्लृट के हल होने पर निर्भर करती है, उन की जिन्दी में बेहतर दिन आ सके। लेकिन जहाँ में यह आशा करता हैं वहाँ प्रैविटकल बात को देखते हुए मुझे आस्तान पर बादल नजर आते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का केस मुझे इस किस्म का केस नजर आता है जैसे कि वह जहाज जो कि नूकान में हो और जिस के लंगर कट चुके हैं, जिस को आगे नजर आता हो न पीछे नजर आता हो। जिन बातों पर हम अपने केस को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, सन् १६४८ का जो एग्रिमेंट था, मैं नहीं कहता कि हमने उम्म छोड़ दिया, लेकिन उसके बजाय और बातें हिन्दुस्तान के सामने, बल्कि बैंक के मामने और डिस्केशन में कुछ ज्यादा हुई। हिन्दुस्तान का जो केस या वह अप्स्ट्रेंड से पुर नहीं किया जाता। जो इतना मजबूत एग्रिमेंट था, जिस में इतनी मजबूत बातें थीं और जिन पर पाकिस्तान की सरकार के बलाने वालों के दस्तकात थे, हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर के दस्तकात थे, उनके गवनर जेनरल के दस्तकात थे, आज उन बातों को छोड़ दिया गया है। आज हम बिल्कुल एक नई दुनिया में जलते हैं। मुझे आशा है कि एग्रिमेंट कामयाब हो जायेगा, लेकिन उम्म में मझे कुछ शक नजर आता है। जिन डंग से पाकिस्तान ने बर्गेलिंग की है इस कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्लृट में मझे नजर आता है कि वह लोग इस की दिल से दूत नहीं करना चाहते। इसलिये हल नहीं करना चाहते कि उन की सरकार को बलाने

बाने जो लोग हैं वह इसी बात पर निर्भर करते हैं कि वह कस्मीर के मामले को, कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्लृट के मामले को बलाते रह कर अपने गाय को कायम रख सकें, इस लिये नहीं कि उन को पाकिस्तान के लोगों में कुछ प्यार है, बल्कि इस लिये कि वह इस तरह के साइकालोजिकल एंटमास्टिक्स्प्रर के ऊपर जिन्दा रहना चाहते हैं। पहले यह जींज ६० करोड़ में था ल हुई थी, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान में और दुनिया में बहरे छपती है कि वह ८१ करोड़ तक पहुंच चुकी है। आज पाकिस्तान ने कुछ कदम तय कर लिये हैं। अभी स्वाहित है कि यह मामला हल हो जाय, लेकिन फिर भी मुझे जन्मी हल होते नजर नहीं आता। इस मामले में मेरे एक बात जबर चाहता हूँ। जिस डंग से हमारे पाटिल साहब ने दो साल पहले इस एक्वान में कहा था कि हम सन् १६६२ के बाद उनको पानी नहीं देंगे, आज साहतरम हाफिज साहब की तरफ से भी यह डिक्लेनेंशन होना चाहिये। आज जबकि तमाम दुनिया में शक की निगाहें इस मिलिशियों में उठ रही हैं, तो उनकी तरफ से इस का एक्वान होना जरूरी है। बाजे किस्म का एक एक्वान होना चाहिये। अब इन बातों में जो एक सीकेमी होती है तो मैं उसमें इकार नहीं करना और मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके मम्बन्थ में कुछ सीकेमी हो सकती है। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के जो सरकारी अधिकार हैं उनमें इनके बारे में जों की तर्फे दी हुई हैं और इसके अलावा दुनिया के दीगर अधिकारों में भी वे तमाम जींजें निकलती हैं। अब इन एकोना-मिस्ट मारी की सारी स्कीम्स को परिविश कर देता है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अधिकारों में वह तमाम जींजे और स्कीम्स यह कर दाया नहीं की जाती है कि इसमें सीकेमी एनडीबीड है। अब मैं इसमें इकार नहीं करता कि जो सार्कर में भीकेट स्कीम्स और जींजें हों उनको अधिकारों में दाया न करें लेकिन इनका जबर चाहता हूँ कि इस कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्लृट के मिलिशियों में इस बात को हमारी सरकार की

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि इसके बारे में जहाँ हमारे लोगों की यह जबर्दस्त स्वाहित्य है कि यह नहरी पानी विवाद पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच जो चल रहा है यह भी अब मुलाये नेकिन उमी के साथ उनकी यह भी स्वाहित्य है कि यह विवाद ऐसे ढंग से हल हो जिसमें कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा भला हो और उनके हितों को किसी तरह की आंच न पहुंचे पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ इस बारे में समझौता करने के लिये गवर्नरेंट आफ इण्डिया को किसी किस्म की कमजोरी नहीं दिलानी चाहिये क्योंकि इस बारे में हिन्दुस्तान का स्टैण्ड बिल्कुल सही और इंसाफ पर बहनी है। उसका स्टैण्ड मजबूत है और इसलिये उसको इस बारे में किसी किस्म की कमजोरी नहीं दिलानी चाहिये। अब किसी जगह पर पोलिटिकल लेविल पर भले ही कोई अन्य फैसला हो जाय नेकिन जहाँ तक इंसाफ का ताल्लुक है और हमारे स्टैण्ड का ताल्लुक है वह चूंकि सही है इसलिये उमी आधार पर इस बारे में फैसला होना चाहिये और अन्य कोई फैसला हो नहीं सकता।

इसी मिलमिले में मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस नहरी पानी विवाद का फैसला हो जाता है तो जो पानी बचेगा उसे काम में लाने के लिये कम से कम गवर्नरेंट आफ इण्डिया को जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसी स्कीमें बनानी चाहिये ताकि उस पानी को हम जल्दी से जल्दी इस्तेमाल कर सकें। सरहिन्द कैनाल फीडर को जल्दी से जल्दी मुकम्मिल करना चाहिये। इसी तरह राजस्थान कैनाल को भी जल्दी ही मुकम्मिल करना चाहिये। इसके अलावा व्यास और धीन डैम्स को भी जल्दी से जल्दी मुकम्मिल करना चाहिये। यह सब काम करने सिर्फ इसलिये जरूरी नहीं है कि हमारे हिस्से में जो पानी आये उसका कायदा हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पहुंचे बल्कि इस-लिए भी यह काम जल्दी पूरे किये जाने चाहिये।

कि अगर उन स्कीमों पर हम इस नहरी पानी विवाद के फैसले के बाद काम करना शुरू करेंगे तो वह काम हल नहीं हो सकेगा और उसमें बहुत अधिक साल लग जायेंगे और इस तरह उस फैसले का हमें काफी लाभ नहीं हो सकेगा।

अब पंजाब और गजस्थान में बहुत छोटी छोटी स्कीमें हैं जिनको कि मुकम्मिल किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है और जैसे कि मैंने बताया सरहिन्द कैनाल फीडर और दादरी की स्कीमें हैं। उन तमाम स्कीमों पर और ज्यादा तेजी के साथ काम करना चाहिये ताकि जिस दिन भी इस बारे में फैसला हो तो जो पानी हमारे हिस्से में आये उस पानी का हम अधिक से अधिक इस्तेमाल कर सकें और लोगों की बेहतरी के लिये उमेर इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सके।

इसके बाद मैं पंजाब की बाटर लौगिंग के सिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जिम दिन पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान बने थे तो पंजाब में ७ लाख एकड़ के करीब बाटर लौगिंग का इलाका था और जो कि हर साल २, ३ लाख एकड़ के करीब बढ़ता ही चला गया और आज पोर्वीशन यह है कि ३५ लाख के करीब बाटर लौगड़ एरिया है और ६, १० लाख एकड़ के करीब एसा इलाका है जहाँ पर कि पानी का लेविल ५ कुट से लेकर १० कुट तक है और हालत यह है कि बरसात के दिनों में वहां पर पानी का लेविल एक एक कुट और कहीं कहीं पर तो तीन तीन कुट तक तक हो जाता है और उस इलाके में फिर किसी किस्म की सेती नहीं हो सकती। इस तरह मैं समझता हूँ कि पंजाब में कोई ५०, ४५ लाख एकड़ का इलाका बाटर लौगड़ है और जब तक कि आप इस मसले को मजबूती और तेजी से हल नहीं करेंगे तब तक पंजाब के उन बाटर लौगड़ एरिया को रिसीफ नहीं मिल सकेगी। अब पंजाब में पांच

प्रोजेक्ट्स मंजूर हुए हैं, फाजिल्का, जीरा, हासी और तरनतारन और इन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिये लेकिन खाली यह प्रोजेक्ट्स में ही मारा मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है। जब तक पंजाब के बाकी इलाके की बाटर लैविल आप दस फुट से नीचे नहीं जावेंगे तब तक वह इलाका खेती करने के लायक नहीं हो सकेगा। यह बाटर लौइंड एरिया हर साल बढ़ता जाता है और इसके लिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि पंजाब गवर्नरेंट को ज्यादा रुपया देना चाहिये। एक बात यह भी है कि बाटर लौगिंग की स्कीमों को फ्लहस कंट्रोल के साथ शामिल नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि यह मसला ही मुख्तनिक है। इस मसले की दैरा आउण्ड ही मुख्तनिक है। अब जो यह फ्लहस भाटे हैं तो ५, १० या २० दिन के लिये लोगों को बहुत मुश्यमत्त हो जाती है और वह मसला खत्म हो जाना है लेकिन बाटर लौगिंग का मसला एक परमानेंट मसला है। मैं बहुत जानता हूँ कि कीरोजपुर, अमृतसर, नुधिया, हिंसर और संगमर में एसी जगहें हैं जहां कि ५, ५ और ६, ६ माल से फसलें नहीं हुईं। आप जान सकते हैं कि उन इलाकों के लोगों की बया हानत होगी और उनकी एकोनामिक कंट्रीशन किस की होगी। उनमें भी सैकड़ों किसम के नकाबी नान हैं। कुछ खासा साहब के हैं और कुछ पंजाब गवर्नरेंट के हैं। फटिलाइजर्स के लोग हैं, जब हमारी कैपेसिटी दु दे नहीं है तो हम दे तो कहां से। जिस इलाके में पिछले ३ या ४ या ६ मालों से फसल नहीं हुई तो आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि उनके पास ऐसा कहां से भा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बाटर लौगिंग के मसले को हल करने के लिये भविष्य की स्कीमें बनानी चाहिये और जो नहरें निकलती है उनमें ऐसे दंग से पानी निकालना चाहिये कि बाटर लौगिंग का कम से कम स्वतरा हो। मैं भी कहता हूँ कि जो आप राजन्यान कैनाल निकालने लगे हैं उससे स्वतरा है कि जिस इलाके में गजस्तान कैनाल जायगी उस इलाके में १० माल से लेकर १५

साल के भर्ते में बाटर लैविल १५, २० फुट के पास हो जायगा। आज की एकोनामी को छोड़ कर अगर आप न्यूचर के लिये उस नहर को प्लान नहीं करेंगे तो हालांकि वह नहर हिन्दुतान के बहुत से हिस्सों के लिए फायदे मन्द साबित हो सकती है लेकिन इस बाटर लौगिंग की बजह से उन इलाकों में जहां कि वह जायगी खाम के स्थान पर नुकसान अधिक होने का खतरा बना रहता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो नहरें हैं वे प्लान्ड हों कि हमारे इंजीनियर्स जो कि मिथ्र में गये हैं उन्होंने वहां पर देखा है कि मिथ्र में दो किस्म की नहरें होती हैं। वहां पर डबल चैनल बाली नहर होती है एक चैनल से पानी आता है और दूसरी चैनल ड्रेन प्रांक करने के लिये होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां पर भी कुछ उम तरह का बन्दोबस्त किया जाय और इस तरह की डबल चैनल्स बनाई जायं ताकि एक से तो होकर खतों को पानी जाय और दूसरी चैनल से वह ड्रेन प्रांक हो सके और अगर ऐसी बाटर चैनल्स नहीं बनायेंगे और कैनाल्स के ड्रेनेज के लिये और कोई जरिया नहीं निकालेंगे तो वह इलाका १०, १५ माल के बाद बाटर लौइंड हो जायगा और उस इलाके के लोग यह कहेंगे कि यह नहर हमारे फायदे के लिये लाई गई थी लेकिन अब हमें इनकी जरूरत नहीं क्योंकि इससे नुकसान अधिक हो रहा है और आप इन्हें उठा कर ले जाओ। ऐसे इलाके मौजूद हैं जहां पर कि लोग यह कहते हैं कि इस नहर की हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है और इस नहर को बन्द कर दीजिये और इस नहर को उठा लीजिये। इसलिये मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि बाटर चैनल्स और बाटर लौगिंग की चैनल्स साथ साथ बोदी जायं जिससे कि पानी की सीपेज प्रचली तरह हां सके और पानी की जो लैविल है वह नीची रहे। इस तरह उस इलाके की सुशान्तानी भी कायम रखी जा सकती है और उस इलाके के लोगों को बाटर लौगिंग का भी स्वतरा नहीं हो सकता है। अब पंजाब गवर्नरेंट को फ्लहस कंट्रोल और बाटर

