

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME IV, 1954

(23rd Aug. — 24th Sept. 1954)



SEVENTH SESSION

1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 21st September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

COKE

*1151. **Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had to encounter serious difficulties recently in ensuring adequate supplies of coke for the Defence industries;

(b) if so, what is the present position;

(c) the total requirements of coke in the internal market, inclusive of requirements for the Defence industries;

(d) the present controlled price of coke; and

(e) the steps that Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) It is presumed that the Members are referring to supply of hard coke. Due to the reduced production in some of the coke plants, which are undergoing renovation or repairs, there was some difficulty in arranging supplies of hard coke to certain categories of consumers, including Defence Industries.

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(b) Government's information is that Defence industries' requirements are being met. An order of priority has been drawn up for arranging hard coke supplies and Defence industries' requirements enjoy a high priority.

(c) About 40,000 tons per month of bye-product and beehive hard coke together, excluding the requirements of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Indian Iron and Steel and Sindri Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., which have their own coke ovens.

(d) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(e) To meet the temporary shortage of bye-product hard coke certain steps have already been taken as detailed in the statement laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 14.]

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know what is the actual registered demand with the Coal Commissioner and is it a fact that the Chief Mining Engineer to the Government of India, who recently made a survey, has reported a shortage of 36,000 tons of hard coke per month?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not aware of what the Chief Mining Engineer has reported to the Coal Commissioner but all the material that is available with me goes to show that there is not that shortage as indicated by the hon. Member.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Item 1 in paragraph 2 of the Statement laid on the Table states that the production of beehive hard coke is being stepped up. May I know what steps

Government are contemplating for stepping up the production of modern bye-product coke oven?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to indicate that bye-product hard coke is manufactured by 8 ovens in the country. Three of them are owned by the steel companies, one by Government and four by private companies. The hon. Member may be aware that recently the coke oven plant at Sindri has gone into production and that will give about 600 tons per day. That is in addition to the production till recently of bye-product coke; and certain of these coke ovens are being renovated or repaired or expanded. All that, cumulatively, will result in increased production of bye-product hard coke.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if the Government have taken into consideration the fact that although the controlled price of hard coke ranges from Rs. 28-12-0 to Rs. 34-12-0, the actual black-market price in the Calcutta and Howrah region is to the tune of Rs. 150/- per ton and that a large number of foundries which cannot do without this coke have been forced to close down thus accentuating the employment situation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know about the black-market price of this coke. But, whenever there is control over any commodity, a certain amount of black-market does exist; but, to what extent it exists is a matter of difference of opinion. In fact, I shall check up on the information given by the hon. Member, whether any black-market exists in Calcutta and to what extent. Government will take all possible steps to see that the necessary quantities of hard coke are made available to the foundries about which the hon. Member mentioned.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that in spite of the admitted shortage of hard coke, the representatives of the Production Ministry, in particular, opposed the project of

starting a coke oven plan in Durgapur, proposed to be undertaken by the Government of West Bengal before the Planning Commission, as a result of which the Government of West Bengal have been forced to abandon their idea of starting this coke oven?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I imagined that this was the main question which the hon. Member was driving at. The Government does not admit any appreciable deficit of hard coke in the country, as stated, at present. What the market will be in future, I cannot say. But, I do admit that there has been a proposal from the West Bengal Government to set up a coke oven plant at Durgapur. That has been a subject of discussion in the Planning Commission where the concerned Ministries' representatives were also present. The facts placed before them were not quite full, if I may say so, and the matter has been referred back to the West Bengal Government for more facts. Also, a Committee is proposed to be set up to go into the whole question thoroughly. That Committee is likely to meet in the near future and it is not for us to go into the actual merits or demerits of the Durgapur project until after the report is available to us.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government is aware of the activities of a mainly European controlled body known as the Hard Coke Manufacturers' Association and the fact that interests connected with that body are trying to create a scarcity market in coke?

Shri K. C. Reddy: There may be an Association like that, Sir. But, they are as much under the control of the Coal Commissioner as any other body, whether consisting of foreign personnel or otherwise. I do not think, Sir, so far as my information goes, that that Association is manipulating to create a scarcity of hard coke in the country. If there is anything like that which comes to our notice, after due enquiry, we

shall see that adequate steps are taken to put down such a thing.

REFUGEE TOWNSHIPS

*1152. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical expert has been appointed to organise industries in refugee townships in the country;

(b) whether any applications have been invited from industrialists for starting small scale industries in these townships; and

(c) the facilities that are proposed to be given to these industrialists?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Press notes have been issued inviting industrialists to start industries in the townships at Faridabad, Rajpura and Hastinapur. Bombay Government are taking similar action in respect of Ulhasnagar and Sardarnagar townships.

(c) Government will grant loans to the extent of 50 per cent. of the cost of machinery installed and provide land and buildings on easy terms.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is it proposed to encourage new industrialists to put up new factories in these towns or is it intended to give some assistance to those industrialists also who have already set up factories and who have been unable to complete them on account of financial difficulties?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: This help is only for those who propose to put up new industries in the townships.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What would be the maximum number that is likely to be employed if the whole scheme of these industries gets through?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: In Faridabad, from 2,000 to 2,500 and in Bombay, between 5,000 to 7,000 displaced persons.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether these industries will be given to outsiders or only to the displaced persons and also what amount of loan has been given already to those industrialists who are going to start the industries?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: They are meant for both displaced persons and outsiders. So far, we have advanced in Faridabad Rs. 13 lakhs for building purposes and Rs. 9.5 lakhs for machinery.

Shri Gidwani: Are the Government aware that in Ulhasnagar, owing to the heavy charges for electric energy—at 0/2/6 per unit, all industrialists are not willing to start any industry and the small industries that have already started are becoming uneconomic?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I heard the first part of the question but not the second part.

Mr. Speaker: The industrialists are unwilling to start industries.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: Actually, Sir, the charges are very heavy. The Government of Bombay has put up a thermal engine and we are hoping that we shall try and get over this difficulty in due course.

ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

*1153. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1531 asked on the 2nd April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board relating to the village oil industry as contained in the Resolution of the Board; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Government have decided to appoint a Committee for

carrying out a survey of the oilseed crushing industry as a whole and to make recommendations as to the lines on which the industry should be developed in future with particular reference to the recommendations of the Board. A decision can be taken after this Committee makes its recommendations to Government.

Shri Dabhi: May I know how long will it take to appoint the Committee?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The terms of reference are under discussion. I am unable to say how long it will take to appoint the Committee.

STARCH

***1155. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of starch required annually in the country;

(b) the quantity produced in the country and the quantity imported during 1953-54;

(c) the steps that are being taken to develop indigenous production; and

(d) whether it is a fact that starch is available from plantain stems also?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) The annual requirement of starch of all kinds is estimated to be 55,000 tons;

(b) The production of starch during the calendar year 1953 was about 17,194 tons while production during the first seven months of the calendar year 1954 was about 24,000 tons. The import of starch is banned;

(c) In order to help the indigenous industry this step has been taken namely, banning of import of starch.

(d) Government have no information.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know whether there is any further scope for development of this industry in this country especially from articles that do not form part of foodstuffs?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far as the scope for development is concerned, it all depends on the scope for development of the main industry for which starch is used, namely, the textile industry. So far as development of other products for the purposes of making starch which do not go to form food components like tamarind, kernel powder is concerned, I am afraid our experiments in this direction have not been very successful. Because there was shortage of maize starch we compelled textile mills to take a particular percentage—33-1/3 per cent.—of tamarind kernel powder starch, but the complaints that we received even after we standardised the quality of tamarind kernel powder have been so many and the present position of maize starch having been eased, we had to withdraw that control order. I am not able to say whether there is any possibility of development in this direction.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know how much of foreign capital is invested in this industry and how much of it is controlled by national capital?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am sorry I have not applied my mind to that problem.

Shri Matthen: May I know whether the hon. Minister has considered the desirability of introducing quality control in the manufacture of starch from tapioca?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require notice to answer that question.

SAMPLE SURVEY OF RURAL LISTENING

***1157. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sample survey of rural listening was conducted by the Listener Research Units of All India Radio; and

(b) if so, what are the results of the sample survey?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Field work regarding sample surveys was completed in May, 1954 in the States of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and West Bengal. The data has been tabulated. The Reports are yet under preparation and it is, therefore, not possible to indicate the results of the survey at this stage.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether a language-wise survey has been conducted?

Dr. Keskar: It is obvious that the survey will be language-wise in the sense that this is a survey of rural listeners and most of rural programmes are mainly—I may say exclusively—in languages.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government propose to conduct this survey in other States also?

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Sir.

INDO-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

***1158. Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade representatives have been appointed in the respective countries in pursuance of the Indo-Rumanian Trade Agreement signed in March, 1954; and

(b) the value and quantity of articles imported and exported between the two countries under the Agreement?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A trade representative and a deputy to assist him have been appointed in India by the Government of the Rumanian Peoples' Republic. No special trade representative has been appointed in Rumania by the Government of India. India's trade interests are, however, looked after by the Indian Embassy at Prague.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 15.]

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: From the statement supplied I find that the imports from Rumania have been worth more than Rs. 10,000, but we do not export anything to that country. May I know what measures Government have adopted to create a market in Rumania for Indian goods?

Shri Karmarkar: Trade between Rumania and India has not been very significant. In the last year, for instance, the imports were nil and exports to Rumania amounted to Rs. 2,17,420; and in 1950-51, imports were Rs. 1,018 and exports worth Rs. 1,61,300.

TRAINING IN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

***1160. Shri Radha Raman:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sent abroad any students for training in cottage industries;

(b) if so, the number of students sent so far;

(c) whether any of them has returned; and

(d) if so, how he has been employed?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

अष्टाचार

***११६१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या योजना मंत्री ५ सितम्बर, १९५३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या प्रशासन के प्रत्येक स्तर पर अष्टाचार का दमन करने के निमित्त एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जा चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का झीरा क्या है ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 16.]

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : विवरण में जो सिफारिशों और सुझाव दिये गये हैं, क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इन से सम्बन्धित आर्द्रा राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये हैं ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जिन बातों से राज्य सरकारों का तात्लुक है उन बातों की सूचना उनको दी गयी है ।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the fact elicited by reply to Starred Question No. 1104 that the Deputy Shipping Master of Calcutta Port had a report against him by the Special Police Establishment of the Government of India who asked for prosecution and this was followed by departmental enquiry without suspension and exoneration to follow, may I ask if this is the pattern of Government's policy in regard to detection of corruption?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not know how this question arises.

COAL

*1163. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of coal is wasted in making it "sized"; and

(b) whether Government propose to ban the manufacture of "sized" coal?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) No; it is not correct to say that a large quantity of coal is wasted thus. However, it may be said to be a somewhat wasteful method of utilisation of coal.

(b) No. While the question of modifying present practices is being studied by the Coal Commissioner, there is no proposal to ban altogether the preparation of coal at collieries according to different sizes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know the possible quantity of coal which is sized and what will be its value?

Shri R. G. Dubey: There are three types of coal: steam, rubble and slack. Steam coal is required for locomotives and other types of boilers. This particular type is sized and also rubble coal. It is very difficult to assess the quantity of coal that is sized.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know what quantity is wasted?

Shri R. G. Dubey: I may point out that there is not very much wastage of this coal as the hon. Member points out. For example, after separating steam and rubble coal, slack coal remains and this is very well utilised in brick burning. Then with regard to coal dust, that of course is a mere waste.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I just say that the hon. Member's question is not very specific and it is very difficult to give a precise answer?

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: I only wanted to know, when coal is sized what is the wastage, or what quantity is wasted?

Shri K. C. Reddy: It all depends on the type of coal, the manner of sizing, so on and so forth. That is why I said it is very difficult to answer a general question like that.

Mr. Speaker: Next question; Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Shri D. C. Sharma: 1164.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member holds an authority, that question will come in the end.

CANAL WATER IN DAMODAR VALLEY

*1167. **Shri S. C. Singhal:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Damodar Valley area, though the

water rates are low, the Kisans are not utilising the canal waters in full; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). As the canals of the Damodar Valley Corporation are still under construction and have not started functioning, the question of water not being utilised by cultivators does not arise.

Shri L. N. Mishra: May I know whether it is a fact that the first scheme drawn up by the D.V.C. to irrigate 12,000 acres of land was estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 per acre for irrigation and the second one drawn up by them to irrigate some 10 thousand acres of Kharif and 7,500 acres of rabi crop is estimated to cost Rs. 400 per acre for irrigation? May I also know whether any effort has been made to reduce the cost of irrigation to popularise it among the cultivators?

Shri Hathi: Perhaps the hon. Member refers to irrigation from Tilaiya. The total estimated cost was about Rs. 1.21 crores for 12,000 acres. That has been given up because it was rather a high cost. The second scheme which they have now prepared and for which estimates are prepared, will be for about 10,000 acres, out of which 7,500 acres will receive rabi irrigation, that is for about Rs. 21,00,000.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know the available canal rate in Bihar State and also the proportion between that rate and the proposed rate for the D.V.C.?

Shri Hathi: The rates are not yet fixed for the D.V.C.

SAMADHI OF THE LATE SHRI W. C. BONNERJEE

*1168. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Samadhi of the late Shri W. C.

Bonnerjee, the first President of the Indian National Congress is lying neglected at Croydon, England; and

(b) whether any official representative of the Indian High Commissioner's Office in London ever visited the Samadhi?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). Hitherto, the Indian High Commission in London have not concerned themselves about the Samadhi of the late Shri W. C. Bonnerjee as it was assumed that it was being taken care of by his direct descendants who are permanently residing in the United Kingdom. Since this assumption has been found to be incorrect, a representative of the High Commission has been deputed to visit the Samadhi for assessing the cost of its repairs and maintenance in consultation with Shri Bonnerjee's descendants.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN HYDERABAD

*1169. **Shri Madhao Reddi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hyderabad Government have formulated a plan to solve the problem of unemployment in the State;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the manner in which they are to be implemented;

(c) the amount that will be required for its implementation; and

(d) the proportion of expenditure to be borne by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of schemes and their total cost is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 17]

(d) The schemes are still under examination.

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know the time that will be taken by Government to finish this examination and to decide the question?

Shri S. N. Mishra: Sir, many of the schemes have been sent up to the appropriate Ministries and some of the schemes are under examination in the Planning Commission itself, but it would be borne in mind that in response to the letter of the Planning Commission, which was sent on the 30th July 1953, the State Government sent their proposal only about a month back. When they took about one year for formulating their proposals naturally for their examination some time will be required.

Shri Madho Reddi: With regard to many items mentioned in the statement, the Government has already announced its policy of bearing 50 per cent. of the cost. In view of this fact, may I know what other point there is to be decided with regard to the Central assistance to these schemes?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The schemes have to be examined on their merits and there can be no financial commitment in regard to any scheme unless it has been fully scrutinised.

Diwan Raghavendra Rao: In view of the fact that the Central Government have granted Rs. 36 lakhs to the Hyderabad State, may I know if the Hyderabad Government has tried sincerely to give full employment through contour bunding during these months?

Shri S. N. Mishra: That aspect of the matter, that is contour bunding, might have been borne in mind by the State Government in formulating their proposals, but as that question stands outside the scope of this, that would require fresh examination.

DISTRICT PLANNING COMMITTEES

***1170. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have made any suggestions for the consideration of State Governments with regard to the constitution of planning bodies at the district level;

(b) if so, what are these suggestions; and

(c) whether the District Planning Committees are expected to supervise the working of the First Five Year Plan as well as draw up schemes for the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission recommended to State Governments to set up District Development Committees consisting of officers of various departments with Collector as Chairman and District Development Boards which should include official members of the District Development Committee as well as Chairman of the District Board and a number of non-officials.

(c) Yes.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the maximum number of non-officials nominated to these planning committees is twelve, and if so, whether the Government is aware that this number does not represent a cross section of the community in order to secure public co-operation in the planning?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: He referred, I think, to the number of persons who are to be nominated on committees and said that the maximum number is twelve and those do not represent sufficiently all the cross sections of the society. What do Government propose to do in the matter?

Shri S. N. Mishra: When these recommendations were made by the

Planning Commission to the State Governments, they were not in the nature of conclusions and it was left, to the State Governments to do as they thought fit in the circumstances of their states.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Planning Commission has indicated any tentative targets in order to guide the State Government in fixing priorities for District Planning bodies in the second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): The work in regard to the formulation of the second Five Year Plan is in the initial stages and we have not yet reached the stage where priorities are determined for the specific schemes.

Shri Madhao Reddi: May I know whether it is a fact that these Development Boards are concerned only with the local development and not with district planning?

Shri Nanda: They are concerned with the entire range of the scheme.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know whether the district planning body will have a non-official majority and whether the decision of this committee will be binding for the future plans of the Planning Commission?

Shri S. N. Mishra: There are two kinds of bodies recommended by the Planning Commission. One body would be completely official, and in the other there would be representatives of the people. In different States there have been different compositions of these bodies and so we cannot say what would be the uniform rule.

