



Saturday,
6th December, 1952

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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NEW DELHI

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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers) OFFICIAL REPORT

1157

1158

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Saturday, 6th December, 1952

The House met at a Quarter to
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
of the Clock

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES OF DISPLACED PERSONS

*972. Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether displaced persons from East Pakistan having Postal Life Insurance policies issued by the undivided Government of India and who have come over to India since February 1950, are receiving their payments from the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The reply is in the negative. In accordance with an Inter-Dominion Agreement reached in December 1950 the liability for the Postal Life Insurance policies of displaced persons who did not migrate to India on or before the 31st March 1948 devolves on the Government of Pakistan. To avoid hardship to insured persons whose policies have become the liability of the Pakistan Government. It was proposed to the Pakistan Government that the Government of India would be willing to recover premia on those policies and settle claims on behalf of the Pakistan Government and that the Pakistan Government would likewise arrange to settle claims on behalf of the Government of India. The reply of the Pakistan Government is still awaited. In the meantime the Government of India have sanctioned some interim relief to such policy holders as have no other means of livelihood.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether these persons had re-

ceived their payments regularly as long as they were in Pakistan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Of course, they should have received payments if their claims had matured when they were there.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to give the number of persons having Postal Life Insurance policies who have come over to India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to give the number of persons who have come to India and have got life insurance policies in Pakistan. I can give the number of persons who have applied in respect of such policies. That is 25.

Shri Gidwani: Is there any particular date after which Government is not prepared to take any responsibility about these policy holders?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That date has been notified. It is 31st March 1948.

Shri Gidwani: What is the sanctity of that particular date, because people stayed in Pakistan because of the leaders' advice and if they had to come now.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing the matter. Instead of putting it that way, the Minister may be asked what is the reason for fixing that date and no other date. That is what evidently the hon. Member wants to know.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is based on Inter-Dominion arrangements. They have accepted responsibility up to a particular date and not after that.

Shri Gidwani: Will Government consider the hard plight of those persons who have come after that date and also include them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have already considered it and are trying to evolve a formula for interim relief also.

Shri Saranagadhar Das: May I know when that proposal was made to the Pakistan Government reply to which is being awaited?

Shri Raj Babadur: That was about 25th August 1949.

Shri Gidwani: How long is it proposed to wait?

Shri Raj Babadur: In the meanwhile there have been counter-proposals which we have not accepted. Then there have been our old proposals on which we have not got replies, so far.

RADIO LICENCE SCREENING

*973. **Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state when was the radio-licence screening done last?

(b) How many persons have been found in the country using their radio sets without licences?

(c) Have Government taken any action against those who were not having radio licences?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Babadur): (a) Screening is done throughout the year by the special anti-piracy staff employed to check the unauthorised use of Broadcast Receivers.

(b) During the last ten months January to October, 1952, 1,67,106 persons were found using their sets without licences.

(c) Yes.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: May I know Sir, whether a licence covers more than one receiving set of a person or family, if all those sets are located in a single premise?

Shri Raj Babadur: In one building it generally covers, the same may be said of commercial broadcasting receivers or community receivers.

Shri Bogawat: How many persons have so far been prosecuted or penalised?

Shri Raj Babadur: The number of prosecutions launched is 263.

Shri Ragbavachari: May I know the number of licences issued as against the number of sets imported into the country?

Shri Raj Babadur: I learn on good authority that sets as such are not imported now.

RICE (LOANS)

*974. **Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice has been given as loans to some neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, to which country or countries such loans have been given;

(c) the total quantity of rice given as loans; and

(d) when these loans are likely to be returned?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) Yes.

(b) Ceylon.

(c) 15,000 tons.

(d) In March, 1953.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: When was the rice made available to Ceylon?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: 7,500 tons was given in the month of September and another 7,500 tons was given last month.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: Has any other Government approached the Government of India for rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: About three months back the Government of Nepal asked us for some rice. By the time we were able to give it to them their internal position improved.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know, Sir, whether the Government knew at the time the loan was made to Ceylon that in some of the Southern States the ration per head was only about 5 ounces?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, Sir. Our food situation was far from satisfactory at that time. But in view of the consideration of good neighbourly relationship and the fact that Ceylon had loaned us about 10,000 tons of rice in 1950 when we were in dire need of rice in South India, we agreed to give them 15,000 tons. They had asked for 40,000 tons but we agreed to give them only 15,000 tons.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know, whether any standard quality is fixed for the rice that is loaned and the rice that will be received back?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We insist on the return of the same quality and delivery at the port from which we supplied it.

Shrimati Tarkashwari Sinha: May I know whether the rice was Indian-grown rice or foreign imported rice that was sent to Ceylon?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The rice we loaned them was got by us from Burma.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Was the rice loaned because of the recommendation of any international organisation, or body or because of the friendly relations existing between India and Ceylon?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Because of the friendly relationship that exists between India and Ceylon.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know when costlier rice that is imported from other countries was distributed in the Southern States, why this comparatively cheaper rice was diverted to Ceylon?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The question of price does not arise because it is a loan. They will have to return us the same quantity of rice and if it is cheaper the same rice will be distributed to the Southern States.

Shri P. T. Chacko: The question of price arises in this way.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can only get information. If hon. Members are not satisfied with the reply and think that Government have made a bargain and got some profit, they will take some other opportunity.

Shri Kaaliwal: When is the loan expected to be repaid?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In March 1953.

PRODUCTION OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD

1975. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of giving effect to the recommendations of the Subsidiary Food Production Committee, the various State Governments have been able to organise the production of subsidiary food on an appreciable scale;

(b) if so, to what extent the areas and productions under different subsidiary food in each State have increased; and

(c) whether the results of the campaign carried on for production of subsidiary food have been assessed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Almost all the States have tried to increase the production of subsidiary foods.

(b) A statement giving available information about the area under and production of subsidiary foods in the various States, is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No 54]. In those States from which complete information is available, there has been an increase generally in the production of certain types of subsidiary food crops like potatoes, sweet potatoes and tapioca.

(c) It is not possible to say how much of the increase is attributable to the campaign.

Shri S. N. Das: From the statement laid on the Table of the House it appears that in Bihar only sweet potato has been grown. May I know, Sir, whether other varieties of subsidiary food, such as mango, plantains and other food are not grown, or whether figures are not available for them.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: All the available figures we have placed on the Table of the House.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether the All India Women's Council for Supplementary Foods played any part in the increased production of these products or whether the activities of that body were limited only to the consumption of subsidiary foods?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Their activities are to organize a vigorous popular drive for encouraging the production and consumption of subsidiary foods throughout the country.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether any part of the Fund for the Grow More Food campaign was spent over this, and, if so what percentage of that Fund has been spent over this?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, some part of the Fund for the Grow More Food campaign has been spent on this, and the figures are:

		Rs.
1951-52	Assam . .	15,200
	Bihar . .	2,063
	Madras . .	12,050
	Ajmer . .	550
	Coorg . .	7,875
1952-53	Assam	15,200
	Coorg	1,125

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether restrictions exist in the movement of subsidiary foods like tapioca within the country itself, from one State to another?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, restriction exists because the tapioca that is grown in Travancore-Cochin was formerly supplied to Bombay for the manufacture of starch. Then the prices of tapioca, which is the poor man's food in Travancore-Cochin, went up and there was an agitation on that. Therefore there is a ban imposed in Travancore-Cochin over the export of tapioca to Bombay and other places for the manufacture of starch.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that because of these restrictions, the tapioca cultivators there are suffering a great deal?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Since tapioca happens to be the poor man's food in Travancore-Cochin, the cheaper the value of tapioca the better for the poor people there. But I take this information from my hon. friend and I shall find out whether the restriction has in any way affected the production of tapioca in Travancore-Cochin.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has affected production.

Shri Damodara Menon: Is it a fact that the activities of the All India Women's Council are confined only to urban areas and to the upper classes?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Their Cofeteria is open for all sorts of people to come and take food.

Shri Damodara Menon: Whether it is confined to the urban areas—he has not answered that, Sir.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: At present they are only in the urban areas, but they intend to extend them as soon as possible in the rural areas.

Kumari Aanis Mascarenha: May I know whether Government had given any aid for the increased production of tapioca?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not to my information, Sir. I want notice for that.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether India is importing tapioca from anywhere?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I want notice for that.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether, and if so to what extent, demands for cereals have decreased as a result of the progressive increase in the production of subsidiary foods?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I cannot give the exact figures, but this much is certain that the very fact that our offtake has decreased and that we are able to build up a stock of food-grains in the country may to some extent be due to the fact that people are now taking to other subsidiary and supplementary foods.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question. **Mr. V. P. Nayar.**

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, with regard to this question (No. 976) may I point out to you that as it is printed in the list it seems to be substantially different from the question which I have put? I have a copy of the Question as I put, before me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I may say that in admitting a question, hon. Members may table it in a particular form, but strictly under the rules it cannot be put in that form, and instead of rejecting those questions they are modified and admitted. If sometimes it is so modified as to be absolutely different from the original question, the hon. Member will try to table another question. I will allow it later.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not the point, Sir. Certain items of information which I had required are not in the question, and certain other items of information which I had not requested for are included in the question. I did not want any information on the number of medical students who go abroad at Government expense. I wanted some information about the medical students of India, who study abroad.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me see, ".....the number of medical students from India who are at present studying medicine abroad at Central Government expense". That is not what he wanted?

Shri V. P. Nayar: No, Sir, I wanted the number of medical students who go abroad.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will allow this to stand over.

An Hon. Member: May I suggest that the question may be answered as it is?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The gentleman who asked the question wants a different question to be answered.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is now the property of the whole House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is open to the hon. Member not to put that question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is necessary, Sir, that in such cases where there is such a mutilation of the question, advance notice should be sent to the Member concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into it. First of all let me satisfy myself that there is a mutilation.

Next question.

MONTHLY TICKETS

***977. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that daily passengers coming from the suburbs of Delhi to attend to their duties in different offices in Delhi are charged 24 single fares for monthly tickets while such passengers in Calcutta and Bombay Zones are charged only 12 single fares?

(b) What are the reasons for such discrimination?

(c) Has any representation on behalf of the passengers been received and considered?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) Charges for monthly tickets issued in the Delhi area are calculated at 24 single journey mail fares whereas charges for monthly suburban season tickets in the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras areas are calculated on lower bases which vary according to the three zones in the light of local conditions but not at 12 single journey fares.

(b) Delhi is not comparable to the large cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras where very large number of persons come daily for work or business from their homes in suburbs.

(c) Yes.

Shri S. N. Das: Arising out of the answer to part (a) of the question, may I know what are the special conditions prevailing in the Calcutta and Bombay Zones?

Shri Shahawaz Khan: Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are very big metropolitan cities and Delhi cannot be compared with any of those cities.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Passenger traffic has not yet so much increased in Delhi. That is what he means.

Shri S. N. Das: In view of the great disparity between the fares charged from passengers in the suburbs of Delhi and those in the suburbs of Calcutta and Bombay, may I know whether Government is going to consider and review the present rates?

Shri Shahawaz Khan: The very low rate of fares in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is very uneconomical and it is a legacy of the past

which the Government do not intend to follow.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether the Government intends to introduce a uniform policy with regard to the grant of season tickets?

Shri Shahawaz Khan: There is a uniform policy already with the exception of these three cities.

Shri Nambari: In view of the fact that the employees working in the various offices in Delhi should also have the benefit of these concessionary fares, may I know whether the same sort of concessions as are obtaining in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta will be extended to Delhi also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): Sir, it has been replied to in the negative already.

Shri Nambari: Why? What is the particular reason? When the employees are getting the same sort of pay, the same privileges may be extended to them also. Why is it denied in Delhi?

Shri Alagappa: Sir, I think it has been sufficiently answered. These low charges at the three big cities have been deliberately fixed with a view to developing the suburban areas and encouraging large bodies of city workers to live in the suburbs. The same conditions do not apply to other cities. In fact there has been a demand for these low charges in Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Tiruchirapalli etc. But we are not in a position to accept it.

Shri Nambari: In view of the great shortage of houses in Delhi.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no good developing this into an argument.

COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

***978. Shri N. P. Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state how many houses have been built in the year 1951-52 in the coal fields in India out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund? *

(b) What amount as subsidies has been paid by the Government of India to the colliery owners in the year 1951-52?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 334.

(b) No payment has been made, as no claim for the payment of subsidy has so far been received from colliery owners.

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know the amounts granted for the construction of houses in 1951-52?

Shri Abid Ali: No payment has been made as no claims for payment of subsidies have so far been received from colliery owners.

Shri Abdus Sattar: May I know the number of houses built in West Bengal?

Shri Abid Ali: The number of houses built in different places are

104 in Bokhara

140 in Kargall

40 in Giridih

50 in Bhurkunda

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I know if about 1500 to 1600 houses built at Bhull Town area in Jharia coal fields have either not been occupied or abandoned after occupation because the houses are at a great distance from the actual work sites?

Shri Abid Ali: Out of about 1500 houses in the Bhull township area about 500 have already been occupied and for the rest arrangement is being made to provide necessary transport facilities. It is expected that the rest of the houses will also be occupied very soon.

Shri N. P. Sinha: Is there a road leading the house from the worksites?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir. A proper road is not there. It is contemplated to construct a suitable road so that the houses may be occupied by the workers.

Shrimati A. Kale: Who is going to pay the transport charges?

Shri Abid Ali: According to the proposal under consideration the employers will pay the transport charges.

Shrimati A. Kale: Was the site considered suitable for this township.

Shri Abid Ali: It was considered to be a very suitable place for the township.

श्री अब्द अली जाह : मध्य प्रदेश के वैद्यनीली कोलफील्ड में कितने मकान बनाये गये हैं?

श्री अब्द अली जाह : जो मकान बनाये हैं उन की फैसिलत तो ~ मे अभी पक्की हैं।

पंडित श्री एम. शालबीध : क्या यह बतलाया जा सकता है कि जिस बक्त कि यह मकानात बनाये गये थे तो मजदूरों से, जिन के लिए कि यह मकान बनाये गये थे, या उन को यूनियन वर्गरहा से मरणिरा कर लिया गया था?

श्री अब्द अली : वहां तो एक ऐड-वाइबरी कमीटी है। उस में मजदूरों के भी नुमायदे हैं, और सब के मरणिरे से यह काम किया जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already read out the entire list.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know at what rate the rents are charged and do they compare favourably with the rents prevalent in the adjoining area?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. It compares favourably for the workers. Only Rs. 2/- are paid by the workers and Rs. 6/- by the employers.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know how many workers are housed in each house?

Shri Abid Ali: One house is meant for 4 single workers or 2 workers with their wives but having no children or one worker with his wife and children.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know what is the floor area of such a house?

Shri Abid Ali: About 500 sq. ft.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES

***979. Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telegraph offices opened during the year 1952;

(b) the total expenditure incurred for the purpose; and

(c) the approximate recurring expenditure for running a newly started Telegraph office?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Excluding the Punjab and Hyderabad (for which information is not yet available) the total number of telegraph offices opened in 1952-53 is 44, involving an initial capital outlay of Rs. 1,44,000 approximately. This does not include additional items of expenditure on staff and stationery of shout

Rs. 17,000 per annum. A statement giving complete information for all circles will be furnished to the hon. Member in due course.

(c) Recurring expenses for telegraph offices vary according to the circumstances of each case. Taking the average for the last three or four years the average approximate recurring expenditure for each office comes to Rs. 1,200 per annum.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know, Sir, the extent of loss the Government is prepared to bear in opening a new telegraph office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Rs. 500 since November 1951.

Shri B. K. Das: Is that the maximum amount which the Government is prepared to bear?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We open a new telegraph office if the loss does not exceed Rs. 500 and if there is no telegraph office within a radius of 5 miles and if the population of the unit or village or a group of villages exceeds 5000.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know the number of telegraph offices opened in the current year?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Forty-four.

Shri B. K. Das: Statewise?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I will place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any contribution is demanded in opening a new telegraph office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: In case the loss exceeds the prescribed limit we require a guarantee.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I think for every 2000 people there will be a post office. Is there any such thing for the establishment of a telegraph office?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have already said that if the population of a town or a unit or a village is 5000 and more, we try to open a telegraph office.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know whether future programme for the next year has been prepared and if so, what is the number of telegraph offices that are going to be started in 1953?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the exact number but, of course we have got a programme which always depends on financial position.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that there has been

insistent public demand for opening a telegraph office in Kadakkavoor and Vakkom and may I also know whether a telegraph office will be opened in those places in 1952?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is not possible for me to tell exactly. There are thousands of towns, we have got to deal with.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In all these cases I would like that the doubts must be abridged, as far as possible. Hon. Members who have come as representatives need not seek only the floor of this House even for such minute details. They can always write to the Minister and if no redress is available, Minister will come ready with the reply. I agree that each individual hon. Member is interested in his constituency and even if he refers to a single telegraph office, it is for that constituency but the hon. Minister cannot remember all the 2000 telegraph offices.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: What is to be done in the event of replies not coming to the letters addressed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can certainly say "What is the reply to such and such a letter? How is it such a question has not been answered?"

श्री पी. एन. राजभाऊः हम गवर्नरेट को सिखते हैं तो जवाब ही नहीं मिलता।

उपायकर्ता घोषणा : ठहराये महाराज।

Shri Raj Bahadur: I would be grateful to the hon. Member if he can point out a single instance where letters addressed to me or to my Ministry have not been replied to.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

*980. **Shri Biju Ram Das:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many new railway lines are going to be constructed during the next five years?

(b) Will there be any new railway line constructed in the State of Assam?

(c) Is there any proposal to construct a new railway line from Pandu to Garo Hills during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Final decisions have not yet been taken in regard to the new lines to be constructed during the next five years.

Shri Bell Ram Das: Has any survey been made in the State of Assam to open out a new Railway Line at all?

Shri Alagesan: It is too early to say.

Shri Bell Ram Das: Considering the strategic position of the State, will it be possible for the Government of India to open out a new Railway Line from Pandu to Garo Hills?

Shri Alagesan: It refers to a particular line. How far it will be economical and what priority it will get it is too early to say.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Will the programme for construction of new lines involve the sacrifice of the reparation programme of dismantled lines?

Shri Alagesan: Restoration of dismantled lines is very much in our minds.

Shri Bell Ram Das: In view of the fact that the Government of India has agreed to supply coal to Pakistan and the fact that there are millions of tons of coal available in Garo Hills, will it not be a paying proposition to open a new Railway Line from Pandu to Garo Hills to extract coals from Garo Hills?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are by way of suggestions.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know whether the new line which is being constructed in the Travancore-Cochin State will be a metre gauge or a broad gauge? If it is not a broad gauge, what was the special reason for making it a metre gauge?

Shri Alagesan: I think it has not yet been decided whether it should be broad gauge or metre gauge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if there is any priority for electrifying suburban lines in the construction of new lines?

Shri Alagesan: I cannot give the stage of priority for that. We are very much interested in electrifying the Calcutta suburban section.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether Government have come to any decision as regards the gauge to be used in future construction of Railways: whether it is to be metre gauge or broad gauge or narrow gauge?

Shri Alagesan: No categorical reply can be given to this question. It all depends upon the circumstances, the area in which the line is constructed and so on.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether, in certain areas where famine conditions are prevailing, with a view to provide relief work and employment to these people, Government have drawn out any programme of new line construction in Madras, Mysore and Rayalaseema?

Shri Alagesan: The Quilon-Ernakulam line is a major instance in point.

**ANGLO-INDIAN RAILWAY SCHOOL
TEACHERS (PAY SCALES)**

*981. **Shri Frank Anthony:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board had issued instructions on the 5th February, 1952 to all the Railways for the implementation of prescribed scales of pay for teachers in Anglo-Indian railway schools;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this directive has not yet been implemented on the Southern Railway;

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) whether the teachers will get arrears of pay in respect of enhanced scales and, if so, from what date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). On the Southern Railway the implementation of the prescribed scales for Anglo-Indian Schools has been completed in respect of all Primary Schools. In respect of Middle Schools, however, the implementation is still in progress. Some unavoidable delay was involved due to reorganisation and redistribution of charges of the teaching staff commensurate with the new pay scales and to reconcile certain anomalies arising out of the implementation of the new pay scales. The Railway Administration are doing their best to expedite matters and no special enquiry to this matter is called for.

(d) Yes. The staff concerned are eligible for arrears of pay from 1st January 1947 or 16th August 1947 according to their option, except in the case of such staff whose pay scales had already been revised once before after 1st January 1947. In the latter case arrears, if any, will be paid from 5th February 1952 the date of issue of revised pay scales.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I know when the revised scales were implemented in respect of primary schools?

Shri Alagesan: It has been implemented and the pay sheets for arrears of pay as from 1st July 1947 are being prepared. This work is being expedited.

Shri Frank Anthony: My question is not answered. I wanted to know exactly from when these revised scales were applied to primary schools in the Southern Railway.

Shri Alagesan: This was applied from 1st July 1947. The order was issued on 5th February 1952. Back pay and arrears are being worked out. They will be getting them very shortly.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I know whether the revised scales were introduced for non-primary schools in other Railways, such as Central Railway?

Shri Alagesan: I do not have the information at present.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: May I know whether the revised scales of pay are applicable to other schools, which are non-Anglo-Indian?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This question refers to Anglo-Indian schools.

Shri Alagesan: I may inform the House that there is no difference in the scales of pay.

Shrimati A. Kale: What is the pay of these Anglo-Indian teachers and how does it compare with non-Anglo-Indian teachers?

Shri Alagesan: I have answered the question; there is no difference in the scales of pay.

Shri Barrow: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that several teachers appointed in the Southern Railway schools, previous to 1941, will be receiving smaller salaries than other teachers who have the same qualifications, are of equal status, but have less experience?

Shri Alagesan: That is one of the reasons why there is some delay with regard to middle school teachers. All these anomalies will be avoided.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is the Government aware of the fact that revised upgraded scales were introduced for non-Anglo-Indian Railway schools in about 1947?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is giving information.

Shrimati Senu Chakravarty: May I know why this difference between Anglo-Indian and non-Anglo-Indian schools? Is there any difference in the facilities?

Shri Alagesan: No.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I know if non-Anglo-Indian children are allowed in these Anglo-Indian schools?

Shri Alagesan: I think they can also study. I am not quite definite on the matter. I shall give the information to the hon. Member.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it not a fact that under the Constitution at least 40 per cent. of non-Anglo-Indians must be admitted to these schools?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are we entering into a discussion now? Is there any trouble? I want to know.

Shri Frank Anthony: I am stating this because.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no. Hon. Members will go to the lobby and discuss the matter. Mr. Sreekanthan Nair.

Shri Frank Anthony: I only want.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is wrong. One hon. Member makes a suggestion. That has been answered. If the suggestion is improper, I would have disallowed that. At the same time, if the hon. Member goes on carrying a debate with respect to that matter, let other platforms be chosen for that purpose.

Shri Frank Anthony: I wanted to make this statement that the questions were based on lack of information which may create a misconception.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not go on giving information. Then I will have to look to him and not to the Minister.

Shri N. Sreekanthan Nair: May I know why five years were allowed to elapse so that Government have to pay for five years now with retrospective effect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are not paying interest. Next question.

Shri N. Sreekanthan Nair: But, five years have elapsed.

DEBARING OF GOVERNMENT DOCTORS FROM PRIVATE PRACTICE

*982. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Health Ministers' Conference held in 1948, regarding debarring of Government doctors from private practice?

(b) If so, what are the reasons for the said decision?

(c) How many doctors are there in India to every lakh of the population?

(d) How many registered Government doctors are there in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Srimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Government of India agree in principle with the recommendation of the Health Ministers' Conference.

(b) A copy of the Resolution of the Conference which indicates the reasons for the recommendation is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 55].

(c) About 17.

(d) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what steps Government have taken to put those recommendations into effect?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: The Central Government have accepted in principle the above-mentioned recommendation of the conference and in pursuance of that decision, they have banned private practice by Government medical officers in the Delhi State in four important hospitals—they are the Irwin, Willingdon, Safdarjung and Hindu Rao—except that the staff surgeons in the above-mentioned hospitals, have been authorised to give medical attendance to families of Central Government servants.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what steps Government have taken to induce the States to fall in line with this policy?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: The State Governments have been asked to enforce this and it is under consideration. Some States have accepted; some are making arrangements.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know which States have fallen in line with this policy?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: Bihar and some other States. If the hon. Member wants more particulars, I can place the information on the Table of the House.

Srimati A. Kale: May I know what is the scale of pay of these doctors?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: It varies from State to State.

Srimati A. Kale: What is the initial pay, if I may ask?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: I have not got that information. I can supply it to the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is not a fact that Doctors in Government service charge Rs. 18 for consultation in their own dispensaries and Rs. 32 for a visit?

Srimati Chandrasekhar: I have no idea.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How does it arise?

Shri Namdhari: Will the hon. Minister for Health make the Doctors in Government service realise their responsibility to the public and make them discharge their duty in a responsible manner? As far as my personal experience goes, as a result of the most careless behaviour of the doctors.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, please.

Shri Namdhari: ...my son died of haemorrhage. This is a very serious question. The hon. Minister has got to reply this question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The hon. Member cannot make a speech. He must reserve all that for the debate during the Budget session on the Health Ministry. Questions must be as short and brief as possible. They ought not to be argumentative; they ought not to suggest anything, and they ought not to lead to debate. These are matters which have to be considered in putting a question. The hon. Member ought not to go on reading as if it were a "Mantra", and not even looking at me.

Shri Namdhari: When the negligence of the doctor resulted in the death of my own son, what about the public?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's question is so long that by the time we reach the end, we forget the beginning.

Srimati Tarkeabwari Sinha: Is it a fact that the Indian Medical Association was consulted on this point and that they expressed the view that this proposal is at present not acceptable because of the difficulty that the Government is not.....

Hon. Members: It is a long question!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is copying a bad precedent.

Srimati Tarkeabwari Sinha: I am not I want to ask.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put that question then.

Shrimati Tarkeahwari Sinha: May I know whether the Indian Medical Association has expressed the view that without increasing the pay of the doctors, it will become very impracticable to debar private practice, and if the Government has received...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the question? The hon. Member ought not to give information.

Shrimati Tarkeahwari Sinha: I want to know what the Government is trying to do in regard to that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the Government trying to implement the recommendation or the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Medical Education?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The hon. Member's question was, as I understood it formerly, that the doctors who are not allowed to practice should be given some monetary help. That is also being implemented in all the States and even in the Centre, where the doctors are not allowed private practice. The medical officers have been permitted to get an allowance of 25 per cent. of their pay as compensation for loss of private practice.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS (AID)

*983. **Dr. Rama Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many States have requested the Centre for financial aid to specified hospitals and medical institutions during the current year?

(b) How many of them are being aided and to what extent?

(c) Have the Government of India received any special requests from the Punjab Government for the above purpose and how far have they been met?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 56]

(c) Yes. The matter is under examination in the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether the Punjab Government asked for any help for the Amritsar Medical College?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, that is one of the requests.

Dr. Rama Rao: The statement shows the requests and amounts granted. Am I to understand that there were no other requests than those shown in the statement?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The statement shows the requests received and the amounts granted. Does it mean that those not granted also should be included in the statement?

Dr. Rama Rao: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What then is this question about?

Dr. Rama Rao: My question was:

(a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many States have requested the Centre for financial aid to specified hospitals and medical institutions during the current financial year?"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the answer to part (a)?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In reply to (a) and (b) two statements are laid on the Table of the House. One gives the assistance already given in 1952-53; and those that are under consideration are given in the other list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of them together will make up the list.

Dr. Rama Rao: I have not received answer to my question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been answered in that way. Hon. Member has got all the answers.

Dr. Rama Rao: My question is this.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has not got that information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May we know whether and why the Medical College in Calcutta was refused grant from the Centre?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information. I will give you the answer later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If individual cases are brought to notice, certainly they will be able to answer.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

*983. **Shri Ramji Verma:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Members of Parliament have complained against the Telephone Exchange working in Delhi and have been demanding replacement of manual telephones; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain Members feeling inconvenienced due to the working of the exchange telephones have returned their telephones and have asked their replacement by automatic ones?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, some Members have complained. These complaints, however, are more directed against the Manual system of telephones rather than against the working of the Exchange itself. It may be added that the Department addressed letters to all M.P.s having manual telephones requesting them to report their complaints, to the Parliament Assistant of Delhi Telephones for prompt attention. The Parliament Assistant has not received a single complaint from any Member to date. A copy of the letter, and a comparative statement of complaints Exchange-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 57].

(b) Yes, two Members got their manual telephones disconnected but without giving a fair trial. The disconnections were asked for not on the ground of bad service but due, as stated by one of them, to his 'hatred' for the manual telephones.

श्री राजबहादुर: मार्केट के तरह एटोमेटिक टेलिफोन देने की कोशिश कर रही है P

श्री राज बहादुर: जैसे ही तीस हजारों एक्सचेन्ज लूल जाता है उस के बाद फौरन कोशिश की जायेगी, और अवश्य ही कर्बरी के अन्त तक यह समस्या ही सकेगा।

Sardar Hukam Singh: Have any attempts been made to bring about some compromise between that Member and this manual telephone?

Shri Raj Bahadur: An attempt was made.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that these complaints would be attended to immediately so that Members would be more energetic in sending their complaints?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I welcome the suggestion, but this is already being done.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is not sufficient time for that good humour here.