[सत्यार इकबाल सिंह]

लार्निंग के मिलसिले में पांच सालों में ३ करोड़ ६५ लाख रुपया मिला है। वह रुपया तकरी-बन उन्होंने लब्ज़ कर लिया है। पिछले माल एक करोड़ रुपया मिला था वह इस माल तक दिया जायगा और कुछ रुपया उनको और मिलेगा जो कि शायद ६ महीने में पहुंचना था। परमानेंट बेसिन पर पंजाब को ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रांट देनी चाहिये। इस तरह की ऐडहाक प्रांट्स से इनको पूरा कायदा नहीं हो सकता। एक स्कीम बनती है पांच, दस माल में वह चैनल्स बन्द हो जाती है। अगली बरसात में वह चैनल्स की चैनल्स खराब हो जाती है और उनका कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता। उस पर बहुत सा लच्छा प्राप्त है। कहीं पर पुल बनाने होते हैं, कहीं पर नहर के पुल बनाने होते हैं, कहीं नहर के नीचे से, कहीं नहर के ऊपर से पुल बनाने होते हैं। कहीं रेल की पटरी के पुल बनाने होते हैं। वह नहीं बन पाते। बहुत जगह हमने देखा है कि इन ऐडहाक प्रांट्स से नुकसान ज्यादा हुआ है। इसलिये इस के बास्ते परमानेंट स्कीम होनी चाहिये और पंजाब गवर्नरेंट को परमानेट प्राइट देनी चाहिये। अब तक आप तीसरी प्लान में पंजाब को दो करोड़ या तीन करोड़ की परमानेट प्राइट नहीं देंगे तब तक पंजाब का बाटर नारिंग का मसला हल नहीं हो सकता।

इसके अलावा मैं फ्लड कट्टोल के मिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि फिरेंट हैं इस होने वालिये इनकी स्कीमों का अलाहिदा अलाहिदा एप्जीक्यूशन होना चाहिये, पंजाब को या दूसरे स्वांगों को जो रुपया फ्लड कट्टोल के लिये मिलता है, अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन को कट लगाना होता है तो सबसे पहले इस किस्म की स्कीमों पर कट लगाया जाता है। इस मिलसिले में मैं मिनिस्ट्री से बह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसको प्लानिंग कमीशन के आग अपने केस को मजबूती के साथ ल्पीड करना चाहिये कि इस स्कीम पर कट न लगाया जाये और जो कट हुआ है उसको रेस्टोर होने के बाद वह प्लान में इस काम के

लिय पूरा रुपया मिलना चाहिये, ताकि जिन इलाकों में फ्लड का बहतरा रहता है वहां हमेशा के लिय कोई न कोई बन्दोबस्त किया जा सके।

17 hrs.

इसके बाद मैं बिजली के मिलसिले में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में और बहुत भी स्टेंटों में आपने इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह ठीक काम है। लेकिन इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को डील करना होता है लोगों के साथ। लेकिन अगर आप किसी मैशिनरी को बिल्कुल अंग्रेजीटिक बना देने हैं और मिफ़ यही देखते हैं कि इसमें कितना पैसा प्राप्त है, तो उस मशीनरी में आम लोगों को पूरा कायदा नहीं पहुंच सकता। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमने ५ पर मेंट नफा दिखाया या ६ पर मेंट नफा दिखाया, लेकिन आम लोगों के साथ उसका इस्ता भज्जा नहीं हो पाता। और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो स्टेंटों के इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं उनमें यह रिवाज होता चला जाता है कि वह बड़ी बड़ी फैक्टरियों में से किसी एक को बन्क मप्लाई कर देते हैं और उनको इकट्ठा पैसा मिल जाता है। वह यह देखना गवारा नहीं करते कि इस देश में गाव है, छोटे छोटे काम करने वाले हैं, छोटे छोटे दस्तकार हैं। अगर यही बिजली उनको दी जाये तो हजारों आदियों को एप्लायमेंट मिल सकता है। हजारों घरों में रोशनी हो सकती है। इसके बायाए वह यह करते हैं कि जैसे पंजाब में नगर कर्टीलाइजर फैक्टरी को और उत्तर प्रदेश में रिहन्द एन्ड मीनियम फैक्टरी को बिजली दे देते हैं, ताकि प्लानिंग कमीशन को कह सके कि पंजाब को जो ३० करोड़ रुपया मिला उसपर हमने ५ पर मेंट नफा किया, या ४० करोड़ रुपया उत्तर प्रदेश को मिला उस पर हमने इतने पर मेंट नफा किया। मैं मानता हूँ कि ये बीजें जम्मी हैं लेकिन इनमें ज्यादा ज़रूरी वह है जो क्षेत्री छोटी दस्तकारी करने वाले आदमी हैं, ज्यादा बिजली मिलनी चाहिये और यह तभी उनमें

हो सकता है जब कि स्टेटों के जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड हैं इनमें कुछ तब्दीली की जाय । इस बबत ये पूरी तरह से व्यूरोकेटिक हैं, ये किसी के नीचे नहीं हैं, इन पर पब्लिक आपोनियन का कोई असर नहीं होता, इनको मलाह देने के लिये कोई एडवाइजरी बाई नहीं है, एम० एन० एज० को कंसल्ट नहीं करा जाता । यह एक डिपार्टमेंट है जो कि कम्पनी की तरह बनकर रह गया है । मैं यह समझ सकता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान मजीन टूल फैक्टरी काफी मशीन टूल न बनाये तो हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान होगा, लेकिन जो बिजली का महकमा है उससे लोगों का काम पड़ता है । आप जानते हैं कि आज किनन गांव इस बात पर आशा लगाये रहे हैं कि कब हमारे गांव में बिजली आयेगी, कितने किमान हैं जो कि इस बात पर आशा लगाये रहे हैं कि उन्हें बिजली मिलेगी और उनके द्यूब बैल चलेंगे, उनकी खेती अच्छी होनी और इस तरह से उनकी आमदनी बढ़गी । कितने आदमी इस बात पर आशा लगाये रहे हैं कि उनके दस्तकारी के छोटे छोटे काम बिजली में चलेंगे । ये लोग इस व्यूरोकेटिक मजीनरी में कहीं एडजस्ट नहीं हो पाते । उनको उसमें कहीं जगह नहीं मिल पाती । वह कहते हैं कि इस गांव में बिजली नब नायी जायेगी जब पांच पर मेट मूनाफा मिले । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिक बोर्ड के साथ पब्लिक आपोनियन को शामिल करें । और जो करना इलेक्ट्रिसिटी स्कीम है और जिनके लिये सेटर प्राइट देता है, उसमें आप देखें कि गांवों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली मिले । देहात के आदमी बिजली, पानी और भड़क पर आशा रखते हैं । अगर उनको मैं तीन बीजे नहीं मिलती तो स्वराज की आशायें उनके दिल में कमजोर हो जाती हैं और वह निराज हो जाते हैं । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो रुपर इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की स्कीम है उनके साथ हर बगह पब्लिक एड-वाइजरी बाहीज को शामिल किया जाये और एक ही बड़े कारखाने को या एक ही आदमी को ज्यादा तादाद में बिजली देने की टेंडरी को रोका जाये ।

आप पंजाब की बात जानते हैं । हमें आशा ही कि पंजाब में इतनी ज्यादा बिजली होगी लेकिन आज जो बिजली पंजाब में पैदा होती है उसमें से ज्यादातर बिजली दिल्ली को और राजस्थान को चली जाती है । राजस्थान के लिये हमें कोई एतराज नहीं क्योंकि उनको भी हमारी तरह जहरत है । लेकिन दिल्ली तो अभीर है । उसको मेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट से प्राइट मिल मिलती है । मैं कहता हूँ कि पंजाब के आदमियों को बिजली की जितनी शार्टेंज है उन्हीं और किसी सूचे में नहीं है । इसका एक ही हल है कि आप भारत दैम पर एक और पावर हाउस बनायें और कोटला और गंगावाल में जलदी में जलदी बिजलीधर लगायें । इसका तीसरा हल यह है कि पंजाब में न्यूकलियर पावर स्टेशन बनाये जाहिये । पंजाब के लोग मेहनती हैं, और छोटी दस्तकारी वहाँ फैले इसके लिये जहरी है कि आप वहाँ ज्यादा बिजली दें । वहाँ बड़े कारखाने जैसे भिलाई और रुकेसातों लग नहीं मिलते लेकिन वहाँ छोटे कारखाने सो लग मिलते हैं । वहाँ जो छोटे मेहनती आदमी हैं, उनको आप जब तक ज्यादा बिजली नहीं देंगे तब तक पंजाब कभी शुश्राहाल नहीं हो मिलता । इसलिये मैं ज्यादा हूँ कि जो स्कीम मैंने बतायायी है उनको आप हाथ में ले । इस के भलावा न्याय निक की स्कीम है, उस पर भी जल्दी काम शुरू किया जाना चाहिये । जितनी बिजली आप निक की की स्कीम से पैदा होगी उतनी हिन्दुस्तान में किसी एक स्कीम से नहीं होगी । इसलिये इस स्कीम को आप हाथ में ले । मैं इसमें आपमें इतिहास कर मिलता हूँ कि इसको हिस्सों में बिजली हिस्से को पांच माल में बनावें, दूसरे को आयनदा पांच माल में बनावें । लेकिन इसको सेवन करने के दूसरे काम जल्द काम शुरू होना चाहिये ताकि पंजाब को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली मिल लेके ।

आपका स्वराज में यह हो रहा है कि जहाँ आपकी नहरें जाती हैं वहाँ किमान पानी बेने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते । इसका एक ही हल है । पंजाब के भाई इस भीत्र को जानते हैं

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

क्योंकि वह उस इलाके से प्राप्त हैं जहाँ नहरों का सिस्टम बहुत सालों से है। जब तक आप नहरों में चैनल बनाकर किसान के लैंट तक पानी ले जाने का इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक किसान इस पानी को नहीं लेगा क्योंकि वह दूर से पानी लाने के लिये चैनल अपने आप नहीं बना सकता। पंजाब में तो चालीस पचास साल से इर्दगिर का काम हो रहा है, लेकिन अगर किसी आदमी को ५०० गज चैनल ले जाना हो तो वह नहीं ले जा सकता। यह हालत तो पंजाब की है जहाँ कि लोग यह जानते हैं इस पानी से उनकी खेती की कितनी बेहतरी हो सकती है। तो आप जब तक चैनल का इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे तब तक आपका सिंचाई का टारेंट पूरा नहीं हो सकता।

आखिरी बात में ट्यूब वैल्स के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो ट्यूब वैल लगाये उनमें से बहुत से चल नहीं सके। पंजाब में भी नहीं चले और यू० पी० में भी नहीं चले। लालिंग कमीशन ने इस सिलसिले में एकबायरी करने के लिये एक कमेटी बनायी है। आप मुतकर हैरान होंगे कि यू० पी० में कुछ ट्यूब वैल साल में डें दिन चले और पंजाब में कुछ साल में पांच साल दिन चले, कोई १६ दिन चले, कोई २५ दिन चले। इसका डिफरेंट डाटा उस रिपोर्ट में दिया गया है, परन्तु वह भभी पब्लिश हुई या नहीं। इसकी बजह यह है कि ट्यूब वैल की लालिंग गलत की गयी। जब तक आप ट्यूब वैल के लिये पक्की चैनल नहीं बनायेंगे तब तक उनसे कायदा नहीं हो सकता। ट्यूब वैल इसलिये भी ज्यादा कायदेमन्द है कि वे बाटर लैबल को नीचे लाते हैं। अगर ट्यूब वैल को एक इकानंभिक प्रापोजीशन के तौर पर सोचें, तो वे बहुत कामयाक नहीं हो सकते हैं। क्योंकि जो ट्यूब वैल गवर्नरेट नहगाती है, वे बहुत ज्यादा महगे होते हैं। आइट एन्टरप्राइजर या किसान अपने तौर पर ट्यूब वैल बहुत सत्ता लगा सकता है। इसलिये गवर्नरेट को सबसिडी देनी चाहिये और ट्यूब

वैल के सिलसिले में एक प्रचली स्कीम बनानी चाहिये, जिस के मुताबिक ट्यूब वैल सबसिडी-इंजेंरेट पर लगाये जा सकें, ताकि बाटर-लैबल नीचे लाया जा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मे मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड-ज की हिमायत करता हूँ।

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is supposed to help in producing plenty and throwing light into the dark houses of the teaming millions. The Ministry's function is to irrigate land so that our food problem can be solved; it has also to control floods which off and on cause havoc in various parts of our country, rendering thousands of people homeless, and then it has to generate power to industrialise the country.