WATER SUPPLY TO WEST PAKISTAN

***1173. Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government are supplying more quantity of water than originally agreed upon to Chhangamanga Forests

in West Pakistan for irrigation purposes; and

(b) whether as a result thereof, there has been a failure of water supply to the agricultural lands situated in the Amritsar District?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

BARRAGE AT FARAKKA

***1174. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a symposium of Engineers in Calcutta last July where it was held that the only remedy for the threat represented to the life and trade of Calcutta by the continual silting up of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly river was the construction of a barrage at Farakka; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken regarding the inclusion of the said barrage in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to press reports regarding the symposium.

(b) No Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of a statement some time ago by the Chief Minister of West Bengal that the Ganga Barrage was to have first priority in the second Five Year Plan and the appearance subsequently of contradictory reports which are confirmed by the Minister today, may I know if a really firm decision is contemplated at least in the near future in regard to this matter?

Shri Hathi: The procedure about inclusion of projects in the second Five Year Plan is this. The Planning Commission has set up a technical advisory committee and this

committee will scrutinise the schemes coming before them and then they will send their recommendations to the Planning Commission. Then it will be decided what schemes are to be taken up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know what steps are taken by the Government to ensure that the country's largest port, namely, the one at Calcutta, does not deteriorate?

Shri Hathi: That will be considered by the advisory committee.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Is it a fact that the hon. Minister for Planning gave a specific assurance to the Minister for Irrigation of West Bengal that this particular barrage at Farakka will be included in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I was not in a position and I am not in a position now to say categorically that a particular scheme will be included because of the procedure which has already been laid down that schemes would be scrutinised and then their priorities would be determined. I am certainly very much in favour of giving the most sympathetic consideration to this problem.

भिलंगना घाटी का विकास

*११७६. **श्री भक्त वरुण :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरी-गढ़वाल जिले में भिलंगना घाटी की विकास योजना, जो कुछ समय पहले स्वीकृत की गई थी, कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The Community Projects Scheme is a three-year programme. The work in the Development Block located in the Bhilangana Valley is already under way, and is expected to be completed by 30-9-1956.

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात है कि कई दिनों के बाद यह योजना चलायी

गयी है और क्या उन्हें यह भी ज्ञात है कि इस योजना की प्रगति की रफ्तार में बाधा का कारण यह रहा कि श्रीमती मीरा बीहन और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के बीच इस योजना को लेकर गम्भीर मतभेद पैदा हो गया था ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : यह मतभेद की जो चर्चा माननीय सदस्य ने की, थोड़ी बहुत मात्रा में हुआ होगा लेकिन कोई इसकी वजह से प्रगति में ज्यादा बाधा पहुँची है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ ।

श्री भक्त वरुण : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह भी ज्ञात है कि इस मतभेद के कारण ही खिन्न होकर मीरा बीहन ने वह इलाका छोड़ दिया और काश्मीर में रहने लगी है और क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूँ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We are not concerned with it.

श्रीमती कमलकुमारी शाह : क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि अब वहाँ का काम किस के हाथ में है ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : जिस तरह से और सामुदायिक योजनाओं के काम होते हैं, उसी तरह से वहाँ का भी काम चल रहा है ।

N.E.F.A. INCIDENT

*1177. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 157 asked on the 19th February, 1954, and state:

(a) whether the ring leaders of the tribes, under whose leadership the murder of the Indian Officials in Tagins area of the North East Frontier Agency was committed in October, 1953, have been apprehended; and

(b) if so, the number of those apprehended and where?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). Twelve Tagins have been arrested with the

help of the village elders and villagers themselves, who stated that these Tagins were the ring leaders and had misled them. The arrest took place on the East and West banks of the Subansiri river within the Tagin area itself. The arrested persons will be tried by the Kebang or local council, which is held according to custom and represents the whole of the Tagin area.

In addition to these, seven more cases of suspected ring leaders are under investigation.

Shri Rishang Keishing: May I know the exact number of the so called ring leaders still at large?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: So far as we know, only seven ring leaders are still to be arrested.

Shri Rishang Keishing: I would like to know how the arrested ring leaders will be dealt with by the Government.

Shri J. N. Hazarika: They will be dealt with by the Kebang.

Mr. Speaker: According to the law, I suppose.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): According to the tribal laws,

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether the wanted persons have been listed and whether there has been any attempt on the part of Government to locate the whereabouts?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: They are either in their villages or in the near-by jungles.

MORTGAGE DECREES AGAINST EVACUEE PROPERTIES

*1179. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that Government intend to take to re-imburse holders of mortgage, money or revenue decrees passed by the different courts in India

against the evacuee properties or against evacuees from India to West Pakistan for the satisfaction of their decrees; and

(b) the time by which their decrees will be satisfied?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). As regards mortgage decrees, the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, was passed among other things, to enable mortgagees and mortgagors who have an interest in a property jointly with the evacuees to obtain satisfaction of their claims. The work is in progress. As regards other decrees these are being registered by the Custodians of Evacuee Property as third-party claims.

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री से जान सकता हूँ कि यह जो थर्ड पार्टीज के क्लेमस् हैं इनकी कुल कितनी रकम बनती है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : मॉर्टगेजज क्लेमस् कॉम्प्लिट ऑफिसर्स के यहां दाखिल किये हैं और यह कॉम्प्लिट ऑफिसर्स आमतौर से सिविल कोर्ट्स के ऑफिसर्स हैं, हमारे पास उनके कोई फीगर्स नहीं हैं, अलबता जो कस्टोडियन के यहां क्लेमस् रजिस्टर किये गये हैं उनकी रकम करीब करीब एक करोड़ रुपये की है ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि यह एक करोड़ रुपये की जो रकम है यह कम्पेनसेशन प्ल से ली जायगी या यह अलहायदा रख ली गयी है ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : मेरे ल्याल में मेम्बर साहब को कुछ भ्रम है क्योंकि कम्पेनसेशन प्ल का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह तो एक अलहायदा चीज है और जो नया कानून आ रहा है उसके मुताबिक कम्पेनसेशन प्ल वही होगा कि जो जायदाद या रुपया उधर को तबदील किया जायगा तमाम उन जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने के बाद जो इक्विटिज की हैं ।

श्री हेम राज : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो क्लेमस् कस्टोडियन के पास रजिस्टर हुए हैं,

डिग्रीज वर्गरेह के, उनकी अदायगी की क्या सुरत बनेगी ?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : अभी उसके ऊपर विचार हो रहा है कि किस तरह से की जाय और कब की जाय ।

रेडियो विश्वविद्यालय

*११८०. श्री जी० एल० चौधरी :
क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या सरकार एक रेडियो विश्व-विद्यालय खोलने का विचार रखती है जिस का मुद्राव रक्षा मंगठन मंत्री ने विद्यार्थियों की एक संस्था में भाषण देते हुए दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित विश्वविद्यालय के लिये कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता है ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) There is no proposal at present under consideration to open a Radio University. The suggestion made by the Minister for Defence Organisation and referred to by the hon. Member is an interesting one and will be studied carefully to see if it is practicable to act on it at this stage.

(b) Does not arise.

TELEVISION

*1181. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian technicians have been sent abroad by Government for higher studies in new processes of television;

(b) if so, the number of technicians that have been sent and the names of the countries to which they have been sent; and

(c) by what time Government propose to introduce television in the country?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of putting up a television unit would be considered for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the location of this television unit has been decided, and if so, where it will be located?

Dr. Keskar: I have said that this is under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Where is the place? He wants to know that.

Dr. Keskar: No, Sir; that has not been decided.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Can the Government give us an idea of the cost that would be involved in the installation of a television plant in India?

Dr. Keskar: It is expected to cost approximately Rs. 25 lakhs at the minimum.

FLOODS IN TEHRI-GARHWAL

*1182. **Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal Districts in Uttar Pradesh have also been severely affected by the floods;

(b) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government have since asked for any help for the relief of the affected areas in the State;

(c) if so, the amount that has been allotted for this purpose; and

(d) the share of help that the State Government propose to extend to these districts?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No floods have been reported in Tehri-Garhwal District. In Garhwal District, the Koh and the Mayar rivers

were in spate for some time in August 1954 causing damage to communications. No damage to cultivation or houses has been reported.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the amount of Central assistance allotted to Uttar Pradesh and the basis therefor, is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 18]

(d) Information is awaited from the State Government and it will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: Is the Government aware that not a penny has been given and that there have been floods and some amount of paddy has been washed away?

Shri Hathi: As I have just said, the information received from Uttar Pradesh is that no damage to cultivation has been reported. There are the other ten districts for which details about the loss of lives and cattle and other things are available but there is no mention about this.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: In my question, I did not say about loss of life and loss of cattle.....

Mr. Speaker: The information supplied by the U.P. Government does not show any such thing.

SPINNING MILLS

*1183. **Shri T. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether small units of spinning mills, with one hundred to five hundred spindles each, have been set up in any part of our country;

(b) if so, the number of such units and the names of the places where they have been set up; and

(c) the capital required for the lowest units?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) An unit of 10,000 spindles would require a capital of about Rs. 25 lakhs, including land and building.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Is it a fact that such small units are successfully operating in Japan—with 500 to 1,000 spindles for each unit?

* **Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have no information.

Shri T. Subrahmanyam: Do Government propose either themselves or through their technological agencies to carry on research or experiment with regard to the starting of such small units?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All the experiments that have been carried out all along have proved to be failures and that is why Government are firmly of the opinion that a unit with 10,000 spindles is the only one that is near economic.

Diwan Raghavendra Rao: Is it proposed that decentralisation of the existing industry has to be brought in such small units with the rationalisation schemes?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid I do not know what the hon. Member has in his mind. We are merely discussing the question of the economic unit in regard to a spinning mill. I do not think anybody has said anything about decentralisation of spinning. Decentralisation could be done in weaving and I think it is being done in regard to it.

INDIANS RESIDING IN SUDAN

*1184. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indians residing in Sudan at present;

(b) whether there are any restrictions in that country on immigration from India; and

(c) if so, what are the restrictions?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No exact information is available but the number is variously estimated at 1500 to 2500.

(b) and (c). Every person who wishes to enter the Sudan must be in possession of a valid passport or other travel document duly endorsed for travel to the Sudan and must, in addition, have a permit to enter the Sudan. Permits to remain permanently in Sudan are rarely granted and each case is examined on its own merits.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Are there any Sudanese in India?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am afraid I cannot say.

LEATHER INDUSTRIES IN MADHYA PRADESH

***1185. Shri N. A. Borkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted a scheme regarding the leather co-operative industry to the Central Government;

(b) if so the details of the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 19].

(c) During the course of the current financial year.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the names of the other States that have submitted similar schemes?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

FERTILIZERS

***1186. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-American Aid programme has provided funds for a

survey of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory leading to its expansion;

(b) if so, the products whose production is likely to be increased; and

(c) whether Government have considered the advisability of utilising the energy from the Bhakra electricity for production of fertilizers at some convenient place where gypsum is readily available?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States of America has provided funds for a survey of proposals designed to utilise the waste gases from the coke ovens at Sindri for the manufacture of fertilizers.

(b) Proposals to produce two new fertilizers, Urea and Ammonium Nitrate-Sulphate. (Double-salt), are under examination.

(c) As I have already stated in reply to Starred Question No. 332 by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh on the 31st August, 1954, proposals relating to the extent of expansion required of the capacity for fertilizer production in the country, the means to be adopted for achieving this and as to where new units can be established are now under the examination of the Government.

Shri Barman: May I know whether the target of one thousand tons per day of fertilizer production has been reached in the Sindri plant?

Shri K. C. Reddy: This is a limited question. In the first place I would like to say what is really in the public mind, namely, that the capacity of Sindri is one thousand tons per day, is not quite correct. The capacity is 960 tons per day, to state it accurately. And it is not as if the plant is in production throughout the year. On certain days it keeps closed down for maintenance and other things like that. So the annual target production of Sindri, to be correctly stated, would be about 3 lakh tons. We are trying to reach up to that target.

It is a very complicated plant. Certain bottle-necks and breakdowns occur and certain defects become apparent. We have to be watchful all along the line. Everything is being done with the help of technical experts, and we are trying to reach up to the target as early as possible.

Shri Barman: What is the present production under existing conditions?

Shri K. C. Reddy: The present production is generally 750 tons per day.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether soil survey is completed before any fertilizer projects are being contemplated by the Government?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is carrying on a soil survey through the Ministry's agencies.

Shri N. L. Joshi: May I know the probable cost of expansion of this factory?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Sindri has only one item of expansion namely, manufacture of urea, and double-salt. It is rather difficult to say what will be the ultimate cost of the expansion that Sindri has now in view. But roughly stated, it may be of the order of Rs. 7 crores or thereabouts. It is, however, a very rough estimate.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LAND

*1187. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state the basis on which the price of Government land sold to displaced persons is fixed?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course both about the Centre and the States.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What is the procedure followed by the Central Government in this matter, in selling land in Delhi?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: I have said that the information is being collected.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: About the Central Government I ask.

Mr. Speaker: He is collecting information.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: From the State Governments, he said.

Mr. Speaker: From both. That is what he said later.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: From the Central Government also!

ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD

*1189. **Shri R. S. Lal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All-India Handloom Board has been re-constituted; and

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

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All-India Handloom Board was constituted in October 1952 on an *ad hoc* basis, and it has been re-constituted in the light of experience gained since then.

MATCH FACTORIES

*1190. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether small manufacturers of matches have asked for protection against the big firms; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, that have been taken in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is the policy of the Government to help the small manufacturers and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take in that direction?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is very difficult for me to commit myself to a statement of that nature. Wherever small units are in difficulties and they serve an economic need, well, they are helped.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: What is the production of these small units, and how does it compare with the production of the big units?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The small units have been doing extremely well. In 1950 the largest unit was producing 3,88,871 cases of fifty gross boxes (sixties each). The small units produced 1,34,771 cases. In 1953 the large unit produced 4,17,000 cases, and the small units produced 2,75,000 cases. In the current year between January and June the large unit has been producing 1,66,000 cases, and the small units are producing 1,29,000 cases. So the hon. Member will find that the small ones are doing extremely well.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know if it is a fact that the large scale industry is making very high profits in view of the monopoly existing; and, if so, whether Government propose to levy any cess for the purpose of developing the cottage industry sector?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I am afraid there is an element of *non sequitur* in the first and second part. We have not made any investigation into the profits made. If actually the profits are high, Government will have to explore the possibilities of raising the excise duty so that the exchequer might be benefited thereby.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know if it is a fact that the greater portion of the capital of the larger units is foreign?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a fact; it is, I think, fairly well known to this House.

PADDY HUSKING INDUSTRY

***1191. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1531 asked on the 2nd April, 1954 and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board regarding the paddy husking industry; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No decision has been reached.

(b) Government have decided to appoint a Committee which will examine the working of the different types of rice milling now in vogue in the country, from all relevant aspects, such as technical, nutritional, consumer preference, economic and employment. Necessary action will be taken after this Committee have made recommendations to Government.

Shri Dabhi: May I know when the Committee is going to be appointed?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, it is a standard question, and I think there is a standard answer. We are trying to appoint the Committee as early as possible.

INDO-CHINA AGREEMENT ON TIBET

***1194. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of China have taken steps to implement the Indo-China Agreement on Tibet after its ratification by both the Governments; and

(b) if so, the main items of the agreement which have been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes; steps are being taken by both Governments to implement the

Agreement but it will take some time before the process of implementation is complete as it involves consideration of numerous details by both sides.

(b) Pilgrim traffic and trade is going on as usual along customary lines. Facilities regarding the protection of pilgrims' and traders' life and property are being given. Reports regarding implementation of other provisions have not yet been received, but no difficulty is foreseen regarding their implementation.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have completely withdrawn the military escort stationed at Yatung in the region of Tibet?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It has not been done, but I think it will be completed before the 31st October.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether Government have proposed to hand over the telegraph and postal services and equipments and buildings to the Government of China and, if so what price has been fixed for the same?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Yes, Sir, we will hand over the postal and telegraph installations of China. I am not quite sure of the amount involved, but I believe it is the intention of the Government to make a gift of these installations to the Chinese Government.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: May I know whether, subsequent to the signing of the Agreement, Indian trade in Tibet has suffered?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I should not think so.

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

श्री भक्त वरान : इस इकरारनामे के साथ जिस पत्र पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे, उस की नवीं धारा में यह लिखा गया है कि प्रत्येक सरकार दूसरे देश के व्यापारियों और तीर्थ यात्रियों की जान और सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करेगी। क्या सरकार के

395 L.S.D.

ध्यान में यह आया है कि हाल ही में जब कलकत्ता कारपोरेशन के एक भूतपूर्व मंयर श्री शरत कुमार रायचौधरी कल्लाश मानसरोवर की यात्रा करने गये थे तो उन के कम्प पर डाका डाला गया और उन के बहुत से रुपये और सम्पत्ति की चोरी हो गई ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा बौद्धिक-कार्य एवं रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : हमें इस की सूचना तो नहीं मिली है, आप भेज दें तो हम कुछ दर्याफ्त करें।

SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS

*1195. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the buildings for the Supreme Court will be completed;

(b) the place where it is being constructed; and

(c) whether the construction of the buildings is included in the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About three years.