DECONTROL OF RICE IN HYDERABAD

Shri P. Ramaswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Hyderabad have decontrolled millets and wheat;

(b) whether the prices of millets have gone up or come down as a result of this measure;

(c) whether there is a proposal to decontrol rice in Hyderabad; and

(d) whether the Central Government have given an assurance to Hyderabad Government to supply them rice to maintain a rice ration of six ounces?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Restriction on the movement and sale of millets within the State have been removed. In the case of wheat, restrictions on sale and movement within each district only have been removed.

(b) There was a slight increase in the prices during August and September after the relaxation, but in October the prices began to decline. The increase in August and September, which are lean months, is usual.

(c) No.

(d) The Central Government have increased the allotment of rice to Hyderabad in 1952 and this will enable them to maintain the present scale of 6 oz. of rice.

Shri P. Ramaswamy: May I know, Sir, what amount of rice Hyderabad has asked for 1953 and how much the Central Government has decided to give?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The demand for 1953 is for 40,000 tons of rice, but we have not yet taken a final decision regarding the allotments. In any case, we hope to give them 40,000 tons provided our stocks permit us.

Shri P. Ramaswamy: Has the Government of Hyderabad given up monopoly right procurement, and if so, will they be able to maintain 6 oz. rice ration with what they get from the Centre?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The over-all ration is 12 oz. of which the rice portion is 6 oz. Locally, they are going to procure according to a levy system.

and the rice that they will get from us will be about 40,000 tons. With this stock they hope to maintain the 6 oz. rice portion of the rations.

Shri P. Ramaswamy: May I know how much millets the Hyderabad Government have agreed to export without prejudice to local needs?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This year, they are able to give us 15,000 tons of millets for Madras and 10,000 tons for Mysore. Regarding next year's figures, a final decision has not yet been taken, but they have got an exportable surplus to other provinces in the case of millets.

Shri Bogawat: May I know if inter-State transport of millets between Hyderabad and Bombay is allowed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Inter-provincial restrictions have not yet been removed.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know, Sir, what is the total stock of rice available, and whether this will suffice until further supplies are given?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The monthly offtake of Hyderabad is only 6,500 tons, and they have got nearly 18,000 tons with them. By the end of this year, they will have a carry-over of 10,000 tons of rice, and rice procurement has already started in that State.

Shri Nambari: May I know whether there are famine-stricken areas or districts in the State of Hyderabad, and if so what steps are taken to send relief to those areas?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There are famine and scarcity areas in every province. In Hyderabad, in the Nalgonda area this year there was some scarcity at the beginning, and we have taken all steps to send them relief. 15 per cent. of the gifts or aid from foreign countries that we receive, is diverted to these areas, for proper distribution.

Shri Nambari: May I know whether they are distributed free of cost, or as wages?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Gifts are meant always for free distribution.

Shri Nambari: But.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is 'but' there is another opportunity elsewhere.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the famine conditions prevailing in Aurangabad district due to the decontrol of millets?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The famine scarcity cannot be attributed to the relaxation in millet movement in the country. Always it so happens that in the leanest months of August and September, there is a little rise in prices in case of every foodgrain, and then all at once they register a considerable fall. In any case, we cannot attribute the scarcity condition to the relaxation in the case of millets in that State.

RAILWAY WORKSHOP AT GORAKHPUR

*987. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the extension of the Railway workshop and new constructions in that connection at Gorakhpur will start during the current financial year?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes.

Shri B. N. Roy: May I know the reasons for the delay in the construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): There is no delay, Sir. About Rs. 20 lakhs will be spent this year, and the whole thing will be completed within three years.

RAILWAY STATION BETWEEN DEORIA AND NUNKHAR STATIONS

*988. **Shri B. N. Roy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of a new Railway Station between Deoria and Nunkhar Stations in N. E. Railway has been stopped or postponed; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The work of constructing a crossing station between Nunkhar and Deoria Sadar has not been postponed. This work, however, was interrupted on account of the contractor's failure to progress it properly. It became necessary to call for fresh tenders for this work, which will be re-started as soon as a new contractor has been selected.

RAMGAPARA-TEZPUR RAILWAY LINK

*989. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to extend the North Eastern Railway from Ramgapara North to Tezpur by abolishing the narrow gauge Tezpur-Bolpur Railway; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No decision has so far been taken in regard to the Metre Gauge extension of the North Eastern Railway from Rangapara North to Tezpur by abolishing or converting the narrow gauge Tezpur-Balipara Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know what will be recurring loss in running the Tezpur-Balipara Railway as it is?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have not estimated that.

KULU VALLEY TRANSPORT COMPANY

*990. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kulu Valley Transport Company Ltd. has failed to run through services on the Pathankot Manali Road; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the North Eastern Railway is ready to run it solely under its own management?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The circumstances leading to the failure of the Company to run its services are at present under investigation by a Special Committee of Enquiry and the question whether its resumption is possible and if so under what agency will be decided on receipt of their report.

Shri Hem Raj: When will the report of the Enquiry Committee be received.

Shri Alagesan: It will be made available very shortly.

REPORT ON LOSSES AND DAMAGES TO GOODS IN TRANSIT

*991. **Shri N. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to my starred question No. 1976 asked on the 22nd July 1952 regarding losses of goods in transit and state whether the Director of the Railway Board has submitted any Report?

(b) If so, what improvements with regard to booking of passengers and merchandise has he suggested?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Mechanizing the issue of monthly suburban season tickets and adoption of Station Rate Registers

Shri N. P. Sinha: May I request the hon. Minister to lay a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

Shri Alagesan: It can be laid, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question put by Shri V. P. Nayar in its present form has been modified, in the following way. Now, it is open to anybody to go to a foreign country and read. These are not things which the Central Government takes the responsibility to answer. The only alternative before the hon. Speaker was to disallow the whole question. But it has been modified. In fact it need not have been modified, it might as well have been rejected. If the hon. Members want that alternative, I shall pursue that course hereafter.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I request you to kindly read the whole question which was modified?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The modified question reads like this:

"Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) the number of medical students from India who are studying medicine abroad:....."

No list is possible, for it is open to any person, if only the necessary exchange is available, to go and read elsewhere. Then,

"(b) the average amount spent abroad by these medical students yearly:..."

That is a private affair between the father and the son.

The third part of the question reads:

"(c) whether the Government has taken any definite steps for upgrading the medical college in India so that Indian students do not waste money abroad?"

That is a suggestion for action.

This question as it was given must have been rejected. It has unfortunately been admitted, and this opportunity has been given to the hon. Member. If he wants any answer, it will be given; otherwise it will not be taken notice of. No amendment will be allowed, and it will be rejected wholesale.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I do not wish to put any supplementaries on this mutilated question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. I shall go to the next question.

IMPORT OF RICE FROM CHINA

Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the People's Government of China have supplied the quantity of rice stipulated under the agreement of 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Yes, Sir, out of 150,000 metric tons of rice purchased under the two agreements about 142,000 tons have already been shipped from China and the balance is being lifted.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Has the agreement for supply of rice from China been entered into for one year 1952 only, or is it recurring for some more years also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We are unable to come to any such agreement on account of the prevailing high prices. Only with Burma we have got a contract according to which they have to supply us 3½ lakh tons of rice every year. As for China, as and when we require rice, if the prices are cheaper than in the case of the other countries like Thailand and other rice-exporting countries, we purchase from China. We have not got any permanent contract with China regarding rice.

Sardar Hukam Singh: How does the quality of the Chinese rice compare with that of the rice imported from Burma?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Regarding quality, the Chinese rice is considered to be good rice.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether it is a bilateral agreement? If so, what commodities are being sent to China in exchange of rice?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They were not interested in barter. They were interested in cash, and against cash payments, we have purchased about 1,50,000 tons.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: May I know whether all the rice supplied is of the same quality?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There were three varieties, fine, superfine and coarse. All these three varieties have been supplied.

Shri K. Subrahmanyam: Is it a fact that the same prices were charged for the different varieties supplied, and that the prices were higher compared to the ones prevailing in India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Our local rice is comparatively cheaper than the imported rice. As for the first part

of the question, the price paid is the same for all these three varieties. When we entered into the contract first, it was at a particular rate, and they supply us rice, as they go on getting the different varieties.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Is there any broken rice along with the rice supplied from China?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mixed up with it?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Burma has supplied broken rice: may I know whether China also has supplied broken rice, with or without agreement?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: From China, we get only these three varieties; but from Burma, we get broken rice also.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Are any precautions taken to fumigate the China rice to reduce its redness?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will become redder.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: On a point of information, Sir. I had sent a Short Notice Question regarding the strike in Nirnala College where it is alleged a student was kicked by the American Professor. Has that been allowed? I have not got it in my papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The short notice question has not been put here. I therefore presume that it must have been sent. First of all, it has to be sent to the Minister and he is asked if he is in a position to reply at short notice or he wants a longer notice. It is in that process. The hon. Member may get the information from the office.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: This is a very important matter, Sir, because certain allegations of discrimination between white and non-white have been made and a student has been kicked by the American Professor. This raises a very important issue of Policy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was that tabled?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Yesterday morning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will see that it takes some time. The hon. Member is very anxious that the strike ought not to go on. I am equally anxious. But it takes some time. I would, however, suggest that we get a number of short notice questions. We have to look into them and it takes

some time. It takes time for the Minister to look into them and find out whether he has got ready information and the time he wants. If any hon. Member is anxious that his or her question should be taken up immediately they will kindly tell me. I am not out of their reach.

Shrimati Remu Chakravarty: I think it is automatically done by the office.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Automatically every short notice question is not admitted. We have to look into the short notice question to see whether it is admissible and then ask the Minister. All this procedure has to be gone through. If an hon. Member desires that it should be expedited, it is open to him to come to the Speaker and lay particular emphasis on it and it will be done.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

EVICTION NOTICES FOR REALIZATION OF RENT ARREARS IN TRIPURA

***984. Shri Dasaratha Deb:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state how many eviction notices have been served this year on tenants of Tripura for the realization of rent arrears?

(b) How many tenants have submitted written petitions for cancellation of rent-earrars and for the substantial reduction of rent?

(c) Has any action been taken by Government on such petitions and if so, what is the nature of the action taken?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 90.

(b) 194 petitions were filed for remission of rent and 9 for reduction of rent.

(c) The petitions for remission were rejected after enquiry. The petitions for reduction of rent are under consideration.

RAILWAY CARRIAGES (FANS)

371. Shri Madiah Gowda: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many III class Railway carriages in each of the zones, are fitted up with fans?

(b) How many carriages are still to be equipped in each zone?

(c) How long will it take to fit up fans in all the carriages?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): (a) to (c). A statement showing the required information has been placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 56.]

SOCIAL INSURANCE ACT

372. Shri B. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether the Social Insurance Act of 1948 as amended in 1951 is being given effect to, and if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in Delhi and Kanpur. In this connection, the hon. Member may kindly refer to the replies given to the Starred Questions Nos. 322, 100 and 2050 on the 4th March, 22nd May and the 24th July, 1952 respectively.

INDIAN MERCHANT NAVY PERSONNEL

273. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Merchant Navy personnel have been trained since 1947 (year by year);

(b) the names of ships used for training;

(c) the names of training centres;

(d) the period of training;

(e) whether it is a fact that a new building is going to be constructed for housing Indian seamen; and

(f) if so, where the building will be located and what will be the cost of construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 59.]

(e) to (f). Yes. It is proposed to construct a building in Behala, Calcutta at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs to provide hostel accommodation for about 260 seamen.

RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK (REPLACEMENT)

374. Paadit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what is the total number of locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons requiring replacement during the current year, what is the quota of replacement of this year, and what is the arrears of the last year?

(b) What were the replacement requirements on the 1st April, 1951 in

respect of locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons, and how many were actually replaced?

(c) What amounts were actually spent on last year's replacements and how much are estimated to be spent in the current year?

(d) What was our indigenous supply and how much had we to import and from what countries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a), to (d). The information required is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V annexure No. 60].

INDO-U.S. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT (TUBE-WELLS)

375. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what will be the agency for the constructions of the 2,000 tube-wells agreed upon under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement for the coming two years?

(b) How are tube-wells allotted, to what States, and have the States fixed up the areas where the tube-wells are to be located?

(c) What is the expenditure allotted for each well and on what conditions are the water to be distributed to the cultivators?

(d) By what time are all the wells expected to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The 2,000 tube-wells are proposed to be constructed under Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement in the four States in the following manner:—

State	Total No. of tube-wells allocated to the State	No. of wells to be constructed by a contractor	No. of wells to be constructed departmentally
U.P.	995	700	295
Bihar	350	250	100
Punjab	355	255	100
P.E.P.S.U.	300	300	...

A contract for the construction of 500 tubs-wells in U.P. has been signed by the State Government with Messrs. German Water Development Corporation. Negotiations with other experienced tube-well drilling firms are in progress for entrusting the work of construction of the remaining tube-wells in U.P., Bihar, Punjab and Pepsu.

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(b) The allocation of all the 2,000 tube-wells and the area where they are to be constructed in the various States are as under:—

<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	995	Tube-wells
Basti	130	
Gorakhpur	165	
Deoria		
Paisabat	360	
Sultanpur		
Meinpur	340	
TOTAL	995	
<i>Bihar</i>	350	Tube-wells
Semastipur	150	
Bihar-Sherif	50	
Arrab-Buxar	100	
Bhita	50	
TOTAL	350	
<i>Punjab</i>	355	Tube-wells
Sumrara	140	
Redaur	55	
Panipat		
Ganaur	75	
Soncpur	85	
TOTAL	355	

<i>P.E.P.S.U.</i>	300	Tube-wells
<i>Dhur-Malarkotla and Payal Tebills located under Rural and Urban Community Projects at Dbur.</i>	300	
TOTAL	300	

(c) The expenditure on a well depends upon a number of factors, such as the depth of the well, cost of electrical generation and transmission, etc. It may, however, be assumed to be between about Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000/- per well. The State Governments normally own the well and charge the cultivator for the supply of water. This is done either on volumetric basis or on the quantity of water supplied. The actual rates will be fixed by the State Governments after working out the cost of the project and the recurring charges.

(d) By 1955.

DAULIES IN TRAINS

376. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dailies or robberies committed in passenger trains

on each Railway during the year 1951-52;

(b) the number of passengers injured as well as killed in these robberies and dacoities;

(c) the value of the properties robbed as well as recovered; and

(d) the number of persons prosecuted as well as convicted in courts of law in connection with these robberies and dacoities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagesan): (a) to (d). A statement furnishing the information is attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 61.]

III CLASS COMPARTMENTS (FANS)

377. **Shri Dahbi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of III class compartments equipped so far with fans in each section of the Western Railway; and

(b) the percentage of such compartments to the total number of compartments in each section of that Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Total No. of III class compartments	III Class compartments fitted with fans	Percentage of compartments fitted with fans to the total No. of compartments.
Old	222	70
New	84	84
	306	154

50

Electrical Rolling Stock.

Old	222	70	}
New	84	84	
	306	154	

Steam Rolling Stock.

Broad Gauge	3287	1533	46.5
Metre Gauge	2947	696	23.6
Narrow Gauge	331	2	0.6

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY LINES

378. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of new Railway lines (by tracks) constructed since 1947;

(b) the total mileage of dismantled lines brought under working order since 1947; and

(c) the total mileage of dismantled lines yet to be restored?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagesan): (a) 659 track miles approximately.

(b) and (c). In all 26 branch lines involving a total length of about 655 miles were dismantled during the War. Out of these, four lines aggregating to 104 miles have since been restored and opened to traffic and restoration of 8 dismantled lines aggregating to 394 miles is in progress. Restoration of another line, a length of 44 miles, is proposed to be started during 1953-54. Of the remaining 13 lines, 5 lines involving a length of 142 miles are not proposed to be restored and the question of restoration of the remaining 8 lines, a length of 171 miles in all, will be reconsidered at a later stage.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SCHEME

379. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the U.N. and Specialised Agencies Technical Assistance Scheme in connection with the training of skilled workers under the I.L.O.'s Technical Assistance Programme as announced by the International Labour Organisation that it is planning increased efforts during 1953 to help the under-developed countries and state:

(a) whether any training centres are likely to be established in India in accordance with the Scheme;

(b) if so, what they are;

(c) what is the programme of the I.L.O. in this direction and the benefit that India is likely to derive;

(d) out of the services of 240 experts, how many are available to India and under what terms and conditions; and

(e) out of the grant of 300 fellowships to trainees, what is India's likely share?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): There is no single document setting out the Technical Assistance Programme of the I.L.O. in regard to the training of skilled workers. The references are spread over a number of documents. However, a short monograph about the I.L.O. Technical Assistance Programme for the year 1953 as contained in the Fourth Report of the Technical Assistance Board to the Technical Assistance Committee is placed on the Table of the House for information. [See Appendix V, Annexure No. 62.]

(i) Yes.

(j) The Asian Technical Manpower Conference held in Bangalore last year recommended that two Regional centres should be established in Asia, one for instructors for training skilled workers and the other for teaching staff for training craftsmen in cottage industry and handicrafts. The I.L.O. have asked the Governments in the Asian region to state their requirements in the field. The I.L.O. are also surveying the existing training facilities in India with a view to exploring the possibilities of establishing one or two training centres in this country.

(c) The programme comprises the organisation of regional training centres, training of supervisory personnel and skilled workers in foreign countries, and the provision of expert assistance to Governments for promoting their national technical and vocational training programme. It aims at increasing the productive efficiency of workers already skilled in their jobs and in training new workers in skilled occupations.

(d) Out of 240 experts India will be having four in 1953. The Government of India will be responsible for bearing the cost of accommodation, travelling within India and office assistance.

(e) The I.L.O. intend to grant not 300 but 800 fellowships during the year 1953. The Government of India have not so far finalised their requirements for these fellowships.

SODIUM NITRATE FROM CHILE

380. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gifts received by the Government of India this year also include a gift of natural sodium nitrate from Chile;

(b) if so, what is the quantity of that gift; and

(c) how it is being utilized?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):
(a) and (b). Yes. In February 1950 the Corporacion de Ventas de Salitre yodo de Chile offered to place 300 tons of Chilean Nitrate of Soda at the free disposal of the Government of India for experimentation and general fertiliser research. The first lot of 100 tons was received in 1951 and the second lot of 100 tons is expected in February-March, 1952.

(c) The fertiliser has been supplied to various States where the trials are in progress. Results are awaited.

BOMBAY-VISAKHAPATANAM RAILWAY LINE

381. Shri Telikar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new railway line was proposed to join Bombay with Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, whether there was an actual survey of the said line;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposed line would now be completed by constructing a railroad from Kurudwadi to Ramgundam only;

(d) whether the line was to pass through Hyderabad State;

(e) whether Latur, Udagir, Degloor and Bodhan (in Hyderabad State) were the main proposed stations on the said line;

(f) whether the scheme is yet in contemplation;

(g) if so, when the work is going to start; and

(h) if not, why the scheme has been abandoned?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagarsan):

(a) There has been no proposal for a new railway line to connect Bombay and Visakhapatnam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) If built such a direct line would pass through Hyderabad State.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) No such scheme has been considered?

COORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

382. Shri Telikar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration to link airways with (i) railways, (ii) roads, (iii) inland waterways, and (iv) coastal shipping in the general co-ordination Scheme of transport?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagarsan): Machinery for the coordination of all forms of Transport already exists in the form of the Central Board of Transport the composition and functions of which were described by me in my reply to Unstarred Question No. 166 by Shri Vidyalankar on the

19th November 1952. This Board has not so far had to consider any air transport problems in relation to other forms of transport as no serious competition has yet developed.

BIKANER INDUSTRIES CORPORATION, GANGANAGAR

383. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugarcane crushed in the Bikaner Industries Corporation, Ganganagar, during the year 1951-52;

(b) the quantity of sugarcane paid for in cash and the quantity of sugar-cane paid in kind;

(c) the balance, if any, payable to the cultivators; and

(d) whether Government have received any complaints from the cultivators about the non-payment of their cane price by the management?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

PARLAKIMEDI LIGHT RAILWAY

384. Shri Saanganna: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amounts of income for each of the last five years on the Parlakimedi Light Railway in the Eastern Zone?

(b) What is the amount of expenditure for the same period?

(c) Is it a fact that most of the passengers travel on the trains of this Railway with the permission of the staff of the trains on payment of nominal charges?

(d) If the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, what precautions have been taken to guard against such practice?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagesan):

(a)—

1947-48 Rs. 3,65,532

1948-49 Rs. 3,27,095

1949-50 Rs. 3,17,572

1950-51 Rs. 3,03,699

1951-52 Rs. 3,73,668

(b) 1947-48 Rs. 3,13,156

1948-49 Rs. 3,87,423

1949-50 Rs. 5,43,237

1950-51 Rs. 7,37,521

1951-52 Rs. 7,83,900

(c) No. Records show that a total number of 6,167 passengers were detected by the Ticket Checking Staff travelling without or with irregular tickets on this Light Railway during the period September, 1951, to July, 1952 and an amount of Rs. 5,907/- representing the due railway charges was recovered.

(d) To guard against passengers travelling without tickets or with irregular tickets, one Travelling Ticket Examiner is booked with each train on the Parlakimedi Light Railway and occasional checks including surprise checks are also conducted by a Gazetted Officer.

PARLAKIMEDI LIGHT RAILWAY (LOCOMOTIVES)

385. Shri Saanganna: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that old engines and compartments constitute the trains running on the Parlakimedi Light Railway (ex-B. N. Railway) of the Eastern Zone?

(b) If so, what arrangements have been made by Government to replace them?

(c) Is it also a fact that the compartments are not provided with lighting arrangements?

(d) If so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagesan): (a) The engines are all under 25 years of age and in fairly good condition. They have many years serviceable life in them. The coaches are, however, old and are due replacement.

(b) It is proposed to replace the stock as far as possible during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.

(c) The coaches are provided with oil lamps. A lampman accompanies the trains during the night to re-light them when necessary.

(d) As arrangements are being made to replace the coaches soon the fitting of electric lights in this old stock is hardly worthwhile.

MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

386. Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating reduction of grants for the implementation of minor irrigation projects with effect from the next financial year;

(b) If so, what would be the amount of such reduction; and

(c) whether the State Governments also would make a corresponding reduction of grants?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. Even now, the policy of the Government of India is to finance minor irrigation projects as far as possible in the shape of loans only and to limit subsidies to construction of surface wells. The rate of subsidy being restricted to 25 per cent, both from the Central and the State Governments. The G.M.F. Enquiry Committee has also recommended that subsidies should be reduced and eventually abolished in respect of Grow More Food aid.

(b) The actual extent to which subsidies may be continued in respect of particular types of schemes, is still under consideration.

(c) This is a matter for the State Governments.

गवाने के बाब्त

१८७. श्री विमुति मिश्य : क्या जारी तबा हुकि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि सुरकार द्वारा गवाने के दो भाव क्यों निश्चित किये गये हैं, जब कि बिहार में चीनी के कारबानों के शूरु होने से ले कर कारबानों के काटकों पर और बाहर एक ही भाव बना रहा है और बस्तुतः चूकाये जाने वाले दार्त्तों में कोई भेद नहीं रहा है ?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): During 1950-51 and 1951-52 when a uniform price was fixed both for gate and rail cane by the Central Government an allowance of 7 annas per maund was made in the sugar price for meeting the cost of transport or sugarcane by rail. This allowance of 7 annas per maund on sugar worked out to about 2 annas 4 pice per maund of cane. This year, in order to enable the factories to cover the charges on transport and handling of rail cane, the minimum price for rail cane has been fixed at a uniform rate which is 2 annas per maund lower than that for gate cane. Different prices for rail and gate cane used to be fixed by the Government of Bihar upto 1936-39.

METRE GAUGE WAGONS

388. **Shri U. M. Trivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many metre-gauge wagons are provided with automatic vacuum-brakes?

(b) Why the wagons manufactured by the old O. T. Railway were not provided with automatic vacuum-brakes?

(c) What has been the total loss in terms of time on account of this omission on all the wagons during the year 1951-52?

(d) What steps are Government taking to make provision for this mechanism in all wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):

(a) 14,715 Metre Gauge Wagons have been provided with automatic vacuum brakes upto the end of November 1952.

(b) Wagons were not manufactured by the old O.T. Railway.

(c) and (d). There has not been any omission. Orders were only issued to Metre Gauge Railways in 1950 to make arrangements to fit automatic vacuum brake equipment to all wagons not already so fitted. The work is planned to be spread over a period of 5 years. All new wagons are fitted with vacuum brakes.

RAJASTHAN UNDERGROUND WATER BOARD

389. **Shri Bheekha Bhat:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the present personnel of Rajasthan Underground Water Board;

(b) whether any of the members of the Board has visited the areas which are in the grip of water scarcity; and

(c) the activities of the Board since its formation?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A list of the members of the Rajasthan Underground Water Board is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 62.]

(b) Yes. The Unit is operating in the Jodhpur Division which suffers from chronic deficiency of water.

(c) Since its inception in December, 1949, the Board has constructed 25 tube-wells out of which 20 are successful.

HILL STATIONS

390. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop Hill Stations in India with a view to attract tourists; and

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the local tourist Advisory Committee, Ootacamund, regarding improvement of this Hill Station?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagappa): (a) Government have been taking various steps to develop internal tourist traffic to hill stations. These include introduction of concessionary rail tickets, holding of Conferences in hill stations and putting out of publicity material. Formation of tourist bureaus is also being encouraged to ensure tourist facilities at hill stations.

(b) No. They however made suggestions for production of tourist publicity material on Nilgiri Hills.

FERTILISERS

391. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what were the total requirements of chemical fertilisers in India, State-wise, during 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(b) Of the total requirement, how much quantity was purchased directly by different State Governments and how much by private dealers?

(c) What was the total quantity given to cultivators under the "Grow More Food" Campaign?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A statement showing the requirements of sulphate of ammonia from the State Governments and other Interests on calendar year basis for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 64.]

(b) A statement showing the allocations made from the Pool to the State Governments and private parties is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 64.]

(c) According to information available the following quantities were supplied by the State Governments

under the G.M.F. Campaign:

Year	Sulphate of Ammonia
(i) 1949-50	64,361 tons;
(ii) 1950-51	99,402 tons;
(iii) 1951-52	1,29,150 tons.

TRACTORS (IMPORT)

392. **Shri K. C. Sodha:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what was the total number of tractors imported into India during 1951-52 (i) on Government account; and (ii) on private account?

(b) What was the total value of these imports under each head?

(c) What foreign countries shared in the above imports and to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Two statements giving the required information are placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 65.]

MICA MINES

393. **Shri Balwant Singh Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state what is the strength of labourers working in the Mica Mines in Rajasthan and at what rate each male or female worker is paid for?

(b) How many mine owners give bonus to the workers, at what rate and how often?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abdil Ali): (a) The daily average strength of workers is about 10,300. A statement showing their average daily earnings is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 66.]

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

LAND RECLAMATION IN SCHEDULED AREAS OF ORISSA

394. **Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the area of land reclaimed by jungle-clearance in the Scheduled Areas of the State of Orissa, since the inception of the "Grow More Food" Scheme?

(b) What was the amount actually spent for the purpose?

(c) What is the value of foodgrains grown annually on such reclaimed lands?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The Government of India have not undertaken any reclamation operations in Orissa. The State Government have been requested to furnish necessary information in the matter. The information will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

TOURISTS

395. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India from America, the United Kingdom, China, Japan, Australia and other countries during the years 1951 and 1952; and

(b) what further steps Government are taking to popularise tourist traffic in India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The information is as follows:-

	First nine months of 1951-1952	
America	3,500	3,230
United Kingdom	5,984	4,313
China	251	196
Japan	500	344
Australia	240	199
Other countries.	9,525	7,996
TOTAL	20,000	16,278

The figures for October and November 1952 are not yet available.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 496 given on 22nd July 1952. Since then it has been decided to open a tourist office at New York and small Tourist Information Offices at Banaras and Agra.

CALCUTTA-MADRAS RAILWAY LINE

396. Pandit Lingaraj Misra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contemplated new Railway tracks linking up the Coastal Calcutta-Madras Railway line with the Calcutta-Nagpur line across the unopened regions of the Orissa State have been surveyed;

(b) if so, which are those tracks and what are their respective mileage and cost; and

(c) whether it is contemplated to take up any of those Projects in the next two or three years?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

The particulars—length and the estimated cost of the lines are:—

	Name of the line.	Length	Approx. esti- mated cost
		Miles	Rs.
(1)	From Talcher to 90.43	4.5	Crcores Sambalpur.
(2)	From Talcher to 117.70	7.0	Crcores Rourkela via Bakat.
(3)	From Kantabanji to 115.20	7.0	Crcores Sambalpur via Bolangir.
(4)	From Khurda Rd. 179.00	8.0	Crcores Bolangir via Sonepur.

(c) A final decision in regard to Projects to be taken in hand in the next two or three years has not been taken.

KARNATAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (REPRESENTATION)

397. Shri Naswi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation regarding the transport difficulties in the Hubli District has been received from the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the representation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Hon. Secretary, Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Hubli, was informed with reference to the proposals made by that Chamber:

(i) That doubling of the track on the Dharwar-Hubli-Gadag section would entail heavy expenditure, and was not therefore justified by the existing volume of traffic offering on the section.

(ii) That the question of providing loop lines at stations would have to be considered on the merits of each case depending upon the necessity

from the operating point of view subject to financial justification, and

(iii) That the installation of telephone exchange on the Gadag-Sholapur Section could be taken up only when funds became available. The question of providing a telephone exchange at Mormugao Harbour was considered previously but was dropped due to certain difficulties and to the fact that Goa was situated in a foreign territory.

B. C. G. VACCINATIONS

399. Dr. Ram Subba Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who were given BCG vaccinations in India during the second quarter of this year; and

(b) what was the total number of persons tested for this purpose during the said period?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Srimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). During the second quarter of this year, 525,727 persons in India were vaccinated with B.C.G. and 1,584,393 persons were tested for this purpose.