But their activities present an appalling picture. The projects of DVC and Bhakra are the projects of successful bungling in every respect, whether of accounting, construction or utility. These can be called monuments of bungling *par excellence*.

It is not possible within the short time at my disposal to go into the activities of this Ministry on various aspects, and as such, I shall deal with one aspect of its activities only, namely, the DVC. The people of West Bengal expected much from the DVC scheme. But to their utter dismay, they are totally frustrated by the activities of the Government. The scheme did not help to remove the danger of flood, but has aggravated it. The two catastrophic floods of 1956 and 1959 have shattered the sense of security in the matter of recurrence of flood in this State. In 1959, 11 districts out of 15 of the State were affected by flood and water logging. The total crop area damaged was 2,364 square miles, that is, about 13 per cent of the crop area of the dis-

tricts. Over 54 lakhs of people became victims of flood havoc, out of which 3,74,375 had to be rescued and provided with shelter. The loss of *aman* crop was 5.23 million tons. The number of dwelling houses destroyed and damaged was 5,04,468. The total loss was estimated to be nearly Rs. 100 crores. In the 1956 flood, the estimated loss was of the order of Rs. 11 crores.

A careful analysis of the two floods of 1956 and 1959 will show that both the depth and duration of the floods are increasing through long neglect and wrong measures. It is not nature's freak but human frailty which is mainly responsible for the disaster.

It cannot be denied that the flood-discharge capacity of the Mayurakshi channel has deteriorated considerably during these years. The Government tries to escape from all responsibility by saying that the Mayurakshi scheme is not a flood control scheme. But it should not act as a flood producing scheme.

All other minor rivers and drainage channels have deteriorated and have been silted up through long years of neglect by the alien rulers. After independence, the Government has done nothing to resuscitate them with the result that they cannot drain off the rain water, and a slightly heavy rainfall inundates the surrounding areas.

The Bhagirathi, the main outfall of the southern Bengal region, has also deteriorated considerably during the last few decades. Want of discharging capacity in the Bhagirathi is causing water logging in vast areas within Murshidabad, Nadia, Burdwan and Hooghly in the lower Damodar area.

The D.V.C. and Mayurakshi scheme instead of altering the *status ante* for the better, have made the situation worse. On the one hand, they

have created further obstacles to drainage by raising a network of canal embankments in all directions throughout the length and breadth of the country without providing adequate water passage; but, on the other hand, they are discharging a considerable volume of water through irrigation canal . . .

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, I have no objection if the hon. Member goes on reading. But we cannot hear because he is not facing the mike. That is the difficulty. He is not at all audible here; and we do not follow him. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can come forward; He can come to my seat. In fact, I am offering it to him.

Shri Halder: They discharge water that swells all the drainage channels of the area and quick drainage of this augmented volume of water has been a very serious problem.

Calcutta is the metropolitan city and the most important part of the country. So, its importance in our economy need not be emphasised. The solution of the serious drainage problem the city proper in particular and of great Calcutta in general is therefore of vital importance. The problem must be treated on a footing of national emergency.

The area of Greater Calcutta which includes the area east of the river Hooghly, a large portion of which is the 24 Paraganas District, including a portion of the Sundarbans and Nadia district, is 1,750 sq. miles.

Almost the whole of Sunderbans from Budge Budge to the Bay of Bengal were over-flooded during the heavy rainfall of 1959. Some portion of this city was submerged for several days. On the other hand, a vast area surrounding Calcutta is a vast water-logged one. The water-logged area is thus gradually increasing day by

[Shri Halder]

day. The area of the 24 Paraganas district is 5,630.6 sq. miles of which 3,000 and odd sq. miles form part of Sunderbans.

Sunderbans is a typical new deltaic formation. It is a network of tidal rivers, creeks and islands. The islands to the north, which are embanked, grow rich crops of rice. But, during the last rainfall almost the whole of Sunderbans was submerged and the area which was once a granary of West Bengal has become a deficit area.

Unlike other districts of West Bengal, the 24 Paraganas district requires little necessity for irrigation. Cultivation in this district, as a whole, suffers frequently from rainfall rather than from deficit rainfall.

15.19 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

The problem of food in the 24 Parganas is entirely a problem of drainage. Flood occurs not because of a sudden onrush of a heavy volume of upland water, but mainly due to local rainfall.

Hooghly river is the life-line not only of this district but of the State as a whole. But due to criminal negligence in tackling the urgent problem connected with the river, it has been deteriorating very fast in the past ten years. The Flood Enquiry Committee of 1956 warned that the deteriorating of the drainage capacity of the river has been 'very rapid' and due to the deteriorating of the river bed local drainage cannot function properly and it caused water-logging. The silting of the Khals, which constitutes vital drainage outlets of the districts, had posed a great problem.

The great city of Calcutta is now in the point of danger. It is not only that a big port is going to be useless because the river is being silted up

day by day. Even the shipping companies in a Press conference recently drew the attention of the Government to the dangers of the Calcutta port and requested the Government to take immediate steps. Even before Independence, the British banias seeing the gradual silting of Hooghly planned to excavate a deep canal from Diamond Harbour to Khidirpur dock so that the big vessels can ply up to that great city easily. But after Independence the Government did not take any major steps for revival of this city. In this connection I may say that in West Bengal cities such as Murshidabad—Tamluk were destroyed due to silting by these rivers by the Ganges and the other rivers.

The workers of the D.V.C. and the Hirakud Dams who worked and built such big dams are being turned out after several years of work without alternative jobs. Government should take immediate steps so that they can get appointments without delay in other schemes.

I shall mention only one point regarding the water-logged area near Calcutta and its suburbs. During the last monsoon, due to heavy rainfall vast areas of West Bengal, particularly in the 24 paraganas district, were flooded. Some portion of these areas are still flooded. There are so many canals which could be used for irrigating but which are not taken up by the Government.

As a result of this the area has deteriorated so much that people from this area are coming to Calcutta in search of jobs.

We expect from the Ministry of Irrigation and Power big or small irrigation schemes in this area so that sufficient quantity of food is produced. The food situation in Bengal is gradually becoming bad. During this period the food prices in West Bengal are gradually rising. The

Government should take up irrigation and power projects in this area. They should take immediate steps to see that such devastating floods do not occur this year also making thousands of people homeless and shelterless.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Naldurgkar—if he is not there, Shri Jena. There are some hon. Members who have not spoken at all.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai Kheri: Sir there is also another hon. Member who has not spoken so far.

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him also. All the hon. Members so far as I am concerned, those who have spoken and those who have not spoken.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I would request you, Sir, to extend the time.

Shri Speaker: It is too early.

Shri Naldurgkar: (Osmanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to review the progress made by this Ministry during this decade. According to the figures available, there are nearly 80 crores acres in our country out of which 70 crore acres can be brought under cultivation. After excluding the total acreage that can be brought under forests and excluding the land that is uncultivable, above 70 crore acres can be brought under cultivation.

Now, when such a vast acreage can be brought under cultivation, we have to see whether we are making any progress or not. That is the main question. I am of the view that the progress of this department lacks in one respect. When we review the agricultural progress made in any other country, we find that the agriculturists are compelled to avail of water or irrigation facilities available as far as possible. From that point of view, in our country we are not taking this sort of steps. For instance, there are certain lands on the banks of certain rivulets or nallahs, as we

call in our country. There are some irrigation facilities available on the banks of those rivulets or rivers. The agriculturists who own land on the bank of those rivulets or rivers are compelled to construct a bund. If that is not done by the agriculturists, then it is done by the gram panchayats. If it is not done by gram panchayats, then the Government constructs that bund and all those charges are recovered from the village. This step has not been as yet taken by our Government. In this respect, I want to suggest to the Minister to advise the State Governments, because the main object of the gram panchayats is the same. When 70 crore acres are under cultivation or can be brought under cultivation, then, according to me, there is no question of the production of other countries exceeding ours, or of our need to import from abroad. If the whole acreage can be brought under cultivation, that will increase our food supplies.

So, there are two aspects to be taken into consideration. One is the traditional agriculturist. By tradition, our country is an agricultural country. We have to do two things. We have to maintain the agricultural standard, that is to say, the standards of the traditional agriculturists. Then, we have to create another class of agriculturists, namely, the created agriculturists, as against the born or the traditional agriculturists. "Created agriculturists" means those agriculturists who would be given lands after reclamation.

There is also one defect. During the past decade, only 25 lakh acres have been reclaimed. Not more than that. The progress therefore has been very slow as far as our reclamation programme is concerned. When the lands are given to certain persons who are peasants or who may come under what is called co-operatives, whatever it may be, then those agriculturists become created agriculturists. They are agriculturists who are created, and to them the land, the implements and all the paraphernalia of

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agriculture have to be given for cultivation. Otherwise, they cannot do anything.

In my own constituency, some lands were allotted to the Harijans. It was done in Badagaon village, in my own district. But I am sorry to say that afterward, the Government did not take any interest. The Harijans became quite helpless. They had no bullocks or any implements to proceed with cultivation. Therefore, in spite of the fact that there was a co-operative society which was formed, they could not do anything. So, my point is, when gram panchayats have been already established, the main object must be this. It should be the duty of the irrigation departments to instruct all the gram panchayats to erect bunds on all nullahs and small rivulets. If that is not done by the gram panchayats, it will be duty of the Government to construct the bunds and recover the costs from the gram panchayats and other responsible persons concerned with the work.

My second point is this. When we read the literature of other countries, what do we find? There is one thing which is apparent in this connection. As far as our agriculture reports, irrigation reports and community development reports, etc., are concerned, there are certain experts and expert committees that we find in regard to these things. In other countries also, we find a number of expert committees. The committee is entrusted with the work of scrutinising or examining the soil of the land, that is to say, the power of fertility. Fertility or the power of fertility is examined and then it is decided what sort of crop can be grown on the land. We have been doing certain things by way of tradition. But such experiments through expert committees have been successfully worked out in other countries. Suppose, if a certain piece of land can be suitable for, say, groundnut production alone, then, our people will grow groundnut

alone on that land because of the tradition. On those lands which are capable of yielding rabi crop or kharif crop no other crop will be grown. But that is a wrong impression.

In other countries, experiments have been made and after conducting an examination or scrutiny of the fertility of the soil, it is proved by the experts, and it is declared by them that such and such a land is capable of giving such and such production. Then, improved seeds are made available to the agriculturists. So, in that way, a nation can progress. I am referring to all these matters because irrigation and community development and agriculture are all departments on which the production of our country depends. Though the Ministries are separate, they are all interlinked with each other so far as production is concerned.

I should mention one thing in this respect. As far as irrigation is concerned, there is another difficulty. Whether in my constituency or in other places, there are a large number of projects big and small, but there is no mention in the report as to how far the land that was brought under irrigation has been utilised by the agriculturist. The report is silent on that point. The House must know, within the past decade when various projects have already been constructed, how much land was actually brought under irrigation by the agriculturist. That has not been mentioned anywhere. Unless that is done, irrigation is not doing its duty to the country. The main object of irrigation is not only to raise irrigation facilities and power to beautify the country. The main object of irrigation is, every agriculturist whose land can be brought under irrigation must utilise it for himself. If that is not done, compulsion must be imposed on him to do so. That is the object of irrigation.

I would respectfully submit that this step has not been taken either

by the Central or State Government. That is the main reason why there is scarcity of food in this country. If this step can be taken, I am convinced that agricultural production of the country will increase and the food problem can be solved to a great extent.

There is another thing as far as construction of projects is concerned. I am referring to Marathwada. Some days before, I had gone to see Purna project, which is the major project in Marathwada. It will cost nearly Rs. 13 crores and more than 1 lakh acres will be brought under irrigation. On one side there will be power generation and on another side irrigation. When I went there actually to see why the construction of the project is being delayed, I found nearly all the bulldozers were lying idle. I enquired the reason. I came to know that some tyres and other parts of the bulldozers were to be imported from another country and they were not available in our country. I enquired why they were not imported. Then I came to know that the Controller of Import and Export has not issued the licence. After that, I went personally to the Controller of Import and Export and submitted to him my little request. But after that, no reply has been given to me up to this time.