(b) The plot bounded by Delhi-Mathura Road and Hardinge-Avenue near the Hardinge Bridge.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know how much money has been allotted for the construction of this building?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The total estimate is Rs. 45 lakhs.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: Has the plan been completed? When will the construction start?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Part of the construction has already started and pile foundations are being laid there.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know if the plan also includes the building

of flats for lawyers near the Supreme Court buildings?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Not in the first phase.

GROUNDNUTS (DECLINE IN PRICE)

*1198. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in the price of groundnuts recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take in order to stabilise the price at a reasonable level?

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

(b) Favourable crop conditions, coupled with a general decline in the price levels of agricultural commodities in India and abroad, caused the decline in groundnut prices.

(c) A small quantity of groundnut oil was released for export on the 29th July 1954, and the export duty was with effect from the 2nd September, 1954, reduced from Rs. 350 per ton to Rs. 225 per ton. Government are keeping a vigilant watch over the price trends.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the Government have ascertained the views of the Governments of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Andhra with regard to the price level at which the price of the oil is to be pegged?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether it is the view of the Government that the price of groundnut is not manipulated in this country and it is the natural price for groundnut?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member knows more about the area

from which he comes and he perhaps knows whether there is some manipulation or not. So far as we are concerned, we think the market conditions really dictate the prices. It is really with a view to see that the market conditions continue to dictate the prices that we are regulating exports from time to time.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I know whether there is a corresponding fall in the price of *vanaspati*?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the hon. Member knows anything about the *vanaspati* industry, he will realise that that industry is in great difficulties. Most of the units are not producing and the question of fall in the price of *vanaspati* is perhaps steeper than the fall in the price of groundnut oil for the reason that once people manufacture goods and are unable to hold them, they have got to sell them in the market.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: May I ask...

Mr. Speaker: Let us not argue. Next question.

Shri C. R. Chowdary: One question.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

N.E.F.A.

*1199. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any area in the North East Frontier Agency which is still considered as 'no man's land';

(b) if so, the extent of such territory; and

(c) the steps that Government have taken so far to bring the area under their administrative set-up?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) and (b). There is no such area in North East Frontier Agency. The whole of this Agency is Indian territory. Some areas are naturally more developed than others.

(c) The Administrative set-up was reorganised in January this year. A senior and experienced officer was appointed as Adviser to the Governor of Assam. 17 Political and 17 Assistant Political Officers were specially selected for administration of these areas. They are assisted by a civil armed police force. Besides these, various development departments such as agriculture, Engineering, Health, Education, Social Welfare and Research, have been set up and are doing very good work. A well known anthropologist has been appointed as Tribal Consultant and adviser to Government in these matters.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether a Financial Adviser to the Governor has recently been appointed?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: Yes, Sir.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know whether educational work in these areas is being done by the Government or whether still there are non-official missionaries agencies in this particular area?

Shri J. N. Hazarika: By Government agency.

PAPER INDUSTRY IN TEHRI GARHWAL

*1201. **Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 468 asked on the 3rd September, 1954 and state whether there is any proposal for the starting of a paper Industry in Tehri-Garhwal District, in view of the abundant availability of raw materials there?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Government have not so far received any scheme for the establishment of a paper mill in Tehri-Garhwal.

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: Is the Government aware that such a scheme would make this district very rich, if a mill were set up?

Shri Karmarkar: Rich in raw materials?

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah: There are such materials for the setting up of a match factory or a paper factory.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any information is called for. Next question.

PENICILLIN FACTORY, PIMPRI

*1203. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Anti-biotics Limited has taken over the control and management of the Penicillin Factory at Pimpri near Poona;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when will the factory go into production?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Production (Shri R. G. Dubey): (a) Yes. The control and management of the Penicillin Factory was transferred with effect from 1st June, 1954 to the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., a company owned 100 per cent by the Government of India.

(b) The action is in accordance with the Government's view that the company form of organisation is suitable for the management of Government's Industrial Enterprises.

(c) The factory is expected to be completed and seeding to commerce by the end of this year. The "harvesting" of Penicillin will be some time later.

Shri Dabhi: May I know what will be the annual production and how far it will meet our requirements?

Shri R. G. Dubey: The annual production as it is estimated now will be of the order of 3.6 million mega units rising gradually to 9 million mega units per year. It is expected

that when the process is further improved, it will reach up to 15 million mega units. It is calculated that our annual requirements will be of the order of 20 million mega units.

Shri K. K. Basu: May I know, when this unit goes into production, what will be the proportionate reduction in the price of penicillin as it obtains today?

Shri R. G. Dubey: It is too early to say. Obviously, when we have our own production, the price is bound to be decreased.

Shri K. K. Basu: Not always.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know how many factories are manufacturing penicillin at present?

Shri R. G. Dubey: There are no factories for the present in India. This is the only type of factory that is about to start production.

Mr. Speaker: The question list is over. I shall take up those question for which authority is given.

Shri Radha Raman: No. 1154.

ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION

*1154. **Shri Radha Raman** (on behalf

Shri S. N. Das): Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 103 asked on the 18th February, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the Organisation and Methods Division set up in the Centre has chalked out any plan and programme of work;

(b) if so, the important features of the programme; and

(c) whether any arrangement has been made for the training of selected personnel from the States, so that they may also set up similar organisation and methods units?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A note on the programme and activities

of the O. & M. Division is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 20.]

(c) The initiative in the matter of setting up similar units in the States lies, with the State Governments. Some of them have, at their request, been supplied with full information regarding the Central O. & M. Division. No requests for the training of personnel from the State Governments have yet been received.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Prime Minister, it is mentioned that it was revealed in many instances that those whose duty it was to follow the prescribed procedure, were largely ignoring it and that those whose duty it was to insist upon its observance were doing little or nothing about it. May I know if any action was taken against such people?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They are told to follow the procedure.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know if the Government have under contemplation any periodical reports to come from the various Ministries about the implementation of this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Probably, if the hon. Member would read the statement, he will find much in it.

Shri N. M. Lingam: May I know if there is any organisation by which the Government would evaluate the results of the O & M Division's work?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The whole O & M Division is itself an organisation to evaluate that work.

Mr. Speaker: The Question hour is over.

Short Notice Question and answer

S. N. Q. No. 13. Shri M. S. Guruswamy: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the starting of Satyagraha campaign in Goa, three batches of Indian Satyagrahis were sent from Karwar, Banda and Terekhol sides;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that all these batches of *Satyagrahis* were arrested by the Goan authorities;

(c) whether it is a fact that no information is available regarding the custody or whereabouts of the batch of *Satyagrahis* from Terekhol; and

(d) whether Government have any information regarding the safety of these *Satyagrahis*?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). On the 15th August, in accordance with the plans announced in advance by the Goan nationalist parties, three batches of Goan *satyagrahis*, 15, 19 and 12 in number, respectively, entered Goa. The first batch occupied non-violently Terekhol fort while the other two proceeded into the interior where they were arrested by the Portuguese police. The volunteers who had taken control of the Terekhol fort and had hoisted the Indian National Flag were later arrested, according to reports, and removed from there in a Portuguese launch. No further information is available with the Government regarding the fate of any of the *satyagrahis* who entered Goa on the 15th of August.

Every effort is being made to collect detailed information.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that before the arrest of the *satyagrahis* from Terekhol the Portuguese authorities opened fire, and if so, whether anybody died as a result of the firing?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a little difficult to have precise information. I believe fire was opened,—that is admitted—but nobody died so far as I know because of the firing.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether reports have come to the Government of India regarding the bad treatment meted out to the *satyagrahis* by the Portuguese authorities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, Sir.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know whether the Government of India has reconsidered its position regarding the matter of allowing Indians to participate in the *satyagraha* movement?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir. The position that the Government of India has taken and which continues to subsist is that we would not like to encourage non-Goans to participate in this *satyagraha*.

Shri Gidwani rose—

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: May I know, Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Gidwani.

Shri Gidwani: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the news item published in the Press day before yesterday that a number of Portuguese police entered Kubkarni, a village in Satara district of the Indian territory, and searched many houses and many people were beaten mercilessly as they refused to disclose any information regarding a national worker named Kashinath Tendulkar?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Well, we saw that in the press. We have enquired about it, and I should not like to make a statement without fuller information.

Shri Joachim Alva: Is it true that some British and American press correspondents who were transported from Karachi to Goa on a Portuguese warship were seen walking hither and thither on the 15th August last into Goa and India as against a single Indian correspondent, especially of the P.T.I. or U.P.I. not being permitted entry into Goa on that day?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe the hon. Member's information is broadly correct.

Shri K. K. Basu: Is it the intention of the Government to restrict the liberation movement of Goa only to residents of Goa and not to other Indians?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is difficult for me to indicate what Government might do under a certain set of

circumstances in the future. The present policy is not to encourage non-Goans. Hon. Members will remember that there are Goans who are Indian nationals also. So, I use the word non-Goans rather than Indians.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

*1156. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on an average about 50 per cent. of the Chemical Industry in this country has become idle; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to be taken to make use of the same?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

METALLURGICAL COAL

*1159. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of metallurgical coal is in excess of India's industrial requirements;

(b) if so, by what percentage; and

(c) what will be the position when the new steel plant at Rourkela goes into production?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) It is presumed that the Member is referring to the requirements of the metallurgical industries. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Taking the production of selected grades A & B of metallurgical coal alone, which is at present used by the metallurgical industries, the present production is in excess of requirements by approximately 100 per cent.

(c) The production will be in excess of requirements by about 25 per cent., taking selected grades A & B alone.

REHABILITATION OF UNATTACHED WOMEN

*1162. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for co-operative rehabilitation of unattached women from East Pakistan has recently been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the number of women who would be rehabilitated under the scheme;

(c) the amount sanctioned for it; and

(d) whether a production centre would also be opened under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) 250 unattached women.

(c) Rs. 3,71,980.

(d) Yes.

FIRE IN CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

*1164. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) how many times fire has broken out in the Central Secretariat during the period, January 1953 to July 1954;

(b) the estimated loss of the property in these fire accidents; and

(c) the number of cases in which inquiries were made?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Although fire broke out in a technical sense on eight occasions during this period, only two of them could really properly be so called.

(b) About Rs. 85,200.

(c) Enquiries were made in every instance. In the case of the two major fires they were necessarily more elaborate.

PLYWOOD PRODUCTS

*1165. **Shri Ajit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Government to remove the defects complained of in Indian plywood products?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): I presume the hon. Member is referring to plywood tea chests.

A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 21].

BICYCLES

*1166. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cycle manufacturing factories and cycle assembling factories in India; and

(b) their out-put annually?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) There are six organised factories manufacturing complete bicycles.

(b) About 1.97 lakhs bicycles were manufactured in 1952, 2.64 lakhs in 1953 and 1.63 lakhs between January and June 1954.

WORK-CHARGED STAFF OF C.P.W.D.

*1171. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Expensive Locality Allowance is not being given to the work-charged staff of the Central Public Works Department at Mandapam Camp though staff of other Departments stationed there are being paid the allowance; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The conditions of service of work-charged staff are not identical with those of Regular establishment.

SINO-INDIAN TREATY ON TIBET

*1172. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade between India and China has dwindled subsequent to the signing of the Sino-Indian Treaty on Tibet; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian merchants trading with Tibet have been hit hard by the said Treaty?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Sino-Indian agreement on Tibet has no direct bearing on the volume of trade between India and China.

(b) No, Sir.

RURAL HOUSING

*1175. **Shri N. Raghiah:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far under Rural Housing for Agricultural and landless workers in the Community Project area in Mysore State; and

(b) the number of houses which have been built so far in the said area?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 65,100 up to 31.8.54.

(b) 217 houses have so far been built or improved.

SLUM CLEARANCE

*1176. **Th. Jugal Kishore Sinha:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state whether Government have now finalised any scheme for clearing the slums of the industrial areas?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): Not yet, Sir.

**AUCTION OF HOUSES AND SHOPS OF
DISPLACED PERSONS**

*1188. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from displaced persons in Delhi against the auction of their houses and shops; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). Yes. Some vacant Government built houses are to be auctioned. Houses which are in the occupation of displaced persons are to be transferred to claimant occupants against their verified claims and to non-claimant occupants on payment of their value in instalments. As regards evacuee property, it is intended that except in some small towns, houses valued at more than about Rs. 5,000/- should generally be sold and those of smaller value should be allotted.

ILLICIT IMMIGRANTS

*1192. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons declared illicit immigrants from India by the Ceylon Government since the January 1954 Agreement was reached with Ceylon; and

(b) how many of them have been deported to India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) From 1st January, 1954 to 15th August, 1954, 748 persons were declared illicit immigrants and ordered to be deported by the Government of Ceylon.

(b) 641 of such declared illicit immigrants have been deported to India.

D.V.C.

*1193. **Shri K. P. Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons that have been affected by the submergence of houses and lands (separately) in the area of the five D. V. C.

reservoirs of Tilaiya, Konar, Bokaro, Maithon and Panchet Hill;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lands reclaimed have not been accepted by the persons affected; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 22].

HOUSING SCHEME FOR MYSORE

*1196. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Mysore have forwarded a scheme for the housing of industrial workers in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have accepted the scheme?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

INK INDUSTRY

*1197. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production capacity of indigenous fountain-pen ink industry is in excess of the present requirements; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to help the industry as against competition by foreign units setting up establishments in this country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The Tariff Commission has estimated the demand to be in the region of 9 lakhs of dozen bottles of 2 oz. The aggregate of the capacity that the various units claim to possess was about 35 lakhs of dozen bottles. In an industry like the ink industry any estimate of effective capacity must per force be defective. No

standards can be prescribed to assess the nature and degree of mechanisation necessary in such plants.

(b) The Industry is not a scheduled industry and Government will not be called upon to accord permission to any unit to be started unless foreign participation in capital is involved.

'BRAINS TRUST'

***1200. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio has given permanent contracts to certain persons for programmes like 'Brains Trust' and talks on different subjects; and

(b) whether any remuneration is paid to distinguished participants in such programmes?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Remuneration is paid to all participants and is not restricted to distinguished participants alone.

TILAIYA DAM

***1202. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the last rains owing to the overflowing of the Tilaiya Dam, the Barakar river feeding it, changed its course and flood waters entered village Chouparan;

(b) if so, the number of families so displaced;

(c) the area of cultivable lands submerged; and

(d) the steps, if any, that have been taken by the Damodar Valley Corporation or Government to bring relief to the afflicted?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. There was no overflowing of the Tilaiya Dam during the last rains. The Barakar river did not change its

course nor was there any flooding of village Chouparan.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

THE FILM 'ROPE'

***1204. Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign film entitled 'Rope' which was banned sometime in the past, is now being exhibited; and

(b) if so, the circumstances in which it has been allowed to be released for exhibition?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The film entitled "Rope" was originally granted a certificate by the former West Bengal Board of Film Censors in November, 1948 and was exhibited under that certificate throughout India with the exception of the State of Bombay where it was refused certificate by the former Bombay Board in July, 1949. When it was later presented to the Central Board of Film Censors in March, 1951, it was passed for public exhibition restricted to adults only.

(b) According to the report of the Examining Committee of the Central Board of Film Censors, the conclusion of the film was good enough to show that crime, in howsoever a refined manner it may be done, is finally punished. The Committee, however, considered that there were certain situations in the story which rendered it unsuitable for children.

COCONUT

568. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the alarming fall in prices of coconut the agriculturists of Malabar are facing economic crisis today;

(b) the causes of the fall in prices; and

(c) how Government intend to offset the depression?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) and (c). There has been no alarming fall in prices of coconut in India. During the year July 1953—June 1954, the wholesale price of coconut at Cochin declined only by 11 per cent. The fall in the prices of copra in the important world markets and in prices of major oil seeds in India has generally been much more than the fall in price of copra at Cochin. Besides, the current prices of copra stand considerably higher than those of the major oil seeds when related to the pre-war price level.

(b) The impact of fall in the general level of prices of all agricultural commodities is felt in the case of coconut also.

COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS IN ORISSA

569. **Shri K. C. Jena:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of land, district-wise, brought under the minor and major irrigation works in the Community Project Areas in the State of Orissa since the beginning of the work till the end of June, 1954;

(b) whether the crops grown in the lands brought under the said irrigation works have been affected by this year's drought;

(c) the amount spent for providing irrigation facilities to the cultivators of the Community Project Areas, in the Balasore District, Orissa, from the beginning of the scheme to the end of June, 1954;

(d) the number of tube-wells and pucca wells respectively that have been sunk in the project areas of Balasore District; and

(e) the number of new tanks excavated, and old tanks renovated in the Project Areas of Balasore District?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (e). Information has been called for from

the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when available.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

570. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount given by the Centre to the Punjab Government for development of cottage industries, yearwise, from 1949-50 to date, and the amounts utilised each year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement is attached. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 23].