PRIVATE AND QUASI-PRIVATE RAILWAYS

400. Shri Morarji: (a) Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what are the private and quasi-private Railways running in India?

(b) What is the total mileage of each such Railway?

(c) What is the paid-up capital of each such Railway company?

(d) What profits these Railway companies have made during the year 1950-51?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Atagasan): (a) to (d). The required information is given in the statement attached. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 67]. A few figures which are not readily available will be furnished later on.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

401. Shri R. N. S. Deo: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the District Headquarters in each State having Trunk Telephone connections (State-wise);

(b) the District Headquarters in each State not having Trunk Telephone connections (State-wise);

(c) the names of District Headquarters (State-wise) connected to the Trunk Telephone system in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952 separately for each year; and

(d) the names of District Headquarters of new Districts formed as a result of integration and merger of former Indian States, connected to the Trunk Telephone system since 1948 with the year when connected and name of the State against each?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Baj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

CENTRAL ROAD FUND

402. Shri M. Islamuddin: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the roads, if any, in Bihar maintained from the Central Road Fund;

(b) the amount incurred for maintenance of each of them separately during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any plan of constructing roads and bridges in Bihar under the National Highways' Development Programme; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to lay a list of such roads and bridges with mileage and location on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). No road in Bihar or any other State is maintained from the Central Road Fund.

(c) and (d). Reference is invited to the reply given on 30th July 1952 to Unstarred Question No. 627 which contains information regarding the roads and bridges included in the National Highway Development programme for the period 1951-52 to 1955-56. In addition to the works mentioned therein, the following works in Bihar have also been included in the programme:—

(1) Construction of a bridge over Pochakhail Nullah on N.H. 6.

(2) Construction of a bridge over the Kitchinia river on N.H. 31.

(3) Improvement of a 16 mile stretch of N.H. No. 31.

(4) Provision of temporary crossing facilities across the Mahananda river in 7th mile of N.H. 31.

"Grow More Food" CAMPAIGN

403. **Shri Mahanand Saksena:** (a) Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement regarding the amount of money spent on the 'Grow More Food' campaign by way of advertisement in newspapers during the last three years?

(b) How much money has been spent on the advertisement relating to "Grow More Food" Campaign under the caption "That Vacant Patch of Land" during the last three years?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. A statement showing the expenditure on Grow More Food Campaign press advertisements during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 68.]

(b) Rs. 1,686-3-0.

GODARA-MHOW RAILWAY LINE

404. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to join the broad gauge railway line from Godara on the Western Railway to the metre gauge railway line at Mhow or Indore; and

(b) if so, how long it would take for the proposal to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alageean): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

INDORE AERODROME

405. **Shri N. L. Joshi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how long would it take for the landing ground at Indore aerodrome to be cemented?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Baj Bahadur): It is not proposed to reconstruct the runway at the Indore aerodrome with cement concrete. The existing runway is suitable for operations by Dakota aircraft.

MALARIA

406. **Shri N. B. Chowdury:** (a) Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state whether the incidence of Malaria was on the increase or on the decrease during the last three years?

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(b) Have Government ascertained any reasons for the increase or decrease?

(c) If so, what are the reasons?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shri. Mati Chandrasekhar): (a) As far as information is available the incidence of malaria was on the decrease during the last three years.

(b) and (c). The decrease is due to the gradual strengthening of the anti-malaria organisations of many States in India like Delhi, Bombay, Mysore, Madras, Coorg, Ajmer and of the Coalfields. The W.H.O. Malaria Control Demonstration Teams in Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madras and Mysore, as also the using of modern methods of Malaria Control have had definitely good results.

MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES

407. **Shri N. B. Chowdury:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation schemes that have been executed during the period from 15th August 1947 to March 1952 in each State with the help of the Government of India;

(b) the number of such schemes for the year 1952-53; and

(c) whether Government have prepared any estimate for the year 1953-54?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Statements containing the information for each of the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 69.] Information in respect of the period August 1947 to March 1948 is not available separately.

(b) A statement giving the information State-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 69.]

(c) Not yet.

POST OFFICES IN WEST BENGAL

408. **Shri N. H. Chowdury:** (a) Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the number of post offices that existed in West Bengal in 1947-48?

(b) How many new post offices have been set up in West Bengal during the years 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52?

(c) How many of these new post offices are manned by extra-departmental employees and how many by departmental employees?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Number of Post Offices in West Bengal on 31-3-1948 1,612.

(b)—

Year	No. of Post offices opened in West Bengal
1948-49	137
1949-50	297
1950-51	150
1951-52	616

(c) 1,137 of these new post offices are manned by Extra-departmental employees and 63 by departmental employees.

P. & T. EMPLOYEES IN WEST BENGAL

409. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the number of postmen, telegraph peons, packers and other lower-grade employees in view of the increase of the population of Calcutta and its suburbs since 1947; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, the extent of such increase and its proportion to the increase of population?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) During the period from 1st August 1947 to 1st August 1952 the number of postmen has increased from 1377 to 1750, that of Telegraph Messengers from 55 to 90, that of packers from 587 to 630 and that of other Lower Grade staff from 204 to 357. As the population figures on these dates are not readily available, the information asked for in the last part of the question could not be collected.

THE
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)
OFFICIAL REPORT

Dec 20, 1952

1719

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Saturday, 6th December, 1952.

The House met at a Quarter to
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11.45 A.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AGAINST STUDENTS AND STAFF OF NIRMALA COLLEGE, DELHI.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before the regular business of the House is taken up, I want to refer to three adjournment motions notices of which I have received.

The first is by Shri Sreekantan Nair. The motion is in the following terms—it refers to the same question raised by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:

"The situation that has arisen out of the strike of the students of the Nirmala College, Delhi, on account of the racial discrimination against the students and staff of Indian nationality by the American authorities of the College, and the refusal of the authorities to sanction the inaugural function of the College Union and the violent attack on non-violent Satyagrahis."

Now, what is the control that the Government has over this American Mission College?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon-cum Mavelikkara): It is an educational institution, Sir, and it is an insult to the Indian nation as a whole. It is affiliated to Delhi University.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the control the Government of India has? Does it give any subsidy or grant or is it run directly by the Government?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Subsidised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, has already tabled a short notice question with reference to this matter. Therefore, in the usual course the short notice question will be answered. May I know what the hon. Minister has to say?

مولانا آزاد: مسچھے اپنی نک کویشچن
نہیں ملا ہے۔ لیکن کوئی نہ تیزہ
کہ اکر کویشچن مل جائے تو مل دے کو
وہ جواب دے دیا جائے۔

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): I have not received the question yet. If it is received, Government will be ready to answer it on Monday.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the purpose is served. On Monday the hon. Minister will gather all the facts and answer both this and the short notice question. It is not necessary to pursue this adjournment motion.

EVICTION NOTICES ON REFUGEES IN BANDHABNAGAR COLONY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The second adjournment motion is by Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.

"That this House do now adjourn to discuss a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the eviction notices served on 200 refugee families of Bandhabnagar colony, Dum Dum, West Bengal, in pursuance of requisitioning land for the Central Government and their not being provided even sufficient opportunity to appeal against the eviction."

Who has given the eviction notices?

Shrimati Basu Chakravarty (Basishat): Eviction notices have been given by the competent authorities on behalf of the Central Government, that is, the District Magistrate.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The District Magistrate is an officer of the Provincial Government.

An Hon. Member: But he is the competent authority.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): There is an authority in Bengal known as 'competent authority'. They are competent only to evict refugees.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): He is a provincial officer, but the provincial Government has nothing to say about it. That is the whole point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not an action of the Provincial Government?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): The requisition has been made on behalf of the Central Government. That plot of land is required by the Military Department, but the actual step has been taken by the District Magistrate, 24 Parganas, who is the competent authority to take action. But really the matter arises out of certain decision taken by the Central Government. That is how it becomes relevant.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): The position stated by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee appears to be correct. The relevant Act provides under section 3 — "Where the competent authority is of the opinion that any property is needed or likely to be needed for any public purpose, being a purpose of the Union..." Now, 'competent authority' has also been defined in the Act. "Any person or authority authorised by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette to perform all the functions....." So far as that point is concerned, I have no objection, but if the Chair wants I can put the facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the position?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not been able to ascertain the facts from the official sources. But accepting every one of the facts which the hon. lady Member has alleged in the notice and in a number of papers which she handed me over yesterday, the facts of the case appear to be that there is a certain plot of land in West Bengal near Dum Dum on which a few hundred

families of displaced persons are unauthorisedly quartered. A notice was issued by the Collector of 24-Parganas under section 3 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immoveable Property Act, 1952. Now, that notice called upon the owner or any other person in possession of the property to show cause within 15 days of the service of notice why the property should not be requisitioned. After the expiry of the period of that notice, a second notice was served by the District Magistrate under section 3 (2) and section 4 to the effect that the property be requisitioned.

There is a dispute as to whether the first notice calling upon them to show cause was served upon the Secretary of the Bandhabnagar colony. Assuming that no notice was served on the Secretary and the Collector of the 24 Parganas has passed an order of requisition under sections 3 (2) and 4 of the Act, the question is what is the remedy and whether this is an action of recent origin. The notice under sections 3 (2) and 4 was admittedly served on the 15th November, 1952, that is, about 21 days before. Now, whatever mischief arises out of that notice arises when it was served on the 15th of November, 1952 and, therefore, the allegation of the hon. lady Member that it is of recent origin is not borne out. In fact, the hon. lady Member has overshot the mark. She says that the adjournment motion has become necessary because these persons have not been provided sufficient opportunity to appeal against the order of eviction. In the note given after the adjournment motion, she says that neither the West Bengal Government nor the Rehabilitation Ministry has been able to help the refugees to find out what is the appellate authority. Section 10 of the Act is very clear on the point and, if only the lady Member had cared to look at it, the difficulty would not have arisen. Section 10 says:

"Any person aggrieved by an order of requisition made by competent authority under sub-section (2) of section 3 may, within 21 days from the date of the service of the order, prefer an appeal to the Central Government."

That 21 days' period is going to expire today. It was open to the Secretary if he felt aggrieved, to file an appeal to the Central Government. He has not chosen to do that.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: He has done that. A representation has been sent to the Defence Ministry.

Shri A. P. Jain: If that appeal is pending, it will be decided by the Central Government. I fail to understand how any case for an adjournment motion has been made out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is not the appellate authority competent to issue a stay order? Is the appellate authority, the Defence Minister, competent to keep the order in suspense?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do not think there is anything to prevent him. In fact, no eviction is taking place today. The notice was served on the 15th November, 1952, asking them to clear the land. They have to clear the land within a period of 30 days. The notice will expire on the 15th December, 1952. If the mischief arises from the service of the notice, then the notice was served on the 15th November, 1952. If it arises from eviction, the eviction has not taken place. This adjournment motion may be a good advertisement but it has no substance whatsoever, as far as the merits of the case are concerned.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not know what is the sarcasm for. The hon. Minister says that it is a good advertisement. There are 2500 people involved and they represented to the Government of Bengal that this colony should be recognised as one of the approved 'squatters colonies'. It is the scheme of the hon. Minister that some of these squatters colonies should be recognised by Government and steps should be taken so that these people may continue to live there. It is not a question of advertisement. If the hon. Minister were to be a squatter there and was asked to go out he could have realised the utter helplessness of the people and the hollowness of the sarcasm.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. lady Member came to me and gave me some papers. I addressed a query to the West Bengal Government. I told her that I had addressed the West Bengal Government and unless I got the facts, I could not do anything. And, today I find that an adjournment motion has been tabled in the House, which is nothing but an advertisement.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall give an opportunity to the hon. lady Member, I do not think it is proper for the hon. Minister to say that. Unnecessarily heat is being generated here by such expressions. The hon. Member might have seen the hon. Minister. But the hon. Member is not here by virtue of the Minister's vote but by virtue of the

votes of others. The hon. Minister admits that 200 families have been given notice to quit; nearly 2000 people are going to be affected by this. It is a serious matter. If the hon. Minister is not able to do anything to redress this it is open to them still to come to this House. I am really surprised that an hon. Minister who is only an agent in this House should complain against the Member coming to this and call it propaganda. I am sure the hon. Minister will not use such expression. He has repeated it in spite of the suggestions and protests from the other side.

12 Noon

Shri A. P. Jain: May I be given an opportunity to explain the position?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. P. Jain: When the hon. lady Member approached me I said, 'I have addressed the West Bengal Government and I cannot do anything more than that at present'. So, where does the question of an adjournment motion arise, when the hon. Member knows that everything possible has been done?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I feel is that it is open to any hon. Member to come to the Minister but does it debar the hon. Member from coming to the House? Has she given an assurance that she will not come to the House?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I told him that I was going to move this motion.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position is this. What my colleague wanted to say is that it has been sufficiently publicised.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: He said, 'advertisement'.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Advertisement is publicity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am glad that the hon. Minister did not intend to mean anything other than publicity. Anyhow, the word 'advertisement' need not be used by Ministers who are responsible; nor would I like such expressions to be used by the other side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I make my position clear, Sir? The position is this. Even from the section which the hon. Minister read out we could not make out who is the appellate authority. Since the last day for appeal is the 7th December, we wanted to know from the Minister as

[Shrimati Renu Chakravarty.]

well as his departmental heads as to which was the appellate authority. Neither the West Bengal Government nor the Central Government were able to enlighten us. Therefore, I was quite within my bounds to ask what would happen in this case. Should a stay order be given or are they not going to be given a chance of appealing? That was my position. There was nothing wrong in that and I think it is just right that we should put forward the difficulties which have been experienced by refugees.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I know who the appellate authority is?

Shri A. P. Jain: The Central Government is the appellate authority. It will go to the appropriate Ministry. It is not my duty to advise any particular person. The Act is there: it is for him to find it out.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Under the Act, I could not find out who is the appellate authority. Let us know from the hon. Minister which Ministry in the Centre is the appellate authority.

Shri A. P. Jain: I believe, Sir, the Housing and Supply Ministry is the one which generally deals with the requisitions. Certainly, Sir, when an appeal is made to the Central Government, it will go to the appropriate Ministry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): The appeal lies to the Defence Secretary.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: May I just say, Sir, a few words. I do not want to go into the merits of the case. So far as these people are concerned, they have been occupying this land since 1950. This was an entirely undeveloped area. It belongs to a private individual. They have removed the jungles, they have built roads, they have built temporary houses; they have sunk a tube-well and they have also opened a school. Now, they are just being asked to clear out of the area. It is the policy of the Rehabilitation Ministry that such colonies in suitable cases should be encouraged. They should be permanently rehabilitated. That announcement was made by the Prime Minister. Their application is before the Government and they want to be treated as one of the approved colonies. So, this is one of the cases where the Requisition Act should not be applied. Technically, whether the adjournment motion is in order or not, is a matter for you to decide. This is certainly a case in which the hon. Minister should take a sympathetic

view and speak to the Ministry of Defence so that the order may be withdrawn. We do not want to advertise, we only want to see that these three thousand people should not be put to inconvenience.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister at whose instance this requisitioning has been done?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no facts with me, but as I understand from what has been said in the House, the land has been requisitioned at the instance of the Defence Ministry.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): Am I to understand from what the hon. Minister has said that in matters which pertain very definitely to the Ministry of Rehabilitation and refer to the conditions of life of refugees, the Ministry of Defence takes decisions and acts according to them without reference either to the Cabinet as a whole or to the Minister of Rehabilitation in particular?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a fact that tube-wells have already been sunk and schools and other amenities have been provided?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no information. At any rate, Government do not provide any school in these Squatters' Centres.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that for want of full facts this matter must stand over till Monday, when I expect the hon. Minister will take note of all that has been stated here and find out if really there has been so much difficulty, particularly for refugees who have been staying there for some time. He can ascertain the circumstances under which they are going to be evicted; what the superior need is for doing so; and so on. He may explain all this to the House before I make up my mind as to whether this motion ought to be entertained or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I take it that they will not be evicted in the meanwhile.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure no hasty action will be taken by Government in this matter when it is before the Parliament.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: For the information of the hon. Minister I may tell him that there are hundreds of acres of vacant land adjoining this particular area, and if they want to requisition certain lands for military purposes, those lands are there and they can be requisitioned without disturbing these people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure Government would take that into consideration.

Shri A. P. Jain: If you will permit me, I can clarify the position. The policy of this Ministry has been that wherever any lands have been unauthorisedly squatted upon, if the same is within certain financial sanctions, we regularise those colonies. If that is not possible due to it not being within the specified financial limit or for any other reason, it is not considered in the public interest to regularise the colony, then we give them alternative accommodation. In this particular case, I do not know whether there are any lands lying in the adjoining area and I do not know why the Defence Ministry want this particular land. But if the refugees are evicted, we will give them alternative accommodation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not after they are evicted.

Shri A. P. Jain: It will be only after eviction. How can you give them alternative accommodation before they are evicted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister must make arrangements to give them alternative accommodation before they are evicted if really this action is against their interests. Let us have some more facts about this matter. Naturally the House will expect that with respect to refugees who have been there for some time, as the hon. Minister himself has stated, every arrangement will be made to provide alternative accommodation to them. The only question is whether alternative accommodation needs to be thought of or provided before the eviction is made, unless it be that there is a state of emergency and this land has to be requisitioned for the purpose of defence. All these matters require to be clarified and the hon. Minister will try to obtain to get information about them and place it before the House on Monday. Therefore, this motion will stand over till then.

CYCLONIC STORM IN TAMILNAD AREA

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from the following hon. Members. Kumari Annie Mascarene; Shri Muni-swamy; Shri Veeraswamy and Shri Anandan Nambiar. The motion seeks to discuss a matter of urgent public importance arising out of the havoc caused by the unprecedented cyclonic storm in Tamil Nad on the 30th November, 1952, destroying properties worth crores of rupees, thousands of

lives and houses and causing untold misery and bitter suffering to the people, especially of South Arcot, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. May I enquire how this is a Central subject?

Shri Namhiar (Mayuram): Here is a report that appeared in the *Delhi Express* dated the 6th December, 1952. It says:

'TANJORE REPORTS 134 DEATHS IN RECENT CYCLONE'

In the Tanjore district 134 people lost their lives and many others sustained injuries as a result of the cyclone, which swept the district on November 30. the Collector's report to the Government stated today. The loss of cattle is estimated at over 1000." Not only that but the Central Government is vitally affected because the communications have been damaged. The trains are not running properly and the roads and custom houses have been affected. Many public buildings belonging to the Central Government are also affected. I may bring to your notice certain facts which are reported in the *Indian Express* dated the 5th December 1952. I shall read to you one or two passages only:

"NAGAPATTINAM IS WORST HIT BY CYCLONE GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY FEARED 42 DEAD IN KARAikal

10 FEET OF WATER IN NAGAPATTINAM HOSPITAL

M. L. A.'S ACCOUNT OF CYCLONE HAVOC"

These are the headings. I shall now read a small passage from the statement of an eye witness:

"Loss of life and loss of property may be very great. I think the whole town has to be rebuilt and given a new name."

Many places are flooded between Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam. It will take many days to resume rail traffic. Karaikal is heavily flooded. The town looks like a floating raft."

The same is the case in regard to Nagapattinam port and there has been heavy damage in Trichy also. There is demand for relief from the Central as well as the State Government. The Trichy Town Congress authorities have stated in their communication that the cyclone has caused considerable havoc in the district and that plantain crops over a few thousand acres have been destroyed. Several huts have been destroyed, rendering a large number of people homeless.

[**Shri Nambiar.**]

They have suggested that besides declaring land revenue remission, suitable aid should be given to people by way of relief. Facilities are also demanded for those rendered homeless to rebuild their huts. All this information goes to show that this is not a matter which the State Government can tackle by itself, because that Government is already handicapped by famine conditions. The railway and postal communications have been affected. The ports have also been affected. Therefore, it is a very serious situation that has not arisen in the south for the last several years. Therefore, immediate relief has to be sent there.

Kumari Annie Mascarene (Trivandrum) rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member got any fresh facts to tell the House? I want to know, first of all, the urgency of it; then the seriousness of it; and thirdly, how the Central Government is interested in this matter. This is a State subject. All the same, the House is interested in knowing whether the Central Government has anything to do with this matter, whether it has or has not done what it could do to supplement the steps that have already been taken by the State. Such a havoc and calamity is a subject that affects the entire Indian nation. It is a case like the Assam earthquake. If there have been 134 deaths as reported, and a large number of people have been rendered homeless, the State Government by itself may not be in a position to give relief. I would like to hear the hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I should like to make a statement on behalf of the Government of India. We received intimation of this motion only at 10.10 A.M. today. We have not yet received any reports from the Government of Madras. All the same, immediately after this notice was received we put ourselves in telegraphic communication with the Madras Government. Some time is necessary before we can get full details. In the meanwhile, the matter may kindly stand over. A statement will be placed on the Table of the House some time during the course of the next week. Government would also state then what help they are going to give to the persons concerned. In the meanwhile, on behalf of the Government of India I express the fullest sympathy not only of the Government of India but of this House for the untold hardships to which a number of people have been subjected in the various districts. namely, South

Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and I am told also Salem. The matter may kindly stand over.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee (Calcutta South-East): May I make one enquiry from the hon. Minister? Is it only after receiving notice of this adjournment motion Government has put itself in touch with the Madras authorities regarding the nature of the havoc done? These incidents happened on November 30 and December 1. This has also been widely reported in the newspapers. It's one of the biggest havocs that have happened so far in any region in India and, has the Government of India not received any information from the Madras Government? Has the Madras Government sent any report to the Government of India?

Shri Datar: I may point out to the hon. Minister, (Laughter) anyway, he is an ex-Minister

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he reading into the future?

Shri Datar: The past is already thereanyway. I may point out to him and to this House that the Government of India have already started enquiries and a telegraphic communication has been sent after this notice was received. Secondly, it is very difficult even for the Government of India to find out the full details because communications have been very seriously interfered with. Therefore, the Government of India will take the earliest opportunity of placing all the materials before this House, and they will also be glad to help the Madras Government to the extent it is possible, consistent with our obligations.

Lala Achint Ram (Hissar): Has any immediate relief been sent by the Central Government to this area?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has stated that they have taken action. May I enquire from the Deputy Minister of Communications whether he wishes to say something about the communications position? There was a reference to the interruption of postal and telegraphic facilities.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): So far as communications are concerned, we took prompt steps to meet the situation. The D.E.T. concerned was flown from Madras to Trichinopoly and the lines of communications between Trichinopoly and Coimbatore and other places were restored on the 1st. I think by now all the major lines of communications have been restored and the minor portions that remain are being attended to.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, press reports were quoted copiously and referred to in this connection. These reports themselves have pointed out that communications have broken down and it is very difficult to get all the information. We have got some information from the Southern Railway. We are not in receipt of full information. As soon as full information is received we shall place it before the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now we have heard this matter sufficiently. Extracts have been read out from the newspapers, which give sufficient accounts of the damages done. Government is fully aware of the seriousness of the situation and as the Ministers have assured they are taking steps to gather information and sending such relief as might be necessary. I would request the hon. Minister to make a joint statement relating to all the three Ministries and Government as a whole, indicating what relief measures are being taken by the Central Government and what help they are giving to the Provincial Government, where they are not in a position to afford relief themselves.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): When can we expect that statement, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: During the course of next week. It should be as early as possible, say by Tuesday. So, this matter will stand over till Tuesday.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BALANCE SHEET ETC. OF THE DELHI ROAD TRANSPORT AUTHORITY FOR 1950-51

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): I beg to lay on the Table.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir, it is not Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who is "laying it on the Table". You have several times ruled that in such cases Ministers should say: "On behalf of so and so, I lay on the Table of the House."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already been informed that Shri Alagesan will lay the papers on the Table on behalf of Shri Shastri. It is enough if I am informed.

Shri Alagesan: I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following

papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Delhi Road Transport Authority Act, 1950:

(i) Balance Sheet of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1950-51 together with details of its capital,

(ii) Profit and Loss Account of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1950-51.

(iii) Financial Review by the General Manager, Delhi Transport Service on the accounts for the Year 1950-51, and

(iv) Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of the Delhi Road Transport Authority for the year 1950-51 together with the reply of the General Manager, Delhi Transport Service and the Supplementary Report of the Accountant General, Food, Rehabilitation and Supply. [Placed in Library. See No. P-85/52.]

INFLUX FROM PAKISTAN (CONTROL) REPEALING BILL —Concl'd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri J. K. Bhonsle:

"That the Bill to provide for the Repeal of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949, be taken into consideration."

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): Sir, yesterday when the House adjourned, I was speaking of the feeling of people in Bengal with regard to the influx of refugees from East Bengal to areas in and near about Calcutta. A great majority of the Members of this House know that I come from Orissa. I am not a Bengalee, but I have had intimate associations with Bengal since my childhood. So, I have friends in Bengal. While coming and going, I get information from people in Calcutta both West Bengal people as well as East Bengal refugees.

In the matter of refugee problem, the feeling is that the Government of India and the Members of this House are not at all serious and that Bengal is being neglected. Bengal was almost the birth-place of Indian nationalism—I say almost, because there was some movement in Maharashtra also. But it is the cradle of nationalism and the fact that we Indians of this generation are forgetting Bengal and particularly the people of East Bengal who were in the vanguard of the fight for freedom, is very much resented and even I, although I am not guilty of that charge, am criticised by my friends.

[**Shri Sarangadhar Das**]

Sir, this is a very unfortunate affair. You will perhaps excuse me if I were to say that the High Command has broken its pledges. But the fact remains that since the Nehru-Liaquat Pact during the last three years, Pakistan has a well laid out conspiracy. Just this morning in answer to a question the Minister for Communications said that a proposal was sent to Pakistan about postal insurance policies in 1949 and the reply has not yet come. All these things convince me that there is a regular plan and in spite of the appeals made, particularly by my hon. friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee from time to time—because he is the man who comes into clash with the Prime Minister—nothing is being done by our Government. Our Government is not firm; it has not called the bluff of Pakistan.

Sir, I therefore take this opportunity of warning you. The refugees from East Bengal come to West Bengal and it is impossible for any Government—even if there had been another Government with which I might be connected—to rehabilitate lakhs and lakhs of people with the poor finance that this country has. It is all very well to say that we are spending 25 lakhs or so on rehabilitation, while Rs. 25 crores will not be sufficient to rehabilitate them. Sir, these refugees come and realise that they are not welcome here. And they feel that they have come from the frying pan to the fire. And they become Muslims. I also want to assure the House that I have no communal or religious feeling. Anyone can be a Muslim, anyone can be a Hindu, as he likes. But I am interested and I am warning you about the political implications, that a Hindu when he becomes a Muslim becomes a fanatic, more fanatic than a converted Christian. And their children will be worse so. And so in the future you will have thousands of Kala Pahars—Kala Pahar who during the Afghan rule in Bengal and Orissa had gone to Orissa and destroyed the idols of the Hindus and destroyed Hindu culture. That sort of Kala Pahar, thousands and lakhs of them, will come and will try to turn your country into Pakistan when you will be compelled to take up arms in order to solve this question.

I therefore, appeal to you. I appeal to the House, to the Members of the House to take the matter seriously and prevail upon the Government to take firm action. It does not mean war. I am also a man of peace. I do not want war. (*Shri Velayudhan: Short of war.*) But there are other

ways of tackling a serious problem of this nature without taking resort to war. Those ways have been suggested from this side so many times, and also in a sort of veiled manner by our friends of the Congress because they are afraid of their whip. However, the feeling all over this House is not with the Government. On the Congress side that feeling is being suppressed; but on this side it comes out very frankly. Therefore, I appeal to the House through you, Sir, to prevail upon the Government to take some firm action. If such action is taken the bluff would be called within a week. I wish to remind you, Sir, about the bluff that was peddled by Herr Hitler. No where in the history of mankind has there been any such bluff. That bluff was not called by Chamberlain. Consequently we had to go through this Second World War and the devastation all over. But when the bluff was called by Chamberlain's successor what did we see? Hitler had to go. Similarly, before it becomes too late our Government should take firm action. That is why I am giving the warning that if such firm action is not taken—whether it is economic sanctions or anything else; it is not necessary for me to go into that matter because it has been very ably put by Dr. Mookerjee several times—if that action is not taken in time—I warn you that some day when those Kala Pahars from the other side of the border will come over to Hindustan and try to Pakistanise you, then every Hindu will stand up and say, "this appeasement will not do; it did not do; take up arms, arms, nothing but arms."