When a Member of Parliament approaches personally a certain authority and brings to his notice certain facts due to which a certain irrigation project has been delayed—not due to the fault of the executing authority, but due to the fault of a higher authority in not issuing the licence, in such cases, it is the duty of every officer to give a reply to the Member of Parliament. I think it is against the dignity of the Member of Parliament that a reply is not sent to him. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to take steps henceforward to see that whenever a Member of Parliament sends any request or any application or asks for any sort of information to the highest

authority, it is the first duty of the authority to send a reply to him. Otherwise, it must be considered derogatory to the dignity of Parliament. These are some of the reasons why construction works are delayed.

In this respect, I want to say something about minor irrigation works in Marathwada. Construction of minor irrigation work has also been delayed due to a variety of reasons. Because of this delay, there is waste of money and time. Also, we are not able to achieve our targets. These are some of the defects and I hope the hon. Minister will take into consideration some of the suggestions that I have made.

Then, some hon. Members have referred to the canal water dispute between India and Pakistan. Some time back, when Shri S. K. Patil was the Irrigation Minister, he made a categorical statement in the House that after 1962 water supply to Pakistan will be stopped. Now, after reading the newspaper reports and some information given in this House it is seen that even after that date water will be supplied to Pakistan. I do not know why there should be two contradictory statements on the same subject. My opinion is that the water dispute between India and Pakistan should either be amicably settled before 1962, or if Pakistan is trying to intimidate us in such a way as to affect our progress in this matter, then it will be our duty to adhere to our own statement, as given in this Parliament by Shri S. K. Patil. This is one of the important matters that should be taken into consideration soon.

Then there is the important question of electrification of villages. Some statement has been issued on that by the Ministry and according to that nearly 8,000 villages have been electrified so far. I think the speed with which we are proceeding is very slow. As far as Bombay State is concerned, only 461 villages have been brought under electrification. Even there, the names of the villages and their popu-

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lation have not been given here. I am of the view that electrification of the villages should be done through gram panchayats where there are gram panchayats and by responsible members of the public in other villages and that they should be taken into confidence. Then only will we be able to progress and march forward.

I hope the Minister will look into the irrigation projects which are under construction and the electrification programmes and see to it that they are not delayed.

श्री का० च० जेना (बालासौर-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियाँ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राप्ते मुझे बोलने का समय दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य पहली बार बोल रहे हैं।

श्री क० च० जेना : इस स्थिति में मुझे यह बात याद आती है—

बरं बने व्याघ्र ग्रजेन्द्र सेवितं
न बन्धुमध्ये अन्धीन जीवितम् ।

स्वतंत्रता के बाद जिन देशों के साथ हमारी बन्धुता हुई है, हम सोचते हैं कि वे हम से बनी हैं और प्रगर हम सोचते हैं कि उनके साथ हम को बन्धुता करनी हो, तो हमको उन्हीं की स्थिति पर जाना होगा, नहीं तो उनके साथ हमारी बन्धुता कायम नहीं रहेगी और वे हम को जरा छोटा समझेंगे।

इस बात को कहने के समय मुझे यह बात याद आती है कि प्रगर किसी देश को आगे बढ़ना ही, अन्य बनना ही, उपरिकरणी ही, तो वह बात दो ही चीजों पर निर्भर करती है। वे दो चीजें हैं उच्चाग और कृषि। इन दोनों चीजों के सुधार इनकी उचिति का उत्तरदायित्व मिनिस्ट्री प्राप्त इरियेमन एंड पावर पर ज्यादा है, जिसके

अनुदानों पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं सास कर एशिकल्टर-ग्रूपिं—की बात कहता हूँ। प्रगर हम कृषि के सुधार की ओर ज्यादा ज्यान दें, तो प्रगर के विषय में हम जल्दी आत्म निर्भर हो सकेंगे। हम बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं को लेते हैं, उन पर ज्यादा रुपया खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन उनसे लाभ हमें जल्दी नहीं मिलता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इससे हमारा नुस्खान होता है। नुस्खान कभी नहीं होता है। मैं प्रोजेक्ट्स मल्टी परपरज हूँ। इनसे ज्यादा लाभ होगा, लेकिन वह लाभ जल्दी नहीं होता है। प्रगर हम को लाभ जल्दी प्राप्त करना हो, तो वडे वडे प्रोजेक्ट्स—योजनाओं—के साथ साथ छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को भी प्रगर हम लेंगे, तो काम जल्दी होगा और साथ के विषय में हम जल्दी से जल्दी आत्म निर्भर हो सकेंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को हीराकुड़ प्राजेक्ट के लिये धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिससे हमारी करीब चार लाख एकड़ जमीन में सिवाई होगी इस प्राजेक्ट से हमें जो इनेक्ट्रीसिटी मिलती है, उनसे हमारा राउरकेला प्राजेक्ट चलता है और दूसरे प्राजेक्ट भी चलेंगे। माननीय मंत्री जी हर बक्त कहते हैं कि विदेशी मुद्रा की दिक्कत से हम मार्कुड योजना को व्यवहार में नहीं ला सकते हैं। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह कोशिश करे कि इस दिक्कत को मुलाका कर मार्कुड योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें।

कृषि की उप्रति के लिये हमको—सासकर उड़ीसा को—पहले बन्धा को कंट्रोल करना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सिर्फ नदी के ऊपर इम बनाने से बन्धा कंट्रोल हो जायेगा। बन्धा कंट्रोल दो तरीके का होता है—एक तो डम के द्वारा और दूसरा ड्रेनेज के द्वारा। ड्रेनेज के अभी भैरों बाई ने कहा है, ड्रेन तो जहर बनाये जायें, लेकिन जहां पानी ज्यादा दिन तक रह कर फसल को सहा देता है, नुस्खान पहुँचा कर बरचाद कर देता है, इस बात का इन्तजाम करना

चाहिये कि वहां से वह पानी निकाल कर कैसे समुद्र में जल्दी से जल्दी डाला जाये ।

समुद्र के किनारे जिनने डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, जो कोस्टल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनमें क्या होता है कि समुद्र का पानी उमड़ते हुये जमीन में चला जाता है । उस से फसल नष्ट हो जाती है और सैनाइन बाटर की बजह से जमीन इतनी खराब हो जाती है, कई साल के लिये वह इतनी बरबाद हो जाती है कि वहां कोई आमदनी नहीं होती है । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह जरा कोशिश करें कि सैनाइन इनडेशन को कैसे रोका जाये और इसके लिये वह प्रबन्ध करें ।

अब मैं बालासौर जिले की बात कहना चाहता हूँ । वहां बैतरणी नदी का डैम के लिये प्रारम्भिक अनुसंधान हो रहा है । जो सालानी डैम बनने वाला था, वह बैतरणी पर निर्भर है, इसलिये वह रोका गया । इसी के साथ साथ बालासौर में एक इंटरस्टेट रिवर, एक इंटर प्राविश्यालं रिवर मुवर्णेरेखा है, जिस से तीन सूबों का संबंध है । वे सूबे हैं: बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा । यह नदी बिहार से निकलती हुई उड़ीसा में जाकर समुद्र में पड़ती है । यह नदी अपनी धारा को परिवर्तित करती है, नदीों को बेघरबार करती है और फसलों को नष्ट कर देती है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह कोई एक्सपर्ट वहां भेज कर उस नदी का अनुसंधान करायें, नहीं तो दो तीन साल में ऐसा देखा जायेगा कि वह कई हजार आदमियों को बेघरबार कर देगी । इस संबंध में मुझे याद आता है कि पिछली दफा जब मैं उड़ीसा गया था, तो देखा कि शायद दो बार सौ घर हरिजन लोग, जिन के घरबार नदी में जले गये थे, आज कल इधर उधर पेड़ों के नीचे या किसी के बरामदे के नीचे रहते हैं, जहां सरकार की जमीन है वहां आपेही बना कर कुछ रोज ठहरते हैं । उन को वहां से यह कह कर भगा देते हैं कि थूम इधर से जले आये, यह हमारी जमीन है—सरकार की है, इसलिये गांव बालों की है ।

इस कारण वे इधर उधर छूपते फिरते हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह एक्सपर्ट भेज कर नदी का कुछ अनुसंधान करायें कि क्या करने से वह अपनी गति को इतनी जल्दी परिवर्तित न करे ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह भी कहूँगा कि अगर हम देहात की उन्नति चाहते हैं, तो हम को वहां छोटे छोटे घंटे देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । आजकल बिजली का युग है । छोटे छोटे घंटों के लिये भी इलैक्ट्रिसिटी की ज़रूरत है । उस ज़रूरत को पूरा करने के लिये हमें हाइड्रो-इलैक्ट्रिसिटी तो मिलेगी, लेकिन वह जल्दी नहीं मिल सकती । इसलिये हमको घंटल स्टेशन चाहिये । अगर हम घंटल स्टेशन बनायें, तो हम को बिजली जल्दी मिल सकती है और हम छोटे छोटे घंटे खोल सकते हैं । इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जो एक्सीकल्चरल स्टेट्स हैं, जो एक्सीकल्चरल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनको छोटे छोटे घंटों में लगाने के लिये—सब समय वे साली बैठे रहते हैं, उस समय छोटे छोटे घंटों के लिये—बिजली मिल जाये, इस तरफ वह व्याप्त हो ।

मुवर्ण रेखा के बारे में मैंने कहा है कि उसको कैसे डैम किया जाये, इस तरफ व्याप दिया जाये । जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, उसका सम्बन्ध तीन स्टेट्स—बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा—से है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन तीनों स्टेट्स के साथ बातचीत करके उस नदी को डैम करने के बारे में कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

इन शब्दों के माध्यम में इस मिनिस्ट्री के अनुदानों का समर्वन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

जी राम शंकर लाल (डूमरियामंड) : प्रधान महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिवाइस

[श्री राम शंकर लाल]

पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है। इस विभाग का खेती से बहुत बड़ा सम्बन्ध है। आप जानते ही हैं भाजकल हमारे मुल्क की एक खास समस्या है, जो गले की समस्या है, समस्या यह है कि मुल्क को खाना भिलना चाहिये और गला प्रधिक पैदा करने के लिये सिंचाई का होना बहुत जरूरी है, और सिंचाई के लिये पानी का प्रबन्ध यह विभाग ही कर सकता है। अभी तक जो प्रयास हुआ है उससे ऐसी हालत पैदा नहीं हुई है कि हमारे मुल्क में पानी के अभाव के कारण जो सूखा पड़ता है, और खास तौर से मेरे हल्के में जो कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश कहलाता है, वह इक सके। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का जहां तक तालुक है, वहां की आबादी बहुत प्रधिक है। उसमें पांच जिले आते हैं और किसी किसी जिले में एक मुख्य नदी में एक हजार से भी प्रधिक की आबादी है। वहां पर रोडगार के अवसर भी प्रधिक नहीं हैं। वहां के लोग ज्यादा तर खेती पर ही निर्भर करते हैं। खेती का वहां पर यह हिसाब है कि कभी तो बाढ़ आ जाती है और कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बराबर वहां मुख्य नदी की सी हालत बनी रहती है। कभी ही कोई ऐसा मौका आता होगा जब वहां कोई हल्ला न मचता हो। हमारी सुधाकिस्मती है कि उस इलाके से हमारे मन्त्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ है और जो वहां की समस्या है, उसको भली भांति जानते हैं। वहां पर सिंचाई का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है, कोई छोटी छोटी योजनायें नहीं बनी हैं जिससे सिंचाई का इन्तजाम हो सके। मेरी अपनी कंस्टिट्यूटिव में जो नेपाल बांडर पर है, एक ही फसल होती है जो जड़हन की फसल कहलाती है, जिसे ट्रांसप्लांटिंग पैदी कहते हैं। जब पानी नहीं बरसता है तो फसल सूख जाती है और साल साल भर लोगों को तकलीफ और परेशानी में गुजरना पड़ता है। वहां पर लोगों की बहुत बुरी हालत है। डेवलपमेंट के इलाके में बान्धा नाम की योजना चार पांच बरस हुए निकाली