EUROPEAN MEDICAL OFFICERS IN TEA COMPANIES

571. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of European medical officers in the service of Tea companies in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): According to the returns received by the Government from the Tea Companies in India, there were 16 European medical officers in their employ on 1-1-1954.

STANDARD VACUUM OIL REFINERY IN TROMBAY ISLAND

572. { **Sardar Hukam Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the percentage of India's oil needs that are likely to be met by the Standard Vacuum Oil Refinery which went into operation on the 29th July, 1954?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): This refinery, when in full production, is likely to meet about 28 per cent of India's present requirements of petroleum products.

बिस्कुट

५७१. { सेठ गोविन्द वात्त :
श्री अमजद अली :

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

(क) १९५१-५२, १९५२-५३ और १९५३-५४ में भारतीय कारखानों ने कितने बिस्कुट बनाये ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने बिस्कुट विदेशों को भेजे गये; और

(ग) उस अवधि में भारत में उन की कितनी खपत हुई ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) to (c). A statement is attached. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 24].

ALL-INDIA KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

574. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) how many people visited the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition held in Delhi in April, 1954;

(b) how many rupees worth of Khadi was purchased by the visitors;

(c) how many rupees worth of products of the cottage industries (other than Khadi) were purchased by them; and

(d) whether it is a fact that statistical and other information relating to Khadi and other village industries are proposed to be published in book form by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) About 250,000.

(b) About Rs. 5,00,000.

(c) Rs. 10,444.

(d) Yes, Sir.

COFFEE

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

(a) the estimated quantity of coffee produced in 1953-54;

(b) the quantity that will be exported this season;

(c) on what date the decision was made on the quantum of coffee to be exported from India this season; and

(d) the quantity expected to be consumed internally this year out of the quantity produced this season?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):

(a) 29,000 tons.

(b) The quantity permitted for export so far is 8,000 tons.

(c) The quantities and the months during which permission to export was given are as under:

Quantity (in tons)	Dates
1000	February, 1954
1000	March, 1954
3000	April, 1954
1000	May, 1954
2000	July, 1954
1000	September, 1954

(b) About 20,000 tons.

EXPORTS TO U.S.S.R.

576. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what is the total value of exports from India to the U.S.S.R. from the date of signing of the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement to the 1st July, 1954?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
Rs. 201 lakhs.

A.I.R., NAGPUR

577. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that proper facilities are not being given for

broadcasts in Chattisghari language for the people of Chattisgarh by the All India Radio at Nagpur; and

(b) how many Chattisghari talks, dialogues or stories were broadcast by the All India Radio, Nagpur during the years 1951, 1952, 1953 and upto the 30th June, 1954?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) All India Radio Stations broadcast mainly in the regional languages and dialects are used only in programmes of cultural type based on folk music and literature and in cases where the requirements of dramatic or featured presentation necessitate the use of dialects. Broadcasts in Chattisghari are therefore given in A.I.R.'s programmes on this basis, depending on exigencies of programmes planning and the availability of scripts of the requisite standard.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 25].

LOAN TO BIHAR

578. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the amount that Government have agreed to give to the Bihar State by way of loan and grant for the expansion of cottage and other rural industries during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The position as regards various cottage and small scale industries is indicated below:-

1. Handloom Industry

The Bihar State may receive upto a total amount of Rs. 21,62,160 during 1954-55. The following amounts have

been sanctioned so far during this year:-

Grants:	Rs. 2,43,920
Loans:	Rs. 8,00,000
	<hr/>
	Rs. 10,43,920

No ceiling share has been fixed for any State for 1955-56; but the expectations are that Bihar State may receive upto the limit fixed for 1954-55.

II. Sericulture Industry

No grant or loan has been sanctioned so far during the year 1954-55. Schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 3,79,576/- are under examination. No allotment for the year 1955-56 has been made.

III. Small scale Industries

A provisional allocation of Rs. 1,96,800/- has been made to the Government of Bihar as the Government of India's contribution towards the implementation of the State schemes for the year 1954-55. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,23,520/- has already been sanctioned as Loan. No allocation of funds has so far been made for the year 1955-56.

IV. Handicrafts

No grant or loan has been sanctioned so far during the year 1954-55. Schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,952/- for which the Government of India is requested to contribute a sum of Rs. 51,969/- are under examination. Schemes for 1955-56 have not yet been received from any of the States.

V. Khadi & Village Industries

Funds are placed at the disposal of the Khadi & Village Industries Board for approved schemes. The Board disburses necessary funds to Institutions all over the country. Information in regard to institutions assisted in Bihar is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT GOODS (IMPORT)

579. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state what are the countries from which capital equipment goods for the Five Year Plan have been imported and the value of orders placed with each country?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No specific plan was prepared for the import of capital goods for the Five Year Plan. Nor is a consolidated statement available for capital goods ordered by Government Departments or private parties with reference to the industries and other schemes covered by the Plan.

ADVERTISEMENTS

580. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insertions and the amount of space in inches taken by the press advertisements released by the Ministry from the 1st January, 1954 to the 31st July, 1954; and

(b) the number of English and Indian language papers in which these advertisements were displayed?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 3,984 insertions covering 84,198 column inches.

(b) English	91
Indian languages	261.

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

581. Shri B. K. Das: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the Community Projects:

(b) the contributions made by the Central Government and the State Governments respectively towards that expenditure;

(c) the foreign aid drawn for the purpose; and

(d) the grants-in-aid given and loan advanced by the Centre to the States for meeting their share of the expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Rs. 6.91 crores upto 31-3-54.

(b) Rs. 5.50 crores (including loans) and Rs. 1.41 crores respectively.

(c) Imported equipment worth approximately dollars 4.5 millions equivalent to Rs. 2.18 crores has so far been received. Out of this, equipment worth Rs. 1.02 crores has so far been adjusted in the accounts and included in the figures at (a) and (b) above.

(d) Advances paid by the Central Government to Part 'A' and Part 'B' States upto 31-3-54 on account of the Centre's share of expenditure upto 30-6-1954 were as follows:

Grants-in-aid	=	Rs. 3.65 Crores.
Loans.	=	Rs. 3.8 Crores.

MOTOR VEHICLES

582. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of various types of motor vehicles by the different motor vehicle producing companies in India, during the year 1953-54:

(b) the comparative prices of indigenous and foreign motor vehicles;

(c) the percentage of the parts of various motor vehicles of indigenous production, which are being imported; and

(d) the figures regarding Indian and foreign capital invested in Motor Vehicle Industry, and the country-wise investment?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 12,940.

(b) List prices of indigenous vehicles are given in the attached statement. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 28]. Information on prices of foreign

vehicles is not available as imports are being done only in a completely knocked down condition.

(c) The percentage of indigenous components varies with each type of car and truck at a given time. Further, the indigenous content of automobiles is continually on the increase with the progressive implementation of the various manufacturing programmes. It is, therefore, difficult to specify the imported components in terms of a percentage.

(d) Government have no precise information.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING PROGRAMME

583. **Shri Bansal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing the manufacturing programmes of all the automobile manufacturing concerns in the country and state how far the respective programmes are being implemented?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): A statement giving the information is attached. [Placed in the Library. See No. 355/54].

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO IMPHAL

584. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequate supply of electricity in the town of Imphal;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the increasing demand of the people in Imphal and its suburb for supply of electric light; and

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, what steps Government have taken to increase the supply of electricity and to meet the growing needs of the people there?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A sum of Rs. 6.47 lakhs has been sanctioned for the rehabilitation of the electricity supply system in Imphal during the present plan period; this includes installation of three—100 KW diesel sets for the purchase of which indents have been placed with the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals.

The Central Water & Power Commission is shortly deputing an officer to prepare plans for providing additional sub-stations and extending high tension and low tension lines with a view to meeting the demand for power. It is also proposed to undertake investigations for increasing the capacity of the hydro-station at Imphal by augmenting the capacity of the water conductor system.

HANDLOOM CLOTH INDUSTRY

585. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to item 7(iii) of Appendix III of the First Five Year Plan (page 451) and state:

(a) whether complete statistics have now been collected as regards Handloom cloth; and

(b) if so, whether a statement showing these figures would be laid on the Table of the House?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The State Governments have been asked to establish necessary machinery to collect statistics of handloom cloth production. Meanwhile such production is estimated on the basis of yarn deliveries to the States. The production so estimated is given below:—

1951	843 million yards	} From indigenous yarn only.
1952	1108 million yards	
1953	1200 million yards	
1954 (January-June)	637.5 million	

GRANT TO U.P. BY ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD

586. **Shri R. S. Lal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant made available to Uttar Pradesh by the All-India Handloom Board during 1953-54;

(b) how it is proposed to be spent;

(c) whether there is any scheme for providing cheap yarn to weavers; and

(d) whether there is any scheme to help the weavers in times of slump by giving them loan or advance on their cloth?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Rs. 20,29,783/-.

(b) A list of schemes on which the grant is to be spent is attached. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 27].

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

TRIPURA (FIVE YEAR PLAN)

587. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money already spent out of the total grant sanctioned for Tripura under the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) the major items on which money is being spent?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII annexure No 28].

SUPPLY OF LIVERIES

588. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 1751 asked on 12th April 1954 regarding supply of liveries to staff in Government Hostels and state:

(a) whether the decision has since been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The estimates of expenditure are under scrutiny and the decision will be implemented shortly.

IMPORT OF MICANITE PRODUCTS

589. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports in value of micanite products into India in 1953-54;

(b) the names of centres of its utilisation in India; and

(c) the quantity that was consumed by Government factories?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) The information required is not available.

(b) Main centres where Micanite products are used are Calcutta, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Delhi.

(c) 104 lbs. approximately.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

590. **Shri S. C. Deb:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 460 asked on the 3rd September, 1954 and state the nature of dispute regarding (i) the boundary between Rivers Kusiara and Sonai on Assam-East Bengal Border, (ii) the Thana Post Office, Bholaganj and (iii) the stretch of the River Surma in Assam between Katagaonmukh and Natanpur?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Defence (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 29].

STATIONERY OFFICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA

591. **Shrimati Benu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum of demands

from the Stationery Office Employees Association, Calcutta;

(b) if so, when this memorandum was received;

(c) whether Government have considered these demands; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken in this regard?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply/ (Sardar Swaran Singh):
(a) Yes.

(b) This memorandum was received in October 1953.

(c) and (d) The demands have been under consideration, but the final decision have not so far been taken.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

592. Shri Jethalal Joshi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial concerns which were opened in the shape of work-centres as a rehabilitation measure in 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) the number among them which have been wound up or which are awaiting this action; and

(c) the reasons for winding and the total loss incurred in these enterprises?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

JUTE INQUIRY COMMISSION

593. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Jute Enquiry Commission has been discussed with the concerned State Government;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments have expressed their agreement with the report; and

(c) if not, the points of difference raised by each?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):
(a) to (c). Consultations with some of the State Governments concerned are still in progress and Government's views will be made known shortly.

Tuesday, 21st September, 1954



LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Part II— Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOLUME VII, 1954

(13th to 30th September, 1954)

Seventh Session
1954

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 21st September, 1954

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-7 P.M.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED LATHI CHARGE AT AUCTION IN LAJPATNAGAR.

Mr. Speaker: We will proceed to the business of the House now. The adjournment motion. Where is Shrimati Renu Chakravartty? She is not here.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Vittal Rao is here.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, the hon. the Minister.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): Early this year, it was decided to auction some vacant houses in the various colonies in Delhi and to permit displaced claimants to offset the compensation due to them against the price. Auctions were started on the 22nd August, 1954, in Tilaknagar and have been held in Motinagar and Malviyanagar also. None except refugees are allowed to bid at these auctions.

On the 19th instant, sixteen vacant houses in Lajpatnagar colony were put up for auction. After two houses had been auctioned, there were

demonstrations as a result of which auctions had to be suspended for some time. Stones were thrown and one stone hit the officer of this Ministry who was conducting the auction. The assistance of the police was called for and they arrested eight or nine persons. There was no lathi charge. Afterwards, the auction proceeded peacefully and all the houses offered for sale were sold off. There was a keen demand for the houses and the bidders who had collected in large numbers waited patiently till the demonstrations ended in spite of intimidation by demonstrators.

It is not correct that the officer of this Ministry in charge of the auction beat one of the leaders of the displaced persons. He was himself hit by a stone.

The total number of houses and tenements which are lying vacant in the various colonies of Delhi and which it is proposed to sell off under this scheme is about 250. Of these, 111 have so far been sold. In addition, some plots will also be offered for sale. There is no breach of a previous commitment. These houses had been built for sale to displaced persons and the tenements were those which were left over from the lot earmarked for sale.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I can consent to the adjournment motion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I say a few words, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Not at all. I do not give my consent for the adjournment motion.

Shri K. K. Basu: Only a submission.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. No submission. The submission can only be

[Mr. Speaker]

on the question of admissibility; and on that question, it appears clear that the basic fact about the lathi charge and all that is something which was a myth.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON CEMENT.

The Minister of Labour (Shri K. K. Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Final Summary of Proceedings of the Second Session of the Industrial Committee on Cement, held at Hyderabad in March, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. S-348/54].

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers and on suggestions made by members during the various Sessions shown against each:

- (1) Supplementary Statement No. V. Sixth Session, 1954 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 15.]
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. X. Fifth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 16.]
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. XV. Fourth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 17.]
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XX. Third Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 18.]

- (5) First Statement (Suggestions). Fifth Session, 1953 of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IX, annexure No. 19.]

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1954, along with a Statement showing the assets and liabilities and Profit and Loss Account of the Corporation for the year. [Placed in Library. See No. S-347/54.]

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with the legislative business.

The following motion moved by Shri Karmarkar was under discussion:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

The House is aware that two hours have been allotted to this Bill, out of which 45 minutes have already been availed of yesterday, and one hour fifteen minutes still remain. This will mean that discussion on this Bill will conclude by 1.15 p.m. The House will thereafter take up consideration of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Bill for which six hours have been allotted.

As the discussion will conclude at 1.15 p.m., voting will take place at 2.30.

Yes, Mr. Thomas.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Yesterday I was referring to some of the subsidiary recommendations made by the Tariff Commission as early as

1950, and pointing out the failure on the part of the Government to implement them, although they were in principle accepted by the Government. It is a cardinal principle that we have to bear in mind that side by side with giving protection to a particular industry, it should be the policy to take such steps as are necessary to put that industry on a sound basis, capable of facing foreign competition.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

We cannot put a premium on inefficiency for all time to come at the expense of the nation. It is with this object in view that the Tariff Commission generally makes subsidiary recommendations.

In the Tariff Commission's report, several defects in the process and technique of manufacture of tapioca globules have been pointed out. The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry also has pointed out certain aspects before the Tariff Commission, which are to be improved. Unfortunately, item 8 of the 1950 recommendation of the Tariff Commission, which reads as follows:

"The Industry should obtain the services of a foreign expert or send its technicians abroad for further training, so that necessary improvement in the quality of its products may be effected and the cost of production appreciably reduced",

has not been implemented. The Tariff Commission is of opinion that although large-scale technical improvement may not be possible in the case of this industry which is more or less run on a cottage scale, there is considerable scope for improvement in the methods of cultivation of tapioca roots, and the manufacture of tapioca globules. The Director of the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, has represented that by cutting the tapioca roots in pieces and drying them before processing, a radical change in the technique of manufacture can be introduced.

This takes me directly to the problem of raw material itself. It is mentioned that in 1953, tapioca cultivation was carried on in 5,25,287 acres in Travancore-Cochin, and that is a State with abundant possibilities of supplying the necessary raw material and opening up of industries such as the starch manufacturing industry and the globules manufacturing industry. This morning, in answer to a question concerning starch, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry stated that we are in need of about 55,000 tons of starch, and the indigenous production does not come anywhere near that figure. The hon. Minister also stated that the import of starch is banned at present. But on going through the import figures, I find that in 1953-54 itself Rs. 5,90,871 worth of starch has been imported. What I want to drive home is this. There is tremendous possibility of having very good quality starch from tapioca, and there are also possibilities of greater expansion in this regard. When my hon. friend Shri Matthen asked a supplementary question, whether the quality of starch from tapioca admits of any improvement, the hon. Minister required notice to answer that question.

I would submit that unfortunately no attention at all has been paid to the question of raw material. A short-sighted policy was followed by the State Government of Travancore-Cochin, in banning the export of tapioca out of the State. Consequently, there were distress sales, and there was no incentive to the growers, with the result that production suffered. The action of the Government was sought to be justified on account of the scarcity of foodgrains in that State for a long time.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): I did not wish to interrupt my hon. friend. But he seems to be talking on item No. 11(4), and not item No. 11(6), which is the subject under discussion now. We are not considering starch. We are only considering globules.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I understand that. I was just mentioning that there

[Shri A. M. Thomas]
is the possibility of tapping the resources out of this raw material, and developing the starch industry as well as the globules industry. I will not enter into a controversy with my hon. friend, on this question. Nor am I going to enter into a controversy with regard to the policy that was followed by the Travancore-Cochin Government. Now, rice is available for a very reasonable price, and tapioca can be diverted into industrial channels during this time.