धित ठाकुर वास भांज (गुडगाँव) :
मानवीय डिप्टी सीकर साहब, यह छोटा सा बिल है, अगर इस के स्लायर को देखें तो यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इस का क्रिटिसिज्म ? (Criticism) क्यों किया जा रहा है। बगर नेहरू-लियाकत पैक्ट का यह हिस्सा जो फ्रीडम बाक फ्रूमेंट (Freedom of movement) के मुतास्लिक है उसे पासरोट्ट सिस्टम ने बत्त्य कर दिया है तो गवर्नमेंट का इस के ऊपर कोई चारा नहीं है सिंचा इस के कि वह ऐसा ऐस्ट बनावे। बगर गवर्नमेंट इस ऐस्ट को पास

नहीं करती तो इस का नतीजा सिर्फ यह होगा कि एक तरफ तो पासपोर्ट मिस्ट्रम रहेगा और दूसरी तरफ परमिट मिस्ट्रम (permit system) रहेगा और इस से लोगों को दिक्षिण होगा। जहां नक्ष इस बिल का ताल्लुक हैं शायद ही कोई मेम्बर साहब इस हाउस में होंगे जो इस बिल का इस विना पर मुख्य-लिफ्ट करते होंगे। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि एक तरफ से तो यह बिल मुकीद भी है। मैं इस बिल का एक तरह से स्वागत भी करता हूँ। हम चाहते थे कि वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान से लोग हमारे यहां न आवें और मुक्के के दूसरे हिस्सों में न जायें। पिछली दफा जब लड़ाई होने का डर था तो मंकड़ों स्पाईज़ (spies) हिन्दुस्तान में वारिद हुए। क्योंकि वह लड़ाई के इमकान का जमाना था इमलिये गवर्नर्मेंट ने उन के साथ सहन कायंचाही की। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि पाकिस्तान के किसी हिस्से से ऐसे बक्त में हमारे यहां आदर्मी आवें। इमलिये जहां तक वेस्टर्न पाकिस्तान का ताल्लुक है हम उन के लिये तो पास पोर्ट मिस्ट्रम हटा कर परमिट मिस्ट्रम करने का स्थाल भी नहीं कर सकते हैं। दिक्षिण सिर्फ ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान और वेस्टर्न बंगाल की है और वह दिक्षिण दर असल बहुत बड़ी है। यह जो सीबेड हम रोडमर्टी सुनते हैं इन में दरअसल बड़ी भारी सचाई है जिस को हम दवा नहीं सकते। सुमूसन जब कि मैं ९० लाख आदमियों का स्थाल करता हूँ, जो कि हमारे खून का खून और हमारे चमड़े का चमड़ा हैं, और जो ईस्टर्न पाकिस्तान में रह रहे हैं, तो ऐसा दिल हिल जाता जब हम डाक्टर स्यामा ब्रसाद मुखर्जी साहब की खून को हरकत देने वाली और दिल को हिला देने वाली तकरीरों को सुनते हैं और जब हम सुनते हैं कि उन औरतों के साथ जो यहां आना चाहती थीं कैसा सलूक किया गया और जो हमारे भाई ईस्टर्न

पाकिस्तान में हैं उन के साथ कैसा सलूक होता है तो हम को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के मेम्बर साहिबान और मिनिस्टर साहिबान और तरह के स्थालत रखते हैं यह कहना दुर्लभ नहीं होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि एक भी मेम्बर इस हाउस में ऐसा नहीं होगा, खुमूसन हमारे लीडर साहिबान, जो इस बान को महसूस न करता हो। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि हम को अजीत प्रसाद जी से अपील करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है कि वह मेहरबानी कर के इस तरफ ध्यान दें। मैं जानता हूँ कि श्री अजीत प्रसाद जी ने रिप्यूज़ीज़ के बास्ते क्या किया है। अभी श्री सारंगधर दाम साहब ने करमाया कि हमारे रिसोर्सेज़ (resources) थोड़े हैं और हम अपने सिसोर्सेज़ से ही काम ले सकते हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया रिप्यूज़ीज़ के बास्ते बहुत कुछ कर रही है लेकिन हम पूरे तौर से उन को रिहैबिलिटेट (rehabilitate) नहीं कर पाये हैं। गवर्नर्मेंट ने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है, लेकिन गवर्नर्मेंट के जराये कम है। इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि इन ९० लाख आदमियों को अगर वह यहां आना चाहें तो किसी तरह की मुश्किल न पड़े। जो रिप्यूज़ीज़ उधर से वहां आते हैं उन का स्थातिरखाह इत्तिजाम नहीं हो पाता है और उन को ऐसा महसूस होता है कि वह भट्टी से आग में आ गये हों। और उन को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं ने वह जमाना देखा है कि जब पाकिस्तान से हिन्दू लोग स्थालदा स्टेशन पर आते थे और वह जो नपारा रिस्पूज़ी कैम्प में देखा था उस को मैं कभी नहीं भूल सकता। उस बक्त आदमियों

[रंदित ठाकुर दास भांड]

को इस तरह रखा जाता था कि लोग पर कैला कर सो भी नहीं सकते थे। मैं जानता हूं कि हमारी गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया ने उन के लिए क्या क्या कार्य बाही की है। हमारे जो रिमोटेंट हैं उन से ज्यादा हम क्या कर नहीं हैं। इन लिये मैं लाला अंचित नाम जो की तत्त्वीय की बहुत जोर से रखोट करता हूं। मैं निहायत अद्वा से अनीत प्रसाद जी की लिटरेट में और गवर्नरेंट की लिटरेट में अब फरना चाहता हूं कि उन के अमेंटमेंट को कबूल कर लेना चाहिये। अगर वह इस को लीगली (legally) कबूल न कर मके तो उन को पूरे तोर पर यह एस्योरेंस (assurance) देना चाहिये कि वह उन १० लाख बादशियों के पास यह मैसेज (message) भेज देंगे कि जिस तरह हिन्दुस्तान हमारा है उसी तरह उन का भी है। जिस तरह हम हिन्दुस्तान के सिटीजन (citizen) हैं उसी तरह उन को भी यहां का सिटीजन होने का हक है। रिप्प्यूब्लिक जो यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान को माज़ादा उन की कदों पर भिली है तो वह ठीक ही कहते हैं। इस लिये इन रिप्प्यूब्लिक के साथ जितना अच्छा भी स्लूक हम कर सकते हैं हम को करना चाहिये। बिस बक्त यह भागड़ा हुबा और पार्टीजन हुबा उस बक्त गवर्नरेंट ने बड़ा भारी एस्योरेंस दिया था कि रिप्प्यूब्लिक के साथ अच्छा सलूक किया जायगा और दोनों मुल्कों में बाइनारिटीज सेफ (safe) रहेंगी। मुझे याद पड़ता है कि चट्टी साहब ने एक दफा यह सुनाया था कि महात्मा जी ने यह करमाया था कि बगर किसी बक्त पाकिस्तान के साथ छाई मुर्मिन व जाई रही हूई तो वह इस बास्ते होणी कि पाकिस्तान ने माइनो-रिटीज के साथ इंसाफ नहीं किया और उन को उन के हकूक नहीं दिये गये। इसी बिना पर वह लड़ाई जस्टीफायेबिल (justifiable) होती।

मैं अदब से अद्वा करना चाहता हूं कि हम मद लोग लड़ाई के लिलाक हैं, लड़ाई से डरते हैं। लेकिन इस १० लाख अद्वियों को इस तरह से इस तरह की लिन्गी बमर करने के बास्ते मजबूर नहीं किया जा सकता। यहां आने को जगह हो दान दो बहां उन को इस तरह की तकनीक में नहीं देखा जा सकता। इस बास्ते जहां तक हम लोगों का शबाल है मैं अदब से अद्वा करना चाहता हूं कि हम को उन्हें यह पैशाम पहुंचा देना चाहिये कि यहां हिन्दुस्तान में जब भी वे आवेंगे उन को यहां बैलकम किया जाएगा। जो कुछ लंबा मूल्या हमारे पास है उस में हम उन को हिस्मेदार बनावेंगे। इस बास्ते इन कायदों की मन्दियों को उन पर लानु मन कीजिये। इस हिन्दुस्तान में आने का उन का हक है। उन का हक है कि वह यहां आवें और उन को यहां बैलकम किया जाये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह बहने में गवर्नरेंट को कोई नाप्रुल नहीं दोगा और ऐसा एस्योरेंस वह इन लोगों को जम्हर देंगी।

लेकिन नाहम मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह एस्योरेंस इस मसले का कोई हल नहीं है। पाकिस्तान ने यह तय किया हुआ है कि वहां पर वह हिन्दुओं को नहीं रहने देगा। यह पाकिस्तान का कल्ट (cult) है और यह इतना भयी है कि जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि शायद कुछ अमें के बाद पाकिस्तान की अबल ठीक हो जाये और हिन्दुस्तान उस को ठीक कर मके, यह बिल्कुल गलत स्थान है। पाकिस्तान तभी चुप होगा जब वह वहां से ऐसे तमाम हिन्दुओं को निकाल देगा जिन को वह समझता है कि वे कभी भी उस के निजाम में तकलीफ दे सकेंगे या दखल दे सकेंगे। हम ने तो कल यह भी सुना कि कुछ मुसलमानों को भी पाकिस्तान हिन्दुस्तान से नहीं आने देना चाहता। जिन के लिये वह समझता है कि वह शायद उस के निजाम में दखल दे सके।

मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मवालत है जो हमारे सामने आते हैं ये इन्हे नकलीफदेह हैं कि इन का हल कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिये। कल ही हम ने मुना, हमारे सरदार हुम्म मिहमानवते ने फरमाया कि हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट नो विल्कुल इम्पोटेंट (impotent) है, हेल्पलेस (helpless) है। उन्होंने आपना यह स्थाल जाहिर किया कि इस हेल्पलेसमें से हम दुर्बी हैं। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि उन का ऐसा स्थाल कि हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट इम्पोटेंट है, दुरुस्त नहीं है। हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट विल्कुल पोटेंट (Potent) है और मैं मिमाल देता हूं कि किस तरह मेरे वह पोटेंट हैं। हमारी गवर्नर्मेंट, मैं मानता हूं, पिनप्रिक्स (pin-pricks) का जवाब पिन प्रिक्स से नहीं देना चाहती। छोटी छोटी चीजों का जवाब वह उभकियों से नहीं देना चाहती लेकिन आपको मालूम होगा कि जिस वक्त बाइसीर के हमले वाला डर हुआ, जिस वक्त ३० हजार फौजें मेरे जिनें मैं गवर्नर्मेंट ने देश के बचाव के लिये भेजी थीं। डर या कि अपूर्वमार से लोग चले जावेंगे, अमृतमार वे बांदर (Border) से लोग जाने भी लगे थे, उस वक्त गवर्नर्मेंट ने महसूस किया और पंडित नेहरू ने एक ही तकरीर की थी जिस ने सब मामला साफ कर दिया। हमारे दोस्त पंडित नेहरू को दुरे अल्फाज में याद करते हैं, वे यह भ्रूल जाते हैं कि उन की जात व शान के खिलाफ एक एक लफज जो कहा जाता है वह सिर्फ कांसेस में न को ही नहीं बल्कि सब देशवासियों को तकलीफदेह होता है। तो उन्होंने ने मुझके का जवाब मुझके से नहीं दिया लेकिन उन्हें लफज कहने से ही अमृतसर की भगदड़ को दूर कर दिया। जो तकरीरें पाकिस्तान में होती थीं कि यहां एरोफ्लेन से रेड (raid) होगी और यह होगा, यह होगा और रात दिन कास्मीर की लड़ाई की जो तंयारियाँ

बल रही थीं उन को उन्होंने ने एक दम खत्म कर दिया। मैं सरदार साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह यह बतायें कि क्या यह गवर्नर्मेंट पोटेंट है या इम्पोटेंट है, जिस के प्राइम मिनिस्टर की एक ही तकरीर से सारा लड़ाई का विवार चला गया। मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि वह गवर्नर्मेंट पोटेंट है और विल्कुल पोटेंट है और जब मौका आवेगा तो यह मालूम हो जायेगा।

सरदार हुम्म सिह (कपूरथला-भटिडा):
मौका कब आवेगा ?

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मेरे दोस्त पूछते हैं कि मौका कब आवेगा। मैं इस बारे में वह साफ कर देना चाहता हूं कि इस मसले में कोई भी शास्त्रीय पार्टीजन एटीट्यूड (Partisan attitude) नहीं ले सकता है। अगर किसी शास्त्रीय को कहीं तकलीफ है, अगर पाकिस्तान में इन ९० लाख आदमियों को तकलीफ है, तो मारे इस देश के लोग इस तकलीफ को महसूस करते हैं। जैसे उधर बैठे हुए मैम्बर लोग इस को महसूस करते हैं उसी तरह से हम लोग भी इधर बैठे हुए महसूस करते हैं। जिस तरह से डाक्टर स्यामा प्रसाद मुख्यमंत्री को यह तकलीफ मालूम होती है उसी तरह से हम भी इस तकलीफ को महसूस करते हैं।

सरदार हुम्म सिह : यह तो सेंटीमेंट्स (Sentiments) कहने के लिये बहुत बच्चे हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं अदब से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर बाज बहां पर पाकिस्तान ने कलानी चीज बन्द कर दी तो यहां से कोई और चीज बन्द हो जाये, यह इस सवाल का इलाज नहीं है। यह चीज मुमकिन नहीं है कि इस तरह से कोई भस्त्र

[वंडिन ठाहुर वास भारी]

इल हो जाये जिन से कि उम का काज एंड इफेक्ट (Cause and effect) दिखाई दे सके। मे अद्वय मे अब चलना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कभी आप ने लेगन्स की लाइफ (life) में या प्राइवेट लाइफ में इन तरह की चीजें देखी हैं कि बठन दबाया और रोशनी हो गई। आखिर यह चीजें हैं जो कुछ अमें से बली आ रही हैं। आप लोग आम तौर पर यह देखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान हर एक मास्टर में हन को दुख देना है और जाहे जो ज्यादातियां करता हैं और यहां से जवाब नहीं होता। यह आप चाहते हैं कि यहां पर जो लोग कार्यवाही करते हैं उमी का हम डिंडोगा पांडे। यद्य तरह की बातें होती हैं। यहां भी होती हैं और वहां भी होती हैं। यह कहता कि यहां कुछ नहीं होता है, कर्नई दुर्लभ नहीं है। लेकिन ताहम हम भी उमी तरह मे महसूम करने जिस तरह मे कि हमारे दूसरे भाई महसूम करने हैं। लेकिन क्या इकाज किया जाय, क्या जवाब हम दे नकरे हैं। इस के बारे मे इकानामिक संक्षम्य (economic sanctions) के मिवा मे ने कुछ नहीं सुना। चन्द दोस्त यह कहते हैं। हमारे कान्फ्रिंस्ट भाई नो कहते हैं कि वहां की फिरा भी बच्ची हो रही है। बड़ा भी लोग मानते हैं कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही नहीं की जाय। वे इन सारी तकरीरों का इन मामलाओं का एहतराम तो करता हूँ, पर मुझे यहीं नहीं है कि आज पाकिस्तान उन तरफ चल रहा है जिस से कि हमारे इस मामले का हल हो जायेगा। वे मह भी यहीं नहीं करता कि इकानामिक संक्षम्य जो हमारे दोस्त बताते हैं वे कारंपर होंगे और उन से पाकिस्तान पर ऐसा असर पड़ेगा कि वह अपना रवैया तबदील कर लेगा। अबर यह यहीं होता तो मे वर्कर्सेट से कहता कि वह इका-

नामिक संक्षम्य को सायू कर दे। लेकिन मुझे यहीं नहीं है कि इन चीजों से कोई असर हो सकता है।

इस के अन्तर्वा अभी चन्द रोड हुए मं. ने तकरीर मुनी जवाब कि यहा पर हाउम मे बहम हुई थी। मे ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहब की तकरीर को भी मुना। प्राइम मिनिस्टर माहब ने अपनी तकरीर मे कुछ इस तरफ के आदियों को बुरा मना कहा कि तुम दुरा करने हो गलत करते हो। बहरहाल उन्होंने जो तकरीर की उमके अन्दर भी जाहिरा तौर पर कोई इलाज नहीं दिखाई दिया जिस से मे अपने दून को तमल्ली दे सकू कि पाकिस्तान की ज्यादातियों का कोई जवाब है, इन तरह का कोई उनार है कि जो आम तौर पर पब्लिक को तमल्ली दे सके। जनाब बाला, लड़ाई से हम डरते हैं। जब दो मुक्तनिक कोने दो मुक्तनिक मावरंन गवर्नरेट (Sovereign Govts.) किसी बात पर नम्रिपा नहीं कर सकती तो उम का एक ही इलाज है, और वह यह है कि वे लड़ाई करें। अगर किसी बात पर इनिफाक न हो तो लड़ाई करें। हम लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते। पाकिस्तान के बारे मे मुझे पता नहीं कि वह क्या चाहता है, वह लड़ाई करना चाहता है या नहीं करना चाहता। तो इस का एक ही इलाज है और वह दोस्त अचितराम जी ने हाउम के साथने पेश किया था। वह इलाज महात्मा गांधी जी के बताये हुए रास्ते के बनुसार था। जिस बस्त १५ बगस्त, १९४७ को यहां दिल्ली मे जवान भन रहे थे उस बस्त हमारे राष्ट्र के पिता दूसरी जगह इस्ट बंगाल मे कांटों पर चल कर आग बुझाने का काम कर रहे थे। उन्होंने साक कर दिया था कि इस मसले का एक ही इलाज है। महात्मा जी की तजीबी भी कि वह यहां हिन्दुस्तान के १०० मुहम्मदानों को पहले जेबे

जो बुर्द बुर्द ठीक बनावेंग और फिर वह बुद तजवीज़ ले जावेंगे। उन का कहना था कि यह जो रिफ्यूजीज़ वहां से आये हैं इन को वहां वापस ले जाना होगा। इन की जो वहां जायदादें बर्गरह हैं उन को वहां वापस दिलावेंगे और जो मुसलमान यहां से बले गये हैं उन को भी यहां वापस लाना होगा। अगर वह जिन्दा होने ना मैं यकीन करता हूं कि इस पर उसक अमल होता।

नो इसी के अनुसार मेरे दोस्त लाला बचिन्त राम जी ने एक तजवीज़ रखी थी। एक तो लड़ाई की तजवीज़ है और यह तजवीज़ अमन की थी। यह अमन की तजवीज़ यह थी कि हमारे बुजुंग मौताना आजाद साहब और आचार्य श्री विनोद भावे साहब और कुछ और बुजुंगों को वहां भेजा जाय और वे जा कर ऐसा माहौल पैदा करें जिस से पाकिस्तानियों को अबल आ जाये। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि हाउम को यह तजवीज़ पसन्द है या नहीं। मुझे यह भी नहीं मालूम कि पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो इस बक्त दिमागी तबदीलियां हो चुकी हैं उस की वजह से आया ऐसी तजवीज़ कारण भी होगी या नहीं।

मैं अद्व में अर्जं करना चाहता हूं कि यह तजवीज़ थी, और इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये था, या तो हमारी गवर्नमेंट को या और दूसरी बाड़ीज़ (bodies) को जो इस के अन्दर अपना अमल कर सकती है वह इस तजवीज़ पर अमल करती या छिकोई और दूसरी ही तजवीज़ बाती। मुल्क में आज जो इस बात से फस्तेशन (frustration) है कि पाकिस्तान हम पर ज्यादतियां करता है और वहां से किसी किस्म का कोई जबर नहीं दिया जाता, आखिर कब तक पाकिस्तान की ज्यादतियों को हम सहते जायेंगे? और इसी फस्तेशन के कारण पर्सिक में एक ऐसा स्कूल आफ थोट का सेक्शन है

जो यह समझता है कि पाकिस्तान में जो हिन्दुओं पर नकलीय हैं या जो कनवरेशन्स (conversions) होते हैं, उन सब की खिम्मेदार यह हमारी अपनी गवर्नमेंट है, स्योकि वह कोई एक्शन (action) नहीं लेती। सच तो यह है कि जो जूल्म को महता है वह जूल्म का उतना ही एबेटर (abetter) है जितना जालिम है, उस से कम कसूर उस का नहीं होता। इस प्लाइंट आफ यू से वह लोग कहते हैं कि इन सब चीजों के लिए हमारी गवर्नमेंट खिम्मेदार ह, उस के इनएक्शन (inaction) की पालिसी की वजह से और जूल्म को सहते जाने से पाकिस्तान को और शह मिलती है कि वह हमारे लोगों पर जूल्म करता रहे, यह उन की दलील है। और इसर खबरें आती हैं कि यहां प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कानफ्रेंस में दोनों मुल्कों के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर मिल कर कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं जिस से दोनों देशों में आपसी समझौता हो जाये और इस तरह की भी खबरें आ रही हैं कि काश्मीर के बारे में भी फैसले के लिये बात हो रही है और उस के लिए यहां कोई साहब तजवीज़ भी लाये हुए हैं जो यहां पर इस मसले को हल करने के लिये बातचीत करने लगे हैं। मुझे पता नहीं क्या सदाकत है। लेकिन मैं इनना तो गवर्नमेंट की खिदमत में अर्जं करना चाहता हूं और बहुत जोर के साथ अर्जं करना चाहता हूं कि आज मुल्क के अन्दर जो हालत है उस से गवर्नमेंट को बेतवर नहीं होना चाहिये। आज गवर्नमेंट वह न समझ कर चुपचाप बंध जाये कि आज गवर्नमेंट यू के बहुत सारे लोग हैं और वह गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं। यह दुश्स्त है कि वह दूसरी मुखालिफ पार्टीज़ के लोगों की तरह बहुत ज्यादा ऐसी बातें कह कर गवर्नमेंट पर जोर नहीं ढालना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस चीज़ से गवर्न-

[दित ठाकुर दास नार्वेंच]

को यह न समझ सेना आहिये कि उन के दिलों में उमी तरह की जलन नहीं है जैसे कि दूसरे लोगों के दिनों में हैं। मैं यह अच्छा तरह जानता हूँ कि मेरे जैव तुड़छ आदी की किये गवनेंमेंट में यह कहना कि नुम फौरन बार डिस्ट्रेयर कर दो या एकानामिक मेंकशन डिस्ट्रेयर कर दो, मुनामिद नहीं होगा, और मैं यह बात भी छुपाना नहीं चाहता कि मुझे तुव इस का कोई इच्छा नहीं मूलता जो मैं गवनेंमेंट की विद्यमान में वह भक्त कि आए इसे अपन कर के पाकिस्तान को ठीक राहने पर ना मरते हैं। लेकिन उनका नो मैं इहर जानता हूँ कि इमारी गवनेंमेंट की गिरुदे बन्द मालों में पारिवर्तन के प्रति जो अपीडेंमेंट (appeasement) की पालिमी रही है कि पाकिस्तान बुझ ही बरता रहे, हम उस का कोई जबाब नहीं देंगे, यह अपीडेंमेंट की पालिमी हमारी दुर्घट और मार्केन नहीं है और उस का नक्कीजा यह हुआ है कि पाकिस्तान के लोग इस पालिमी को कमज़ोरी की पालिमी समझते हैं और उन की ज्यादतियां हमारे साथ दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जाती हैं। हमारी गवनेंमेंट, मैं ने एक बार नहीं गुरु से ले कर बब तक यहीं पाया हूँ कि, हमारी गवनेंमेंट की जो पालिमी पाकिस्तान के प्रति रही है वह बीजेडेंमेंट की रही है और इस सिलसिले में मैं बड़े बदब से गवनेंमेंट की विद्यमान में अर्द्ध करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच बर्द तक बीजेडेंमेंट की पालिमी पर चलने के बाद कम से कम बब सो रिप्रोसिटी (reciprocity) की पालिमी पर अपन करना शुरू कर दें।

बर्लार द्वारा लिखा : हम और क्या कहते हैं।

दित ठाकुर दास नार्वेंच : आप इससे बह कर कहना चाहते हैं। मैं तो यह चीज अपनी गवनेंमेंट पर और उष बड़े स्टेट्समेन (statesman) पर जो युनियन एर के अन्दर

बमन चाहता हूँ और जो भाज कोरिया की सड़ाई को लात्म करना चाहता हूँ वह बल्ड पालिटिक्स में पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान को एक हो जगह देखना चाहता है और जो लड़ाई मगजा नहीं चाहना और मव जगह अपन का स्वाहा है उम पर छोड़ना चाहता है, मुझे अपनी गवनेंमेंट और उम के नेता और लीडर पैंडिन नेहरू पर पूरा यकीन है कि वह इस व्यवान को हुल कर लेंगे, मृमे पूरा यकीन है कि आमिर में हमारी गवनेंमेंट इस वा ईन्ह इन निहाल लेंगी और ब्रह्मन के अनुसार इन पर ब्रह्म ईंक नौर पर अपन करंगी। लेकिन आप जो उन गवनेंमेंट पर यकीन नहीं करते हैं, यहीं मेरे और आप में फक्त हैं। मैं आप की नरह जिन प्रियम नहीं करना चाहता और न ही इस नरह की कोई रेंडी (remedy) पेश करना चाहता है कि वार (war) कर दी जाये या जंमा आप चाहते हैं कि एकानामिक संव्यवान डिस्ट्रेयर कर दिया जाय। लेकिन क्या आप को लुद भी इस का यकीन है कि ऐकानामिक मेंकशन अर्टीफियरेबुन होगा और उम में कोई शाम कायदा आप को होगा? आप लुद ही अपने इन नुमादों के बारे में सीरियस (serious) नहीं हैं, लुद ही उन को पेश करते हैं और फिर लुद ही वापिस ले लेते हैं। मैं लुद इस चीज को बाजने को तैयार हूँ कि मैं जोई इस सावाल को हुल करने के लिए सीत्युशन नहीं दे सकता जिस के बारे में मैं वह कह सकूँ कि वह मेरा हुल कारणर सावित होगा। लेहिन में गवनेंमेंट पर यह बाबे कर देना चाहता हूँ कि देश के बद्दर इस बात का तकाजा है और देश यह नहीं चाहता कि बाह्या इस तरह की पालिमी बरती जावे जिस से पाकिस्तान यह महसूस ही न करे कि वह कितनी ज्यादतिया कर रहा है। मेरा कहना सिर्फ यह है कि हम को ऐसी पालिमी पर अपन करना चाहिए

जिस से उस को ज्यादतियां करने में शांत न मिले। मुझे यह मुन कर बड़ा दुख हुआ कि दम लाल मन चाबल पाकिस्तान को यहां में भेजा गया। यहां तो जोग पाक एक दाने को मोहनाज हूं और रोत गश्तन कम होता है और हम लोग राशन रूल्यू के कारण गांवों में अनाज शहर में ला नहीं सकते, और वहां इनना गल्ला पाकिस्तान को चला जाय, गवनेंमेंट को। इस का जबाब देना चाहिये कि यह बान जो कहीं गई है दुरुस्त है या नहीं और अगर दुरुस्त है तो यह निहायत अफमोम की बात है जिसे बदायत नहीं किया जा सकता। जब मैं उधर से अपने लापक दोस्त की आमाम के बारे में तकरीर मुनना हूं तो मेरे गोंगड़े खड़े हो जाते हैं। नीन वर्ष के अन्दर १३,८३ में १५,५० तक आमाम के अन्दर बाहर से पांच लाख आदमी दाखिल हो गये और हमारी गवनेंमेंट वर्गों की नीद सोनी रही। फिर एक बिल लाये हैं जिस के अन्दर यह लिखा था कि यहां पर जो बाहर से आये हैं उन को निकाल दिया जायेगा जब यह नज़ीर हुई कि जो ऐसे लोगों को हारवर (harbour) करेंगे उन की जायदाद उच्च कर ली जाय तो गवनेंमेंट ने उस को माना नहीं। नीन जा क्या हुआ, आज आमाम की हालत क्या है? जो लोग आमाम की हालत जानते हैं वह जानते हैं कि गवनेंमेंट की इस पालिसी का असर आमाम पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा पड़ा है। कल हम ने अपने एक दोस्त की बातें सुनी कि किस तरह से हिल द्राइव्स में जहर के लाया जा रहा है और पाकिस्तान की पालिसी उन को हम से एलिनेट कर रही है। हमारी अपनी पालिसी दुरुस्त होनी चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि दरबास्ल कोई मुल्क दूसरे मुल्क को क्या तबाह करेगा, तबाह करने वाले तो हम हुदही हैं। मैं डाक्टर मुखर्जी और वी वेशांडे जी की सिद्धत में बड़े करना चाहता हूं जो कल बड़े जोर द्वारा और शूम बड़ाके के साथ उस गाली में भी चाखिल थे जो कल एक हमारे दोस्त ने

पंडित नेहरू की भी और जिस को बाद में उन्होंने बारिस ले लिया

भी बी० भी० वेशांडे (गुना) : मैं ने कल गाली नहीं दी।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप ने उस को एफम (affirm) किया। मैं ने डाक्टर मन मोहन दाम की कहानी मुनी कि इस देश के अन्दर क्यों पाकिस्तान बना और इस देश के अन्दर क्यों यह चीज़ हो गई। यह इस बजह में हुई कि हम अपने सोशल विस्टम को नवदीन नहीं करते और जो हमाराकरने का फर्ज़ है हम ने उस पर अमल नहीं किया, आज आप देखिये कि हमारा अछूत भाइयों के माय क्या सलूक है? और मैं तो समझता हूं कि यह पाकिस्तान किस ने बनाया, यह देशांडे, बटर्जी, मुखर्जी, और भार्गव ने बनाया उपरोक्त हम ने अछूतों के माय लगाद सलूक किया। खाली इस मालों की गारन्टी हमने उन को दी है, लेकिन अमल प्रैक्टिस (practice) में कोई भाई मुझे बतलाये कि हमारा अछूत जाति वालों के माय रुसा सलूक रहा है? आप उन के माय क्या सलूक कर रहे हैं और अगर सलूक आप का उन के प्रति ठीक नहीं है, तो फिर किस तरह से इत्तमाम होगा? उन आदमियों को बुला कर ही सबाल हल नहीं हो जाता उपरोक्त उन के साथ सलूक तो आप का जब तक लराद होता बाया है और इस से तो बेहतर है कि उन्हें बहीं रहने दें और भरने दें, वाप स्टे तो लजे, लेकिन अगर आप उन को भी इंसान समझते हैं और अपना भाई समझते हैं तो आप को अपना सलूक बद्दा करना होगा और जब तक हम सब मिल कर इस के लिये जोशिश नहीं करेंगे उस बहत तक मैं समझता हूं कि यह बायता हल नहीं होगा। मैं साफ तौर पर यह बड़े कर देना चाहता हूं कि मेरी राय यह है कि अगर वह ९० लाख बादशी यहां आना चाहें तो यहां पर बा सर्के,