गई थी लेकिन वह अभी तक भी खटाई में पड़ी हुई है। मालूम हुआ है कि नेपाल गवर्नेंट की तरफ से ऐतराज हुआ है और उस योजना की काफी पैरवी नहीं की गई है। नतीजा यह है कि कुछ भी प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। अब की बार जब सूखा पड़ा तो हालत यह हुई, जहां हुआई होती थी, ट्रांसप्लांटेशन होता था, वह नहीं हो सका और सारे का सारा इलाका खुलमरी से परेशान है। मैं वहां पर गया हूँ, पू० पी० के और भी लोग गए हैं और लोगों ने कहा है कि साहब बारह बरस आजाद हुए हो गए हैं, हमारी एक ही फसल होती है और उसके लिये भी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सका है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर अवश्य ही सिंचाई का इन्तजाम भी अच्छ होना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस और माननीय मन्त्री महोदय व्याप्त देंगे।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में और खास तौर पर बस्ती, गोरखपुर इत्यादि जिलों की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या जो है वह राबती नदी की है। राबती नदी में बाढ़ आने की बजाए से जो फसल है, उसको बराबर नुकसान होता रहता है और गांव कट जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लोगों को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि प्रतिवर्ष सहन करनी पड़ती है। राबती नदी के बारे में कोई योजना बनाने के लिये और बांध बनाने के लिये बराबर कहा गया है, लेकिन कोई व्याप्त नहीं दिया गया। मैं आपका व्याप्त इस और भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे हाउस के एक मेम्बर ने इस सिलसिले में अनशन भी किया था और हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने उनको लिखा था कि इस योजना को हम तीसरी योजना में लेंगे। राबती और घाघरा की योजना को इस योजना में अगर से लिया जाए तो इसका यह लाभ होगा कि बाढ़ से जो परेशानी और बरबादी होती है, वह इक जाएगी और दूसरा इसका लाभ यह होगा कि सिंचाई के लिये पानी बिलने लग जाएगा, नहरें बन सकती हैं

और जिस इलाके में एक ही फसल होती है उस इलाके का काफी राहत मिल सकेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने शायद इस सिल-सिले में जलकुंडी की एक स्कीम आपके पास भेजी है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उस पर विचार करें।

जहाँ तक विजली का ताल्लुक है, हम लोगों को उम्मीद थी कि रिहाइंग बांध बन जाने के बाद वहाँ के लोगों को काफी विजली मिल सकेगी जिससे उनका कुछ बंधा चल सकेगा, उनको कुछ रोजगार के भवसर मुलभ हो सकेंगे। सन् १९४६ से काम शुरू है लेकिन अब चौदह बरस के इन्तजार के बाद मालूम हुआ है कि जो विजली है वह कुछ तो विडला एल्प्यूनियम फैक्ट्री जो है, उसको दे दी गई है और कुछ रेल वालों को दे दी गई है और वहाँ पर कोई विजली नहीं मिलेगी। बस्ती, गोंडा इत्यादि को कोई विजली नहीं मिल सकेगी। तो यह जो जलकुंडी की योजना राबद्धी की है, उससे ३०,००० किलोवाट विजली भी पैदा की जा सकती है, ऐसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है। अगर इस योजना को हाथ में ले लिया जाए तो बस्ती, गोंडा बहराइच के जिलों को विजली मिल सकती है और उनका काम चल सकता है। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना को हाथ में लिया जाए।

जहाँ तक बाढ़ का सम्बन्ध है, मेरे दिले में और मेरे पड़ोस के जिले गोरखपुर में काफी काम हुआ है। गांव ऊंचे किये गये हैं जिससे उन लोगों को राहत मिली है। कुछ बांध भी बांधे गये हैं और उन बांधों की बजह से भी कुछ बचाव हुआ है। लेकिन जो बांध बांधे गये हैं, उनमें ऐसा देखने में आया है कि दस मील बांध एक तरफ से बांधा गया और पांच मील एक तरफ से और बीच में एक मील या दो मील, उसको छोड़ दिया गया। इसको छोड़ने का जब कारण मालूम किया गया तो पता चला कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो बाण्ट थी थी, उसको कम कर दिया है। इसका

नतीजा यह है कि गांव के लोग समझते हैं कि सरकार की स्कीमों पर अजीब तरीके से अमल होता है, दस मील इधर से बांध लाए, पांच मील उधर से भौंर बीच में एक दो मील छोड़ा हुआ है और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि दो तीन बरस से बरसात के मौताम में जो कुछ बंधा है, वह भी खराब हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो एक दो मील तक बांध बांधा नहीं गया है, वहाँ पर भी बंधवा दिया जाए जिससे जो लालों रुपया खर्च हुआ है वह बराबर न हो जाए और किसानों को भी लाभ पहुँच सके।

सिवाई का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, उसमें गूलों का सवाल भी बड़ा भारी सवाल है। गूले जो हमारे यहाँ बनी हुई हैं, उनके बारे में हमेशा यह शिकायत रहती है कि पानी नहीं जाता है। यद्य पूर्कि त्रृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना ली जाने वाली है, उसके द्वारान में जो भी अब तक द्यूबैल बने हैं, नहरें बनी हैं, उनमें गूले ऐसी बना दी जाएं कि किसानों के लितों तक पानी न पहुँच सके। ऐसा न हो कि गूले ऐसी हों कि पानी न छोड़े और किसानों के लितों तक पानी न पहुँचे, यहाँ पर सरकारी कागजों में तो लिखा रहता है कि इतने द्यूबैल बन गए हैं, नहरें बन गई हैं लेकिन वहाँ किसानों को जब पानी की ज़रूरत होती है, पानी नहीं मिलता है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि फसलें खराब हो जाती हैं। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि इस और आप व्याप दें।

गूलों की मुरम्मत का सवाल भी पैदा होता है। किसान यह समझते हैं कि जब सरकार हम से दाम लेती है, तो गूलों की मुरम्मत करना सरकार का काम है और सरकारी बहालकार जब वहाँ जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि मुरम्मत करना उनका काम नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी कोई फैसला हो जाना चाहिये। या तो नहर का महकमा इस काम को करे या फिर बांध सभा गूलों की सफाई की जिम्मेदार हो। क्योंकि अबर गूलों की सफाई नहीं होती है तो इसका नतीजा

यह होता है कि जब सूखा पड़ता है, और किसानों को पानी की जरूरत होती है, तो इन गूलों से पानी नहीं जाता है। इस बास्ते इस और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इसका भी कुछ उपाय होना चाहिये।

वहां पर एक गण्डक की योजना भी निकली थी। अगर गण्डक की कुछ नहरें ले ली जाएं तो महाराजगंज की तहसील, नवगढ़ की तहसील, बांसी की तहसील में सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है और वहां पानी पहुंचाया जा सकता है। मेरा स्वाल है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस और ध्यान देंगे।

मुझे लुकी है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय सब हालात से बाकिक है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो मुश्किल मैंने रख है, उन पर वह ध्यान देंगे इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं उनकी ताईद करता हूँ और आपको, मुझे समय देने के लिये, अन्यवाद देता हूँ।

18 hrs.

श्री रामजी बर्मा (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिचाई और बिजली मन्त्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगे पेश की गई हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में कुछ अपने विचार इस सदन में रखने के बारे में जो मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया गया है उसके लिये मैं आपका अन्यवाद करता हूँ।

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां की एक ज्ञात समस्या, फूँक की समस्या है। इस फूँक की समस्या को हल करने के लिये अलग से स्नायु मन्त्रालय है लेकिन इस समस्या को हल करने की और मूल्क में स्नायुओं की उपज बढ़ाने की, ताकि बाहर के मूल्कों से इनका आयात बन्द हो, कुंजी इस मन्त्रालय के हाथ में है। और आपके महकमे की कामयादी से मूल्क की कामयादी है आपकी असफलता से मूल्क की असफलता है। नुस्ख से पहले

बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके: नहरों का सवाल प्राया, और सवाल प्राये। आजादी के बाद एक पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हुई, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना समाप्त हो रही है और तीसरी प्राने बाली है। हालांकि यहां सबजक्ट प्लैनिंग का नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि आप की प्लैनिंग में दोष है, इस प्रकार के दोषों से आप की प्लैनिंग सफर कर रही है, आप की प्लैनिंग अधूरी है। अभी हमारे पूर्व बृक्ता श्री राम शंकर लाल यह कह रहे थे कि नहरों की प्लैनिंग हुई, द्यूबू बैल की प्लैनिंग हुई, लेकिन लेत तक पानी पहुंचाने की प्लैनिंग नहीं हुई। मुझे यह है इंडिपेन्डेंस से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में शारदा कैनाल बनी शारदा कैनाल की प्लैन पहले बनी, लेकिन पानी पहुंचाने के पहले उन्होंने नहरों का प्राविजन किया, पहले नहरें जायें और नहर से लेत तक गुल बनान का प्राविजन भी उसके साथ किया गया। लेकिन जब से मूल्क अपने हाथ में आई...।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रिपोर्ट में निखा हुआ है?

श्री रामजी बर्मा : बड़ी बड़ी प्लैनिंग होने लगीं, तब से नहर बना देने की तो प्लैनिंग है, उसके लिये प्राविजन है, लेकिन लेत तक पानी पहुंचाने की प्लैनिंग के लिये कोई पाण्ट नहीं है, उसके लिये कोई रकम नहीं है।

श्री स्वामी (देहरादून) : आप का मंशा रजवाहों से है या छोटी नालियों से?

श्री रामजी बर्मा : दोनों से है। आप समझते हैं कि लेत तक पानी पहुंचाने के लिये नालियां बनाने का काम किसान सूद कर लेंगे। लेकिन आप को इन रिपोर्टों को पढ़ने से, जो कि पिछले साल की है, वह बालूम हुआ कि पानी की सुविधा हो जाने के २० या २५ बर्बं बाट लोगों को पानी लेने का अस्यास हुआ। इस मूल्क में पानी की जरूरत है, लोग पानी के लिये

परेशान हैं, लेकिन जो बड़ी बड़ी स्कीम्स हैं उनसे आपने खेत तक पानी ले जाने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

एक भाननीय सवास्य : वह चीज श्रमदान के लिये छोड़ दी गई है।

धी रामजी वर्षा : आज टैक्सों का सबाल आता है, और चीजों का सबाल आता है, वे लोग जो खेती करते हैं वह बहुत सस्ते ढंग से करते हैं लेकिन जब उन पर टैक्स पर टैक्स लगते हैं तो इससे वह चिढ़ते हैं, और कोई सुविधा आप की लेना नहीं चाहते। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जो पर्वनिंग आप करें, उसमें आप भले ही रुपया बढ़ा लें, लेकिन प्राप्त खेतों तक पानी पहुँचाने का इन्तजाम करें। उसका प्राविज्ञन आप करें तो विरोधी बैंकेज से उसका कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा।

बी० रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : श्रमदान नहीं चाहते आप?

धी रामजी वर्षा : श्रमदान भी करें, उसकी भी योजना बनायें।

धी लक्ष्माकल राय (खेरी) : बेगार भी नीजिये।

धी रामजी वर्षा : बेगार भी लीजिये, सब कुछ कीजिये और इसको भी भी कायम रखिये। इसलिये मैं पहली बात यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले पानी को खेतों तक पहुँचाने का प्राविज्ञ होना चाहिये, दूसरी चीजों का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। आज गर्वन-मेंट की मदद से बहुत सी चीजों की इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं। अभी किंचित्ता में लोगों को मदद दी गई लेकिन कही वर्ष तक उनसे लगान नहीं ली गई। मैं कहता हूँ कि भगवर हिन्दुस्तान को लोगों की पानी लेने की प्रवृत्ति बनाने में २८ वर्ष लग जाते हैं तो चार लक्ष: वर्ष तक आप पानी मुफ्त करों न दें, और फिर उसके बाद उनसे बाज़ करें? पानी मुफ्त लेने के बाद उनसे बाज़ करें? पानी मुफ्त लेने के बाद जब लोगों को अन्दाजा हो जायेगा कि उनको

फायदा हो रहा है तो वह लोग पैसा भी देने लगेंगे। जिस तरह से आज बिजली की मांग इतनी हो गई है, हालांकि वह काफी महंगी है लेकिन फिर भी सब लोगों की मांग उसके लिये हो गई है, सब कहते हैं कि हम को दीजिये, हम को दीजिये, उससे कोई डरता नहीं, जितनी पैदा होती है उससे ज्यादा की मांग है, उसी तरह से पानी के बारे में भी कुछ दिन के बाद होने लगेगा। लेकिन आज तो आप इर्गेशन के पोटेन्शल को बढ़ा देते हैं फिर भी वह पानी मुलभ नहीं होता किसी को। नहरों के जरिये मैं समझता कि पानी फिर नदी में चला जाता होगा या समुद्र में जाता होगा। आपने समुद्र को सीखने के लिये नहरें बनाई हैं या नदियों को पानी देने के लिये। लोगों की प्रवृत्ति को बनाने के लिये आप को कुछ दिन पानी के रेट में कमी करनी होती या बिल्कुल मुफ्त देना होगा, कुछ दिन तक यह ट्रिक ली जायेगी तभी जल्दी से मूल्क को नहरों से पानी लेने का अभ्यास हो सकेगा। उसके बाद आप चार्ज कर सकते हैं और उनसे पैसा ले सकते हैं। यह मेरा जो सजेशन है मैं समझता हूँ कि भाननीय मंत्री इस पर ध्यान देंगे और खेतों तक रजवाह बनाने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।