I should think that some of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission could not be carried out, because they are intimately concerned with the Food and Agriculture Ministry also. I should feel that there ought to have been proper co-ordination between the two Ministries, in carrying out the recommendations that have been made by the Tariff Commission.

On page 22 of their report, the Tariff Commission say:

"The Madras Government should establish an experimental farm near Salem for the purpose of introducing improved methods of cultivation of tapioca as well as manufacture of sago..... The Madras Government should depute an officer of the Agricultural Department to study the methods of cultivation of sago and tapioca and the manufacture of globules in Malaya. Two or three representatives of the producers may accompany the officer to Malaya during his deputation."

I am sorry to note that the major producer of this raw material has been omitted to be considered by the Tariff Commission. As usual, the extreme south has been neglected by the Centre and its Departments. That is all that I have to say concerning these two recommendations of the Tariff Commission. I do not grudge the Madras Government sending their representatives nor have I any quarrel in the matter of giving encouragement to the Madras agriculturists. But I should submit that

the Tariff Commission ought to have had some regard also to the problems of my State, which is the major producer of tapioca. The International Planning Commission attached to the Ford Foundation had a tour of the country, and unfortunately, that team did not find time to visit Travancore-Cochin, where the problem of unemployment is so acute. I should say these are some of the industries which could have been brought to the notice of the Ford Foundation team, so that they could have made proper recommendations.

Even as the report at present stands, I should say that there is possibility of developing the tapioca globules industry, provided, as has been once stated by the hon. Minister, a regional institute is started in Travancore-Cochin for exploring possibilities in these directions.

With these observations, I support the step that is being taken to see that the small-scale industry like the tapioca globules industry is not jeopardised by foreign competition.

I would like to say a word in regard to the sericulture industry also. The Tariff Commission has made out a case for the continuation of protection to the sericulture industry, for which we are giving protection since 1934. The problem in the sericulture industry is that of raw silk, the maintenance of quality as well as the improvement of the quality of the finished products. Several ancillary recommendations have also been made by the Tariff Commission, with regard to the sericulture industry. In this matter, I should think we are in an advantageous position, because there is a statutory Board functioning which is devoting its attention to the problems of this industry. So, we are in an advantageous position, so far as the development of this industry is concerned. My only appeal is that the Central Government may co-operate with the Silk Board, and explore all avenues for improving the quality of raw silk as well as the finished products. I support the Bill.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I wish to take this opportunity to convey my thanks to the Hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, for having come forward with a measure to extend protection to a cottage industry which has recently grown in my district. Apart from giving protection to our own industries, the extension of the scope of the Ministry's efforts to give protection to our cottage industries against foreign competition is doubly welcome.

In their previous report, the Tariff Commission have stated that there should be an export drive also. I do not know what steps Government have so far taken in that matter. I request them to take some steps so as to begin the export drive.

While the Government of India are doing all they can for encouraging this industry and for protecting it from foreign competition, we have a somewhat regretful picture in Bengal. The Calcutta Corporation, as has been previously stated, has thought it fit to take certain measures which have brought about a paralysis in the market for sago there. They are ostensibly taking action under their Municipal Acts, but we must remember that this is an article of food, and if an attempt is to be made to avoid foreign imports, it has to be encouraged in every possible way. Moreover, food control and the prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs is a concurrent subject, and only recently a Central legislation for this purpose has been passed by both the Houses of Parliament, and it is shortly going to receive the assent of the President. When we are on the eve of such co-ordinated Central control in regard to the prevention of food adulteration, misbranding etc., it is regrettable that the West Bengal Government and the Corporation of Calcutta have at this stage started measures which are hurting this cottage industry, which the Central Government have thought fit to protect.

I request the Government of India to send immediately an officer of

standing to Calcutta and investigate the matter and find out why the Calcutta Corporation and the Government of West Bengal are taking these measures and thus bringing about a serious crisis in the industry. Let him try to understand them and put the Government of India's point of view before them and have effective action taken immediately to ease the situation. Otherwise, I will venture to suggest that it is the duty of the Government of India to assert their own rights because the Government of India and Parliament can under the Concurrent List decide as to which is adulterated food and which is well-branded food. I request them even to come out with an ordinance for the purpose. They had an ordinance in respect of biris and only the other day we passed a law to replace that. So I would suggest that it would not only be proper, but it would be very desirable for Government to be alive to the situation. I have nothing more to say.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): My intention in intervening in this debate is only to deal with a very narrow aspect of this Bill, namely, the question of sago. Two amendments have been tabled, one by my hon. friend, Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy, and the other by my hon. friend, Mr. Barman. I would like to point out to Mr. Ramaswamy that in a Tariff Bill you cannot attempt to define the nature of an article for purposes other than those of collecting import duty. I am afraid, therefore, that the amendment that he has proposed would not fit in. The second amendment, by Mr. Barman, is also very peculiar. The particular item to which the amendment refers is 11(6) in the Tariff Schedule. It says 'Sago globules and tapioca pearls'. Mr. Barman wants to substitute 'Tapioca globules'. Naturally, tapioca globules are not imported. As they are not imported, there is no point in putting this in the Tariff Schedule. It is only sago globules that are imported. At the present moment, even they are not allowed. There must be some relevance to an alteration in an entry in

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

the tariff which must have some bearing on facts. I am afraid this amendment also is not in place. I do not know what the purpose of it is,—I might guess it—and even if there is a purpose behind it, which the hon. Member has in mind, I am afraid we cannot put in a nomenclature in regard to a commodity which would not be imported.

The other aspect of the matter is one that was mentioned by the last speaker, namely, the question of the action of the West Bengal Government in regard to freezing sago stocks in the market, presumably under the powers vested in the Calcutta Corporation under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. The genesis of this is extremely peculiar. I have heard that the Deputy Commissioner of Police got some kind of intestinal trouble and he went into the market to purchase sago. Apparently, his intestinal trouble was not one that could be cured by sago, and it persisted. Therefore, I think he went into the nature of the sago that was purchased and found that the sago was made out of tapioca. Though it was called *sabudana* or *javvarisi*, it was made out of tapioca. Therefore, action has been taken by the Calcutta Corporation to freeze the stocks. This was brought to my notice by kind friends here. I got into touch with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He told me that there was no objection to the article being called *sabudana*, but there must be some kind of explanation that it was sago made out of tapioca. I had told him that people in Bengal or the Calcutta Corporation might cry hoarse; they won't get sago which was manufactured from some other commodity than tapioca, because we were not permitting imports. If there is a comparable commodity which is being normally imported, which is of a better calorific value than the tapioca sago which is available in the market, then there is an element of preference which can be exercised in favour of one as against the other. Here there is nothing to compare because we are

not permitting any imports of sago made other than out of tapioca. He said he would look into the matter. I found that subsequently a notification was issued by the West Bengal Government which more or less crystallised the attitude taken by the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Calcutta Corporation. The notification is dated 13th September 1954. It says: 'notify the article of food mentioned below for the purpose of that clause (i.e. section 462 of the Calcutta Municipal Act), that is to say, sago (*sabudana*)', and 'it should fulfil the following conditions, that is to say, it shall be exclusively derived from the starch obtained from the pith of the trunk of sago palm etc'. Well, if the West Bengal Government want to live in a world of their own and want to define an article which they cannot obtain, I cannot prevent them from doing so, because the State Government is autonomous within the field that is given to it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: What is the remedy?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not know if there is a remedy. May be there is no remedy. May be that under articles 301 and 302 of the Constitution, you may say that freedom of trade is being circumscribed. I do not know if that is possible. If the Calcutta Municipal Corporation does not want people to consume sago and it wants to persist in having intestinal trouble, we cannot prevent it from having it. Or if the particular commodity itself might have been condemned on other grounds, may be it is not good or it is really something else. Anyway, these are matters which are very delicate and essentially the power is vested in the

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does it not come as an article of food under the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and cannot the Centre take over, that is to say, adding it to the Concurrent List?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes. This is a matter which will have to be explored. The Chair will understand

that it is not a matter in which one Minister can come out with a categorical denunciation of the action of a State Government. All that he can do is to just describe the genesis of the trouble and show the absurdity of it, while they are functioning under a Constitution where quick action is not possible.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is that the remedy?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The remedy is not to use them up by means of a magic word or magic definition. That is all I am seeking to point out. Neither will Mr. Barman be able to deal with the action of the State Government by altering the nomenclature of the entry in the Tariff Act, nor will Mr. Ramaswamy be able to tie up the State Government by altering the definition. This is not the method. We have to explore other methods and I am trying to see.....

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Why not use the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: if I can make the West Bengal Government re-examine the matter. In fact, the Secretary of my Ministry is at the moment in Calcutta. We have sent a message to him to get into touch with the officials there. Before I came to this House this morning, we had booked trunk calls to all the concerned people, but we found that none was available. The only person whom we could contact in this matter was the Private Secretary to the Chief Minister. He could only give the facts of the situation, not the policy.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): What was the objection in sending a public analyst there to get it examined, to find out whether the stock is injurious or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All remedies might be suggested by us. But the remedy will have to be undertaken by a Government which is, to a very large extent, autonomous. I can only give an assurance to this House

that I will try my best to see and use powers of persuasion. The method of achieving our objective is not by means of an amendment of a pure and simple Tariff Act.

The other point suggested by my friend, Mr. A. M. Thomas—for for that matter, Mr. V. P. Nayar—was: 'Well, you can increase production'. But here is one area where consumption is being restricted for some reason or other. Unless consumption is increased, there is no point in our going on increasing production. These are various factors which cannot really be solved by a discussion on the Tariff Commission's report or by altering the nomenclature in the Tariff Act; because here for all intents and purposes the tariff protection given to sago is not necessary because no imports are allowed. That is a very strong position which the Central Government has. In Calcutta people might say, we do want *sabudana* which is sago made out of a different stuff. However much they may cry, they will not get it. In that way Central Government is powerful enough. People in this country who have stomach trouble will have to do with sago manufactured out of tapioca or go without it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that article, contemplated by the Bengal Government, available in the world?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Yes, Sir, it can be imported from Malaya where it is available, but we are not allowing it to enter this country. We have not been allowing it for some time; it is not a question of their being banned today. It has been there for some time and people have got accustomed to the use of sago made out of tapioca.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Of what substance is that sago made of?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: That is sago made out of sago palm and the food experts say that its calorific value is higher. It is not pure starch; it has some additional calorific content in it—may be it is true. But, the position is, it is not available. Therefore, I would like to submit to the

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House that the end in view cannot be achieved by these amendments and I do hope my hon. friends will withdraw their amendments.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sir, it is not a question of the stomach of certain individuals being upset, but the whole industry is paralysed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member comes from Salem where this industry flourishes. I will give him an opportunity to speak if he wants.

An Hon. Member: He has already spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will not give him another opportunity. Now, I call upon Shri Matthen.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): Sir, this is a simple Bill to continue protection to a small industry, and in the ordinary course I would have been satisfied with the usual aye that is given; but, what actually provoked me to speak today is the report of the Tariff Commission and the orders passed thereon.

Sir, I will just give a bit of the history of tapioca. This is not an indigenous plant. This is something introduced into our State about 100 years ago from some Pacific islands. Fortunately it requires only six months' time for the roots to mature. I am sure many of the hon. Members here do not know what tapioca is. I remember, when Shri S. K. Patil came to my house in Thiruvellah, the first question he asked me was: "May I see your tapioca roots?" It is a plant grown out of six inches of stem planted and in six months' time the roots become mature.

The most important fact regarding this is: you know our State has been a deficient State in the matter of food. During the war period and the subsequent post-war period when food was very scarce, what actually saved our poor people the poor and the lower middle-class people from starvation and death, was not so much the help rendered by the Food Minister in

supplying rice as these tapioca roots. Even today the tapioca roots are almost a staple food of the labourers and the lower middle class. Some take tapioca alone and some take boiled tapioca and fish. It is not a bad food either. Then, what about the 600 thousand acres of land we have under tapioca? I do not think even Salem, with all the partiality shown to them, has got anywhere near it. I am not jealous of Salem, but in fact I am congratulating them for the development they have made in this industry. What I wanted to tell you is: if you just read the report submitted by the Commission you will find that they seem to be unaware of the State of Travancore-Cochin, the State which grows more tapioca than anybody else, whose economy is mostly based on tapioca, and where tapioca is the poor man's food. This sort of neglect, as was pointed out by my friends from Ernakulam and Chirayinkil, is something—to say the least—unimaginative. I am using very restrained language.

Of late, Sir, the price has gone down considerably. We have been getting representations from our State about the present position. The real difficulty in its cultivation is that, if the price goes down, this being a six monthly cultivation, people would not care to plant the tapioca stems in the next season.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It requires ten months.

Shri Matthen: No; it requires only six months.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Six months; one year; there are various types. Sometimes it requires only five months.

Shri Matthen: As my hon. friend Shri Thomas pointed out, our State had a very silly policy in the matter of banning the export of this industry. Of late, with the improvement in the food situation, they have been giving permits for export of starch and other tapioca products.

As soon as I read the report of the Commission and the orders passed thereon I wrote to the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry as well as the Food and Agriculture Minister about this invidious distinction; this neglect of my State. For example, in recommendations 3, 4, 5 and 6, they have mentioned about producers of Salem, but they have not said a word about my State. I am not repeating what my friends have already said, but I strongly urge that in all these recommendations my State should also be included. In fact, I had received a reply from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that they have recommended to the Minister for Commerce and Industry to include representatives of my State also in the delegation to Malaya.

Sir, recently I had the privilege of accompanying the Prime Minister to Bihar, West Bengal, Assam etc. There I found that in all these places tapioca will grow very well, much better than it does in my State. If my State can produce 3 tons per acre, I am quite certain that Assam can produce 12 tons.

An Hon. Member: Is it a yearly crop?

Shri Matthen: It requires only about six months' time. What I am just trying to bring out is, that though originally we were the pioneers in introducing it, now Salem has taken it from us—I am not jealous of Salem as I already stated—and this is a cultivation which practically three-fourth of India can follow. It does not need much aid and if this tapioca is developed properly, it is a very good food. This will grow very well in the whole of Bombay State and in places like Belgaum etc., where I had been; this is a first class thing which will grow very well.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In Delhi also.

Shri Matthen: Yes; it will grow in Delhi also. I have got a friend in Agra who has produced very good results in this cultivation.

Shri V. P. Nayar: We have it in our house.

Shri Matthen: In the first place, it is good from the point of view of food, and in the second place, it gives starch and other things. As the hon. Minister pointed out and as quoted by my hon. friend from Ernakulam, we need about 55,000 tons of starch whereas our production came to only 17,000 tons last year. We can supply all the starch needed by the textile industry and we can also have plenty for export provided some sort of effort is made by the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry in developing this and encouraging the industry. Tapioca, unlike rubber and tea industries, is mostly cultivated by the poor and low-income group. I am really sorry to remark about the report of the Tariff Commission. Their enquiry was in Bombay and as I said, people cannot go all the way to Bombay to make their representations before the Commission. To say the least, it is extremely unimaginative of the Commission to have their venue in Bombay and not somewhere in South India.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Thank God it was not held in Srinagar.

Shri Matthen: There is one member of the Commission, Mr. Ramasubban, who should have known this better and who should have known something about Travancore, though the rest can have some sort of an excuse. I do not blame the Commerce and Industry Minister so much as I do the Commission. The recommendations of the Commission are accepted by the Minister and I lay more blame on the Commission. It does not enhance their reputation for efficiency or thoroughness, to put it modestly.

In the report of 1950 there was mention of this industry in Travancore-Cochin and in the latest report there is none.

The food value, as fodder, I am told, is very great and nobody has developed it. For invalids in hospitals.

[Shri Matthen]

even doctors have prescribed this food. As the report of the Small-scale Industry Committee, about which a reference was made by my friend, Mr. Thomas, the greatest asset of India is its very large home market. If we develop this industry there is hardly anything which can be made of wheat or rice that cannot be made out of tapioca, but nobody has cared to find out the position. The Central Food Technological Research Institute in Mysore could very well do the research and I believe the synthetic rice that has been manufactured contains about 70 per cent of tapioca.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: May I remind the hon. Member that the hon. Mr. Speaker said that discussion on the Bill must be completed by 1-15 p.m.

Shri Matthen: I will close in a minute or two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some amendments to clauses and, therefore, we must take up clause by clause discussion at least by 1 p.m. even if we allow only fifteen minutes for it, and for third reading. Now we have barely fifteen minutes more. How long does the hon. Minister expect to take for his speech?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): As little as you think fit. Let it be five minutes.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): May I suggest that we begin the consideration of clauses straightaway and those who have got to say anything on the Bill may say it on the clauses?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, and the Minister may reply once and for all in regard to this Bill.