[पंडित ठाकुर दाल भावन]

वह उस का बर है, पर में साथ ही वह भी चाहता हूँ कि हम जो दस साल में हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बहिस्त बनाना चाहते हैं, पांच साल तो बीत दुके, और हम ने उस के बनाने की ओर पूरी तरह कदम नहीं उठाया, नेकिन अब भी बदन है, अगर अब भी गवर्नरेंट के अन्तर्वा वह सोग भी जो गवर्नरेंट को आज मजबूर करते हैं, वह क्यूँ अपने बयल से यह दिखनावें कि अन्दर हम बिन्कुल मीरियतनी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर वह बहिस्त बनाना चाहते हैं जिस के अन्दर १० लाख आदियों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी, तो हम अपने पक्षद तक पहुँचने में कामयाब हो सकते हैं। जब तक हमारी अपनी भौजूदा आदन नहीं बदलती और हम यह अहमाम नहीं करते लगते कि हम अपने अछूत भाइयों के साथ किनी मस्ती करते हैं, उन १० लाख आदियों को डुलाना ज्यादा बसरं नहीं रखता। इस बास्ते में अदब में बड़ करना चाहता हूँ कि हम गवर्नरेंट को ऐश्वोरेंस दें कि उन १० लाख आदियों के रास्ते में किसी किस्म की कोई हकावट नहीं लगाई जायेगी और उन को भव प्रकार को आमनियां दी जायेंगी। दूसरी चाँड जो में बड़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि गवर्नरेंट हाउस को ऐश्वोर करें कि उस की जो अपरिजेंट की शक्तियों हैं उस को वह रिसीप्रेसिटी की पालियां में तबदील करेगी। तीसरी बात जो में बड़ करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हिन्दू सभा का सास फर्ज है, में महातमा का मेम्बर तो नहीं लेकिन में हिन्दू होने के नाते वह कह सकता हूँ कि हमारा सद का छर्ज है, कि हम ऐसे हालात बनायें, जिस के अन्दर पाकिस्तान के बास्ते यह काम करना कामुकिन हो जाये, उन आदियों के बास्ते जाना बासान हो और हम अपने फर्ज को समझें। आखिर में में अदब से अज्ञ कहूँगा कि हालांकि मेरे पास कोई इस मसले को हल करने के लिये स्पेसिफिक (specific) सौल्यूशन

(solution) नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उम बस्त तक जब तक हमारे पास कोई सौल्यूशन न हो, हम इन तीन चार चीजों पर अमलपूर्ण हों और उन को तसली दिला गए कि १० लाख आदियों के बास्ते कोई मस्ती और हकावट नहीं होगी।

धो गिहवानी (यानि) : डिप्टी स्पीकर माहबूब, मेरा बिन्कुल बोलने का इच्छा नहीं था, मैंने देखा है कि काफी इस सवाल पर बात चीत हुई है। परन्तु जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कल कहा कि जब कोई सवाल ऐसा आता है तो फिर पाकिस्तान की बात शुरू हो जाती है। किंतु वह इस को समझ नहीं सकते, और वह समझें भी क्या, 'The wearer knows where the shoe pinches' जो तन लागे भी नन जाने। दूसरों को क्या मालूम? बंगाल के अन्दर जो कुछ है गहा है वह उसी बीमारी और उसी गोग का चिन्ह है, उसी बीमारी की निगानी है जिस से यह नाग मामला हूँआ, यानी हिन्दुस्तान का बंटवारा और बंटवारे के बाद जो पाकिस्तान का रखेगा अथवा, पाकिस्तान की मनोवृत्ति।

पर्टीशन को भरीव आज पांच वर्ष, तीन महीने और बीमु दिन हुए, कामें की मंथा थी कि बटवारे के हानि के बाद देश के अन्दर यानि, देश के अन्दर साम्प्रदायिक समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा, वह पूरी नहीं हुई। इस की गवाही है, कि इतने समय के उपरान्त भी आज हमारी पालियांट के अन्दर उसी कम्युनल प्रावलेम (साइप्रदायिक समस्या) उसी पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के सम्बन्ध पर बहुत ही रही है। बंगाल की तरफ जो हो रहा है वह तो आप के सामने है। हमारा सिवी का एक अखबार है जो कि बम्बई से निकलता है, उस ने लिखा है कि परसों एक जहाज कराची से आया, उस में २३ हिन्दू

सिन्ध से आये, उन में से एक बयान करता है कि एक हिन्दू एक गांव में आ रहा था, उस को कस्त कर के उस की लाश को एक बोरी के अन्दर डाल दिया । इसलिये हमें विवर हो कर यहां बाना पड़ा । परसों एक लद्दर आई कि एक कार्य छत्ता जो 'Evacuation camp' करारी में काम करता था जिस का नाम छां० भगवान दास है, वह करारी में शरणार्थियों की सेवा करता था, एक बड़ा बच्चा सोशल वर्कर (social worker) था, उस को पाकिस्तान सरकार ने गिरफ्तार कर के जेल में रख दिया है । तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह बातें कैसे हो रही हैं । लेकिन यह आप को कैसे मालूम ? यह तो उन को मालूम हो सकता है जिन के नितेदार, जिन के अजीज, जिन के कुटुम्बी ऐसी मुसीबत में हों । और बगर वह जुप कर बैठ जायें, ऐसी बातें सुन कर, तो वह इसान नहीं, वह पश्चर है, मनुष्य नहीं, वह हैबान है और हैबान से भी बदतर है । तो मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक इस रोग का पूरा और दुनियादी इलाज नहीं होता है तब तक इस समस्या का उत्पादन नहीं हो सकता, तब तक यह सब चलता रहेगा, यह आप को समझ लेना चाहिये । हां, अबर आप जिन्दा नहीं हैं, बगर आप मर्दा बन गये हैं, अगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई जान नहीं रही तो बात बल्ग है । मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह एक छोटा सा बिल है जिस का परिचयी पाकिस्तान से आये शरणार्थियों का बहुत कम सम्बन्ध है । बंगालियों के साथ इस का काफी सम्बन्ध है, जैसा कि मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दास भागिन ने अभी आप को बताया । लेकिन असल बात यह है कि मेरी जिकायत तो यह है कि पाकिस्तान जो कुछ भी करे हमारे मित्र मंत्री महोदय यही कहते हैं कि हम बेवस हैं, we are helpless । इस बेवसी के बारे में

मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि जब बटवारा हुआ और में दिल्ली आया तो मैं ने दिल्ली में मगर्दी पाकिस्तान के कांपेसी नुमाइन्दों की यारी पंचाब सरहद और सिध तीनों प्रांतों के जो कांपेसी काम करने वाले थे, उन की एक मीटिंग स्वर्गीय लाला देशबन्धु गुप्ता के घर पर बुलाई, उम सभा में सभी पुराने कांपेसी थे, किनने कांपेसी तो उस बक्त के काम करने वाले थे जब कि बहुत भे आज के कांपेसी जन्म भी नहीं थे । उम में ऐसे कांपेसी मौजूद थे जो सन् १९०३ से कांपेस में काम करते चले आते थे, जो ४० बर्ष से काम करते आए हैं, ३० बरस से आल इंडिया कांप्रेस कमेटी के बेम्बर थे, जैसे दीवान अजूराम गांधी और बौधरी कृष्ण गोपाल दत । हम सब ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया और उस की एक कापी मैं ने उम सभा के सदर की हंसियत से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री के पास भी भेजी । उस में हम ने यह कहा था कि आप ने पाकिस्तान के साथ यह फैसला किया है कि जो रिफ्यूजी (Refugee) पाकिस्तान से आते हैं वह नब अपनी बीजें ले आयेंगे सिवाय मर्चेन्डाइज (merchandise) के यानी जो बीजें व्यापार की हैं उन को छोड़ कर बाकी जो उन के इस्तेमाल की बीजें हैं, कपड़ा है, बत्तन है, या इस तरह के और सामान है वह सब ला सकते हैं । लेकिन उस के बाद पाकिस्तान ने क्या किया यह सब को मालूम है । बहन सुनेता कृपलानी तथा आचार्य कृपलानी ने जो सिन्ध में उम समय आये वे देखा था कि स्त्रियों और लड़कियों की नई साड़ी तक छीन ली गई थी । और आचार्य कृपलानी की एक भतीजी के साथ भी ऐसा ही व्यवहार हुआ, उस से कहा गया कि पुरानी पहनो, नई साड़ी पाकिस्तान से बाहर ले जाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती । यहां आते बक्त डाक्टरों के स्टेचास्कोप ले लिये गये और बच्चों के दूध की बोतल ले ली गई ।

[धी मिहानी]

तो हम लोगों ने बैठ कर यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया और पंडित जी के पास भेजा। मैं ने पंडित जी से पूछा कि पंडित जी यह सब क्या बात हो रही है। तो पंडित जी ने कहा कि "We are protesting"। यहां से मैं ने देखा था कि जो भी मुमलमान पाकिस्तान गये यह अपने साथ सभी कुछ ले गये। कोई भी चीज़ ऐसी नहीं थी जो वह अपने साथ ले कर यहां से न ले गये हों।

पंडित शकुर शास भाग्यव : यहां से तो वह सोना तक ले गये हैं।

धी मिहानी : माना तो संग के ही गये थे लेकिन मैं ने देखा है कि वह अपने कुलहाड़े तक ले गये। मैं धी मिन्व में देखा कि जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान में मुमलमान एवं बड़ी होकर आये थे वह लोग अपने साथ पुराने कूलहाड़े तक ले कर आये, पुराने हृक्केले आये थे और कुलहाड़े तक ले आये थे। गोज के इस्लेमाल की और चीजों का तो कहता ही क्या। मैं ने पंडित जी ने कहा कि पंडित जी यह सब क्या हो रहा है, बच्चों के दूध की बोतल, दवाइयां, गारमरे एप्रेटम (X'Ray apparatus), स्टेचामकोप भी कुछ यहां छीने जा रहे हैं तो पंडित जी ने कहा कि :

"What can I do? It is a foreign country. We are helpless."

मैं ने कहा कि यह बहुत बुरी बात है, और अनुचित है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आप ने तो पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस सम्बन्ध में समझौता किया है।

"You have made an agreement that evacuees shall be permitted to carry their belongings excepting merchandise in bulk. Why don't you tell Pakistan to implement that agreement?"

पंडित जी ने कहा कि हम क्या कर सकते हैं, हम तो सिर्फ़ प्रोटेस्ट (protest) कर सकते हैं।

We said that this was an imbecile policy—we had used the word "imbecile"—a draft was made by Chowdhury Krishna Gopal Dutt who was Finance Minister of the Punjab Government and who is today also a Congress member, and we adopted that draft. All Congressmen of Sind, Punjab and Frontier के जो थे उन्होंने यह रेजोल्यूशन पास किया कि :

"This imbecile policy will not help us, and effective action is necessary." This was in December, 1947.

तो उम बक्स पंडित जी हमारे ऊपर बड़े गुस्सा हुए, मेरे काफी पुगने दोन्ह थे और पार्टीशन के पहले ११ दिन मेरे माथ मेरे प्रान का दोग कर चुके थे। एक एक दिन मेरे लग भग उन को तीम तीम हजार की थंडी दी गई। कुल मिला कर मिश्र बालों ने तीन लाख हाथों की भेट की। फूलों और हारों का तो कहना ही क्या है। इन ११ दिनों में हम २४ घन्टे माथ रहे। लेकिन मैं ने उम दिन पंडित जी से बात की तो मैं ने कहा कि इस में गुस्सा होने की क्या बात है? पंडित जी गांधी जी के भक्त तो हैं, लेकिन गुस्सा के मामले में गांधी जी की शिक्षा नहीं मानते। गांधी जी ने गोज मुबह शाम गीता का दूसरा अध्याय पढ़ा करते थे। दूसरे अध्याय में कहा गया है : कि क्रोध से मोह उत्पन्न होता है, मोह से स्मृति का नाश होता है, स्मृति नाश होने से बुद्धि का नाश होता है और बुद्धि नाश होने से मृत्यु होती है।

कास्मीर आर्टिलियर हुबा, जिस दिन समस्या पर लोक सदन में पंडित जी फिर गुस्सा में आ गये तो मैं हंरान हुबा हालसकि हाल ही में तो वे सांची में बुद्धि भगवान के शिष्यों के दर्शन कर के लौटे थे। बालिर इस में हम चाहते ही क्या हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि "reciprocal action" लिया जाय।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members might be exercised over this matter, but this is a Bill which, to some extent, of course, accepts the passport system, and on account of that, repeals the other Bill. That is the simple object of the Bill. To some extent the question of accepting the passport system as a consequence of which this follows is relevant, but going into details as to what all has happened is not desirable, as the policy of the Government has been debated on the floor of the House. I think the hon. Member must now conclude. The time also is one o'clock.

1 P.M.

Shri Gidwani: May I speak after lunch?

An Hon. Member: No lunch today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is lunch

Has the hon. Member anything more to say?—not on these lines.

Shri Gidwani: No, not on these lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long will he take?

Shri Gidwani: Ten minutes at least.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members hereafter ought not to touch upon the very same ground. That is number one. Number two is, about the passport system in general, one or two things have been said. We should not go into the whole policy.

The House then adjourned for Lunch till Half Past Two of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री जिल्हानी : मैं आज यह कह रहा था कि जब तक हम इस समस्या की बुनियाद में नहीं जायेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा।

अब सवाल उठता है, जैसा कि आप ने फरमाया कि इस का इस बिल के सब क्या सम्बन्ध है। आप को डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने बतलाया कि पास-पोर्ट सिस्टम (Passport System) के रहते हुए जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के रहने वाले हिन्दू

या कुछ मुसलमान जो पाकिस्तान जाना चाहते हैं उन को पास-पोर्ट नहीं मिलता। और जो लोग वहाँ बैठे हैं उन की दिक्कत तो आप को मालूम ही है। तो सवाल फिर उठता है कि जब एक तरफ एक ऐसी सरकार है जिस के साथ जो भी समझौता होता है, वह उस समझौते को अमल में नहीं लाती तो फिर दूसरी सरकार किस तरह से उन को अमल में ला सकती है, या वह चुप चाप बैठी देख सकती है। तब सवाल उठता है कि क्या करना चाहिये। जैसा मैं ने पहले भी कहा, कि एक बार नहीं कई बार जितने हमारे समझौते पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ हुए हैं उन समझौतों का यही परिणाम हुआ है, कि हम तो उन को मानते हैं और वह उन को नहीं मानते। इसलिये सवाल उठता है कि क्या करना चाहिये। मेरे दोस्त लाला अचित राम ने एक संशोधन दिया है और इस के पहले भी विधा या जब पूर्वी बंगाल दिवस पर बहस हुई थी कि हमें एक डंपुटेशन भेजना चाहिये ताकि वह पाकिस्तान में हमारा सद्भावना का, मुहब्बत का संदेश पहुंचाये। पुक्ष से उन्होंने यह बात कही। वह मेरे मित्र है। मैंने उन से कहा भाई इस पुरानी बात को कब तक आज्ञायाते रहोगे। जब एक व्यक्ति जिस को हम संसार में महान से महान व्यक्ति मानते हैं, जिस को हम बापू महात्मा गांधी के नाम से पुकारते हैं, अगर वह श्री जिल्ला के पास ११ बार दरवाजे पर जा कर भी उसे convert नहीं कर सका, अर्थात् उस के विचारों में परिवर्तन न ला सका तो क्या हम मैं उन से ज्यादा शक्ति है कि हम पाकिस्तानियों को ठीक रास्ते पर ला सकें।

इस के अलावा आप हिन्दू-मुस्लिम के सवाल को छोड़िये, आप पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के सवाल को छोड़िये। आप के सामने एक जिन्दा गांधी है, जिस का

[बी विद्यानी]

नाम जान बन्दूल गफ्कार जां है । यह डिन्डा नर रहा है । उम को रोड गेज इंच इंच कर के जारा जा रहा है और हम उस के लिये क्या कर पा रहे हैं । आप की पुहच्चत का पेगाम पाकिस्तान भरकार पर क्या जमर डाल रहा है ? हिन्दुस्तान में उन के बहुत से दोस्त हैं, वह उन का दिन भी मनाने हैं । जब हम एक ऐसी याहान् बात्या को दुःख से, पाकिस्तान के बूँदों में नहीं बचा सकते हैं तो किस तरह से किसी और तहीक से या कोई सद्भावना प्रियता भेजने से हम पाकिस्तान पर बसर डाल सकेंगे ? तो सबाल उठता है कि यदि सद्भावना प्रियता से भी काम नहीं चल सकता, तो कि इनिहास गवाही देता है, और हमारी और लोकियों का कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता, तो फिर हम को क्या करना चाहिये । मेरे मित्र ठाकुर दाम जीने कहा कि कुछ तो होना चाहिये लेकिन लडाई नहीं होनी चाहिये । कौन कहता है कि लडाई होनी चाहिये ?

मैं एक सबाल करता हूं कि जिम का भगवानी समस्या में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । मैं एक बात श्री ठाकुर दाम जी से और छाइस के माइयों से पूछना चाहता हूं । हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्तों में पान पैदा होता है । पाकिस्तान बाले हम को तंग करने के लिये हमारे वहां के दम हवार जान पैदा करने वाले बूँदों की परेकान करने के लिये पान का बपने वहां बाना बन्द किया है । लेकिन हमारी भरकार डाका में पैदा होने वाले पान को हिन्दुस्तानी हवाई जहाजों में हिन्दुस्तान में ला कर बेचती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सब क्या वह कोई बदलन्येट है या कोई बर्दादा जारा है, या कोई जीणाला है, कृपा जाला है, या बर्बादाला है, या राखनीति है । मेरी समझ में यदि तक यह नहीं जाया कि यह क्या समस्या

है । हमारे वहां के इस हवार जारी भूमि परे और हमारी गवान्येट पाकिस्तान के पान पर बन्दिश नहीं लगती, यही नहीं बस्ति उस को इंडियन ऐरवेज के हवाई जहाजों में वहां ला कर बेचती है । कल हम को पालियामेंट में इस का जबाब मिला था । मैं अपने कांग्रेस के मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह क्या है । क्या इस के पीछे कोई रालिसी है ? इस को क्या कहा जा सकता है ? तिकं यही कि हम नातजां हैं, बेबस हैं और कुछ लोग तो यह भी कहते हैं कि नामदं हैं ।

बा० ऐन० बी० बारे {ग्रान्डियर} : हां में ऐसा कहता हूं ।

बी विद्यानी : क्या हमारे लिये हर बात में जो कि पाकिस्तान करना जाना है यह कहनाठीक है कि हम बेबस हैं । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक ३५ या ३६ करोड़ बालादी बाले देश को एक ९ करोड़ बालादी बाले देश के मामने यही कहना चाहिये कि हम बेबस हैं । मैं अपने भाई अचिन राम जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर ९० साल हिन्दू जो पूर्वी बंगाल में जमी हैं वहां बाने दिया जाये तो उन की क्या हालत होगी । पार्टीजन हुए पांच साल तीन यहीने और बीम दिन हुए लेकिन जी पवास लाल बादमी परिवर्ती पाकिस्तान से यहां जाये थे उन की यदि क्या दशा है ? अगर यह ९० साल बादमी यहां आ जाये और पाकिस्तान उन को आने दे तो उन की हिन्दुस्तान में क्या बदलता होगी ? यह तो यौत के मुंह में पड़ेगे । इस के बलादा हमारे देश की आधिक स्वतंत्रि का भी तो उचाल है । यदि सबाल उठता है कि इस का क्या इलाज है ? पर यह बतलाना हमारा काम नहीं है । हम तो यह बतला सकते हैं कि क्या तकलीक है । हम कोटी नीम हकी म

कहा जाता है। केलिन में जारी चाहता हूं कि हम फ्रेक (Quack) हैं या वह नीम हकीम हैं जिन के हाथ में सत्ता है। एक रोगी पांच साल तीन महीने और दीन दिन से एक बैद्य, हकीम या होम्योपैथ द्वा इलाज कर रहा है लेकिन उम का मर्ज़ नहीं जाता, अर्थात् बढ़ता जाय ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, तो ऐसी हालत में आप उम बैद्य या हकीम को नीम हकीम कहेंगे या नहीं? उम तो कहने हैं हैं कि नदीर बननाना हमारा काम नहीं है, यह तो मरकार का काम है। लेकिन अगर आप हमारे साथ बैठें तो हम कुछ बतलायें भी। हमारा तो यह स्थाल है कि जब तक हमारी यह जहनियत है, जिस को मैं *secularitis* की बीमारी कहता हूं, जो कि *secularism* के नाम से मशहूर है, और जब तक इस का इलाज नहीं होता, तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता। इस बीमारी का इलाज होना चाहिये।

मी एस० एन० दास (दरबंग मध्य): आप ही इस बीमारी का इलाज बनलाइये।

मी शिवदासनी: इस का इलाज यही है कि हम को एक ज़िन्दा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य की तरह रहना चाहिये। हर बात में यह नहीं कहता चाहिये कि हम बेबस हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि इस तरह से कहना कोई इलाज नहीं है। आप सोचिये, हम भी सोचेंगे। आप दूसरों की भी बातें सुनें। मैं ने एक सवाल अभी पान का किया। हमारी गवर्नरेंट कहती है कि हम बेबस हैं। हम कुछ नहीं करते। पाकिस्तान हमारा पैसा नहीं देता। कर्ज़ नहीं देता, पाकिस्तान लोगों को यही नहीं बाने देता। लेकिन हम पांच बरस से हर मास लें में यही आवाज सुनते हैं कि हम बेबस हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि मेरी यह आवाज पत्तर पर पढ़ रही है। किर भी मैं महसूस करता हूं कि पत्तर भी लबातार पानी की बोट से बिस जाता है, इसी आशा से मैं बोल रहा हूं।

और इसलिये मैं अपने कांग्रेसी माइंड से कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी position में आप अपने को डालिये। अभी मैं यहां से जाया तो एक दुसरी बादमी आया। मेरा तो दिन रात इसी मामले से बुड़ता है। तो मेरे सामने जो तस्वीर आती है, उम को आप अनुमति नहीं कर सकते। अनुमति की जिये, लेकिन इस को आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक किसी नुस्खे-नज़र से देखिये और सोचिये कि क्या करना चाहिये। यह सवाल आप के सामने है। पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई भी चाहे पोलिटिकल मामला हो, चाहे वह राजनीतिक हो, व्यापारिक हो या कोई और हो इन सब का एक रास्ता निकालिये। तभी आप इस समस्या को मुलझा सकेंगे। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप पाकिस्तान के साथ लड़ाई करें। लेकिन जो आज मरकार की नीति पाकिस्तान के सम्बन्ध में है वह ठीक नहीं है और उसी में परिवर्तन लाने के लिये कोई उपाय सोचिये। लेकिन इस तरह से बेबसी दिखलाना अपनी कोश पर कलंक है। अपनी मर्दानगी पर और अपनी हिम्मत पर घब्बा है। बड़ा, इतना ही कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूं।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I had no intention to take part in the debate on this particular Bill and I was not actually present yesterday when I had anticipated that possibly the debate would be concluded. But I have read the proceedings of yesterday fairly carefully and I have also listened to the debate this morning in the House, and I feel that I ought to try and make whatever contribution I can to the debate at this stage of the proceedings.

We all regret that we have been driven to a situation by circumstances which were almost ineluctable when the passport system is receiving parliamentary ratification. I suppose we cannot do anything about it at the present moment. But I would like to say that it is very important for our Government even at this late stage to follow up the assurance which was given by the Prime Minister on the 15th of November during the debate on the Indo-Pakistan problem. I say

[Shri H. N. Mukherjee]

this because I feel that the last word has surely not been said on this subject, and as was pointed out yesterday by at least one speaker, the last word on the subject will be spoken by the people of either country, of India and of Pakistan. And there is no denying the fact that as far as the people and their interests are concerned, they are dead set against the idea of this passport system.

Now on the 15th November at the conclusion of the debate I remember very vividly that I put a question to the Prime Minister if he was agreeable to open afresh:—‘afresh’ was the actual word used—the question of passports with the Government of Pakistan, and the Prime Minister was good enough to give the reply that he was ready and willing to do so. He said, ‘if it is meant that I should send a communication, a letter or telegram or something, I declare here and now that I am ready to do so’. Then there happened an interjection however from the hon. Minister for Law and Minority Affairs—who, unfortunately is not here—which I feel constrained to have to refer to. He added at that point of time, ‘Many telegrams have been sent already’. Now I feel that that interjection can be interpreted in a manner—at least as far as I am concerned. I interpret that interjection to mean—that the Prime Minister’s assurance was not worth very much, that efforts had already been made, that efforts had been found to have been not worthwhile, and, therefore, it was no good pursuing the matter any more. Now if the Government speaks with two voices, it is a matter which is by no means satisfactory; and I hope and trust that in spite of the fact that we are going to have the passport system—there is no getting away from it—we shall pursue our efforts and the Prime Minister’s assurance will be sought to be implemented.

Now it is not only to point that out that I take part in this debate. Certain other things have been said in the course of this debate to which I would like to draw the attention of the House and also try and indicate how in a manner which I consider extremely unsatisfactory from the point of view of the common people of both countries the agony of large masses of people has been sought to be exploited again in the interests of a certain course of conduct. Now I have heard—I did not actually hear, but I have read Dr. Mookerjee’s speech trotting out his dangerous hobby-horse of ‘economic sanctions’. Now, Dr.

Mookerjee and his other friends cannot have it both ways. They cannot say that they are men of peace who do not want any trouble between the two countries and they cannot at the same time insist over and over again and take advantage of every single opportunity, every nook and cranny of an opportunity that they can get hold of here and reiterate this demand for economic sanctions. We have got to make up our mind about it. And I think that our Government is committed to a policy of not pursuing economic sanctions. Actually this morning we had a report that in the course of the Commonwealth Conference negotiations are proceeding between representatives of India and Pakistan regarding commercial intercourse between our two countries, and let us hope, at any rate, that our economic relationship would begin to be put on a sound and happy footing. This is very important for a variety of reasons. For one thing, as far as our trade with Pakistan is concerned, there is an adverse balance. We find, for example, that from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1951, our imports were 92:44 crores and our exports 28:53 crores, and this kind of situation has persisted for quite some time. I do not think, speaking purely in economic terms, this is going to be of any advantage to us—if we start a policy of economic sanctions. Besides, as has been pointed out by so many speakers, the people of the two Bengals in particular are linked by so many ties—commercial ties, among other ties—that if we start that policy of economic sanctions, then it is going to exacerbate, to increase, to intensify the agony which they are suffering at the present moment. If we go on talking about these economic sanctions and impose these economic sanctions, if we talk about a show of force, if we talk about a policy of firm action and all that sort of thing, we shall again be giving a fresh handle to those utterly reactionary elements in Pakistan who have created a situation which we all deplore. And, therefore, I say that this reference over and over again to a policy of economic sanctions is something which is very dangerous from the point of view of the interests of the common people. Let us hope that the communal problem will be a thing of the past and then the occupation of those who flourish on the existence of this communal problem will be gone. Now, if we are going to secure the elimination of this communal problem, we have to look to the common people on either side of our frontier.

My friend, Mr. Sarangadhar Das referred to the fear that the Hindus in East Bengal may be converted to Islam or they have to run away somehow or other to this country. I believe that if we try to recall the history of our country, we shall find out that even in those days when Islam was advancing from Spain to China, even in those days when the proselytizing zeal of Islam was on the ascendant, even in those days exactly those parts of India which were directly under Muslim rule do not show a majority—Muslim population. If Hinduism and Hindu social institutions and all that sort of thing have any vitality—and history shows they do have a great deal of vitality—I do not think there is the least danger of Hinduism being completely submerged. Personally I am not interested in a person being a Hindu or a Muslim or a Christian or a Jew or a Parsi or anything else for that matter. But I think it is an historical fact and a sociological phenomenon that there has been this vitality in Hinduism, and I consider that those militant Hindus who talk about the impending elimination of Hinduism in East Bengal know nothing about either the history of Hinduism or Hindu social institutions or the relations the Hindus have had with non-Hindus. I say, therefore, that if you look at the Hindu population in East Bengal, if we remember the fortitude, the strength of character and the determination which they have shown, we can certainly be confident that they are not going to accept conversion to another religion merely because today the Muslims because of their numerical preponderance are ruling the roost as far as Pakistan is concerned. This fear of the Muslims by the Hindu population of East Bengal is something like a canard which is put forward over and over again in order that the whole atmosphere may continue to be poisoned by this kind of talk, because, as I have already said, the natural repercussions on either side would be dangerous to the interests of the people of both India and Pakistan.