इसके बाद मैं ट्रूब बैल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरे एक पूर्व बकला ने कहा था कि ट्रूब बैल्स छोटी सिक्काई योजना में पाते हैं, बड़ी में नहीं पाते। लेकिन इस मुक्त में कुछ लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिये कह मह दिया जाता है कि जो बैंकहं एरियाज है उनकी सिक्काई के लिये यह सुलभ साधन है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूर्वी भाग है उसमें ट्रूब बैल बनाये गये हैं जैसा कि धी राम शंकर साल जी ने बतलाया, लेकिन मैं आप से कहूँ कि आप के पास हिसाब होगा, जो ट्रूब बैल्स का कमाण्ड एरिया है डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, उसके पानी से सब ट्रूब बैल्स मिल कर भी उनकी सिक्काई नहीं कर सके हैं जितनी कि आप तौर से हो जाती है। यहां पर बूल नहीं है खेतों तक पानी बाने के लिये, उसके बारे में लोगों की प्रवृत्ति

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

नहीं पानी लेकिन टैक्स जो लगाये जाते हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा हैं। इस समय जो नये आपरेटर्स लगाये गये हैं देहातों में वे पटवारी और लेल-पाल से भी ज्यादा जबर्दस्त हो गये हैं, किसी के पानी किसी के खेत में लगा देते हैं। इस तरह की आक्रिशलडम के कारण दूसरे आदमी का पानी दूसरे खेत में लगा दिया जाता है। इससे लोगों को बचाने के लिये भी आप को कुछ करना होगा।

श्री त्यागी : यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

श्री रामजी वर्मा : भले ही यह राज्य सरकारों का काम हो, यों तो हमारे सरदार इकबाल सिंह जी ने कहा था कि इन सिचाई योजनाओं का आप अपने हाथ में लेंजिये, लेकिन जब तक आप उन को नहीं ले सकेंगे, तब तक थोटे थोटे कुछों के अलावा किसी और तरह की सिचाई सकल नहीं हो सकती। आप इन चीजों को अपने हाथ में लेंजिये और इन सब चीजों को देंजिये। मैं आप से कहता हूं कि सारा सिचाई का पैसा जो है वह ट्यूब वेल्स में, नहरें खोदने में, कंट्रैक्टर्स को देने में और समुद्र को सीचने में जाता है। कुछ से तो आप समुद्र को सीचते हैं और कुछ से बड़े बड़े लेकेदारों की पाकेट सीचते हैं किसानों के खेतों की सिचाई नहीं हो रही है। पर शब्द मले ही कटू मालूम हों, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा इस प्रवृत्ति को दूर करने के लिये, योजना के अनुसार खेतों तक पानी पहुँचाने के लिये, और अगर उसम कोई करत्वान की बात आती है तो उनको दूर करने के लिये, आप कदम उठाइये। आप यह कह कर पल्ला मत छाटाइये कि यह स्टेट का विषय है। अगर ऐसा हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि किसान पानी लेंगे। यदि आप कुछ दिन तक मुफ्त पानी देने की व्यवस्था करें, तो उसके बाद लोगों की प्रवृत्ति बन जायेगी और जो आप का इर-

गेशन पोर्टेशन है उसके लिये यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं होगी कि लोग उसे नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद आप का पानी बेकार समुद्र में नहीं जायेगा।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद जिस तरह से बहुत से मामले खटाई में पड़ गये हैं, काश्मीर का मामला है, गोवा का मामला है, और मामले हैं, उसी तरह से जो हमारी प्रगति को कुंजी है उसका भी एक हिस्सा इन्डो-पाक कैनाल बाटर डिस्प्यूट के नाम से उलझा पड़ा है। उसका एक अच्छायक बन गया है। यह आप की भी बदकिस्मती है। सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने कहा कि कुछ दिन से यह मामला भी खटाई में पड़ गया है। आप के पूर्व मंत्री ने घोषणा कर दी थी कि सन् १९६२ के बाद हम पाकिस्तान को पानी नहीं देंगे। अच्छा होता अगर यह मामला उसके पहले तय हो जाता, लेकिन पता नहीं चल रहा है कि यह मामला कहाँ है और उसका क्या हो रहा है। हम चीन के मामले को तो कुछ समझते भी हैं, काश्मीर के मामले को भी कुछ समझते हैं, लेकिन यह जो बाटर डिस्प्यूट का मामला है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। उस की बैठकें कभी बांशिगटन में होती हैं, कभी पेरिस में होती हैं और कभी लंदन में होती हैं, और पता नहीं। उसके बारे में क्या क्या होता है। कुछ पता ही नहीं चलता है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि इस संबंध में क्या हो रहा है। अब यह करोड़ों आदमियों की जिन्दगी और भौत का सवाल है और अगर शीघ्र ही यह नहरी पानी विवाद हल किया जाय तो अच्छा है। अभी राष्ट्रपति थी नासिर ने अपने एक भाषण में कहा था कि मैं इस बारे में दोनों पक्षों में समझौता कराने के बास्ते तैयार हूं और उस के बाद पाकिस्तान के जनरल अम्यूब लां ने भी फरमाया कि हम भी समझौता करने को तैयार हैं। अब अगर दोनों साहब समझौता कराने और करने के बास्ते

तैयार हैं तो क्या भारत सरकार ही उसके लिये तैयार नहीं है ? इसमें तो यह छवति निकल रही है मानों सब लोग तो तैयार है केवल भारत सरकार उसके लिये तैयार नहीं है । मैं समझता हूँ कि आप समझौता करने के बास्ते उनकी अपेक्षा अधिक उत्तुक व तैयार होंगे लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस भीर प्रकाश डाले कि भास्तिर बात क्या है कि सब अपने का तैयार बतलाते हैं तो तां कि वह मामला अविर तय क्यों नहीं होता है ? ऐसा क्यों है ? मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इन संबंध में हमारे श्री कुशवक्त राय एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव यहाँ सदन में लाये थे लेकिन जैसा कि ग्रामसर देवतने में प्राता है माननीय अध्यक्ष ने उस काम रोको प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार नहीं किया और उसको भी वही हालत हुई जैसी कि अन्य कामोंको प्रस्तावों की हुमा करती है । इय कारण उस अवसर पर इसके बारे में बहुत उठाने का तो सोका नहीं प्राप्त लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री से घन्तुरोध कहना कि वे इस बारे में अवश्य बतलायेंगे कि भास्तिर इसमें राज क्या है और यह ममला कब तक होना हो जाने वाला है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दो मिनट में अपना भाषण ममाप्त करें ।

श्री रामजी चर्चा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विरोधी दल में प्राता हूँ, और युसे तो कुछ अधिक समय मिलना चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप शीघ्र ममाप्त करने की कोशिश करें और दो की जगह नीन मिनट का समय लें ।

श्री रामजी चर्चा : मैं विजनी के सिलसिले में भी कुछ बात आपमें निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । जहाँ विजनी उद्योग धर्मों को बढ़ाने के लिये है वहाँ सिचाई और खेती के काम के लिये भी विजनी की काफी ज़रूरत होती है लेकिन जो आपकी रिपोर्ट छपी है तो उनमें बरेम् कामों के लिये आप विजनी १६-२५

नये पैसे के हिसाब से सप्लाई करते हैं, उद्योग धर्मों के लिये ४-६० नये पैसे, कृषि के लिये ६-७८ नये पैसे और अन्य कासों के लिये ७-१२ नये पैसे की यूनिट की दर से विजनी सप्लाई करते हैं ।

श्री हाथी : यह कहाँ का रेट है ?

श्री कुशवक्त राय : यह सन् ४७-४८ की सेंट्रल बाटर एंड कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है ।

श्री राम श्री चर्चा : येरा कहना यह है कि यदि आप कृषि की उत्तरति करना चाहते हैं तो आपको विजनी के बर्तमान रेट को सस्ता करना चाहिये । आप विडला, टाटा और अन्य बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को सस्ती दर पर विजनी सप्लाई करते हैं और मंत्री जी कुछ इसको बतलायेंगे कि रिहैम्ब ईम की विजनी विडला की एल्यूनियम फैक्टरी को कोस्ट प्राइस से भी कम पर दी गई है । अब यदि इन बड़े बड़े अवसाइयों को जब विजनी सस्ती दर पर दी जा सकती है तो किर किसानों से विजनी का अधिक रेट क्यों लिया जाता है ? क्या इस देश के किसानों के पास उनकी अपेक्षा अधिक ऐसा है जो आप उनसे विजनी का अधिक चार्ज करते हैं ? मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस बीज को साक कर देंगे कि भास्तिर इन छोटे छोटे उद्योग धर्मों वालों को और कृषि वालों को विजनी महांगी दर पर क्यों सप्लाई की जाती है ? उनको सस्ते रेट पर विजनी क्यों नहीं सप्लाई की जाती ?

अब देश में विभिन्न प्रांतों में विजनी का जो पर कैपिटा कंजम्पशन है वह इस प्रकार है :—

बंगाल	६५-६८
मैसूर	२३-२२
पंजाब	२०-५
बम्बई	५५-६४
केरल	२३-२४
उत्तर प्रदेश	१०-१६
मद्रास	३१-४४
विहार	१०-८

[श्री पामजी वर्मा]

इससे आपको मालूम पड़ जायेगा कि जो पिछले हुये इलाके उत्तरप्रदेश और बिहार के हैं तो इनका कंजम्पशन पर कैम्पा १०-१६ पड़ता है और इसके रहते यह इलाके बाया तरफ की कर सकते हैं ? अब इसके लिये यह कहना कि उधर बिजली होती नहीं है ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि जो रिहान्द डैम बना था तो उसकी बिजली आपने बड़े बड़े व्यवस्थाय बालों को दे दी और सही दर पर दे दी । अब मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की नदियों में पानी बहुत है और जिसका कि जिक्र श्री राम शंकर लाल ने किया है । रास्ती के साथ घाघरा को भी जोड़ लिया जाय और यदि आप इन प्रोजेक्टों को ले लें तो आपको केवल सिंचाई के लिये पानी ही ज्यादा नहीं मिल सकता है बल्कि बिजली भी ज्यादा मुलभ हो सकती है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इनसे इतनी अधिक बिजली पैदा होगी कि शायद सारे देश को हम पावर सप्लाई कर सकेंगे । अब इसके लिये जब कि भारतवर्ष स्वाधीन नहीं हुआ था तब से रास्ती और घाघरा के सिलसिले में जांच पड़ताल हो रही है और उसकी योजनायें और सबै भी काफी दिनों पहले से हो चुका है और मैं जाह्नवा कि उस प्रोजेक्ट के बनने में आविर इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है इस पर मंत्री महोदय सदन में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे और इसको बड़ा काइद इयर प्लान में लेने की कहां तक नहीं जाऊँगा ?