Shri Matthen: I have brought out all the possibilities and the unlimited resources for development of this industry in order to bring home to hon. Members the importance of this. When the coffee industry was down and out in the thirties, it was the Coffee Board that made the industry to consume all the output of the

Indian plantations. In 1952 when the coir industry was down and out, the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry actually visited Travancore-Cochin area and accepted the suggestion I made in 1952 during the budget debate that there should be a Coir Board. May I therefore make a very earnest suggestion? The suggestion is to organise a small Tapioca Board for developing the possibilities of this industry. I believe the hon. Minister will take it seriously. It is an industry that can be developed all over India and we can think out avenues of developing it. I support the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call anybody, let the consideration stage be over. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.—(Amendment of the First Schedule)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which are the amendments that hon. Members wish to move? Let them be moved.

Shri Barman: I beg to move:

In page 1, after line 6, add:

"(i) in Item No. 11(6), in the entry in the second column, for the words 'Sago Globules' the words 'Tapioca Globules' shall be substituted;"

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I beg to move:

In page 1, after line 6, add:

"(i) in Item No. 11(6), in the second column headed 'Name of article', after the words 'Tapioca pearls', the words 'Sago means a starch product derived from Sago palm or from Tapioca root' shall be added;"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are only two amendments that have been

moved and I will place them before the House. Amendments moved:

In page 1, after line 6, add:

"(i) in Item No. 11(6), in the entry in the second column, for the words 'Sago Globules' the words 'Tapioca Globules' shall be substituted;"

In page 1, after line 6, add:

"(i) in Item No. 11(6), in the second column headed 'Name of article', after the words 'Tapioca pearls', the words 'Sago means a starch product derived from Sago palm or from Tapioca root' shall be added;"

I shall allow the discussion on the amendments and clauses together.

Shri Barman: The hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry has been unfair to the Calcutta Corporation and to the Government of West Bengal when he made his speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any natural product like sago? Is any particular grain called 'sago' produced from earth?

Shri Barman: Yes, it is produced from sago palm and then it is made into globules.

My intention in moving this amendment is not because that I hold a brief or any such thing for the Government of West Bengal or for the Calcutta Corporation—neither have I been approached by any of the two institutions for moving this amendment—but it is out of my own volition that I thought that this amendment will resolve many difficulties. The Minister for Commerce and Industry stated "Let the West Bengal Government break its head; it shall not get any sago because the trump card is in my hand." He has banned it from import and therefore nobody can find real sago here in India however much he may try. As I said, I hold no brief for the West Bengal Government. Let the Central Government and the West Bengal Government settle it amongst themselves. My simple intention is

that because of this restriction on sago globules, all this complication has arisen in Calcutta. The Minister has said that some Deputy Superintendent of Police had some stomach trouble by taking this tapioca product and, therefore, out of that, the Calcutta Corporation and the Bengal Government have created all this trouble. He said something in that way. I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not done justice to the people of Calcutta and to the West Bengal Government. After all, the Calcutta Corporation is an elected body and represents the people of Calcutta and how can you suggest that it is done at the bidding of a Deputy Superintendent of Police?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: When was it done?

Shri Barman: Let me have my say and he may have it next in his turn. It was an unjust and unkind remark on the people of Calcutta made by the Commerce and Industry Minister. It is admitted on all hands that sago is produced not in our country but in Malaya out of the juice of the sago palm. When we market these products out of topi tapioca, if we simply call it tapioca there will be absolutely no difficulty. Neither the Bengal Government nor the Calcutta Corporation will have any power to seize any product which has been sent there for sale. This simple suggestion of mine would remove this difficulty. I may say one or two words why such a situation has been created there. These sago globules are advised by the medical practitioners to be used by people suffering from high fever or people in convalescent stages. That is one matter. Secondly, it is taken by people who are fasting for days together and by widows in our parts of the country. They take no other thing but sago. It is considered to be something which is sanctioned by the religious customs and they take no other thing. It may be—I do not know—out of such considerations that the people of Calcutta might have said that because sago is a sacred product and tapioca is something else it should be called by its

[Shri Barman]

real name. I have toured Salem and I have seen tapioca plantations. As my friend Mr. Matthen has said, I am definite that in my parts of the country this kind of plant can be grown in abundance. My quarrel is not with the tapioca industry. I have seen these globules in the factories being produced out of these tapioca tubers. We in India certainly want that any industry which is Indian must thrive and should have all the advantages that the Government of India can give. What I say is that even if the Commerce Ministry be not pleased to allow any import of sago from Malaya at least it would be just and proper and only straightforward for them to call it by its real name, that is, tapioca globules.

I want to mention another point: that is about the protective duty. When no sago is produced in our country how can it be protected by the imposition of a duty? They could have adopted a straightforward method of putting revenue duties and thus save the tapioca industry from any kind of competition. I do not know why this method should be adopted to push this industry which every Indian should like because it is an Indian industry. I hope that the Government will further look into the question and not create unnecessary trouble (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it in the nature of a legal or constitutional objection? I mean giving. Is there any constitutional or legal objection for giving protection to an industry which is not carried on in this country

Shri Barman: No, Sir. There is no sago industry in our country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In case there is no such industry which requires protection, can a protection be given to encourage the production of a similar article here to another article?

Shri Barman: That is my point.

An Hon. Member: If so, protection is necessary for this tapioca globules industry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If protection can be given not only to the same kind of industry but to a similar kind of article which will serve the same purpose, there is no legal objection or constitutional objection. The question is that in the name of sago globules tapioca globules ought not to be passed on. But here we are on a different Bill altogether

Shri V. P. Nayar: If you look into the dictionary meaning of sago, it is something manufactured from sago palm; it only says that sago is a nutritious nutritive farinaceous carbohydrate produced from the pith of several East Indian palms. That is what is written in the dictionary. People have thought that what they have been eating since 1940 was really sago while Government did not take any steps to convince them that it is not the sago which used to be imported but it was sago which was indigenously produced.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is stated in the Tariff Commission Report that sago globules are manufactured entirely from tapioca root. The scope of the inquiry is therefore restricted to sago globules manufactured from tapioca.

Shri Kottukappally (Meenachil): Originally it was in Brazil and tapioca was imported into Travancore-Cochin from Brazil. Sago is a word which can be commonly used for the sago prepared from sago palm or from tapioca.

Shri Barman: Has any tapioca globule been imported from other countries? (Interruptions.)

Shri Kottukappally: It was first produced in Brazil. In Brazil they do not use tapioca in a boiled state.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Is there any difference in the food value of tapioca globules and sago globules?..... (Interruptions.)

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The amendment of Mr. Barman goes against the Act itself and does not fit in. If you kindly turn to page 6 of the Tariff Commission's Report, you will find para. 5(a) deals with the sago globules and tapioca pearls. It reads: "Sago globules are manufactured either from tapioca root or from sago palm and both the products are popularly known as *sabudana* in North India and *javarasi* in South India. We were informed during the public inquiry that sago globules are manufactured in Malaya from sago palm as well as tapioca root and that a substantial proportion of the imports from Malaya before the import ban came into operation in 1950 consisted of sago globules manufactured from sago palm....." This Bill seeks to prevent the import of sago globules made out of tapioca roots that is in competition with the Indian indigenous industry..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But what about globules from sago palms?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no sago palms at all there. There are several kinds of sago. If you kindly permit me I will read out to you: there are five types of sago.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Ramaswamy's contention is that there are no sago globules manufactured from sago palm; he has no objection at all to their import.

Shri Matthen: We have.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Could it be definitely known that this tapioca globules which are passing off for sago globules have got equally the same calorific value even though they might serve the same purpose? They say this has to be protected against sago globules manufactured from tapioca or is it from sago palms?

1 P.M.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Sago is a generic name. There are several kinds of foreign sago. I shall presently give you their names. There is the American sago; there is the German sago. There is Gomuti sago, Javanese sago and Japanese sago. The American

sago is prepared out of Batata (Areca palm), wheat and corn. The German sago is prepared out of potato and wheat. The Gomuti sago is prepared out of the pith of an inferior palm of East Indies.

An Hon. Member: Wherefrom are you reading?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From my notes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are entitled to know wherefrom this information is got.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From various books, from the Encyclopaedia and so on. You can challenge it if you like.

The Javanese sago is prepared out of another type of palm of the East Indies. The Japanese sago was prepared out of certain good varieties of palms known as *Farina-Ferra* and *Sagu*.

These are several types. Sago is just a starchy product derived from any type of starch. It may be sago. It may be tapioca root. It may be potato. It may be even rice. Whatever is fabricated out of starch is called sago if it has a globular form. It is a generic name. The question arose about the calorific value and all that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What then is artificial rice?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In artificial rice 85 per cent is tapioca root and about 12 per cent. groundnut.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But it is not sago globule.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Groundnut also enters into its composition, and the shape is that of rice. That is how it gets that name.

I shall give some figures with regard to indigenous and foreign sago, derived from the Extract from the Bulletin of the Imperial Institute of Science, London with regard to foreign sago, and from the analytical report supplied by the Government

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

Analyst, King Institute, Guindy, Madras.

With regard to the percentage of water, in indigenous sago it is 11.6 per cent; in foreign sago it is 11.7 per cent. As regards protein, in Indian sago it is 30 per cent; in foreign sago it is 13 per cent. With regard to carbohydrates it is 87.6 per cent. in indigenous as well as foreign sago. As regards fat, it is 1 per cent. in indigenous sago and 13 per cent. in foreign sago. Mineral matter is 4 per cent. in both. As a matter of fact, the nutritive value of Indian sago seems to be much better than that of foreign sago.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That is not correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Without protein

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is higher in indigenous sago, 3 per cent. It is higher than 13 per cent. Thirty is more than thirteen, ignoring the decimal

Shri Karmarkar: 3 is greater than 13.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought he said 1.3. If it is 13, there is no difficulty.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The House is thankful to the hon. Minister for giving the assurance that he is much interested in the protection to be given to these industries. He also said that he will take steps. Here is a sample of a step.

The Health Ministry communicated, in July 1954, to the several States the definition which has been arrived at by the Central Committee for Food Standards. And this is from a copy of their letter sent to the Sago Manufacturers' Association of Salem:

"After a careful consideration of the existing situation, the Committee has recommended that the definition of sago should be amended to read as 'Sago' is a starch product derived from sago palm or from tapioca root. The

recommendation has already been brought to the notice of the State Governments for their consideration, and it is hoped that they will modify their Food Laws suitably to meet the existing situation in their areas."

This was in July. What happens in September is this. They go on with a new definition. I looked into the Calcutta Municipal Act. Section 462(1) of the Calcutta Corporation Act does not mention sago as one of the items to be notified.....

Shri V. P. Nayar: It is a matter to be agitated in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is opposing the amendment of Mr. Barman and giving the reasons.

Shri V. P. Nayar: The point is whether this House has to go into the question whether sago should be included or defined, when we are running against time.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will finish in one minute. I would have finished if you had not interrupted me.

Section 462(1) of the Calcutta Corporation Act says:

"Any other article of food or any drug which may be notified by the State Government in that behalf in the Official Gazette".

This comes under this category. It has never been notified so far that sago is one of the items coming under section 462(1). Subsequent to the seizure in July of 10,000 bags worth about Rs. 40 lakhs, which have been held up—and they are deteriorating rapidly—and the cases are now pending, this sago is introduced as an item by their Notification of the 13th September under sub-clause (14). In exercise of the power conferred on them under this clause they have now notified sago as an item. And by that notification of the 13th September 1954 they say that "sago shall be exclusively derived

from starch obtained from the pith of the trunks of the sago palm”.

In July the Ministry communicates the definition given by the Food Standards Committee and yet the West Bengal Government

Shri Barman: On a point of order. The matter is in the courts. Can he argue on the merits?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the matter that is in court?

Shri Barman: The Calcutta Corporation has seized these products and has filed cases against the industrialists who have imported these products. There are twenty-one cases now pending.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not see there is any point of order. The hon. Minister said that the Calcutta Corporation has taken exception and that he is trying to persuade that Government whether we should exclude this sago which is real sago and allow the West Bengal people to eat only that and avoid this tapioca. All this has incidentally come for review. So far as this matter is concerned the question of notification by that Government is there. He says the notification has been issued later on and it involves a lot of inconvenience and therefore a kind of protection ought to be given to this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In spite of the circular from the Health Ministry of the Central Government, the Government of West Bengal has notified the other way. I am sceptical about this persuasion. I want the hon. Minister here and now to define it in terms of the Tariff Commission's Report and give protection to the industry to which the Bill now seeks to give protection, so that there may be no ambiguity as to what we are seeking to protect.

Shri Achuthan: With regard to the two amendments, of Shri Barman and Shri Ramaswamy, according to my point of view, Shri Ramaswamy's amendment is to the point and it concerns, his constituents in Calcutta.

The Tariff Commission has also made extensive enquiries and said that the so-called sago globule is a thing which has been produced out of tapioca pearls alone. Formerly something was imported from Malaya also. There also it is now manufactured from tapioca pearl. So that, excepting for the word 'sago' there is no particular substance in saying that sago must be from sago palm.

The Calcutta Corporation wants to see that it is according to a standard. It is for it to send it to a laboratory for analysis. Let them examine it and then say that it has got some defects and so it is not possible to put it in the market. Instead of that, to say that sago means sago produced of sago palm and create difficulties for these manufacturers from Salem is not at all charitable. The Central Government must take up this matter and convince the Bengal Government and the Corporation not to stick too much to names. That the Deputy Commissioner of Police had a sad experience with regard to sago prepared in his house cannot be taken up to sack these people. Moreover, these Salem people are fed by our people with our tapioca. All tapioca is taken from Travancore-Cochin by these people. Previously, there was food control in Travancore-Cochin. Now, there is no food control and rice is available in abundance, this tapioca can be utilised for the production of sago as well as starch for the textile industry. I request the hon. Commerce Minister to see that some research is undertaken by the Coimbatore and Ahmedabad Textile Research Laboratories about the feasibility of producing starch for the textile industry from tapioca. There is great scope for this industry. If this tapioca cultivation is encouraged, a good number of people in Travancore-Cochin will earn a livelihood. I do not know whether you have tasted a pudding made of tapioca globules. It is a very tasty thing. For *uppama* also it is very good. In the production of synthetic rice, a good portion comes from tapioca. Synthetic rice is a very

[Shri Achuthan]

nutritious thing. If the hon. Minister Shri Karmarkar, who is enthusiastic and energetic, would, instead of spending no time for the creation of Samyuktha Karnataka, which will be looked after by Shri Nijalingappa and Shri Hanumanthaiya, turn his attention to these industries...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All that is irrelevant.

Shri Achuthan: there will be great improvement. I support the Bill which has been brought forward.

Shri Karmarkar: Two points have emerged from this debate. First is about the encouragement to the expansion of the growth of tapioca. I am quite sure that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who are concerned with this matter, will surely take cognisance of the views expressed on the floor of the House. There can be no two opinions on that point; as much as possible should be done for the expansion of the cultivation of this root which is a nourishing root.

The other point has arisen incidentally on account of what happened in Calcutta. I do not propose to touch the merits of the question. I am not yet sure under what section action has been taken. We are in touch with the West Bengal Government regarding the whole matter. So far as information that I have in my possession shows that the whole difficulty appears to have arisen at the present moment out of the difference in nomenclature. The Tariff Commission has treated sago as a generic name and they refer to tapioca globules as sago globules. They say, for instance, in page 6 of the report:

"The scope of the enquiry is, therefore, confined to sago globules manufactured from tapioca."

That is how they describe.

Shri B. K. Das (Contal): What about tapioca pearls?

Shri Karmarkar: Tapioca pearls are the same as globules. It is one name for a roundish thing.

Shri B. K. Das: Why two names then?

Shri Karmarkar: Because there are two names in the English language. My present information shows that perhaps there may be a little rhythm in the words sago globules and tapioca pearls. I do not know what it is. The substance is about the same.

Shri Matthen: Tapioca pearls is a breakfast food like corn flake, etc.

Shri Karmarkar: Sometimes I take it in the breakfast, sometimes in the evening. It is a roundish thing.

Shri Matthen: Not very small.

Shri Karmarkar: That is sago. Perhaps globule is a scientific name and pearl is a poetic name. There is only difference in how you call it. The West Bengal legislature is vested with powers by the Constitution. We sitting here cannot interfere with the functions of that legislature and that legislature has given certain powers to the Calcutta Corporation. In that Corporation, as my hon. friend has pointed out, they have certain powers in respect of certain articles about description. They have said that hereafter what is known as sago (*sabudana*) shall not be sold unless that particular product described as sago (*sabudana*) is exclusively derived from the starch obtained from the pith of the trunks of the sago palm such as *Metroxylon sago*, *Sagrus rumphii*, *Sagrus farinifera*, *Cycas revoluta*, *Cycas Circinalis*. This is the definition put in. If tomorrow the merchants in Calcutta label these goods as tapioca globules, every action is out of court.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, they won't sell.