Now I know that in Pakistan our people are suffering and, as I said on the last occasion when the Indo-Pakistan problem was debated, if you take the list of those people who are now in jail in Pakistan, detained without trial and suffering all sorts of other indignities and tortures, you will find that a majority of them are members of the Communist Party. But we do not try to capitalise our agonies. we do not want to advertise our agonies because we know that if we today

emphasise only the agony part of the matter, then we shall be giving a handle to those dastardly interests which want our two countries to be always at loggerheads and so hurl to damnation and ruin all the hopes of improvement of this country as well as of Pakistan. Therefore, I say that, without minimising for a moment the gravity of the situation which unfortunately is still persisting, we want to pursue such policies as would bring about a change for the better. There is, no doubt, in Pakistan today, in East Pakistan particularly, a movement on the part of the common people against the passport system, which shows the straw in the wind, which shows that the present ruling clique of Pakistan are finding their game to be not as easy to play as they imagined it to be. We need not conceive of the idea that the people of Pakistan are an absolutely impossible lot, and that they will never be able to lead a peaceful existence, that there is not the slightest possibility of democratic resurgence among them and that the present reactionary administration of Pakistan is going to last for ever and ever. I would give you an example. After the war started in Korea, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, at that time Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, made a statement on the 3rd July, 1950, that Pakistan would give all possible aid to South Korea. Mr. Nazimuddin had even gone further and suggested that if the Kashmir issue can be solved in the manner in which Pakistan wanted it, with American assistance, then Pakistan would come forward and loan her troops for the battle in South Korea against the North Koreans. But actually the position was such, the public opinion in Pakistan was such that this participation of Pakistan in the Korean War on the side of the Americans and the so-called United Nations could not happen. They had to bow before the power of public opinion. And today we find in Pakistan repeated evidence of this growth of public opinion. In the town of Barisal, which in 1950 was the seat of a most unfortunate communal carnage, in that town of Barisal there was to be held a meeting to celebrate the India Pakistan Friendship day. And the movement among the common people of Pakistan, the common people of Barisal, in favour of this friendship between the two countries was so strong that the District Magistrate of Barisal had to promulgate an order under section 144 and the meeting was banned. In Dacca, we find large meetings attended by thousands of people are being held in order to demand the abolition of

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the passport system and people are coming forward. In the Pakistan Constituent Assembly speeches have been made by members of the Opposition and not only by those who hold very radical views but by people of different alibres who have come forward to show how there is a stirring of the waters of Pakistan and how the present rulers of Pakistan cannot find it easy-going for any length of time. Now, these evidences are all before us. That being so, why should we not strain our resources to help the people of either country very soon to eliminate the present causes of tension between our two countries because that is the only way in which we can bring about a change for the better in the situation?

I know my friend Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee also has said that he wants the re-union of the two Bengals but only on the basis of the voluntary action of the people who live in both the Bengals. Now, I shall pin him down to that assertion and I would say, if that is your objective, how exactly are you going to win that objective. If today you pursue this policy, if today you say we want firm action against Pakistan, if today you say that we have to impose economic sanctions against Pakistan, if today you talk in terms of what actually amounts to warlike declaration, then surely all hope of getting the people of the two Bengals to agree to anything will be dashed for at least as long a time as we care to envisage. You cannot have it both ways. You cannot eat the cake and have it too. You cannot go on saying you want to be friends and at the same time that you have not the slightest trust in the people who live across on the other side of the border.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): The attack is always on the Pakistan Government and never on the people of Pakistan as such.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I would ask my friend Dr. Mookerjee to remember this statement which he has made in the forum of the House of the People and I would ask him, Sir, every time he addresses public meetings to emphasise this point and draw conclusions to be deduced therefrom. If we have trust in the people of Pakistan as against the Government of Pakistan, surely, if you believe in the potentiality of the movements of the people in Pakistan, surely if we know there is a movement of the common working people of Pakistan, the people

who are fighting for civil liberties, for democratic progress, then their movement has got to be assisted. How exactly are we assisting the growth of that movement in Pakistan? How are we going to assist the growth of that process by which the longed for unity of the Bengali people shall come to be forged; and if Hindus and Muslims of East Pakistan were to come along and take part in the struggle, how are you going to help that struggle if you make statements which make it clear for the world to see that you do not believe in the potentiality in the good sense of the population of Pakistan? If you believe that in the people of Pakistan there is real spirit, there is the potentiality of rising to their full stature, if you believe that the people of Pakistan one day will solve the problems which are enabling the ruling class to continue poisonous policies in this country and the other country also, if you believe really that it is for the people to take the destiny in their own hands, surely help them here and now to go ahead so that in as near a future as possible, the people of Pakistan and the people of India can really and truly shake hands with each other, can clasp each other to their bosoms and then we can build the country of our dreams, and the kind of *Swaraj* that we had imagined about would come into being. And that is why I say that talk of economic sanctions and a policy of strength and such warlike declarations are dangerous abracadabra, so much pernicious moonshine and nonsense.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Does the hon. Member suggest that we should bow down to the Pakistan Government?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I do not suggest that we should bow down to the Government of Pakistan. But when you are dealing with a Government which is functioning as a Government, you have to observe certain proprieties. There is no getting away from it. And do not even lose a sense of perspective. Think of the tragic events that have happened in history. Think of the tragic happenings, Dr. Mookerjee—I should not be addressing Dr. Mookerjee but the Chair, Sir,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both of you are Mukerjees.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I have not the decoration of the doctorate. So I feel there is little difficulty in the differentiation between us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes one can address oneself.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I ask myself questions and I always try to get the answers after a thorough introspection and that is why I say, Sir, with conviction that there are people in this country including some hon. Members of this House who flourish on the continuation of policies which are really disastrous to the interests of the country.

3 P.M.

And among these policies is the policy of making much of communal differences. Our objective should therefore be to eliminate these communal differences and to see that those who flourish on communal differences find their occupation gone altogether. Here, I pin down my hon. friend Dr. Mookerjee to what he has said in regard to his faith in the potentiality of the people of Pakistan for democratic action. I say, 'You give them a chance. You have to give them a chance, whether you like it or not.' Today, you are in such a position—the Government of India too is in such a position—that you cannot obviously do very much that is effective even about rehabilitation. Let us try to see whether we can do these things—whether we can look after our problems properly—and let us not try to intensify these problems and leave the future to take care of itself and in the meantime flourish on the persistence of communal differences in either country. That is the kind of suicidal policy against which I want to raise my voice. Therefore, I say: Let us believe in the potentiality for good that is possessed by every people in the world including the people of Pakistan and the people of India. The people of India too suffer, perhaps less quantitatively but qualitatively perhaps not much less, than the people in Pakistan suffer. Perhaps, on occasions the people of Pakistan suffer very much more than we do, but generally speaking we in this country suffer from famine, pestilence, devastation and all sorts of degradation, and we also have a great deal to do, and a great distance to go before we can reach our destination. So, if it is a matter of difference in degree. Let us try and see if we can actually move ahead. I wish to tell you that when dark clouds loom ahead, when we feel that the future is very gloomy, then we ought to have some sense of perspective. We ought to have some sort of sense in regard to the developments which are happen-

ing in history in spite of the obstacles which are in the way. I think that you, Sir, are a very assiduous and elegant student of the history of culture, and the history of society, and I am sure you must have found in the course of your studies that sometimes twenty years are but as one day and then come days which are the concentrated essence of twenty years. Sometimes, for a long time things do not seem to move and sometimes suddenly there come periods when changes happen at meteoric speed. Perhaps things are germinating in Pakistan of which we have not got very clear knowledge. We see signs of it from time to time. Perhaps, if we have real faith in the people of this country or that country or any other country, we shall have to wait for the development of these forces which are making for progress and these forces in Pakistan which are making for progress are today suffering under a handicap. Why do you want to aggravate that handicap by the kind of thing which you have been talking about? Why don't you wait and see? Why don't you strive for the promotion of happy, human relationship between our two countries? If the Pakistan Government is misbehaving, let us try to make it behave better. Let us try to change its policy. Let us pursue policies which help the objectives we have in mind really efficiently and sincerely, and not pursue such policies as detract from the achievement of those objectives. If we do that then surely we would be able to make a constructive contribution to the solution of this problem.

Now my hon. friend Lala Achint Ram has made a suggestion which I am sure the House will take into serious consideration. As far as I am concerned, I can say that there has been a number of exodus from Pakistan into this country and there has been the spectacle of human misery on a vast scale. It is natural in such circumstances that our emotions are touched very deeply. It may be that on account of the very undesirable situation which unfortunately still persists, some people have had to come from Pakistan into this country as refugees. When they do so, we look upon them as people who seek asylum in this country, and they have a right to seek asylum very naturally in this country because they are our blood brothers and if such people come here, we shall do all we can to help them. If therefore refugees come here from that country or any other country

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for that matter, and we are satisfied in regard to the bona fides of those people, then surely we expect our Government to do something in order to do away with the formalities—technical and otherwise—which are now going to be imposed perhaps in a very rigid fashion. So, I do consider that Lala Achint Ram's suggestion is something which has to be very seriously thought of, and I wish Government is in a position to make a statement in regard to this matter. But I wish again to emphasise that the Prime Minister has given an assurance in regard to opening afresh talks with the Government of Pakistan regarding the repeal of this passport system. I want the Government to remember that at the moment, for good or for evil, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference is going on in London and I wish that either the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister or whoever is in charge gets in touch with our representatives in London and asks them to discuss with the representatives of Pakistan this particular problem with that sense of urgency which we want to communicate to them, and in this matter I want this House also to have a real sense of responsibility. While we are perhaps being driven to ratify something which can no longer be avoided, let us try to see reason. Let us try to see things in their proper perspective. Let us try really to devote our energies to the building up of the two countries—India and Pakistan—in such a fashion that the people of the two countries can secure a fair deal, that we can have the kind of freedom that we have imagined, that we have dreamed about, that we have striven for all these years.

Shri U. S. Malliah (South Kanara—North): I beg to move:

"That the question be now put."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the question be now put."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (**Shri J. K. Ghoshal**): Shri Guha, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Dr. S. P. Mukerjee have taken the occasion to point out the hardships that have been imposed by the passport system on the people of the two Bengals. As I have already stated in my earlier speech on this Bill the passport system was not of

our seeking. In fact, we have indicated to Pakistan that we would be prepared to scrap the entire Indo-Pakistan passport system if the Pakistan Government would be agreeable to such a step. Until Pakistan reconsiders its decision, it is necessary for the Government of India to provide facilities for Indian nationals to go to Pakistan and for bona fide visitors from Pakistan to come to India. We have tried our best to reduce the hardships of the people within the four corners of the passport system. Be that as it may, the repeal of the permit system—which is the object of the Bill now before the House—does not by itself increase the difficulties of the people of Bengal. Lala Achint Ram has expressed the wish that the people who may hereafter wish to migrate to India from Pakistan should be allowed by the Government of India to come to this country and that the Bill now before the House or the passport system should not be used as a handle to keep them out of the country. If I may say so emphatically, this Bill has nothing to do with keeping people out of this country. (Lala Achint Ram: See the aims and objects of the Bill.) Both he and two others, namely, Shri N. C. Chatterjee and Shri V. G. Deshpande, have proposed an amendment to clause 3 (1) of the Bill to provide that no member of the minority communities of Pakistan would be deemed to have infringed any rule of any permit or any passport system if he migrates to India with a view to live here as its national. The Bill is only a repealing enactment with saving clauses to enable Government to take action against those who might deliberately contravene the provisions of the Act and the rules. Cases of members of minority communities from Pakistan who have desired to come to India have been liberally treated even when the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act was in force. Those who have migrated to India and have desired to settle down here have been allowed all facilities to do so. The question of the savings clauses being applied against them after the Act is repealed hardly arises. As regards those who may wish to migrate from Pakistan after the introduction of the passport system, a provision has been made to grant emergency certificates to the members of the minority communities in Pakistan. In such cases the diplomatic mission concerned will issue to the evacuee an emergency certificate which will enable him to come to this country.

without being in possession of a passport or a visa. Genuine evacuees, therefore, will have no difficulty whatsoever to come to this country for permanent resettlement. In view of this position, I submit that the amendment proposed by the three hon. Members is neither necessary to protect the interests of the minority communities from Pakistan who have already come to India nor does it apply in the case of those who may wish to come hereafter and for whom a special provision has been made in the passport regulations.

Mr. Deshpande has expressed an apprehension that the savings clause might be used against those members of the Minority Communities who have migrated to India or may migrate hereafter. This apprehension is misconceived. Very few, if any, members of the minority community are left in West Pakistan. As regards those members of the minority community as far as East Pakistan is concerned for whom an apprehension has been expressed by several Members, the permit system was never applied in their case and the savings clause will not, therefore, have to be invoked against them. On the contrary, even in the passport system a provision has been made to allow them to come to India on the basis of emergency certificates which will be issued by our own Deputy High Commissioner at Dacca.

I need not refer in detail...

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee: Will the hon. Minister kindly explain this point a little further? He just now said that a special provision has been made calling upon our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca to issue some sort of certificate to members of the minority community wishing to come out to India. Do the rules then provide different kinds of treatment—if Muslims want to come from East Bengal, they will be subject to different forms of regulation? Is he suggesting that there will be special provision to help intending Hindu migrants from East Bengal to India? I cannot follow.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Yes, we have made special provision.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): I will explain further when that clause comes.

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee: Similar provision also for intending Hindu migrants from India to East Pakistan

which facilities they will get from the High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have already said so in my speech earlier. I need not refer in detail to the various points that other Members who have spoken on the Bill tried to make out. These points have no relevancy to the Bill now before the House and have been made more with the idea of seizing the occasion to display their own points of view on some other larger questions rather than the question now before the House.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): May I ask a question? How will illiterate women of the minority community living in villages of East Pakistan on some urgency have to come away at a moment's notice, come to know of these regulations, and how will they and from where will they get these emergency certificates?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I take it that our Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan will have already made known these facts to members of the minority community on the other side and when they do intend to come to India, naturally they will find out from one another.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Eluru): Is it not a fact that most of the Harijans in East Pakistan are being treated as essential services and, therefore, they are not allowed to come over to India even if they wish to? Have Government taken any action in that respect?

श्री रामा भोज : स्वीकर महोदय में कल इसी बारे में बोला था। इसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिये मुझे बहुत दुःख है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon. Member confine his 'dhuk' to himself. The hon. Member had an opportunity to speak. He spoke. Now the hon. Minister has replied. If his point has not been replied, what can we do? Assuming the hon. Minister is given an opportunity again, if he does not reply to it, what will happen? Therefore, I expect the hon. Ministers to take note of every important discussion that passed and then reply.

Dr. S. P. Mukerjee: Have the Government decided to call this an "emergency certificate"? This is a continuing state of affairs in East Bengal.

Lala Achint Ram (Hisar): Supposing one fails to get an emergency certificate—what is to happen?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members had full opportunity to speak. The hon. Minister has replied. What further can be done now?

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Repeal of Act XXIII of 1949 etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3.—(Savings)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Achint Ram—is his amendment in order?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir. I accept the spirit underlying the amendment, but I am afraid that the amendment as it has been framed is of a doubtful constitutional validity. The manner in which it has been commented upon in the House has added to confusion. A look at clause 3 will show that we have provided that a permit holder who commits a breach of permit rules before or after the 15th August will be liable to be prosecuted despite the repeal of the Influx Act. After the 15th of October no more permits can be issued and, therefore, a person who comes either from West Pakistan or East Pakistan, after the 15th of August, 1952, would not be affected by the saving clause.

A number of hon. Members have said that this amendment is necessary in order to facilitate the migration of minorities from East Pakistan to India. In fact the whole of the permit system is being repealed with effect from the 15th of October and no more permits can be issued after that date. This saving clause has no relevance whatsoever in the case of anybody who comes to India after the 15th October, 1952.

I give a categorical assurance to this House that we are not going to prosecute any member of the minority community who may have

entered when the permit system was in vogue and who commits a breach of that system, unless that permit is a forged one, or some such question arises. Sometime back a question was put to me in the House as to whether we have deported any member of the minority community in Pakistan—that is a Hindu or a Sikh—for breach of permit rules and I made a statement that we have not deported anyone. That is the practice that we have been following and that is the practice which we propose to follow. Dr. Mookerjee has asked what arrangements exist for the migration of the members of the minority community from Pakistan to India after the repeal of the permit system. The passport system provides for what is known as an emergency certificate. It is a special kind of permit, and any member of the minority community who wants to come from Pakistan to India for permanent settlement will be given an emergency certificate and he will thereafter be entitled to come to India.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal Distt. cum Almora Distt.—South West cum Bareilly Distt.—North): May I interrupt the hon. Minister for a moment? By whom will it be given?

Shri A. P. Jain: By our Deputy High Commissioner. We have already issued instructions to the Deputy High Commissioner that he must liberally issue the emergency certificates, and we shall take every care that any person of the minority community who wants to migrate from Pakistan with a view to settling permanently in India will get every possible facility for migration.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I understand that migrant will not be required to get a passport from the Pakistan authorities?

Shri A. P. Jain: No, he will not be required to take a passport or a visa or anything of the kind. Sir, it is true, as a lady Member of the House has pointed out, that all these laws, rules and regulations about emergency certificates may not reach the illiterate section of the people. But working as we do under certain conditions, we have to accept them. While we shall make every effort to provide facility for migration, yet a certain amount of difficulty will be involved. We will be prepared to receive any suggestions or any complaint that arises with respect to emergency certificates. Of course my Ministry is not dealing with it. It is now done by the Foreign Affairs

Ministry, and possibly after some time the Home Ministry will be dealing with it. But it is the intention of the Government to provide every facility to persons of the minority community who want to migrate to India with a view to permanently settle here, and we shall be prepared to consider any reasonable proposal that comes.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Sir, I shall be highly obliged for one clarification. There are members of the minority community belonging to the Scheduled Castes, particularly in Sind and other parts, who are not allowed to migrate from Pakistan under the Essential Services Act. What will be the provision made by our Government in their behalf? Because, the Pakistan Government is not allowing them to migrate to India. Can they be granted such emergency certificates? What is the provision that Government proposes to make in this respect?

Shri A. P. Jain: Under the law they can be granted these emergency certificates. But recently a complaint was received by me that some obstacles were being put in the way of some Harijan brothers of ours in Sind and they could not freely migrate to India. I have taken up that question with our High Commissioner who has taken it up with the Pakistan Government.

Lala Achint Ram rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Minister was willing to accept the amendment.

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not willing to accept it. I have made a statement accepting in spirit of the amendment. In fact I am doubtful about its constitutional validity, because it may be interpreted as discriminating between different sections of the people on the basis of religion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: "Pakistan nationals". I do not think there is any religion.

Shri A. P. Jain: "Minority" would mean "religious minority".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are there not Muslims who are nationals of this country?

Shri A. P. Jain: This would mean religious minority and not any other minority.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member want to press his amendment?

Lala Achint Ram: Certainly I want to press the amendment.

Paadit Thakur Das Bhargava: No objection has been taken so far. He has said it is of doubtful relevancy. That means there is no serious objection to it. When it is doubtful even on behalf of Government, then where is the objection to validity? Otherwise we shall discuss the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As usual, in such matters it would be more easy for the House to consider it if the Minister also is allowed to have his say in the first instance. That is why I allowed him. If in spite of what he has said—if he does not want to accept the amendment it has to be decided later—but if in spite of what he has said the hon. Member wants to move his amendment he may do so. That is why I asked the other hon. Members not to stand up now. First of all the hon. Member may move his amendment.

Lala Achint Ram: I beg to move:

In page 1, after line 14, insert:

"Provided that no member of the minority communities of Pakistan would be deemed to have infringed any rule of any permit or passport if he migrates to India with a view to live here as its national."

जो विनिश्चार माहब ने हलके हलके से बात की कि यह माइनोरिटी (minority) की बात है, उस के मुतालिक में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। यह माइनोरिटी के लिया गया है, इसके बारे में अभी भी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। जबीं जो दूसरा पहलू है, कांस्टी-ट्र्यूशनल, उस के मुतालिक में कुछ अब नहीं कहना चाहता है। इस बिल जो बिल आप के सामने पेश है, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक हम इस के एस एंड आबज़ एस (aims and objects) को न पढ़ जाएं तब तक यह साक़ नहीं होता कि यह क्या करें, क्या न करें। इस बिल के एस एंड आबज़ एस में क्या लिखा हुआ है। एक तो यह बिल १९४९ का जो ऐस्ट है, उस की रिपल (repeal) करता है।

[लाल बच्चन राम]

यह है नम्बर एक। नम्बर दो यह है,

This Bill seeks to convert the provisions of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Repealing Ordinance, 1952 (VII of 1952) into an Act.

दूसरा प्रावीन (provision) यह है। इस बिल के पास करने में दो बातें हैं। जब वो बिल पेश हो रहा है इसमें एक सेविंग क्लॉज (savings clause) है। मेरिज में यह जो १९४९ का एक्ट है उसके नुनाल्तिक तो निक्षिदिया गया है कि इस का यह एप्लिकेशन (application) होगा, यह नहीं होगा। बिल एक्ट को रिप्रीज करना है उन की मेरिज जा सकती है और बिल को एक्ट में कन्वर्ट (convert) कर रहे हैं, उन की सेविंग यहाँ नहीं जा सकती इस की वजह भी मुझे बताइये। इस बास्ते जो अपेंडेमेंट में कर रहा हूँ यह विल्कुल ठीक है, कास्टीट्यूनल रूल है और विल्कुल इन लाइन (in line) है। इसलिये इस को रूल अन्ट (rule out) करना मे समझता हूँ कि मुनासिब बात नहीं होगी। जब बाप की इजाजत में मे बाकी अपेंडेमेंट के बारे में आनी दी जारी रखा हूँ।

नाहर सदर, असल बात यह है कि इह कहत हाउस में इनी डिवेट हुई उम के बाद जो लोगों का ट्रेंड (trend) है, विचार है, मेरा स्पाल या कि गवर्नमेंट जो तमाम स्कलान को रिप्रेजेंट (represent) करती है, उसके लिये यह मुनासिब या कि यह इस बिल को साते बहत इन तमाम बातों पर बार कर लेती। जो लोगों के विचार हैं उन पर बार कर लेती। लेकिन, जैर यह नहीं किया। जमी बापने एक स्टेटमेंट किया और उस में मुझ को एनाराइट है। लेडिन इस डिवेट से एक बात तो बाज़ हो जाती है, कि यह जो हाउस है यह इस पर किस तरह विचार कर रहा है। इस

हाउस के अन्दर नमाम इस अपेंडेमेंट के पक्ष में हैं। हमारे जो पैम्बर अपोजीशन (Opposition) में हैं यह भी बोले उन्होंने भी उम की स्पीरिट (spirit) को सपोर्ट (support) किया। और मुझे बड़ी लुशी हुई कि हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाईयों ने भी सपोर्ट किया, तो इस में आनंद पड़ता है कि कलमेनमस बाफ्क बोर्डीनियन इस हाउस के अन्दर, उन को छोड़ दीजिये जो कि बाहर आज लोग हैं और ईस्ट बंगाल दे (East Bengal Day) मनाने हैं, जो लोगों का व्याल है उस में कम से कम वे नमाम इस अपेंडेमेंट को बाहने हैं। वे बाहने हैं कि इस अपेंडेमेंट को सपोर्ट किया जाय। मैं ने एक दूसरी बात हाउस के अन्दर और देखी। आम तौर पर यह बात कही जाती है कि हमारा नान्कुर इस मामले में बहुत नहीं हो सकता। जो पाकिस्तान के अन्दर बाहनारिटी दे हैं वे दूसरे मुन्क के अन्दर हैं, जैसे एक कार्यन कंट्री (foreign country) के अन्दर। इस हाउस में जो डिस्केशन (discussion) हुआ उम ने यह भी बात याक कर दी कि बगर यह हाउस मुन्क की फीलिंग (feeling) को रिप्रेजेट करता है तो 'कंट्री इड फीलिंग बेरी स्ट्रांगली बांन दिस व्याइट'। वह समझता है कि यह हमारी विमेदारी है। यह बात नहीं है कि यह दूसरे मुन्क में है इस बास्ते हम को मनलब नहीं कि उन की सिक्योरिटी (security) हो या न हो। कम से कम हाउस के अन्दर जो लोग हैं उन के विचार ऐसे नहीं हैं। यह बात मैं इसलिये कर रहा हूँ कि बाहर पर इनसिस्टेंटी है। इस चीज को हमारे प्राइवेटिंग विविस्टर माहब भी झब्ल कर पूछे हैं। इनसिस्टेंटी बही पर है। यिन्ह बार

नाट सेटिंगफैटरी। बाकी तो मारे इस को मान ही चुके हैं और जावेस के दोस्त भी इस चीज़ को मानते हैं। अब सवाल यह है कि इन हालात के अन्दर मिनिस्ट्री क्सेट हो, यह बात आप के मामने है। मियोरिटी लाने के लिये मैं ममलाना हूँ कि मूलनिक तरीके बताये गये हैं। मैं ने भी एक तरीका सबेस्ट किया था जिस का पंडित ठाकुर दास भी ने बिक किया और औरों ने भी बिक किया। नरीके अमल में दो हैं, एक नान-वायलेंस (*violence*) का और एक नान-वायलेंस (*non-violence*) का। मैं मुख्यमंत्री माहब को जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं, तकरीर को बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था कि वे बनायें कि क्या तरीका है। उन्होंने कोई खास तरीका नहीं बनाया। मिंकं कम्युनल न होना यह काफ़ी नहीं है। कुछ ठोस बात बताइये। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि हल निकले तो हल या ना लड़ाई का है उम को आप मुनामिब नहीं गाजने, वह ठीक नहीं है नमाम चीजों के बिलकूफ है। अगर यह तरीका नहीं है तो फिर रास्ता क्या है? इष्टनिये में गवर्नरेंट से कहता हूँ और उन आदमियों में कहता हूँ जो मानते हैं कि लड़ाई का गस्ता नहीं चाहिये, कि फिर रास्ता क्या है। हाथ पर हाथ धर कर बैठने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं ने यह अज्ञ किया था कि इम बन्न यहाँ पर मौलाना आजाद माहब महसूस करते हैं इस बात को कि माइनरिटीज़ की दिक्कत क्या है, उन को क्या तकलीफ होती है, क्या कष्ट होता है। इसोंकि ज़ंसा डाक्टर ओर्डिशरम जी ने कहा रिफ्यूजीज़ का मसला बहीसमझ सकता है जो कि रिफ्यूजी हो, जिस को एक एक इंच पर दिक्कत पैदा हो। इस बास्ते मौलाना आजाद साहब समझ सकते हैं कि माइनरिटीज़ को क्या कष्ट होता है इसीलिये मैं ने कहा था कि गवर्नरेंट आफ़ इंडिया एक ईस्ट बंगाल

माइनरिटी मिनिस्ट्री काम करे और उस के इन-चार्ज (in-charge) मौलाना साहब हों। मैं मौलाना साहब से दरबारास्त करूँगा कि जैसे वह मूलक में कई बहत काम पर बागे जाये हैं, मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने कई बार मूलक में बहत पड़ने पर बहुत काम किया है, उसी तरह ही शड कम बाउट टू सेव दी कट्टो, नाट इंडिया ब्ट पाकिस्तान एज बैल। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वह जावेंगे और अपनी सरविसेंज आफर (offer) करेंगे कि आई बिकम इन-चार्ज आफ दिस माइनरिटी मिनिस्ट्री। और इस के लिये नान-वायलेंस फ़ोसेंज मोहय्या हों। सब तरफ़ के आदमी हों, कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी, जो इस मामले में नानवायलेंस तरीके पर विश्वास करते हों। जितने नानवायलेंस फ़ोसेंज हैं, बिनोबाजी हैं, पंडित जी खुद हैं, और जितने इस मूलक के अन्दर आदमी हैं जो बान वायलेंस तरीके पर चलना चाहते हैं और बार मैंपद्धस (*war methods*) को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं, वह तमाम इन में हों और मौलाना साहब की मदद में हों। और उम मिनिस्ट्री की उम पांच साल की हो, पांच साल वह मिनिस्ट्री काम करे और यहाँ में वहाँ २०० आदमी ऐसे जायं जो कि मूलक के पार्टीजन को ऐसेसेटेड फैक्ट (*accepted fact*) मानते हैं, वह ईस्ट बंगाल में जा कर काम करें। पार्टीजन आफ़ दी कट्टी हैं ज़ कम, जी ऐसेसेटेड ईस्ट ब्लाइन्डली। ऐसे आदमी वहाँ भेजे जायें जो नान वायलेस में विश्वास करते हों और जिन लोगों के अन्दर किसी के प्रति दुश्मनी न हो ऐसे लोगों को वहाँ काम करने भेजा जाय। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे आजाद साहब आवायं बिनोबा भावे और पंडित जवाहर-लाल नेहरू अपनी बेस्ट पौस्तिल फ़ोर्मेंज को मोबेलाइज (*mobilize*) करें और गवर्नरेंट आफ़ इंडिया इस काम के लिये

[साला अचिन्त राम]

कुछ रुपया दे, और अगर उस अरंगनाइ-जेशन को रुपये की ज़रूरत हो तो गवर्नर्मेंट उस की मदद करे, प्रत्येक आदमी को चार पांच यारी रुपया दे दे। वह लोग वहां जा कर पांच वर्ष काम करें और वपने काम और प्रगति (progress) की रिपोर्ट गवर्नर्मेंट वाफ़ इंडिया को दें। वहां पाकिस्तान में पहुंचकर वे लोग प्रेस (press) के टोन (tone) को ठीक करें, जैसा अगर कहीं ऐडक्शन (abduction) का केस होता है तो उस को गवर्नर्मेंट के नोटिस में लायें, लोगों की उन की ग्राहकी (property) रेस्टोर (restore) करायें, उन को देखना चाहिये और इस बात की कोशिश करना चाहिये कि प्रेस अपना रोल (role) ठीक तरह बदा करे। प्रेस से मिल कर काम करें और इस बात की ज़ोशिश करें कि वहां का वायपूंडल अच्छा बन सके। मैं खरे साहब मे नहीं कह रहा जो बिन्कुल इस बारे में उम्मीद ही नहीं रखते और इस को लाइलाज ममझते हैं।

डा० एम० बी० जरे : मुझे यह मूल बिन्कुल उम्मीद नहीं है।

साला अचिन्त राम : मैं यह बात उन आदमियों और वेस्टर्न से कह रहा हूँ को इस बात ज़िम्मेदार समझे जाते हैं।

We do not want war, we do not want exchange of population, we do not want economic sanctions. I say, what do you want, tell me. I do not want war today or tomorrow. What do you want today or tomorrow? If you do not want war today, what do you want tomorrow? I do not want war today or tomorrow. Then find out a solution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Are you going into the whole matter again?