इसी तरह गंडक प्रोजेक्ट की बात है । अब नैपाल की सरकार ने इसको कबूल कर लिया है तो किर इसके बनने में देरी क्यों हो रही है ? इसके अलावा उससे जो परिवहन में गोरखपुर और बस्ती की तरफ नहर निकाली गई है तो उसका पानी आधे ही जिलों तक दिया गया है और उसको घागर रोहिन नदी के पार भी ले जाया जा सके तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे हम बस्ती, गोरखपुर और देवरिया जिलों को अधिक परिमाण में सिंचाई की सुविधायें दें सकेंगे और बिजली भी सस्ते रेट

पर दे सकते में समर्थ हो सकेंगे । इसलिये मैं आपका ध्यान इस और आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

बाढ़ के सिलसिले में भी मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ । यह स्वाल मध्ये पहले उत्तरप्रदेश की ही बाढ़ों से उठा और माननीय लाल मंत्री और योजना मंत्री ने सरकार की तरफ से एलान किया कि बाढ़ की समस्या को हम बार कूटिंग पर लेंगे लेकिन तब से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि यह बाढ़ों की समस्या बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और बाढ़ों के हमलों में भी बृद्धि ही होती जा रही है और अब यह केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल न रह कर भारत के कोने कोने का सवाल बन गया है । अब यह बार कूटिंग पर जितने काम हम कर रहे हैं उनमें हम कहां तक सकत हो पा रहे हैं ? मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें भी यह ठेकेदार और दूसरे स्वार्थी तत्व आने लगे हैं पैसा तो लगाया जाता है लेकिन काम ढंग से नहीं होता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बाढ़ की समस्या को हल करने के लिये गम्भीरतापूर्वक मोक्ष समझ कर सकिय कदम उठायें । उत्तर प्रदेश की गांवी और घाघरा नदियों का यदि कट्रोल हो जाता है तो जहां सिंचाई की उत्तम व्यवस्था हो सकेंगे, वहां बिजली भी अधिक पैदा होगी और यह जो बाढ़ों के कारण हर हाल फसाने बर्बाद हो जाया करती हैं वे भी बर्बाद होने से बच जायेंगी । आपे साल इन नदियों में बाढ़ आने से जो बर्बादी होती है उससे आप लोगों की रक्खा कर सकेंगे । मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिस चीज़ को आपने बार कूटिंग पर लिया हुआ है उसके बारे में इतनी देरी होना आश्चर्यजनक है और आपको इस बारे में सकिय कदम उठाने चाहिये ताकि भव और अधिक देरी इनके पूरा होने में न सजे । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो चन्द एक मुसाब दिये हैं उन पर मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता पूर्वक बिचार करेंगे और केवल इस बजह से उनकी उपेक्षा नहीं करेंगे कि यह

विरोधी दल की तरफ से दिये गये हैं। मंत्री महोदय को ऐसे सब सुझावों को चाहें वे विरोधी दल की तरफ से हों प्रथमा सरकारी पत्र से हों ऐसे सुझाव जो कि जनसाधारण और देश के हित और उन्नति में सहायक हों उनको सरकार को स्वीकार करने में हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस देश की करीब ७५ प्रतिशतः आबादी का मुख्य धंधा कृषि है लेकिन उसके प्रति जो सरकार का उपेक्षा भाव है वह किसी से छिपा हृषा नहीं है। प्रापको कृषि के धंधे में लगे लोगों को पानी और पावर की मुद्रिता देनी चाहिये और यह दोनों जीवं उसको सस्ते रेट पर मिलनी चाहिये ताकि उसको जेती करके देश की उपज बढ़ाने में प्रोत्साहन मिले और ऐसा करके प्राप देश में धन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में समर्थ हो सकेंगे जो कि आज हमारी सब से बड़ी प्रावधानकता है। प्राप यदि ऐसा करेंगे तो प्राप न सिर्फ अपने देश की उन्नति करेंगे बल्कि दुनिया की प्रगति में भी प्राप महायक होंगे और यदि प्राप ऐसा करते हैं तो प्राप सबके बधाई के भवय पान बनेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I propose in the first round to give opportunity to each State. I am prepared to give an opportunity now to Bihar. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh and Pandit D. N. Tiwari may decide between themselves.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The size of the State may also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: I have already called three hon. Members from Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Tyagi: A State which has been neglected must be given preference.

Mr. Speaker: Uttar Pradesh
(Laughter).

Shri Rameshwar Rao (Mahbubnagar): A State which is newly-born should also be given preference.

Mr. Speaker: I will call Andhra next and then Mysore.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta (Mahendragarh): The Hindi-speaking area of Punjab may also be given an opportunity.

Shri Maniyangadan (Kottayam) rose—

Shri Basappa (Tiptur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am going to give an opportunity to one Member at least from each State. Pandit D. N. Tiwari.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari (Kesaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to congratulate this Ministry for the good work done by it during the first and second Five Year Plans. The Ministry has done a very good work and although they were charged with the duty of discharging a very stupendous work, their achievements in both the first and the second Five Year Plans have been remarkable. It is true that the success of our plans depends mostly on this Ministry. Just as the food problem is at the core of the success of the Plan, this Ministry is at the core for the success of agriculture, and it has got to discharge a very onerous duty. It is for this Ministry to see that through the execution in time of all the plans for irrigation the success of agriculture is assured and thereby the success of the Plan is assured. Otherwise, if agriculture fails, the Plan will fail. There is no dearth of water in this country. We have got about 13,056 million acre-feet of water. In 1951, only 5·6 per cent. i.e., 6 million acre-feet, had been tackled. In the first and second Plan, the figure is 154 million acre-feet. That is also not a very laudable target. If some efforts are made to tackle more, the problem of food and agriculture will be solved.

I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry about the utilisation of the water resources. Some friends have said that water potential has been

[Pandit D. N. Tiwari]

created, but due to some fault in the planning and also in the execution, water is not fully utilised; they go waste. I am not of the opinion that free water should be given to the cultivators. The cultivators like to pay, but the facilities should be provided to them to irrigate their land. This Ministry of Irrigation should be run on a commercial basis. I do not think more irrigation facilities can be created if loss is incurred. No undertaking can last for long if there is loss. This should be done on a commercial basis, so that there may not be any loss and the money granted to this Ministry may be gainfully employed for further progress of irrigation.

Having said this, I wish to draw the attention of the Minister to the organisational pattern of this Ministry. At the present moment, there are three kinds of works: major, medium and minor. Major works are under this Ministry and minor works are under the Agriculture Ministry. This sort of dividing irrigation under two Ministries hampers the work and also delays execution. We have seen that minor irrigation works yield quick results and are less expensive. More attention should be given to minor irrigation works, but due to this division of functions between the Ministries of Irrigation and Power and Agriculture, not much work is done. Therefore, the benefit that should have accrued to the agriculturists does not accrue to them.

There is another difficulty about the organisation which becomes responsible for carrying out major irrigation works. At present there are three sorts of organisations in the country. One is the corporation, another is the control board and the third is departmental. I think if one set of organisation is made in charge of all the irrigation works in the country, that would have been better and would have served the purpose; the execution of the work would also have been done in a better way. Government

should think and try to bring all the irrigation works under one pattern of organisation and not divide it into three patterns. I think the works done by the department departmentally are not very encouraging. There is red-tapism and also other hindrances in departmental work.

In addition, there is another defect. They become very independent and immune to public criticism. In my opinion, a control board should be set up for all major irrigation works so that the work of all construction works are expedited and they are economical.

Now I come to the problem of the utilisation of idle machinery. In most of our major irrigation works which have been completed there is machinery lying idle which can be put to better use in other projects. One committee was also set up by the Ministry called Machine Utilisation Enquiry Committee or some such thing. Some benefit has accrued from their suggestions. But I think there is still scope for improvement and better utilisation of the machinery. We must see to it that there is better utilisation of the machinery which are lying idle in most of the major irrigation work sites.

Now I come to my State. There are three major irrigation works in hand in my State and they are the DVC, Kosi and the much neglected Gandak though now some attention is being paid to that also. It is accepted on all hands that Gandak is the cheapest and the best revenue yielding project. But that was taken last and still not much attention is paid to that. Even though some allotment has been made to this project this year, I am sorry to say that the work has not begun yet. Also, the allotment made is so inadequate that actually no work can be done. I would appeal to the Minister that after the finalisation of the agreement with the Nepal Government no time should be lost in proceeding with the work and it should be execut-

ed at an early date, because this is the project which can irrigate more land in Bihar than any other project. DVC is useless on the score of irrigation. Although 20,000 acres were proposed to be irrigated by DVC, even up to now not a single acre of land has been irrigated and no arrangement has been made yet for irrigation from the DVC in Bihar. I know that electricity is being produced. Of course, some portion has also come to Bihar. But Bengal gets the most of them.

There is no special benefit from DVC to Bihar. If irrigation has been done from DVC Bihar would have reaped some benefit. About Kosi project we have found that it is beneficial in so far as it has prevented the recurrence of floods in that area. Some irrigation potential is also being created by that, but the western side of Kosi in Darbhanga has not been taken up for irrigation, although no extra expenditure is required and no new dam is required with very little cost some three million to four million acres of land could be irrigated. I do not know why the Ministry has not taken up this work. I would appeal to the Minister to take up this work also so that lands in Darbhanga where water is needed most are made cultivable.

About the execution of projects I would point out that Kosi has shown the way. We have found that if the works are done on public co-operation basis, not through contractors but through such organisations as the Bharat Sevak Samaj, the cost becomes less.

In Kosi we have found that the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been able to execute, I think more than 35 per cent of the work on bonds etc. There the cost has been reduced by 30 to 35 per cent. If the Bharat Sewak Samaj had not been there the cost would have risen much more, even more than the estimated cost. But now we find that the work there has been done at less than the estimated cost by as low as 25 to 30 per cent. So this experience of Kosi should be taken note of

and should be utilised in other projects.

Gandak project is going to be taken up soon. I would appeal the hon. Minister to work on this pattern there so that the cost may be less and the work through public co-operation may be given a fillip.

About minor irrigation works in Bihar I would like to mention one thing. Under minor irrigation wells have been excavated but they are not able to irrigate even one acre of land. The defect lies there with the wells. They have no water. Some boring is necessary so that the wells may be useful for irrigation. When the cultivators or the well owners who have been helping in digging the wells go for some machine they are told that no machine is available. Thus all the expenses so far incurred on that well becomes useless as no irrigation is done. There are thousands of wells in Bihar which were to be utilised for irrigation purposes but they have become dry and are not being so utilised. Attention should be given to that aspect of the matter and machinery and other things should be sent there so that the cultivators may utilise the wells for irrigation purposes.

Shri Rami Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Ministry for the splendid work that it has done in respect of at least two matters, that is, in respect of economies effected in some of the river valley projects and utilisation of water potential. In three projects alone the Ministry has been able to effect economies to the extent of Rs. 9 crores and it is really a commendable thing. Then in regard to the utilisation of the water potential created during the First and Second Plan periods which in the year 1957 was only 62 per cent, last year they have been able to achieve utilisation of 82 per cent. This also is really commendable. 82 per cent of the water potential has been utilised. From

[Shri Rami Reddy]

64 per cent. in two years it has been raised to 82 per cent. This also is really commendable. Then in regard to the utilisation of surplus machinery also they have been doing great efforts and I have no doubt that they will be able to utilise fully all the surplus machinery that is available at some of the major river valley projects.

Having said this I would like to say something about power. The extension of electricity is basic to the development of the country. It constitutes the foundation of all future progress, both in the industrial and rural fields. The economic prosperity of a State largely depends upon the rapid progress of the rural areas. Among the many measures undertaken to develop and improve the standard of living in the country supply of electricity plays a very vital role. Power improves the earning capacity of the villagers, removes unemployment and under-employment and removes the drudgery of rural life. Therefore I submit that great emphasis should be laid on power development in the country.

Sir, coming to my State, the per capita consumption of electricity is only 7 units at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. The per capita consumption of electricity is considered as an index of the economic development of any region or any country. From this point of view the Andhra Pradesh State has been very backward both industrially as also otherwise.

Andhra Pradesh State is rich in mineral wealth; it commands abundant water wealth; it is the principal supplier of coal in South India; it accounts for all the production of barytes in the country; it accounts for half the production of asbestos in the country; it accounts for 11 per cent. of the total production of Manganese and Mica and it has also considerable deposits of iron ore. It has also a major port Vizagapatnam and there

are some other minor ports also. It has also good canal system.

Sir, in spite of all these basic necessities available for the development of industries, the industrial development has been very poor in my State. Why is it? It is because the most basic necessity for industrial development, namely, the power has been very much lacking in my State. In spite of the great efforts made by the State Government, the Centre has not been coming forward to help the State in giving them more allocations for power.

In this connection, I would like to mention that in respect of all the other States the plan provision for power in the Second Plan was greater than the plan provision made in the First Plan. The increase in the plan provision ranged from 20 to 80 per cent in respect of other States. But in respect of the Andhra Pradesh State, the plan provision in the Second Plan was lower than the plan provision made in the First Plan. I have got some figures which I would like to read. In respect of the Andhra region of the Andhra Pradesh the provision in the First Plan was Rs. 25.65 crores whereas in the Second Plan it was Rs. 21.66 crores which accounts for 16 per cent lower than the provision made in the First Plan. Of course, subsequently this plan provision was raised. On account of the several representations made by the Andhra Pradesh Government the plan provision was raised from Rs. 21.66 crores to Rs. 24 crores. This was as far as the Andhra region of the Andhra Pradesh State was concerned. Even though the plan provision was raised by Rs. 3 crores, it was still less than the provision made in the First Plan. This is a very regrettable feature.