Shri V. P. Nayar: They have 'utilissima' and they will sell.

Shri Karmarkar: As my esteemed colleague said a moment ago, we have taken up the question with the West Bengal Government. They might

take it up with the Corporation. In any case, it does not affect the protection to be afforded under the Bill under consideration. This is an important matter. We look upon it with concern. We do not want to dislocate the normal trade channels. Nor need anybody do anything that discourages the growth of this industry. That point is really incidental. As my colleague assured the House, I would like to say that we are taking up the matter with the West Bengal Government and we hope that a suitable solution may be found out of this difficulty. In the meantime, it may be wiser for the merchants concerned to label it as tapioca globules and avoid all difficulty. For, the people will take in tapioca globules though they may find the name to be another just as they eat sago. One is as nutrient as the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: During the war, it was tapioca or sago?

Shri Karmarkar: Before 1940 we used to get sago from Malaya.

The Tariff Commission has gone into the matter and they have pointed out certain scope for improvement in the tapioca globules. I have no doubt that the manufacturing interests will take up that advice that has emanated from the Tariff Commission. I have nothing more to add, apart from these observations. I see that the Bill has received universal support.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is sold in Calcutta as tapioca globules, there is no protection for it.

Shri Karmarkar: It is there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is sago globules or tapioca pearls in the Act.

Shri Karmarkar: Sago globules and tapioca pearls.

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): What is the Hindi name?

Shri Karmarkar: Sabudana is the Hindi name. I oppose both the amendments.

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Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister and Deputy Minister, I beg to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Barman: I press my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In page 1, after line 6, add:

"(i) in Item No. 11(6), in the entry in the second column, for the words 'Sago Globules' the words 'Tapioca Globules' shall be substituted;"

The motion was negatived.

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 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

In page 1, for lines 1 and 2. substitute:

"Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—"

—[Shri Karmarkar]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Karmarkar: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I ask a question? A point was raised that Government at this stage, in 1954, still resort to a sort of preferential duty. The hon. Minister did not answer that point. Could I have something about that?

Shri Karmarkar: I did not answer that. I shall take some future opportunity to answer that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) BILL.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): I beg to move....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On behalf of Shri A. P. Jain.

Shri J. K. Bhonsle: On behalf of Shri A. P. Jain, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

As the House will remember, in May last during the Budget session of the Parliament, the Minister for Rehabilitation introduced a Bill empowering the Government to acquire the rights and titles of evacuee owners of property in India and to utilise these properties for payment of part compensation to displaced persons.

It is not necessary for me to retrace the protracted and complicated negotiations which preceded this decision and which, by their failure, made the decision inevitable. There has been a persistent demand from displaced persons that the evacuee property should be allotted permanently to them without waiting for an agreement

with Pakistan. This demand has been further strengthened by the fact that Pakistan is in no mood to settle this vexed question of evacuee property on the basis of a just settlement between the two Governments. Against this background of fruitless negotiation and long deferred hope, it would be manifestly unfair for all displaced persons to base their permanent rehabilitation on a problematical settlement with Pakistan. The Compensation and Rehabilitation Bill is the practical expression of the decision of Government not to wait any longer on events but to carry to its logical conclusion the process of rehabilitation which began in 1947 and of which, if I may say so, the payment of compensation is the culminating act.

As the House is aware, this Bill provides for a compensation pool which will consist of evacuee property and the rents on these properties accumulated for the last seven years and the contribution made by the Government which has been already defined as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill as introduced in Parliament. The Bill provides for the utilisation of the assets of the pool for compensation. The speed with which these properties are sold or transferred to displaced persons will have a direct bearing on the speed with which the scheme is implemented.

[*SHRI BARMAN in the Chair*]

The Bill has been before the Joint Select Committee of the Parliament and the Committee has presented its report to the Parliament a few days ago. The Committee considered a number of memoranda submitted to it by associations representing displaced persons and heard them at great length. It then examined the Bill with great thoroughness and has made a number of important changes. Amongst these I shall touch on three or four which deserve mention.

The first of these is with regard to the time and manner in which applications from displaced persons should be called. Hitherto, as the House is

aware, applications from displaced persons were successively called from categories of displaced persons who were considered to be the most deserving of compensation. Such categories were those of inmates of homes and infirmaries, widows and infirm persons. The first list of the priority categories, as they were called, covered about 55,000 cases and additions were made to it from time to time so that by October, 1954, roughly about 2½ lakhs of claimants, it is expected, will have applied for compensation. The Joint Select Committee has made a recommendation that this selective procedure based on categories should be discontinued and that applications should now be called from displaced persons from a particular State of a convenient group of States. They have further recommended that this process of calling applications should be completed by 30th June, 1955. This is an important provision which sets a limit on the time for inviting applications.

The second recommendation made is with regard to giving relief to banking companies. As the House is aware, banking companies were excluded from the purview of the Debt Adjustment Act 1951 and could not therefore seek redress from the tribunals appointed under that Act. The Joint Select Committee has made a recommendation to the effect that debts due to such banks and secured by a mortgage or a charge or a lien on the property, concerning which a claim has been verified, should be entitled to a share of the compensation due on such a claim. This is a measure which I am sure will receive the approval of the House as it helps the displaced banks to meet their requirements towards the depositors, most of whom are displaced persons.

The Joint Select Committee has recommended that trusts of all kinds should be excluded from the scope of this Bill and that the evacuee pool

should not be utilised to pay compensation for trust properties left behind in Pakistan. The Joint Select Committee has made a recommendation that special protection should be provided to displaced persons who, by virtue of being tenants in the property which is to be transferred under the scheme to evacuee owners, are in danger of being ejected. Some sort of special protection is very necessary because hundreds and thousands of properties tenanted by displaced persons of small means will have passed to new owners, and it would lead to great hardship and distress if steps were not taken to prevent their wholesale dislocation by the new property owners. Naturally, this protection will be forthcoming subject to the conditions which ensure fairplay to all concerned.

Another clause of the Bill which I would like to mention is clause 9 which lays down the procedure for deciding disputes as to the persons entitled to receive compensation. The power to settle such disputes is proposed to be given to officers to be appointed under this Act, as the Committee felt that it would be difficult for parties to have their disputes settled in a court of law. The question of succession in the case of a deceased claimant is also to be decided by these officers. Provision has, however, been made for reference of cases involving complicated questions of law to the District Judge, if the officer before whom such disputes arise is of the view that the case is a complicated one and ought to be decided by a District Judge.

The disbursement of many crores of rupees, and the transfers of hundreds and thousands of houses is a task for which only the word 'colossal' is adequate. The process will bristle with difficulties, because a major part of the pool is not in the form of cash which can be easily distributed, but in the form of properties. These properties have been occupied or tenanted by displaced persons for the last so many years, many of whom have claims and many have not. The

[Shri J. K. Bhonsle]

transfer of these properties must take place with minimum dislocation. We have provided a machinery which will function within the four corners of this Bill, and will be entrusted with this task.

So as to ensure that this machinery does not function lifelessly but that is animated and informed by a recognition of the essentially human and humane nature of its functions we have provided for its guidance an Advisory Committee which will be sensitive to the repercussions of this scheme on displaced persons and to reactions of informed public opinion. The Advisory Committee will interpret these repercussions and reactions for the benefit of those who will be entrusted with the working of this scheme.

I move that the Bill as amended by the Joint Select Committee be considered and passed.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants to displaced persons and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): I rise to speak this afternoon on this Bill, with very mixed feelings. In fact, I do not know whether I should congratulate the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation or the Members of the Joint Select Committee on the small mercies which they have given to the displaced persons, or to supplicate him or to appeal to him to relax to a considerable extent and to give them more facilities, more assistance and more aid.

The other day, while we were talking about the Bill, it was called a drama. Well, the problem of refugees has been a drama, and a very sad drama too. I do not want to call it a tragic drama, but all the same, I want to say that it has been a drama

which has been full of pathetic scenes from beginning to end. The question is whether this Bill rings the curtain on that drama. Does this Bill put an end to the drama which started in 1947? Perhaps, Government think that this Bill is a kind of measure which will ring down the curtain on this drama. But I would say that this should not be the measure for ringing down the curtain on this drama, but this should be a measure where the real process of rehabilitation should begin.

Of course, in a sense, the process of rehabilitation began in 1947, but I think, rehabilitation without compensation is like Hamlet without the *Prince of Denmark*. Rehabilitation has been going on all the time, and I cannot but thank the Government and the hon. Minister for the noble efforts that he has made, so far as this rehabilitation is concerned. No refugee can be blind to the colossal efforts that he has made in this regard. I use the word 'colossal', which was used by my hon. friend just now deliberately because I think it is an appropriate word. I cannot be blind to the colossal efforts which have been made by our Government to rehabilitate our friends, the refugees or the displaced persons from the different States of West Pakistan. I think they are making similar efforts to rehabilitate persons from East Pakistan.

But all those efforts have suffered from one defect, and I do not mind bringing that defect to the notice of my hon. friends and the hon. Minister. The defect has been that the measures which have been taken have not proved very efficacious, because the word 'delay' has been on them. One timely dose administered to a patient goes a long way to cure him, but if similar doses are repeated, and repeated not at the right time, they will not succeed in curing the patient to that extent. I cannot help saying that all the noble efforts which our Government have made in helping the displaced persons have been characterised by dilatoriness.

They have not been done at the right time, at the psychological moment, at the critical time, excepting in the case when they were removed from West Pakistan in good time. But so far as the relief measures are concerned, they have not been characterised by that proper sense of the fitness of time, which should have been there.

All the same, it has happened. But if you ask a refugee, a displaced person, as to what this rehabilitation means, what will he say? Of course, he has been given houses, he has been given other things, so many things have been done, there are colonies, there are work centres, there are educational grants etc. And those things mount up to a great deal. I do not deny that. But if you ask a displaced person as to what he means by rehabilitation, he will tell you 'Rehabilitation is equal to compensation'. That is what he will say. I must say that so far as the granting of compensation is concerned, we have been very tardy. I do not blame the Government, because it was a two-way traffic and the Government tried for a long time to arrive at some kind of settlement with the Pakistan Government. I do not think I am giving a secret away when I say that I met a few years ago a learned professor from Pakistan. I met him somewhere in India. I asked him, 'What do you think of your displaced persons?' He said: 'Well, what we have got from Lahore alone in terms of property and other things more than compensates us for all the losses that we have suffered'. He was an honest professor and he told me this.

An Hon. Member: Like Professor Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All professors are honest. That is what he told me. I tell you that that let the cat out of the bag so far as I am concerned, a man of limited understanding. Why should they have entered into any agreement with us when they had got tremendously much more than they had left behind? They were the 'haves' and we were the 'have-nots', they were the people who had got things and

we were the people who had lost things, and since they were in a more favourable position they did not try to enter into any agreement with us. Of course, I must say that our Government which always believe in peaceful negotiations, which always believe in agreed solutions to great problems—whether they are domestic or international—did their best to come to some agreement with them. But whereas our Government tried to meet them more than half-way, they did not budge an inch—because it is very difficult to give back what you have got! Therefore, I say that the delay was due to the fact that we tried to arrive at some kind of settlement with the Pakistan Government. Now, that has not come forward, and I am glad that our Minister of Rehabilitation has been bold enough to come to this decision,—I am glad that our Government have been bold enough to come to this decision—that we must now take a unilateral action. A unilateral action in the present circumstances of the case was the only thing possible, and I am glad the Government have taken it. But if a question had been put to displaced persons from West Pakistan about unilateral action *versus* bilateral action, I think every one of them—whether he was educated or not whether he was literate or illiterate, whether he was a property owner or a person who had no property—would have said: 'Do not have any negotiations with Pakistan in this matter. By doing so, you are only postponing the day of giving compensation. You should have gone on with your compensation scheme long ago'. Sir, that is what made for delay, and this delay has been dangerous in terms of the psychology of our displaced persons. Refugee rehabilitation is not to be taken only in terms of houses and money—they are, of course, very important—it is not to be taken only in terms of property—that is also very important—but I tell you that refugee rehabilitation is to be taken also in terms of psychology. You have to cure the wound which had been inflicted on the mind of the persons, and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

I must say that this delay has not been conducive to the assuaging of that wound; it has only added to that.

Again, there is another thing. Here in the Report of the Joint Select Committee, which has been circulated to us, I find a memorandum given by the displaced persons....

Mr. Chairman: What I propose to do is this. As the hon. Member, Shri D. C. Sharma is the first speaker, I will allow him half an hour. He has already covered 15 or 16 minutes. He will please accommodate all his arguments within another 14 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I request you....

Mr. Chairman: What I meant to say was this. After all, this is a very important Bill and when we come to the clauses, we will take much time. So instead of taking too much time on the general consideration motion, many of the Members will have opportunity to speak when we come to the clause by clause consideration stage. In that way, we may economise time, because the time is, after all, limited by the House itself.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): May I suggest one thing? So far as the clauses are concerned, I want to bring to your notice that they are not likely to take much time.

Mr. Chairman: I see.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: The amendments are very simple and after the hon. Minister has made his statement or has given his assurance, they are likely to be withdrawn—all of them. That is my view. I, therefore, request you to kindly allow more time so far as the general consideration is concerned, than so far as the clause by clause consideration is concerned.

Mr. Chairman: I did not know that. Anyhow, when the Deputy-Speaker comes, he will settle the matter. Meanwhile, Shri D. C. Sharma may go on. He will finish within the time allotted.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I request you to ring the bell five minutes before the thirty minutes are over.

Now, that delay, I tell you, has caused a lot of unnecessary delay. At the same time, that delay has been responsible for other things. Look at page 47 of the Joint Select Committee Report. In a memorandum which was submitted to the Joint Select Committee, it has been said:

"The evacuee property pool which could have contributed considerably to the compensation pool was allowed to dwindle away due to a loose definition of evacuee property in India. In Pakistan, all non-Muslim property is treated as evacuee property. There are many cases where the holder of the property is in India but all the members of his family are in Pakistan, and taking advantage of the existing provisions, uncontrolled amounts are remitted to Pakistan for the purposes of their maintenance or trade. Evacuee property has been restored to Muslims in many cases solely on the statements of the claimants, without considering any other evidence. Furthermore, there is a lot of concealed property which has not been declared evacuee property either due to laxity in the enforcement of the law or slackness of the Custodian in tracing the owner".

Now, this is a statement which finds place in the Report of the Joint Select Committee. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us how this evacuee property has dwindled and what steps he is going to take even now to see to it that concealed evacuee property is brought to light, and that the valuation of the evacuee property—which is getting less and less every day on account of several factors into which I need not go—is going to be kept at some place. Therefore, I say that this delay has been due to the fact that the question of evacuee property has not been settled as well as possible.

The second thing is—I do not want to go into the details of that—the Government had at its disposal about Rs. 185 crores. I have seen from the memoranda submitted by some of the refugee associations that they want that this sum should be under-written; that this sum should be so fixed that you cannot get out of it. I think that this is something which the hon. Minister can do and he can say that this sum would be underwritten.

But that would not solve the problem because I know there cannot be two laws. There are two types of refugees with whom we are dealing. There are the 'rural refugees' and the 'urban refugees' if I may call them like that. The rural refugee—I am told—has got about 66 per cent. of what he left behind—of course, there are various estimates, some say it is 66 per cent. and some others say it is 50 per cent. Let us take it as 50 per cent. Therefore, there is the rural refugee who has been given at least 50 per cent. what he left behind. Now, what about the urban refugee? I would say, that so far as rehabilitation is concerned, we should not have two laws or two principles. We should have only one uniform principle and I would request the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation to see to it that the law which is operative in the case of rural refugees should also be made applicable in the case of urban refugees. The urban refugees should be given—I am afraid to name the sum—at least 50 per cent. of what he has left behind. Now the question is: How can that be done? From that point of view, I would draw the attention of this House to the scheme which was put forward by the All India Refugee Association. I think that scheme is workable. It is nothing utopian; it has been formulated by those persons who have looked at the refugee problem from a very dispassionate angle. Let us see what they say. They say that there should be three stages for the payment of this compensation. The first stage should be when you give proportionately to

the people out of these Rs. 185 crores which the Government thinks it has at its disposal for compensation. They also say—and I endorse the remark and I think many Members of the House would endorse that suggestion—that the Government should bring this compensation to the level of compensation for agricultural land. That is their second suggestion. Then, you know, Sir, that life is very very complex. How do you know that we are not going to be on negotiating terms in the matter of rehabilitation with the Pakistan Government? We may be in a position to negotiate with them some day or the other. The third stage would come then, when we are able to get some money from Pakistan as a result of our negotiations. I know some of my friends think that this idea is utopian. The third stage may come or may not come. I am an optimist and I hope it will come. I believe that sometimes things happen which, we, in our limited understanding, think are not going to happen.