Lala Achint Ram: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already explained the implication of his amendment. He must shorten this.

Lala Achint Ram: This is the solution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Simultaneously the hon. Member is condemning the other side of the arguments as to why Dr. Mookerjee's arguments are useless and futile. Once again he has started. This may be a nice solution. Let him confine himself.

साला अचिन्त राम : ममारति जी, वाफ़ रौजिये, मेरा स्वाल है कि यायद चूँकि आप मेरी हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं, इसलिये कुछ कनफ्यूजन (confusion) हो रहा है। मैं जो बताना रहा हूँ उस की मंज़ा यह है कि आप अगर वह सामान नहीं कर सकते जो मैं ने आप को बताया, तो कम से कम पश्चात्मा के लिये उन को यहां आने तो दीजिये अब अब्दल तो जो मैं ने सुमाच दिया है, उम पर बिचार कौजिये, और तब मुझे कोई अमेंडमेंट और आप को कोई बिल लाने को ज़रूरत नहीं पेश आयेगी।

जब ईस्ट बंगाल का ममला आता है मैं अपनी पोकीशन साफ़ और बाजे कर दूँ और इस बास्ते मैं ने अपना अमेंडमेंट पेश किया। यहां पर यह बात कहीं गई कि इस बात जो माइग्रेशन (migration) हो रहा है, उस का एक कारण यह है कि आज इंडो पाकिस्तान रिलेशन्स (Indo-Pakistan Relations) अच्छे नहीं हैं, और अच्छे सम्बन्ध न होने का कारण काश्मीर की समस्या, शरणार्थी सम्पत्ति समस्या का, बड़ी तक हूँ न होना है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि यह प्रश्न हूँ हो गये हैं तब तो दूसरी बात है, लेकिन हक्कीकत यह है कि वह प्रश्न अब तक नहीं सुलझ पाये हैं।

I must say plainly I attach more importance to the welfare and security of nine million minorities of East Bengal than to the question of evacuee property or even to Kashmir. It is not a question of property. It is not a question of territory. It is a question of nine million lives.

मैं यह चीज़ वहां पर साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर हिन्दू, मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है, यह मसला ऐसा है जिसे आप को नेशनल लेवल (National level) पर तय करना है। अभी अभी आप को यह बतलाया गया कि मिनिस्टर साहब वहां सर्टिफिकेट ईश्य (issue) करेंगे, इस मसले पर तीन, चार दिन से डिवेट हो रही है और इस डिवेट के बाद उन्होंने जो यह हल निकाला है मैं उसे वित्कुल कर्की नहीं समझता। I feel thoroughly dissatisfied with it. Do you imagine that a man from a distant village will run to Dacca first, take a certificate and then come to India? It is such an unimaginable thing, un-practical thing. मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि आप वित्कुल यह फ़ैसला कर दें कि माइनारिटी का जो आदमी आना चाहे और जो यह भ्रम्म करे कि यह वहां नहीं रह सकता, यह यहां आ सके, मेरा बस यही कहने का मक्कमद है।

An Hon. Member: He need not go to Dacca or Barisal. He may come direct to the frontier, and cross the frontier without any restriction. You may not accept it. But therein lies the facility to the minorities.

लाला अंचल राम : आप ने कहा कि सर्टिफिकेट वहां से ले लें, वहां से पासपोर्ट (passport) मिल जायगा। फ़र्ज़ कीजिये कि सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता तो क्या आप सज्जा देंगे? अपर वह सर्टिफिकेट नहीं लायेगा तो भी कुछ न किया जायेगा ऐसा कहना चाहिये। आप को इसका एलान करना चाहिये कि

सर्टिफिकेट लाएं तब तो बहुत ही अच्छा, लेकिन न लायें तो सज्जा नहीं होगी, और आयें तो सज्जा नहीं होगी। यही एक हल है। यह तो आप ने कहा हल्के से कि यह माइनारिटी की बात करता है। बात यह है कि जो माइनारिटी का सवाल है उस में आई बान्ट टु बस्ट दि बब्ल। आप माइनारिटी की बात कहते हैं, मैं आप से एक छोटी सी बात पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जब आपने विश्वास सहब को माइनारिटी मिनिस्टर बनाया था तब यह बात कहां

से आई? Why have you made him Minister for Minorities? Why should he look after the Minorities? Was not the Home Minister sufficient? You did the right thing. You saw the need of it and you created a Ministry. इस दास्ते

में यह कहूँगा कि मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि माइनारिटी लफ़्ज़ से घबराहट पैदा हो जायगी, अगर आप माइनारिटी मिनिस्ट्री बना सकते हैं और आप के सेकुलरिस्म (Secularism) को धक्का नहीं पहुँचता है तो इस के काने में क्या बात है? काश्मीर में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने फ़रमाया जो मुसलमान वहां से काश्मीर को छोड़ कर गये हैं वह बापस आयें, मैं इस को वेलकम (welcome) करता हूँ, मैं बड़ा खुश हुआ। अब यदि उन का नान कम्यूनल (non-communal) साबित करने के लिये कहना पड़ता है कि हम हिन्दुओं को भी लायेंगे। क्या अच्छी बात होगी, वहां अब हिन्दू तो है ही नहीं, आयेंगे कौन। लेकिन ताकि लोग कम्यूनल न कहें, इसलिये कि अगर यह कहेंगे कि मुसलमान आ जायें तो यह मालूम होगा कि यह कम्यूनल बात कहते हैं, इस लिये कहो कि हिन्दू भी आ जायें और मुसलमान भी आ जायें। सिक्युरिटी (Situation) यह है कि हिन्दू तो आ गये, और मुसलमानों के लिये उन्होंने कहा कि जो आना चाहें

[लाला अविन्द राम]

वा जायें : वही सुधी की बात है। मैं समझता हूं कि यहां पर कोई भी आदमी नहीं होगा जो कि अब्दुल्ला माहब की मानकम्यूनल बात की डाउट (doubt) करेगा। सब ए काइन मैंन। बहुत सी बातें अक्सर ऐसी करनी पड़ती हैं जो कि मुनासिब होती है भले ही उन की शब्द बहुत बच्छी न हो। मैं जानता हूं कि महात्मा जी क्या किया करते थे। जब महात्मा जी ने कहा कि हरिजनों के मामले को हल करो, तो लोगों ने कहा कि हिन्दू भी हल करे, मुसलमान भी हल करे और इमार्ड भी हल करें, नहीं तो यह कम्यूनल बात हो जायेगी। लेकिन महात्माजी ने कहा कि नहीं यह बात नहीं है। जो मवण हिन्दू है वही अनटचेबिलिटी (untouchability) में विनीब (believe) करते हैं, इमलिये इन को वही हल करें। हम ने उम बन कहा कि गांधीजी कम्यूनल मूद करते हैं लेकिन जब इस पर विचार किया तो मालूम हो गया कि नहीं महात्मा जो का इनादा कम्यूनल कभी नहीं था। इमलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माइनागिटी की बात कहना, हिन्दुओं की बात कहना स्वराव बात नहीं है। इमलिये लैट्र अम फेम दी सिचुएशन। हन्के से कह देना ठीक नहीं है कि यह कम्यूनल प्राबलम है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को एक्सेट कीजिये कि यह कम्यूनल नहीं है। इट इड नाट कम्यूनल, इट इड जस्ट मीटिंग दि सिचुएशन। इस में खगवी की कौन सी बात है?

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar-South): There are not only Hindus, but there are Jains also.

लाला अविन्द राम : अब जहां तक इसको एस्ट में लाने की बात कही गई, तो मैं पूछता हूं कि आखिर यह जो बिल है यह क्या है?

लैट बस ऐनालाइज इट। इस का अतलब सिफ़ यह है कि जो एफ़र्ट (effort) हम ने की उम एफ़र्ट में हमें फ़ेल्योर (failure) हुई। हम नहीं चाहते थे कि रास्तोट्ट सिस्टम जारी हो गया। I would say it is a record of the partial failure of the Government. हमें नाकामयादी हुई। लेकिन मैं उन माइयों से कहता हूं कि मुझे अफ़सोस नहीं है। मैं यकीन करता हूं कि पंडितजी ने या हमारी गवर्नेंमेंट ने जो तरीका ऐडोप्ट (adopt) किया वह समय को देखने हुए ठीक था। कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि गवर्नेंमेंट की पलिमी बहुत स्वराव रही है, आई बेग टु डिफर काम देंट व्हाइन्ट आफ वित। मैं समझता हूं कि उम वक्त जैसे ग्रांडे हो रहे थे उम को देखने हुए अगर नेहरू-लियाकत पंकट न हुआ होता तो क्या होता। सिचुएशन और ज्यादा स्वराव हो जाती। मान लीजिये मेरा कुर्ता है, वह यहां से फट जाता है, वहां से फट जाता है, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह सारा कुर्ता फटा हुआ है। मान लिया कि नेहरू-लियाकत पंकट में कुछ स्वरावियां थीं, या जितना गुड (good) उमे करना चाहिये था उतना नहीं किया, लेकिन तब भी उम की बजह से हालत बहुत सुधरी है।

डा० एन० बी खरे : गुड़ किया लेकिन शकर नहीं किया।

लाला अविन्द राम : यह गलती आप के देखने के तरीके की है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि The Government was perfectly right and the Nehru-Liaquat Pact has been successful to a great extent.

यह जहर है कि बीचेज (breaches) हुई हैं, लेकिन वह बीचेज पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से हुई हैं, इस व्याल से हम इस पेंट को रूल आउट कर दें वह किटियाइज करने का तरीका गलत है। जग सोचिये तो कि एक लाख आदमी आये, दो लाख आदमी आये, तीन लाख आदमी आये, १४ लाख आदमी आये। ऐसी हालत में मैं समझता हूं कि वह एक अबलमंदी की बान थी, इट बाज ऐन ऐक्ट आक विजडम आन दि पाट आफ पर्डित नेहरू। मैं इस व्याल में शामिल हूं कि गवर्नमेंटने अपनी तरफ से पूरी कोशिश की और जो भी इन्तजाम मुश्किल हो सकता या वह रिफ्यूजीज के लिये किया गया और मुक्त का फायदा किया।

अब जहां तक और चीजों का बाल्कुक है, मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि जो पाकिस्तान से पासपोर्ट का सिस्टम जारी हुआ उस में माइनारिटी पर स्कावट ढाली है शायद some good may come out of this evil.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Is the whole question being reopened?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member said that I did not know Hindi. He thinks he can go on endlessly. In deference to the hon. Member, I kept quiet. I will not allow the hon. Member to go on digressing hereafter. There is a limit. Are we re-opening the whole discussion? It is a very short matter: Whether there should be discrimination, whether at least that kind of relief can be given to these special minorities and the third is about the Minister for Minorities: these are the points that the hon. Member has been urging. There is no good going into those old facts again. I had even a mind to say, that merely the amendment may be moved and there need be no further discussion, because the whole discussion has been there earlier, during the consideration stage. There must be a limit. The hon. Members must set a limit upon themselves instead of making

it obligatory upon me to pull them up. The hon. Law Minister.

Lala Achint Ram: I shall finish, Sir.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought the hon. Member had finished. I will not allow him to speak now. I have called the hon. Minister.

Lala Achint Ram: Just a few words, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said enough. There must be some kind of adjustment. We cannot go on endlessly re-opening the whole thing.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): Just a few words, Sir, to remove a certain misunderstanding which seems to exist in the minds of my hon. friends here. What does this amendment seek to do? It wants to protect the migrants who are coming away from Pakistan into India, and it suggests that if there is a breach of any passport or visa rules, they should not be punished for such a breach, and that India should allow them to come without let or hindrance. Let me at once point out that so far as India is concerned, there never was, there has never been and there will never be any question of India seeking to punish any of those who come away to India from Pakistan without any travel documents. If there is any breach of passport rules, it will be a breach of Pakistani passport rules. Rightly or wrongly we have no control over that. That is the point which I want my hon. friends to bear in mind.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I take it that the Law Minister refers to minorities coming and not referring to migrant Muslims coming to India without any permits.

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact the amendment says, a member of the minority community.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In Pakistan.

Shri Biswas: Quite so.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): The point is about discrimination.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is exactly the subject matter. The hon. Member came only recently.

Shri Biswas: Whether it is migrant or non-migrant, any member of a minority community in Pakistan, if he wishes to migrate from Pakistan to

[**Shri Biswas**]

India then, there will be no Indian passport rules or visa rules which he need be afraid of, that he may be brought to book for alleged breach of such laws or passport rules.

Dr. N. B. Kharo: What about the emergency certificate mentioned by the hon. Minister?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he wants to go back, if he wants to be re-admitted.

Shri Biswas: My hon. friend refers to emergency certificates, migrant certificates and so on. Let me explain in one moment what the situation is.

When the passport system was sought to be promulgated by Pakistan, India lodged a protest that it would be against the provisions of the Delhi Agreement. To that the answer was that the passport rules would not infringe the Delhi Pact at all. Whether right or wrong, that was the reply we got. We held them to their word. Only the other day when I was in Dacca and was holding a conference with my opposite number Mr. Azizuddin Ahmed, the first point I impressed on him was this: "You said, this does not infringe the Delhi Pact. Put it in writing that your passport rules or visa rules will not be worked or interpreted in such a way as to militate against the provisions of the Delhi Agreement." He agreed to it. He had to agree to it. There was no escape from the position. So, we have now on record.....

An Hon. Member: Why was it not put down in writing?

Shri Biswas: It was put down in writing. A Press Note was issued during my stay in Dacca.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That was not implemented.

Shri Biswas: Whether it was reproduced in the newspapers here I do not know, but there it is on record between the two Governments that the rules governing the passport system will not be worked or interpreted in such a way as to cause any impediments as regards the migration traffic, i.e., traffic which was envisaged in the Delhi Agreement of April, 1950. That much we gained. Whether or not in actual practice that is being followed is a different story. I do not want to conceal from myself or from hon. Members that we are receiving complaints about many sorts of impediments which are being placed in the way of migrants

wishing to come away. As a matter of fact, I may inform hon. Members that about the time when the passport system was going to be introduced, it was agreed between the two Governments that so far as migrants were concerned, they would be allowed to travel, to cross the check-posts in Pakistan even if they carried no travel documents, but, in point of fact that was not followed.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: By whom?

Shri Biswas: By Pakistan. These people who wanted to cross over were held up at the check-posts. Then the matter was taken up, and it was pointed out to them. Their explanation was that they had not received instructions from Karachi to allow these migrants to cross over. Correspondence followed, and it was pointed out to them that Karachi had agreed to the arrangement we had suggested. What they said was that they would not incorporate that in the passport rules, but that in point of fact, they would observe this agreement.

Then they raised another question. It was this: "We did not say that no travel documents would be necessary. What we said was that passport would not be necessary, but some sort of other documents would be necessary." We said: "All that you need be satisfied about is that they are migrants; that they would have, but for the passport system, been allowed free traffic, freedom of movement." The answer was: "True, but how would your Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan know whether a person is a migrant or not. He has not got the machinery to satisfy himself on that point. Suppose a fugitive from justice tries to escape on the false statement that he is a migrant, the Deputy High Commissioner would have no means of satisfying himself on that point." That was a futile argument. What was the state of things before the passport system was introduced when the Delhi Pact was in full force? Anyone could come away, and no obstacle would be placed in his way on the ground that he might be a fugitive from justice. We wanted that state of things to continue. The matter rests there. It has not yet been finally disposed of. Their attitude is that some document is necessary and that document must be procured from a Pakistani official, because he alone is competent to declare whether the person is a bona

side migrant or not. But this much we have got on paper—both Governments have agreed that the Delhi Pact, so far as migration traffic is concerned will be left untouched. All the facilities for travelling which existed under the provisions of that agreement are supposed still to remain in force. That is the position.

What I was going to point out with reference to this amendment is this. I can understand an amendment of this character if India is going to take action against anybody on the ground that he is infringing the passport rules. When he comes to India, he will be allowed to come without let or hindrance. The breach will not be a breach of India's passport rules or visa rules. If there is any breach, it will be a breach of the rules in force on the other side of the border. There is no question, therefore, of our exonerating such persons from any prosecution or any other penalties. The amendment reads:

"Provided that no member of the minority communities of Pakistan would be deemed to have infringed any rule of any permit or passport if he migrates to India with a view to live here as its national."

Whether he desires to migrate to India with a view to remain here for ever as a national of India or not, does not matter. If he chooses to come to India, then we do not stand in the way because he does not hold any travel documents, if he is a real migrant from Pakistan to India. That is the position. That has been the position always. That will always be the position. Therefore, there need not be any fear that any punishment is sought to be inflicted on any such person for breach of any passport rules on our side. That is what I wanted to point out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

In page 1, after line 14, insert:—

"Provided that no member of the minority communities of Pakistan would be deemed to have infringed any rule of any permit or passport if he migrates to India with a view to live here as its national."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill was addressing the House, I put a question to him whether any passport would be necessary in the case of emergency certificates, whether the Pakistani officials will have any say in the matter after the Deputy High Commissioner has given the

emergency certificates, to which he was pleased to reply that no such passport would be necessary. Now, I understand from our Minister for Minority Affairs that, as a matter of fact, the Pakistani officials will have a say in the matter, and that the matter has not yet been decided. I want to know the real position and I would beg of the hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to kindly elucidate the point. In the case of emergency certificates, even now the Pakistani officials are saying that they want to satisfy themselves whether the applicant is a genuine migrant or not. If that is the position, it means that our Deputy High Commissioner shall have to abide by the decision of the Pakistani officials, and the people would be deprived of the benefit that we want to give them. If the question whether a migrant is genuine or not is to be decided by their officials, where is the use of these emergency certificates? This must be made clear.

4 P.M.

I think the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation as well as the hon. Minister who has just now spoken have assured the House that so far as India is concerned, no obstacle will be put in the way of such people. We expected this, and there is no doubt about it. At the same time, if this assurance is incorporated in this Bill, there will be no harm done. After all, this will remain on record that the policy of the Government is this. When this is the real intention of the hon. Ministers, and the amendment moved by Lala Achint Ram has the same intention, there is no point in not incorporating it in the Act. So far as the question of relevance is concerned, I understand that when it is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this passport system is substituted for the present system, it means that all things arising out of this substitution become quite relevant. He has been pleased to say that even if a person infringes any of the rules on our side, this Government is not going to take any action. But we do not know what is going to happen about the passport system with respect to the other side. We must be not only assured, but in the Bill itself we must have a guarantee that as a matter of fact no infringement will be regarded as an infringement, so far as these certificates are concerned. For instance, my hon. friend was pleased to refer to a specific case in which the migrant had no certificate at all. Now what happens? India is as much his home, and is an asylum

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

for him, whether he is armed with an emergency certificate or not. My humble submission is that this amendment is very necessary, and there is no reason why this House should not pass it. I beg of the House and the hon. Minister to agree to this amendment.

श्री मुनमुनवाला (भागलपुर-मध्य) :

उत्तराखण्डी भेदोदय अब कभी वहां पर विष्यूबीज के बारे में बातें होती हैं तो हृदय चर बात है, और जब हम अपनी सरकार का यह जबाब सुनते हैं कि वह असहाय है तब तो हृदय की पत्तर का कर लेना पड़ता है। अगर अब मैं इस सम्बन्ध में और कुछ बोलूँगा तो जायद आप मुझ की ऐसा करने की बनुमति नहीं देंगे, इसलिये मैं इतना ही कह कर जो संशोधन है उस के ऊपर कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

इस संशोधन का बुल्य यही है कि वहां पर जो हिन्दुस्तानी लोग रहते हैं या माइनरिटी कम्यूनिटी (minority community) के लोग रहते हैं, वह यदि हिन्दुस्तान आना चाहे तो उन को किसी प्रकार की रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये और यदि वह यहां आने में किसी कानून को बंग करें तो उन के खिलाफ़ किसी प्रकार की कारबाई नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस का गोटा उद्देश्य यही है। हमारी बहिन जीमरी सेन ने यहां पर एक मिनिस्टर साहब से स्पाल किया कि जो आप लोगों ने वह पासपोर्ट का सिस्टम रखा है और इस में यह रखा है कि लोगों को यह करना चाहिये और वह करना चाहिये और इस के पास जाना चाहिये और उस के पास जाना चाहिये तो वो लोग अनपढ़ हैं उनकी क्या दस्ता होनी। यह आप हम को समझाइये। इस का उत्तर हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह दिया कि वहां पर हमारे जो डिप्टी कमिश्नर हैं वह वहां सब लोगों को समझा देते हैं और यदि

सब को नहीं समझा पाते हैं तो वो एक आदमी को समझा देते हैं और यह एक दूसरे को बतला देते हैं और सब को इस तरह मालूम हो जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ़ होती है इस के कुछ उदाहरण हमारे डाक्टर मुखर्जी साहब ने दिये हैं।

बब में उन को दुहराना नहीं चाहता। जैसा हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह दूसरे के पास जा कर समझ लेते हैं, यह तो बात हर्ई अनपढ़ लोगों की। मैं पढ़े लिखे लोगों की बात कहता हूँ। यह बात भी जरा सी सुन लीजिये। एक हमारे मिश्र कलकत्ता में हर्ई कोट के एड्वोकेट है। उन के कई एक रिस्टेदार पाकिस्तान में रहते हैं। वे इंडियन नेशनल्स (Indian nationals) हैं। उन की वहां पर बहुत प्राप्ती (property) है और वह यहां आना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने हमको लिखा कि हमारे जो रिस्टेदार हैं उन्होंने १० मर्कूदर को वहां पर दरखास्त दी थी कि वे यहां पर आना चाहते हैं और आज एक महीना दस दिन हो गये, पर उन को आने का कोई भी रास्ता नहीं मिलता है, त उन को कोई सटिफिकेट मिलता है। क्या करें, वड़ी तकलीफ़ में पढ़े हुए हैं। उन्होंने लिखा कि अब हम को क्या करना चाहिये, कृपा कर के हम को बतलाइये। मैं ने सुना है कि उन लोगों की दरखास्त बिहार गवर्नरेंट के पास गई है और वहां से भी अभी तक कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। तो मेरे पाल जब यह दरखास्त आई तो मैं इस कानून को अच्छी तरह जानता नहीं था। मैं ने वो एक मिन्नों से पूछा कि क्या करना चाहिये। तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम ठीक से, अच्छी तरह नहीं समझते हैं। आप एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री

(Ministry of External Affairs) से पूछ लीजिये। मैं चन्दा साहब के पास रहा और जो पत्र हमारे पास आया था वह उनको दिलाया कि देखिये, मेरे पास यह पत्र आया है, इस में क्या कहरना चाहिये। तो उन्होंने कहा कि अच्छी बात है, हम को लिख कर भेज दीजिये, इस पत्र को भी भेज दीजिये, तब पीछे आप को बतलाऊंगा। हम ने कहा कि ठीक है। दूसरे दिन मैंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी और उस पत्र को भी मैंने उन के पास भेज दिया। एक दिन तो मैं ठहरे रहा। फिर उन को याद दिलाया तो चार पाँच दिन के बाद जबाब आया। मैंने वह पत्र अपने विच को भेज दिया। मेरे मित्र का अभी पत्र आया है। वे लिखते हैं कि जो दिल्ली मिनिस्टर साहब लिखते हैं वह ठीक है या जो डिल्ली कमिश्नर कहता है वह ठीक है रुपा कहे समझ में नहीं आता। अनपढ़ की बात छोड़िये पढ़े लिखे पालियामेंट के मंत्री और मिनिस्टरों की यह हालत है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister just now said that in view of certain difficulties, they are not able to accept the amendment. All the same, they are not insisting upon any passport being brought in here by the migrants, though they have no hand in the Pakistan administration so far as these people are concerned. They will be freely allowed to come. That is what I understood. In view of that, hon. Members may suggest to them why there is this specific necessity for this provision.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that even if the Deputy High Commissioner for India gives a certificate, the final word shall remain with the Pakistan officials. That is the dispute that is going on. It has not yet been settled.

Shri A. P. Jain: He never said that.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Ask him.

Shri A. P. Jain: What he said was that after the emergency certificate is issued, nobody will have a say.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Now let him say that.

Shri Biswas: What was done was this. What we said was that the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan at Dacca will give a certificate just certifying that the man is a migrant, and if he produces it at the checkpost he will be allowed to cross the border. But they were insisting 'No, formal documents are necessary,' because the Deputy Commissioner there is not in a position to verify the fact whether he is a migrant or not. That was the dispute which was raised by them. We said that this certificate would be known as a migration certificate which might just be a chit or a slip of paper certifying that he is a bona fide migrant. But they said that that would not do, but that it must be an emergency certificate. They gave it the name 'emergency certificate' and said that if he is an Indian national, he must also produce what is called a 'repatriation' certificate. That is what they insisted upon. We said 'No, in the case of migrants to whom the Delhi Agreement applies, any slip of paper from the Deputy High Commissioner ought to be enough,' and that was what they had agreed to. But then they were insisting upon these travel documents. That led to the dispute, and that is still the subject matter of correspondence between the two Governments.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: That is not yet settled finally.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I would submit for the consideration of the House is this. The question that has to be considered is how far this proviso will cure the disease, and how far it is necessary. We can clothe our Government with any amount of power, but if the other Government is not amenable to it, what is to be done? What the hon. Minister says is that notwithstanding our acceptance of those people here even without a permit, still, those people are insisting on going behind it in some way or other without saying so. What is the use of adding one more provision which might also be broken? That is the point that has to be considered. Both hon. Ministers and the Members here who have spoken are agreed upon the various difficulties these people are undergoing. The only difference is regarding the remedy or redress to be provided in this Bill. That has been sufficiently debated upon.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Unfortunately there has been some discrepancy regarding what the hon. Deputy Minister said and the clarification which has now been given by the hon. Minister of Minority Affairs. So far as we could follow, what the hon. Deputy Minister said was this, that so far as intending

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

migrants from East Pakistan to India are concerned—that is to say, those who have made up their minds to come and stay in India—no passport will be necessary; all that was necessary was this emergency certificate which would be issued by the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Dacca. One could understand that. When clarifying the position, however, Mr. Biswas has just now explained in relation to the talks which he had with the opposite number in Dacca, that apart from this emergency certificate, the Pakistan authorities are insisting that the intending migrant must also produce some document from some Pakistani authority as well. So really there is a discrepancy. What is the position now? We really do not know what agreement Government has arrived at? I would like to know from Mr. Biswas what further clarification he has to give. We must have given certain commitments to Pakistan that so far as intending Muslim migrants from India to Pakistan were concerned, obviously they would also be entitled to similar facilities, namely, no passport but simply some sort of emergency certificate being given by the Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in Calcutta, and then they would be allowed to go. If the Hindu migrants from East Bengal are being denied this simple procedure which Mr. Biswas tried to evolve and got Pakistan to agree, are we following this simple procedure with regard to the intending Muslim migrants from India to Pakistan? Are we so helpless that we cannot even.....

Shri Biswas: We are not holding up any Muslim migrants at our check posts on our side of the border. (Interruption.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object of the Pakistan Government in saying.....

Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur): Two different systems are prevailing in the two countries.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is understood. That is the gravamen of the charge. I am also one of the Members here. I am not able to follow. Why is the Pakistan Government trying to impose restrictions upon those who are willing to come away and migrate to this country? What is the object? I think they must be glad when these people want to come away.

Shri Biswas: As a matter of fact, Sir, that is a question for that Government to answer. (Interruption.)

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I agree with you. I do not know whether any useful purpose will be served by discussing this amendment, although we would like to have some such provision in the Bill. But if it is the point of view of Government that such a clause is rather out of place, we are more or less agreed as to how this matter should be dealt with by Government. There is not much difference of opinion. What I would urge, Sir,—to sum up—is that Government should try to have this procedure accepted by the Pakistan Government, namely, those who desire to come away from East Bengal should be allowed to come with only this emergency certificate and no other certificate or document need be given by any Pakistan authority. That is number one. Number two is that a number of centres should be opened representing our Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, so that people who are living in rural areas and villages are not forced to come to Dacca even to get this emergency certificate from our officer in Dacca.

Shri Biswas: On the last point, I may mention that we have already pressed for posting more visa officers in different parts of East Bengal. Unfortunately, we have not met with any success so far.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I do not know if we are really so helpless as that. We want to open our offices. Has the situation come to such a pass that we have to obtain the approval of the Pakistan Government in order to post our own officers in different parts of East Pakistan, to facilitate the coming out of minorities from East Bengal to India? Are we so helpless that we are not even allowed to have our officers.....