Apart from this, I would like to mention that some of the projects which were included in the First Plan and which were continuing schemes as far as the Second Plan was con-

cerned, were also not completed on account of the requirements of foreign exchange not being allotted to Andhra Pradesh.

As regards the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric scheme, this scheme was sanctioned in the First Plan by the composite Madras State and some of the units were also completed in the Second Plan. It is a continuing scheme. When the foreign exchange position became difficult, some of the power projects were included in the core of the Plan. The priority was given for the continuing schemes to be included in the core of the Plan. Now, Sir, this Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme was a continuing scheme because it was taken up in the First Plan. This continuing scheme which ought to have been given priority, which ought to have been included in the core of the Plan was not included in the core of the Plan. Therefore, the 5th unit of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric scheme has not yet been completed. I would, therefore, request the Ministry to see that the foreign exchange content required for completing this 5th unit of the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric scheme is sanctioned immediately and the scheme is completed. This Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme—Second Stage also is essentially a continuing scheme, because it was included in the Second Plan itself, but, for the same reason, the completion of this project also is held up. Here, the power-house buildings are completed, other civil works also are completed, the expenditure has been incurred, but, for want of generators, the scheme has been held up. This scheme serves the needs of very backward areas in the Andhra State, such as the Rayalaseema area. On account of the non-completion of the Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme, the power supply in that area has been very poor; it has been retarded and there has been severe rationing of power supply in the State. Therefore, I would request the Ministry to accord priority for this Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme.

Coming to Plan allocations in the Third Plan, I would request that greater allocations should be made for the power sector in the Third Plan. As I said earlier, the provision for power development in the Second Plan has been lower than that in the First Plan, and the per capita consumption in Andhra Pradesh at the beginning of the Plan is only 7 units as compared to 18 expected at the end of the Plan.....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): 25 is the all-India average.

Shri Rami Reddy: It is only 7 units as compared to the all-India average of 25 units. At the end of the Second Plan, the per capita consumption in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be about 18 units as compared with the expected all-India average of 50 units for the whole country. That means that Andhra Pradesh would be lagging 32 units behind the all-India average.

From the statistics published by the Central Water Power Commission, I find that in the second year of the Plan, that is, in 1957-58, in the industrial sector, about 4.46 units were being utilised in Andhra Pradesh State by industries, whereas the all-India average was 17.84 units. From this, it can be known how backward Andhra Pradesh is in regard to power utilisation.

The load survey conducted by the Central Water Power Commission has disclosed that there would be a severe shortage of power during the Third and Fourth Plan periods. According to the survey conducted, the power that ought to be generated in the Third Plan to meet the requirements of the Andhra Pradesh State in the Third Plan would be about 400 M.W. and in the Fourth Plan, it would be 600 M.W. The generating capacity by 1960-61, including the power that would be generated by the Tungabhadra hydro-electric scheme would be about 205 M.W. That means, the additional generating capacity to be achieved during the

[Shri Rami Reddy]

Third Plan under new schemes would be about 250 M.W. Therefore, a higher allocation for the power sector is absolutely necessary.

From the figures available in respect of the number of villages that are electrified, we find that out of about 26,500 villages that are there in Andhra, only about 1082 villages, that is, 4 per cent of the number of villages in Andhra alone are electrified so far. Even from this point of view, the necessity for a higher allocation for the power sector is evident.

In this connection, I would like to mention a word about the Srisailam project which has been sent up by the State Government for consideration by the Central Water Power Commission and inclusion in the Third Plan. The Srisailam project would keep intact the benefits under the Siddeswaran project. In fact, it makes possible the entire power available at Srisailam and Siddeswaran to be generated at one place, that is, at Srisailam alone, thus avoiding the construction of two dams with appertaining works of power houses and other connecting transmission lines etc. This project is centrally located and it is almost equidistant from the Telengana area, the Rayalaseema area and from the Circar districts. Therefore, it will be easier for the distribution system to operate. It is one of the most economical projects. It is stated that it would cost only about Rs. 600 per kw. of installed capacity whereas elsewhere in the country power projects are costing from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per kw. of installed capacity. So it is one of the cheapest and highly remunerative projects, and I have no doubt that the Central Government would include it in the Third Plan.

It is here that I want to mention something about my constituency, that is, Cuddapah district. As I said, the Srisailam project would keep intact the irrigation facilities under the

Siddeswaran project. The Krishna Pennar East Canal and the Krishna Pennar West Canal are expected to irrigate about 3 lakh acres. I quote from a report of a statement made by the Minister for Public Works in the Assembly as reported in the Hindu. He said:

"The Special Chief Engineer (Irrigation) is of the view that the irrigation benefits will be the same as in the case of the Siddeswaran project and it will be possible to irrigate a direct aayacut of 3,12,572 acres under the Krishna Pennar East and West Canals, besides giving a supply of 1,000 cusecs limited to 45 TMC to the Somasila project...."

In this connection, I would like to mention that the Krishna Pennar project was originally investigated by the Madras Government to give benefit mainly to the backward districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittur and give water supply to Nellore district—which is also backward—to Madras City and so on. But the main object in investigating the possibility of the Krishna Pennar project was to serve the irrigation needs of the backward districts of Cuddapah, Chittur and other districts.

In this connection, I may say that it was also expected that the Krishna Pennar West Canal would feed the Mylavaram reservoir of New Gandikota Project on the Pennar with a discharge of about 1,800 cusecs through the Krishna Pennar West Canal. This reservoir will irrigate 1.5 lakh acres in Cuddapah district.

Though the Chief Engineer of Andhra Pradesh has stated that the irrigation benefits that would be available under the Siddeswaram project would be the same, there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the people of the Cuddapah district that the aayacut may not be the same as was contemplated to be irrigated under

the Siddeswaram project. The extent of the aayacut may be equal, but the aayacut may not be identical. As I said, the Krishna Pennar West Canal was expected to feed the Mylavaram reservoir at Gandikota and the reservoir is expected to irrigate about 1½ lakh acres. If the suspicion proves true, the Cuddapah district stands to lose to a very great extent. There are no other irrigation facilities available for the Cuddapah district. Therefore, I would request the Ministry and the Central Water and Power Commission, when it comes up for examination, to see that the irrigation benefits that would have been available under the Krishna Pennar project are made available under the Gandikota project to the Cuddapah district.

In this connection I would like to mention only just two words in respect of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal scheme. I have raised this question of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal about half a dozen times in this House; and I have mentioned on several occasions that the second stage of that scheme should also be sanctioned even now though the expenditure might be spread over a number of years. We are not particular that the second stage also should be executed immediately, simultaneously with the first stage of the project. It may be taken up after the completion of the first stage. We do not mind that.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Rami Reddy: Just one or two minutes more, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed him sufficient time. (Interruptions).

Shri Rami Reddy: Pochampad, I leave it to Shri Rameshwar Rao. I request this Ministry to sanction the second stage of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal scheme even now though the expenditure on the scheme, the execution of the scheme may be spread over any number of years.

As I have said here repeatedly, under the Mackenzie scheme, in 1904 it was envisaged that the Pulivendala taluk was expected to be irrigated to the extent of 1½ lakh acres. Under the 1954 scheme, 55,000 acres were expected to be irrigated in the Pulivendala taluk and under the Gandikota reservoir about 150,000 acres were expected to be irrigated. But under the revised programme, Pulivendala scheme is completely eliminated and under the Gandikota reservoir, the aayacut is reduced from 1½ lakh acres to 70,000 acres. Therefore, the net result is that Pulivendala taluk is completely eliminated and half of the aayacut of Gandikota is reduced.

By the scheme being phased in two stages and only the first stage being sanctioned, Cuddapah district, which would be benefited only under the second stage, is completely eliminated. It is absolute injustice to Cuddapah district. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that the second stage also is sanctioned straightway now though the expenditure may be spread over a number of years.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What about congratulations? (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basappa.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am glad I have been given this chance to speak on the Demands of this Ministry even though at the end of the day. (Interruptions). The importance of this Ministry is seen in writing the potentialities of power and irrigation in this country. The industrial and agricultural development of this country naturally depend upon the irrigation and power potential. Therefore, this Ministry assumes very great importance. From that point of view, if we study the various plans that have been, from time to time, framed, the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan, have laid emphasis on irrigation and power.

I notice that in the Second Plan period power production has received an outlay of nearly Rs. 427 crores and the irrigation pool is about Rs. 381

[Shri Basappa]

crores. That means an additional 3.5 million kws. of power to be generated and about 15 million acres of land to be irrigated. Even though all this is here, I find there is so much shortage in the country. Wherever we go, we hear of shortage of power. Our hon. friend was also saying that nearly 60 to 70 lakhs acres of cultivable land is but irrigation is not there.

19 hrs.

We find that only one-third of the cultivable land is brought under irrigation by this irrigation potential we are creating. With regard to power, my hon. friend has already pointed out that our per capita consumption is 50 kws. compared to 1,573 kws. in U.K. and 3,695 kws. in U.S.A. From this we can see to what extent we are short in power. So, the irrigation and power potential should be taken into consideration in the future development. More foreign exchange should be granted to these things. My hon. friends point out: what about the utilisation of the existing water potential? The power generated is used up but with regard to the irrigation potential, there is a controversy. The Ministry should give us a correct picture of the magnitude of the unutilised power potential in the country. The soils in the Northern India are very loose and we are told that about 40 per cent of the water is absorbed by the canals themselves. The community development movement can help here and the village people can take up this work of lining the canals properly so that there will be less wastage of water. As Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has pointed out, the water levy and the betterment levy and all these things are coming in the way of greater utilisation. Our Government has given suggestions to the State Government to see that reasonable rates are fixed in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. Members may now move their cut motions to various Demands for Grants subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to take effective drainage Schemes for water-logging areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (575)

Failure to utilise properly the irrigation potential created by Irrigation Development Projects

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1225)

Failure to realise irrigation targets in the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1736)

Revision of policy regarding irrigation rates

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1737)

Need for evolving policy regarding operation of multipurpose river valley projects

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1738)

Payment of statutory compensation to workers of Hirakud Dam whose services were terminated on the 1st April, 1960.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and

Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1796)

Failure to pay construction allowance to workcharged staff of Hirakud

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1797)

Need to give same scales of pay and conditions of services to the Hirakud workers taken over by Orissa Government.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1798)

Common grid for power supply for South Zone

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1799)

Need for providing work to surplus construction workers of Panchet Dam of the D.V.C.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1800)

Failure to tap and utilise the power available in Kerala State

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1801)

Need for completing the investigation of Idikky Project expeditiously for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and

Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1802)

Necessity to create a Central Pool of technical personnel to give them continuous employment.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1803)

Need to provide top priority in the allotment of foreign exchange for the Hydro-electric projects of Kerala.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1804)

Need to take final decision regarding the Master Plan submitted by the Kerala Government regarding the utilization of irrigation and power potential of Kerala State.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1805)

Need to reduce the consumption price of electricity in accordance with the low cost of production obtained in Kerala State.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1806)

Need to include the Kallada flood control scheme of Quilon District of Kerala State in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100."
(1807)

Need to give more financial assistance to complete rural electrification schemes in Kerala State.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1808)

Need to provide funds for anti-sea-erosion works in Kerala State.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1809)

Need for extending the Western Canal from Gandak Barrage to be constructed at Bhanisa Lotan upto Basti District by constructing a siphon across River Rohini.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1810)

Flood control problem in Orissa

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1)

Slow progress in the investigation on Tikkelpara and Naraj Dams Projects.

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100." (2)

Problem of retrenchment of employees from the Hirakud Dam Project

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100." (3)

Need to include a multi-purpose river valley scheme to control the Ghaghra and the Rapti in the Thirteenth Five Year Plan.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Multipurpose River Schemes' be reduced by Rs. 100." (360)

Rural electrification.

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced by Rs. 100." (8)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

19.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the April 13, 1960/Chaitra 24, 1882 (Saka).

[Tuesday, April 12, 1960/Chaitra 23, 1882 (Saka)]

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 11216-17

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 330, dated the 19th March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Rules, 1957, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(2) A copy of each of the following papers :

(a) Annual Report of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

Limited for the year 1958-59 along with the Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) Review by the Government of the working of the above Corporation.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 374, dated the 2nd April, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 making certain further amendment to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952.

RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER

11217

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that Shri Chowkhamoon Gohain had resigned his seat in Lok Sabha with effect from the 15th April, 1960.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 11217-18

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved for the election of Members of Lok Sabha to be the Members of the Central Silk Board. The Motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 11218-11404

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
APRIL 13, 1960/CHAITRA
24, 1882 (S.4KA)

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and also discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.