Shri Biswas: We cannot open any visa office or any centre there without the authority of the Pakistan Government.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: So that also is being denied. The third point is this. Here the condition is that people who will get this emergency certificate must declare that they have decided to leave Pakistan for good and come away to India and settle here. Now, that is a rather serious position. It means that they must leave behind all their properties etc. and then come away. I know that that is the very reason why the East Pakistan Government now hesitates to give this certificate because they want to make it quite sure that they should have nothing to do with regard to the proper-

ties they leave behind. Here our Government should consider the desirability of taking charge of the properties. The Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan should become some sort of custodian of the properties of persons who will then become Indian nationals, who give a declaration that they are coming out for good with their emergency certificates. It will be deplorable, Sir, if these people are forced to come out of East Bengal and given this sort of emergency certificates leaving all their properties behind. I know, Sir, no decision can be announced on the floor of the House just now, but this is a rather serious matter. If these people are now being persuaded to declare themselves as Indian nationals, then it is the duty of our Government to see to it that their properties are properly looked after by our representative in East Bengal, namely, the Deputy High Commissioner and his representatives throughout that area. (Interruption.)

Shri Biswas: May I explain, Sir. So far as migrants whose cases are referred to in the Delhi Pact are concerned, the arrangement was that they need not say that they were coming away for good.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Exactly.

Shri Biswas: They were free to come and go just as they like. Under the same conditions, if they wanted to come over, all that they would be required to do was to produce a certificate from the Deputy High Commissioner that they were migrants within the meaning of the Delhi Pact. That is about all.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Leave aside the Delhi Pact. That is gone.

Shri Biswas: Persons who were free to come and go between the two countries before the passport system came into force should still be allowed that facility.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I am referring to the properties of those persons who must declare themselves, as Mr. Jain said, Indian nationals and come away with emergency certificates. What about their properties? This is the specific question I raised.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: My submission is this, Sir. You are perfectly right when you said that anything that we pass in this House will not be binding on Pakistan. That is absolutely clear. So far as the persons referred to in the Pact are concerned, it is quite clear, as the hon. Minister submitted, that no obstacle will be put in their way. So far as

we are concerned, whether we pass it or not the position remains the same. So far as the question of the properties of these persons are concerned, I really understood even then—previously—that the properties of those persons who declare that they are no longer the nationals of Pakistan will be able to be forfeited or confiscated in any manner so that they will not be allowed to dispose them off. Now, Sir, when the exodus from West Pakistan began, I suggested to one of our Ministers at that time that if the Government became the owner of those properties in West Pakistan, then the position would be different. There are two ways open to us either we should come to an agreement with the Pakistan Government with regard to all those properties belonging to these migrants that they will either remain their property or their property will become the property of the Government of India. Even then it will be quite right because the Government of India if it so chooses can take charge of them. But in no case do we want that all the properties of these nationals should remain there in Pakistan and be confiscated by Pakistan Government and they should be allowed to come away. The Government of India should either ensure that the rights in property belonging to the migrants will continue intact or the Government of India may get their properties transferred in the name of Government of India and the migrants be compensated here by the Government by same manner of Evacuee legislation. So I would submit that the Government of India should consider twice before agreeing to anything which has the effect of confiscation of the properties of these people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think there has been enough discussion on this point.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): I want to clear. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of clearance. Enough has been asked and enough has been said.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): I will require only five minutes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No question of five minutes more. I am here to regulate the debate in the House and I cannot go on allowing every single opportunity to every single hon. Member. Now, there is no purpose in pursuing this amendment.

Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted. *

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and the Enacting Formula
were added to the Bill

Shri V. G. Deshpande: My amendment was not taken cognisance of, at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A similar amendment was talked out.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee: What about the point that I have raised about the property of these people?

Shri A. P. Jain: Sir, we have taken note of all the points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members would have seen that the Government on this side is not at all hesitant to take any of the steps. Their difficulty again and again has been that the other party is not quite so easy to deal with. Therefore, they are taking note of every one of these matters and trying to do their best.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think the hon. Minister is aware that in the three partitioned districts, Dinajpur, Malda and Jalpaiguri there are a large number of people whose property might have been on the other side. They were so long constantly going and coming back off and on. They have cultivated those lands and now it is harvest time. I have definite information that people of Dinajpur and Malda are not allowed to go to the other side to harvest the crop. If they cannot go now then the entire harvest will be lost.—lost not only for them individually but for the country also as so much foodgrains would be lost.

Dr. S. P. Mukherjee: It will be taken by Pakistan.

Shri A. C. Guha: I hope the hon. Minister will take cognisance of this and do something in the matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES AMALGAMATION BILL.—Contd.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill is not before the House. The procedure is the hon. Minister moves and then I place it before the House. Then the hon. Member may raise a point of order.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to make special provision in the interests of the general public and the Union, for the amalgamation of certain companies closely connected with each other in the manufacture and production of iron and steel and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, so far as the practice in this House and its predecessors is concerned, this is a novel measure. Government are now legislating to amalgamate two iron and steel companies. I would like to give some details of the circumstances under which this decision was taken by the Government. But, before I proceed with a narration of the events that have led up to this Bill, I have also to tell the House that the Government promulgated an Ordinance on the 29th October, by which the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal were amalgamated into one company. And it is as a consequence of this Ordinance that this Bill has been brought before the House. The two companies, namely the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal are under the management of one company called the Martin Burn & Company. The Indian Iron and Steel Company was the original concern and the Steel Corporation of Bengal was a subsequent creation and was dependent on the Indian Iron and Steel Company for the supply of hot metal and also ancillary services such as power.

water and gas. In fixing the fair retention price of steel produced by the Steel Corporation of Bengal in 1949,—the report was in 1949 though the enquiry started in 1948—the Tariff Board made a reference to the agreement made between the two companies and pointed out that because of the unbalanced nature of equipment of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, the retention price that had to be given to it was higher than that fixed for the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. In the summary of the recommendations made by the Tariff Board in their report in 1949, they say "the works costs of the Steel Corporation are invariably higher than those of the Tata Company and the principal reasons for this difference are higher cost of material, higher expenditure on refractories and higher general works expenses." Their recommendation was "in the larger interests of the steel industry, we feel that the amalgamation of the Indian Iron and Steel Corporation and the Steel Corporation of Bengal would now be desirable. Such an amalgamation would secure uniform and coherent management thus avoiding duplication and waste which would ultimately tend to reduce costs of production of steel, which are high as compared with those of the Tata Iron and Steel Company. We therefore recommend that the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Indian Iron and Steel Company should examine at an early date the possibility of integrating the two plants through amalgamation."

In 1951, the question of revision of the fair retention prices of the products of this company came up before the Tariff Board. And the Tariff Board have devoted a whole paragraph, paragraph 43A of their report, to deal with the necessity of integration of the two plants. The report says:

"that the Board had already recognised this difficulty and that its 1948 report recommended that the possibility of integrating the two plants through amalgamation should be examined at an early date. In 1950, the Company's management took certain steps to integrate the two works operationally. It is important, however, that integration, to the extent at least that Hirapur be operated primarily in the best interests of the Steel Corporation of Bengal, should be actually achieved. Without such integration, proper performance

may be difficult of attainment at the Steel Corporation of Bengal."

That is the Tariff Board statement. There was a further revision of the retention prices this year of the Steel Corporation of Bengal's products because of certain increases in railway freights and in the production charges etc. The Tariff Commission in para 11 of its report again harps on the question of merger of these two companies. In doing so, they also deal with the relative financial position of the two companies and say that the position of the Steel Corporation of Bengal would materially improve if the revision of the Steel Corporation of Bengal's retention prices for 1951 and 1952 are accepted by Government. They add:

"what is more important and in fact constitutes the principal gain from the national standpoint is that the merger will greatly facilitate the implementation of the expansion schemes of both the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal. The financial commitments involved in these schemes are so large that neither company may find it easy to undertake them by itself. The amalgamated concern on the other hand with the combined resources of the two plants will be in a stronger position to raise the additional resources required for the expansion. Thus the merger besides improving the economic condition of both the plants will help the expansion of iron and steel capacity in the country and it is therefore in the national interest that the merger should take place. We recommend that the companies should make determined efforts to bring about the amalgamation of the two plants as early as possible."

It was about this time when the Tariff Commission was considering the question of the revision of the fair retention price of steel produced by the Steel Corporation of Bengal that the Government were discussing with these two companies their expansion programme. The expansion schemes have been subjected to considerable scrutiny. In order to provide them with the foreign exchange that is necessary for these schemes, the Government had sponsored the application of the companies for a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The schemes were also discussed with the delegation of the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

International Bank who came to India, and finally we have more or less settled on a scheme which would provide an addition of about 320,000 tons of steel and 380,000 tons of pig iron or alternatively 40,000 tons of steel and 280,000 tons of pig iron per annum. The loan from the International Bank, repayment of which Government will guarantee, is now under negotiation. The Government had already undertaken to lend to this concern five crores of rupees and in order to complete the scheme further assistance from Government to this concern may be necessary. The actual amount of assistance that will be required will have to be determined only when the final picture of the assistance that will be available from the World Bank is known. All this improvement and increase in the earning capacity will only be possible if the two firms were amalgamated into one. Besides the amount of money that the Government would be lending to this company and the amount that would be obtained by way of loan from the World Bank also necessitate that the objective of additional steel output must be attained for one thing and the concern must be an economic one for another. It is for these reasons that the Government pressed the two companies to amalgamate as soon as possible. Ordinarily, an amalgamation of this nature should take place under the provisions laid down in Sections 153, 153-A and 153-B of the Indian Companies Act, but the procedure that will have to be followed under these conditions and the delays that are inevitable are likely to delay the amalgamation for a long period. In view of the importance of the steel industry as a whole and also in view of the fact that we cannot delay the development of this industry by expanding the output of steel and pig iron by these concerns in particular, Government felt that they should legislate to bring the two companies together by amalgamation. I am happy to say that the management of these companies entirely agree with Government in this regard and I understand that they had also put this proposal before their respective company's shareholders.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair]

Two matters had to be determined in this connection. One was the procedure by which amalgamation could be achieved, and the second was to fix the proportion of the shares of these two companies to enable them

to integrate. On the first question, the Tariff Commission's report is there. It has dealt with it. On the second, I have no doubt hon. Members would have perused the report of the Tariff Commission fixing the fair ratio of the ordinary shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Company and the Steel Corporation of Bengal. Copies of this report have been, I believe, made available to every hon. Member. It was necessary that this fixation must be done by an independent body and in view of the fact that the Tariff Commission and its predecessor the Tariff Board had examined from time to time the relative financial position of the two companies, Government naturally felt that the Tariff Commission was the most competent body to fix the ratio. In para 9 of their report, they have said:

"On a careful consideration of what is set out in paragraphs 5 to 8 above and having regard to all other relevant factors, we have come to the conclusion that a ratio of 4:5 would be a fair ratio between the ordinary shares of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and the Steel Corporation of Bengal and we therefore recommend it."

The talks of amalgamation of these two concerns have been in the air for some time. It is a known fact that amongst the speculative scrips in the share markets, the Indian Iron and Steel Company's shares occupy a very high place. It was therefore felt that the time-lag between the decision to take legislative steps to achieve the amalgamation and the actual implementation of the decision may have serious consequences in respect of the future well being of these two companies. So, Government action in this regard, namely, the fixation of the fair ratio and the amalgamation that subsequently followed it had to be decided without much delay. That is the explanation for the Ordinance of 29th October, 1952.

The provisions of the Ordinance as incorporated in this Bill, to a layman, look formidable, but essentially they follow the pattern of legal documents of this nature. The main clause is clause 7(1) which fixes the terms of transfer in respect of the shares of the dissolved company which is the Steel Corporation of Bengal. Clause 7(1) (a) deals with preference shares of the Steel Corporation and every preference shareholder gets as many preference shares in the Indian Iron and Steel Company as are equivalent

in number and value to the preference shares held in the dissolved company. Clause 7(1) (b) entitles every holder of five shares in the dissolved company to four ordinary shares in the Indian Iron and Steel Company. As there seems to be some doubt in the minds of hon. Members, in view of the amendments that have been tabled by them, I would like to add that these preference shares are tax-free shares. All the other clauses provide the necessary legal padding, and that is very common in such documents. I therefore trust that the House will not require me to deal with the provisions of this measure in greater detail.

In this connection, I may be permitted to express the hope that this occasion will signify the taking of a big step forward in the fulfilment of the interests and the deliberate intention of the House and the Government in increasing by governmental intervention the output of iron and steel in this country. It has always been said that Government intervention in business has been oftentimes uncalled for and exercised without deliberation and thought. The present step is, in my humble opinion, in direct contradiction to all such ideas and constitutes a type of intervention which I have no doubt the country and the House would welcome. It is an intervention intended for the benefit of the nation as a whole. That is all that I have to say at this stage. If any further questions are asked, or doubts are raised, I shall try to meet them to the best of my ability towards the end of this debate.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to make special provision, in the interests of the general public and the Union, for the amalgamation of certain companies closely connected with each other in the manufacture and production of iron and steel, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri P. C. Bose (Manbhum North): May I know how many factories and mines will come under one company as a result of this amalgamation? These two companies have a large number of factories and mines.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All of them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. The emphasis

of the hon. Mover has been on the word "amalgamation". You find that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the present Bill is intended to replace the Ordinance of October 29, 1952. It is seen from the title of the Bill that it is a Bill for the "amalgamation of two companies". You also find in the third para of the preamble that it is stated: "whereas the amalgamation of the said companies is also in pursuance of the successive recommendations made by the Tariff Board and the Tariff Commission" etc., etc. Whatever may be the reasons for amalgamation, I submit that in my humble opinion this is not warranted by any provisions of the Constitution. I presume that the hon. Mover has relied on item 43 of List I of Schedule VII. If that be so, then I wish to read out to you the relevant item. Item 43 reads: "Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including co-operative societies." My submission is that amalgamation is not incorporation. "Amalgamation" presupposes the existence of two commercial bodies and incorporation presupposes the non-existence of any such body. I submit that this has to be very clearly seen at this stage, because if the word "amalgamation" is not within the meaning of the word "incorporation", then this House does not have the competence to pass this legislation. I submit that it is the practice according to well known canons of construction of statutes that every statute other than a penal statute has to be construed with a greater regard, with a more attentive regard, to the language of the statute and not with a rational regard to the aims and objects of the Legislature. I submit therefore that this Bill which is concerned with the "amalgamation" of companies is beyond the legislative competence of this House and I want a ruling from you.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, this position was examined by us. We have not embarked on this Ordinance without having these preliminaries examined. I would, Sir, like to read the opinion of the Attorney-General in this matter. The question was posed to him whether the proposed legislation, either in respect of particular companies, or generally, would come within the description of "regulation and winding up of trading corporations". Of course, there is some legal opinion in support of this proposition in the case of *Chiranjilal Chowdhury vs. the Union of India*. I would, Sir, like to read the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is that the case of 1951?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: 1950.

I am reading the opinion of the Attorney-General. It is not my opinion, but I would like to adopt it for the time being.

"Amalgamation of two or more companies is a familiar concept in company law. It is resorted to frequently and is a method of facilitating arrangements and compromises in regard to companies for reconstructing them. Legislation which affects such amalgamation could, therefore, be regarded as legislation in respect to the regulation of trading corporations and will fall within the ambit of Entry 43 in List I.

Further, by recent legislation, Parliament, acting under Entry 52 has declared the iron and steel industry amongst others as an industry, the control of which by the Union is expedient in the public interest. All legislation, therefore, in relation to this industry, including legislation which provides for the amalgamation of two corporations working this industry could well be contended to be covered by Entry 52 in the List. Once Parliament has declared a particular industry to be of the character prescribed in Entry 52, Parliament would be competent to undertake all legislation whatsoever with respect to that industry. The purpose of the Entry is, on the face of it, to enable Parliament to fashion the control of the industry in the Union. Legislation providing for the amalgamation of Corporations engaged in carrying on of this industry would be the exercise of control over this industry by the Union which Item 52 contemplates."

I could read further. But that I think would constitute an answer to the point raised by the hon. Member.

Shri V. P. Nayar: There is also another aspect of the question which I would like the hon. Minister to explain. How does he get over the provisions in article 19 declaring certain fundamental rights? Suppose, for a moment I am an investor in "Scob". I invest my money in the hope of taking the fortunes and also prepared to suffer the losses. You cannot impose on the shareholder a condition that he should be a shareholder of the new company. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether article 19

would not apply in this case. If under article 19, this is not possible then, we cannot pass this measure.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, I can assure my hon. friend that even the remote application of article 19(1) (f) was examined and the opinion of the Attorney-General is that article 19(1) (f) will not present any difficulty.

Shri V. P. Nayar: What about (g)? That also will apply. I am sorry I have to differ from the Attorney-General in this matter.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member has a right to differ from the Attorney-General. He does not contemplate it will apply.

Shri V. P. Nayar: This measure will infringe the provision of article 19(1) (g) also. How can we get over this?

Mr. Chairman: So far as this question is concerned, it is clear that hon. Member and the House have already come across certain cases in this regard. It is for the House to decide whether this measure would infringe the provisions of the Constitution. It is not for the Chair to decide. The House will no doubt take this criticism into consideration. When the hon. Member is called upon to speak he can urge his points upon the House.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I raise it as a point of order for you to decide.

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order to be decided. So far as the practice in this House is concerned, it is usually left to the House to decide. The Chair does not decide this question. When the hon. Member is called upon to speak, he can urge his point.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My contention is this. If it is beyond the legislative competence of this House under the provisions of the Constitution, what is the purpose of considering this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: This argument can be advanced by the hon. Member when he gets an opportunity to speak. The House can decide whether it is within its competence to pass this measure.

श्री कौ. सी. शोधिया (सागर) :
समाप्ति महोदय, आप के सामने जो बिल पेश हुआ है उस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो चार बातें जिवेदन करनी हैं। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था है कि इन बोनों कम्पनियों

के मिल जाने से आगे चल कर के लोहे और इस्पात की देहावार में काफ़ी ज्यादा तरक्की हो जायगी और इन कम्पनियों के इकट्ठा हो जाने की वजह से इन का काम आसानी से चल सकेगा और इन को और प्यादा पूँजी। मिल सकेगी तथा सरकार इन को नवी पूँजी भी देने वाली है। इन सब बातों को सुन कर के मुझे इस बात की लुकाई है कि हम देहात के लोगों को आगे चल कर के लोहा काफ़ी मिलने लगेगा। समाप्ति महोदय, पिछले पांच साल का यह अनुमति है कि लोहे के सम्बन्ध में देहाती लोगों की सब से ज्यादा दिक्षते हुई हैं। मैं सुद अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि गाड़ी के खाली टायर (Tyres) बलैक मार्केट में चालीस चालीस रुपये में मैं ने लुद लिए हैं जिन को कंट्रोल की औमत १८ रुपये थी। अब यहां ५८ बहुत से बिल तो हम पास कर देते हैं और वह कायदे बन जाते हैं। केकिन जाने चल कर के उन की जो मंशा यहां पर बतलाई जाती है, वह मंशा पूरी होगी यान हीं होगी, इस के बारे में मुझे सन्देह है। केकिन यिनिस्टर साहब फरमाते हैं, इसलिए मैं इस बात को मान लेता हूँ और उन को यह अमंलमेशन करने के बारे में धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

एक दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है वह यह है कि इन दोनों कम्पनियों के शेयरों (Shares) के तबादले के बारे में जो रेलो (Ratio) टैरिफ़ कमीशन (Tariff Commission) ने मुकर्रं की है, उस को हमारी सरकार ने जैसे कार्त्तसा चुप चाप मान लिया है। समाप्ति महोदय, आप इस बात की ओर जरा अपना ध्यान आरंभित करें तो मैं आप को टैरिफ़ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से आंकड़े बतलाऊं। उस से आप को यह साफ़ बालूम हो जायगा कि यह जो हमारी बंगाल स्टील कंपनी है उस के जो आडिनरी चेवर-

होल्डर्स (Ordinary shareholders) हैं उन के साथ उस टैरिफ़ कमीशन ने एक बहुत बड़ी बेंसाफ़ी की है। मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि यह जो कम्पनीयां हैं एक इंडियन कम्पनी और दूसरी स्टील कम्पनी इन में प्रायः जो पूँजी है वह एक सी लम्ही हुई है। इंडियन कम्पनी की पूँजी बार करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये है और स्टील कम्पनी की ४ करोड़ ४८ लाख रुपये है, यानी बराबर है।

बब आप देखिये इंडियन कम्पनी के ऊपर यानी जिस में यह कम्पनी मिलाई जा रही है वह बड़ी कम्पनी जिस को दोनों को मिला कर के एक कम्पनी बनने वाली है, उस कम्पनी के लिये डेबेंचर्स (Debentures) एक करोड़ ५८ लाख के हैं, और प्रीफ़ेरेंस शेयर्स (Preference shares) दोड़ करोड़ रुपये के हैं और आडिनरी शेयर्स (Ordinary Shares) २५ लाख और बाबन हजार के हैं। इन तीनों में चार करोड़ ४९ लाख की पूँजी है, उस में प्रीफ़ेरेंस शेयर्स एक लाख बीस हजार के हैं और बत्तीस लाख ९८ हजार के आडिनरी शेयर्स हैं। बब इन आडिनरी शेयर्स में आप देखिये कि जो कम्पनी मिलायी जा रही है उस कम्पनी में बाथर०८ एन्ड स्टील कम्पनी का बहुत ज्यादा हिस्सा है, उसके तीन लाख छः हजार हिस्से इंडियन कम्पनी में हैं और १२ लाख २० हजार स्टील कम्पनी में हैं जो मिलाई जाने वाली है। बब आप देखिये कि इंस्पोरेंस कम्पनीज में जो चारह लाख बीस हजार के शेयर्स हैं, उन के बलावा छोटे छोटे आदमियों की भी पूँजी मिली हुई रहती है। इस तरह आप देखेंगे कि पूँजी वाले आदमियों के बारह लाख बीस हजार के शेयर्स हैं, लेकि इस के इलावा एक करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी इंस्पोरेंस कम्पनीज की लगी हुई है। इस

[श्री के० सी० सोंदिया]

वक्त यह जो मिलाई जाने वाली कम्पनी है, उस में एक लाख से ज्यादा के हिस्से इंडियन कम्पनी के हैं। इंडियन कम्पनी में जो कम्पनी मिलाई जा रही है, और दोनों को मिला कर के जो कम्पनी बनायी जा रही है, उस में मिलाई जाने वाली कम्पनी में विदेशी लोगों की अपेक्षा हिन्दुस्तानियों के शेष से ज्यादा है और हिन्दुस्तानियों के उस में आईनरी शेष से हैं और जिन शेषों को हम ने अपने क़लम के एक नोक से दस के आठ कर दिये यानी सी हृपये के शेष से अस्ती हृपये के हो गये। ऐसा क्यों किया गया, मुझे इस को कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती है।

ट्रैरिक कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में वह बतलाया है कि ईनिवटी वैल्यू (equity value) जो है वह किसी काम की नहीं है। ईनिवटी वैल्यू के मुताबिक हम कीमत तय नहीं बरते हैं। कीमत हम इस दृत पर तय करते हैं कि आयरन एन्ड स्टील कम्पनी का डिवीडेंड (Dividend) किटना है और इंडियन कम्पनी का डिवीडेंड किटना है। अगर आप सन् ५१ के डिवीडेंडस देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि दोनों कम्पनियों में प्रायः एक से डिवीडेंडस हैं। फिर यह नहीं मालूम होता कि जब दोनों में से कोई कम्पनी बिक नहीं रही है, दोनों आपस में मिल रही है तो फिर आईनरी शेयर वालों को क्यों नुकसान पहुंचाया जाय और इन गरीब लोगों के शेष से दस ५० से आठ करने का कोई सबूत मुझे नहीं मालूम होता है। ट्रैरिक कमीशन ने जो बात कही है उस बात को आखें मिथ्या कर जैसे का दौसा मंजूर कर लेना है, इस के सिवा मुझे कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती है कि ऐसा आखिर क्यों किया गया है, सिर्फ ऐसा

इसलिये किया गया है कि ट्रैरिक कमीशन बड़े ऐक्सपर्ट लोगों की बाड़ी है, लेकिन ऐक्सपर्ट लंग आप जानते ही हैं कि वह सिर्फ अपना और बड़े बड़े लंगों के स्वायत्त को देखता ही जानते हैं, उन्हें मालूम नहीं है कि हमारे गरीब लोगों के साथ इस में कितनी बड़ी बेंसाफ़ी होती है। इसलिये मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात को बिनती करूँगा कि वह इन गरीब शेयरहाउल्डर्स के स्वायत्त की रक्खा करें। जब आप चार करोड़ की पूँजी में से ढाई करोड़ की पूँजी जैसे की तैसी सी के हिस्से सी में देते रहे, तो फिर वह जो छोटे शेष से घाले थोड़े आदमी बच रहते हैं उन थोड़े से आदमियों को दस, दस, हृपये के शेष से हैं और जो लाटी पूँजी सवा करोड़ के करीब होगी उन के हिस्सों को क्यों आप बढ़ा कर उन की आमदनी को बढ़ा कर रहे हैं, इस बात पर आप चरा सहानुभूतिप्राप्त विचार करें।

तोसरी बात यह है कि आप का आईनेंस तो पहले हो गया है और उस आईनेंस के मुताबिक बगर हिस्सों में तबदीली हो गई है तो आज इस बात के कहने से कोई विवेद फ़ायदा नहीं होगा, बरंगीक जो कमी आप ने कर दी है, उस कमी को अब आप कैसे वापिस लेंगे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। अन्त में मैं आप से यही जारीना कहूँगा कि आप मेहरबानी कर के इन आईनरी शेयर वालों के लिये जो आप ने आठ और दस का रेशा रखेंगा है उस पर आप किस विचार करें और अगर आप संमझें कि उस में कोई उथादा नुकसान नहीं हैं तो आप उन लोगों के भी जैसा कि आप ने श्रीकृष्ण शेयर वालों को जैसे का तैसा हिस्सा दिया है उसी के मुताबिक आप इन आईनरी शेयर होल्डरों को भी जैसे का तैसा

हिस्सा दे जिस से उन गर्दियों का पेट न कटे। वह मूले विरुद्ध हताना ही जरूर करना है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Banshat): May we ask certain clarifications of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Chairman: Yes, certainly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Could the hon. Minister tell us what are the terms of interest for the Indian as well as the foreign loans which have been decided upon?

Secondly, what are the conditions for the repayment of these loans?

The third is: is there any commitment that the repayment of the loan depends on the company being allowed to increase the retention price of steel?

Fourthly, could we have an idea as to whether there is any condition imposed, in the negotiations which are going on with the World Bank, regarding restricting the purchases which are going to be made from the U.S.A.?

And lastly, could we have any sort of inkling as to the contract between the International Bank, India and the company?

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): I want to ask for some information.

Mr. Chairman: About four or five questions have been put by one hon. Member. And now Mr. Basu wants to ask some more questions. It would be better if all the questions are passed on to the hon. Minister so that a full reply may be given by him.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know whether she wants to make a speech. If she wants the information I can answer those questions just now.

The terms of the agreement of the loan are not yet finalised. So I cannot tell with any precision the question of interest. Normally the World Bank loans carry about four and a quarter or four and a half per cent.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Income-tax free?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: You mean the interest? Well, the interest is a matter between the Government and the World Bank. It has nothing to do with the company. Normally, as

I said, it is four and a quarter or in some cases four and a half per cent. I do not know what it will work out to.

The other point was—I will come to the last point, namely whether there are any conditions regarding the purchase of equipment. There are no conditions at all. They provide the exchange that is wanted. If you want French exchange or anything like that, they will provide it. So there are no conditions at all with regard to equipment.

The third point, I think, was whether there is any restriction regarding the raising of prices of steel. It is a matter for Government, and the World Bank cannot say that the prices should be raised.

There were two other questions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Are there any guarantees to the company being allowed to increase the price of steel?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a matter of arrangement between Government and the company, and the Government do not propose to promise any increase in the retail prices, unless it be that the costs mount up. If, when they start producing this additional interest is something which has got to be taken into account, perhaps the Tariff Commission will examine it at that time. The retention price is merely a matter of costs, and Government are giving no guarantees with regard to that. But at the same time, actually, it will have to be examined. Very possibly the capital commitment and the interest they have to bear might, unless the production goes on *pari passu*, become a burden. It is a possibility. But it might not be if production takes place according to expectations.

Is there any other question?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: There was one. You could not give us the terms of interest for the foreign loan. But you could give us the terms of interest for the Indian loan.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Indian loan, we have given Rs. five crores. That is an ordinary Government loan which would carry four and a half per cent. interest.

Shri A. C. Geha: That Rs. five crores has already been given?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The entire amount is not taken up. It will carry normally four and a half per cent. interest payable as and when Government wants it. Very possibly Government will give them some time according to the exigencies. So far as further loans are concerned, --we have granted them Rs. one and a half or Rs. two crores--as regards the other thing that we propose to advance them, the amount will be determined by the shortfall between the needs they have and the resources available and the amount the International Bank would give. It may be Rs. nine to ten crores.

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to know what happens to the managing agency agreement with Martin & Burns. What happens to them after the merger? Will they continue to be the managing agents under a new term or will the terms of the Indian Iron and Steel Company or of the Steel Corporation be accepted?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The answer is quite simple. What is hap-

pening is that the Company is being transferred on to the Indian Iron and Steel Company. Whoever was managing the Indian Iron and Steel Company will manage it. The terms and conditions of the Indian Iron and Steel Company would continue in respect of the amalgamated company.

5 P.M.

Shri K. K. Basu: I want to know whether it should be deemed that the new Managing Agency Agreement entered into will be under the old terms as was between the Indian Iron & Steel Co. and or with the Steel Corporation of Bengal?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: What I said precisely was that the position of the Managing Agents vis-a-vis the Indian Iron & Steel Co. remains unaltered.

The House then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 8th December, 1952.