Again, I say that in this Bill a great deal has been done to mitigate the hardships of refugees. For instance, I know that there is remission of loan to the extent of Rs. 500; that is very good. A new definition has been given about 'public dues' and I am very happy about that. At the same time something has been done with regard to trusts. All these things are there; but I would ask the hon. Minister to give the refugees some assurance about their eviction. Sir, I may tell you one thing. I come from a city where there are a large number of refugees. Some of them are merchants and traders. They have come and told me—I think I have sent a copy of their representation to the hon. Minister also—that the shops which they are occupying at present may not be theirs when they are put to auction, because a refugee is not one who has got abundance of money. What will happen to them if they are turned out of their present shops? Of course, you have said that they would not be turned out for two years, but that is only a palliative. Something should be

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done to see that this refugee property is given to refugees only and non-refugees who have more money than the refugees should not be allowed to come on the scene and take away that property thus rendering the refugees, refugees for a second time. If you ask them to go out of their shops—though it may be after two years as you have stated—they will again be looking for shops, again looking for a home, again looking for business and other things. Thus they will be refugees a second time. I think, Sir, the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation will find some solution to this problem of eviction. I hope, at least he will see that there is no dislocation of business on account of that.

Then again, the Government has built so many houses, colonies, shops and all that for the refugees. So many persons have given me memoranda to the effect that the houses are not being priced as fairly as they should be. For instance, the houses were built some years ago and at that time their price stood at something whereas the price now is being enhanced. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that the houses and shops allotted to refugees are given on a 'no profit, no loss' basis. That is what should be done.

As I said in the beginning, much has been done and, perhaps, much remains to be done, but the crux of the problem is this compensation, and I would say that the machinery which the hon. Minister is going to bring into existence for the distribution of this compensation should not work—if I may say so—according to the tradition of the British Civil Service; that is to say, it should not work in a slow and dilatory manner, but something should be done to tighten it up with a view to see that they finish their work as expeditiously as possible. I know there are some friends of mine who want a time-limit for the finishing of this work. I do not want to suggest any time-limit. I only want to say

that this machinery should be such as may function efficiently, and speedily.

At the same time, I have heard complaints about the refugee rehabilitation machinery that we find today which may or may not be true. They come to my ears as they come to the ears of some of my other friends. The general complaint is that the present machinery lacks the human touch. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to see that this machinery is humanised.

2 P.M.

Then, Sir, the most important part of this Bill is the framing of rules and I should like to say a word about that, because it is on account of the framing of the rules that the implementation of the Act would come about. I would, therefore, request that these rules should be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible so that we may know how the implementation is going to take place. They should be placed before us so that we can approve of them and see that they are going to work to the advantage of the refugees. As I said in the beginning, I received this Bill with mixed feelings and I say that the Bill is good as far as it goes, but would appeal to the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation that the compensation should be given to the displaced persons as early as possible and that he should also see to it that the compensation, which is given, is more abundant than it is at present. This is the only appeal I wish to make and I am sure he will listen to this appeal and grant it.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): I am happy that at last, after seven years, this Compensation Bill has come before the House. The refugees have been waiting with very great patience for this compensation. The Government has done a lot to rehabilitate the refugees, no doubt. Yet, there are thousands of refugees who are not properly rehabilitated or not rehabilitated at all and they are expecting that after they get the compensation, they will be in a position

to rehabilitate themselves with their own money.

As a member of the Select Committee, I do not wish to say much about the Bill. I stand by the report of the Select Committee and I feel that the Select Committee has considerably improved the Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain basic and fundamental matters pertaining to the whole scheme of compensation. We are now ready to give compensation to the refugees and the amount available with the Government for compensation is Rs. 100 crores worth of evacuee property and Rs. 85 crores spent by the Government on Houses loans. In all, Rs. 185 crores are there to be given to the refugees as against Rs. 550 crores that the refugees have left in Pakistan—the Rs. 550 crores represents only the immovable property and crores worth of movable property have been left which do not come into the calculation. I would like to remind the House that we have heard a lot about the harshness of the evacuee law and in particular, our Prime Minister constantly criticised it. It is a fact that this law is abnormal and harsh, but we have to take into consideration the circumstances under which that enactment was made. In 1947 there were migrations of a large number of Muslims from India and a very large number of Hindus and Sikhs left Pakistan and properties worth crores of rupees were left behind with nobody to manage them. Under those circumstances, not as a measure of harshness but as a measure of kindness both the Governments decided that they would take over the properties in order to properly manage them as well as to compensate the refugees out of the properties that came under their control. You will remember that at that time there were certain attempts made by refugees to carry on private negotiations to effect exchange. The Government put a stop to it as they thought the refugees would not succeed much by means of private exchange and they decided that the exchange should be on a Government to Government

basis. Liaquat Ali and our Prime Minister met and arrived at this conclusion. As a result of this agreement the custodian organisation was set up in this country as well as in Pakistan. Lakhs of rupees were spent since then up to this time on this organisation. Here, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that considerable difference in the situations prevailed between the two countries. In India four to five crore Muslims remained and the property that came under the Government's control is supposed to be worth Rs. 100 crores. Non-official computation puts it even below between Rs. 80 and 90 crores. Whatever it may be, we may take the property as worth Rs. 100 crores. In Pakistan, the entire Hindu and Sikh population from the North-West Frontier and from Baluchistan and Bhawalpur came away only about two lakhs of Hindus are perhaps in Sind and they are Harijans.

Shri Pataskar (Jalgaon): Are there any Hindus in West Punjab still?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Most of the Hindus have left West Pakistan. Only in Sind there are a very few Harijans and they do not have properties. Therefore, Pakistan was in a very advantageous position and the real intention of Pakistan has been throughout not to come to any settlement. A mention has been made to this by the Deputy Minister when he introduced the Bill. They have always frowned upon Muslims going to their country from India and at the same time they have been pressing that the rigours of the evacuee property law should be softened. Perhaps it is an open secret that when Pandit Nehru and Liaquat Ali met in 1950, one of the first demands made by Liaquat Ali was the abrogation of the evacuee property law. Again when Mr. Mohammed Ali met our Prime Minister, his first demand was also the abrogation of the evacuee property law, but our Government took a different stand. Our stand was that abrogation of the law should follow a settlement and not precede a settlement. For seven years protracted negotiations were

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going on. After these seven years we have now come to the conclusion that no settlement can be made with Pakistan. The pressure of Pakistan did have some effect upon our policy—not pressure alone but our own secular policy also had something to do with it. Therefore, we have seen that in all these seven years gradually administrative and other steps have been taken by which the evacuee property law has been rendered somewhat inoperative. I do not want to go into the whole struggle, but there are landmarks in the struggle. You will remember the Chhatriwala case. There was a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the law and as a result our Custodian-General, Mr. Achru Ram, had to resign—He was an eminent Judge and supposed to have a fair mind. But he had to go. In 1952 we softened it by an amendment to the Bill by deleting the intending evacuee clause. Gradually, a policy has been followed by the Government to soften the rigours of this law. The final expression of this policy was seen on the 7th May 1954 when the working of the evacuee property law was suspended. This was done not with the knowledge of the Parliament but as an administrative measure. This came as a surprise to a large number of persons..

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): May I correct this? I made a statement in the Parliament to the effect that the evacuee property law was going to be abrogated by executive orders.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I am sorry; I was not present then. Since the 7th, between 8,000 and 10,000 applications have been put by Muslims for restoration of their property. I have all sympathy with the Muslims and I am all for giving them their just right, but the trouble comes when justice has to be done to one at the cost of the other. If compensation pool had been separated from evacuee pool, this trouble would not have arisen. How did Pakistan react to this policy?

Did we get any appreciation from Pakistan. No. The Pakistan press carried on a propaganda that we were ill-treating our Muslim citizens. May I ask whether the refugee interest must continue to be sacrificed in order to render justice to evacuee Muslims? Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who was the then Minister, had promised to the refugees that they would get a substantial compensation. When he made this promise he thought that we would realise something from Pakistan from the property left there. The Ministry had a formula about the formation of the compensation pool. This is known as the 'XYZ formula'. The compensation pool was to be composed of properties from three sources: X—property that would be recovered from Pakistan; Y—the contribution of the Government and Z—the evacuee property pool here. There were expectations that sufficient amount of money would be available with which we would be able to pay compensation to the refugees.

As far as X is concerned it has totally evaporated and Pakistan has totally refused to give back to us any part of the property. As far as Y is concerned, we have been pressing our Prime Minister to give some money to the pool but the reply we have received is that it is not possible for him to give more money at the cost of the poor taxpayer. As far as this is concerned, all that we have got is Rs. 85 crores which were originally spent by the Rehabilitation Ministry for the refugees in the shape of loans and houses. As far as the evacuee pool is concerned, that is Z, what have we got? Let us see the position. Because of the liberal measures that we took by amending the Act in 1952 by the May decision, there are now about 10,000 applications for the restoration of property from evacuee Muslims. There may be a few more applications coming. I would ask the Ministry of Rehabilitation to correct me if I am wrong. When these are finalized, quite a good slice of the

pool would be reduced. Rs. 100 crores will not be available. It is very natural therefore that the refugees are greatly perturbed. Our Minister of Rehabilitation is asked to compensate these large number of refugees who have left more than Rs. 550 crores worth of property out of Rs. 185 crores only. Even this Rs. 185 crores may dwindle down into a smaller amount.

Unfortunately, our Rehabilitation Minister has not got the miraculous power that Jesus Christ had of feeding 5,000 with five loaves of bread. He would have fed these thousands of refugees had he that miraculous power. Can he perform that miracle? If there is any reality or any seriousness behind the compensation scheme, Government should realise that they must put a substantial amount into the pool so that the refugees are really able to be compensated. The entire opinion invited is in favour of a larger contribution. The Select Committee consisting of 51 or 52 Members agreed and appealed to the Government that a larger amount should be provided. We had so many representations from a number of refugee associations. Every representative was of the opinion that they should be paid compensation to the extent of cent per cent. We have stated that even if the Government cannot compensate to the extent of cent per cent., at least to the extent of fifty per cent. they should be compensated. The argument advanced to us was that the rural claimants have been compensated to the extent of 66 per cent., to 70 per cent. Then, in the case of urban claimants why should they be compensated only to the extent of 20 per cent. or 25 per cent.? There should be some sort of fairness and equality between the compensation of the rural and urban claimants.

Therefore, I feel that though the Government is trying to compensate the people in order to rehabilitate and satisfy them, this Bill will be a great disappointment, to the refugees. We were all waiting with the greatest

anxiety for the day when the Bill would come but now it has come in such a shape that we feel the entire scheme will not be workable. I do not know if our Rehabilitation Minister would be able to do anything; had I been in his position, I would have found my position to be very difficult. How can he compensate so many people with so little money? There are all sorts of refugee demonstrations and representations going on. There is a great clamour against the selling of houses by auction. All these problems can be settled only when a large amount is put into the pool. Why are the houses to be auctioned? Why is an attempt made to get the highest value for these properties? It is because there is not enough money in the pool. The Rehabilitation Minister is trying to get the best value for the property in the pool. We want sufficient amount of money to compensate the refugees. You cannot compensate them with a very little amount. I feel that all this agitation that is going on will subside and the refugees will be satisfied only when a substantial contribution is made by the Government to the pool. It would be very unfair if the Government could not compensate them adequately. I think this kind of compensation is more or less farcical in spite of the best intentions of the Government. I do not blame the Rehabilitation Minister; I know he is very anxious but the Government must realise that they cannot give adequate compensation out of the Rs. 185 crores.

Shri Pataskar: What would be the amount of contribution for the urban programme if it is raised to 66 per cent?

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The Select Committee has recommended Rs. 250 crores.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): Sir, we consider this Bill an important and significant one because it concerns the vital interests of millions of uprooted people who had fallen victims to the arrangements of 1947 into which some of the leaders of our country entered and as a

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result of which there was Partition and these unfortunate people had to suffer these terrible miseries. It is not my intention to describe the horrors and other sufferings they went through, with which we are quite familiar. It seems that the Government is going practically to wash their hands of these people with the measures contemplated in this Bill.

We thought that they would rather take this very seriously the question of compensation and rehabilitation which had been brought in. All that has been done by the Government up-to-date has a relation to this Bill and here in this scheme Government has contemplated a pool which is not at all sufficient to meet the minimum commitments of rehabilitation work. Here is a pool of Rs. 185 crores about which many doubts have been expressed but even if we do not go into that matter, we find that, taking into consideration the needs of rehabilitation, this will not at all be sufficient. There had been no doubt long and protracted negotiations with the Pakistan Government and for reasons which we all know very well it has not become successful. This is a problem which is facing millions of refugees. No doubt, houses have been built and some stipends have been given and some maintenance allowances are being given to the refugees. There are still refugees who are in a precarious condition because a large number of them still lack shelter and a large number of them have no security. They do not know where as yet to get shelter after the auction that is taking place. So all these difficulties are before us.

Now, if we are really to discharge our responsibilities towards these people, what we have to give serious consideration to is the problem of proper rehabilitation of these people. And when we consider it we find that the amount, the pool that is contemplated is not at all a sufficient one.

Coming to the Bill we find that it is merely an enabling measure. The

concrete scheme that has been given in certain booklets issued by the Government like the Interim Compensation Scheme and which has been declared on the floor of this House from time to time or in the hon. Minister's statement, we do not find any such concrete thing in the Bill itself.

We have made it clear in our note that certain things will be done in the manner prescribed, and the responsibility will be that of the officials. And from our experience of the working of this administration we cannot be confident about the success of the scheme itself that it would be done smoothly, that it would be done fairly and squarely and honestly. We cannot have that confidence. So that is one major difficulty with regard to this Bill. With regard to so many things, whether it is managing corporations, whether it is a question of looking into the disputes, whether it is the question of allocating houses or carrying on auction, etc., all these things are to be done according to the Government rules and according to the directions of certain officials. Not that we condemn all officials, or we think that officials are never honest. But from the experience we have, we find that certain difficulties crop up that way.

Then regarding this pool, there has been a claim for 66 per cent, and all the representatives who gave evidence before the Select Committee demanded that it should be like that. The Members of the Select Committee felt very strongly that this pool should be augmented and there should be more money coming from the Government. In fact they have all recommended it. So there are no two opinions on that. But what we are worried about is this. The feeling is one thing and actually doing is another. So Government must give an assurance here while we are going to pass this Bill that Government will provide the necessary additional amount in order that there may be proper

rehabilitation of all those refugees who need rehabilitation, whether it is necessity of shelter, necessity of education of their children, necessity of business when it can be made available, whether it is a question of proper township or colony, etc. So all these things have to be looked into and Government would have to continue to look after these people so long as it is necessary. Therefore there can be no time-limit about it. And there can be no limit of amount with regard to this rehabilitation work. Government will have to take all this responsibility and continue to work. The Ministry would have to continue to work so long as there is need for rehabilitating these people properly.

Then regarding allocation of houses etc., everybody has demanded that it should be on a no-profit no-loss basis. In fact there was some assurance of the Government with regard to that, with respect to certain categories. But we should like to know whether all houses built by Government and all houses that are going to be disposed of in connection with the implementation of the measures contemplated in the Bill, ought to be on that basis or not.

Then about the people who are now occupying the houses which have been declared to be evacuee houses, no doubt we feel that the refugees should be given priority and they should have houses to put their heads in, but in a place like Delhi and also at some other places where the accommodation problem is very serious, if people are living in such houses for many years, living even before partition, in such cases there should be a guarantee that these people would not be evicted; and in spite of any tenancy laws and rent control orders that may be existing, these people should be allowed to live in those houses for at least five years. We have made it very clear in our note that there should be such a guarantee and it would have been better had it been mentioned in the Bill itself.

Then about the poorer classes of refugees, agricultural workers and people who had tiny plots of land it has been said in this Interim Compensation Scheme that out of 5,75,000 agriculturists of the Punjab some 4,75,000 have been given lands on this two-thirds basis. But what about the rest? It is said in the booklet that these people, some 1 lakh or so, are mostly working in cities here and there. But what is their present condition? What are they doing now? We should like to know that.

And there are other people, certainly middle class people and poorer people who have come over and who have taken loans from the Government. Students belonging to such families have got certain stipends. Why not Government waive that? Why adjust this compensation with all sorts of public dues and so many other things? Why not Government come forward and declare that these stipends would not be deducted from the amounts that would be due to their guardians who are entitled to compensation and who have claims? Government have granted stipends and scholarships to other persons, to certain categories of people who require special help, such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why not extend the same facility to the refugee people? There are so many people who come under this category, and we think that these stipends and scholarships should not be accounted for while calculating this compensation.

Then I want to draw your attention to another matter. That is with regard to the question of Indian nationals. Due to the different Evacuee Laws that have been enacted here certain Muslims who are still Indian nationals are suffering some difficulties. They might have shifted from one place to another; and for that reason, wrongly, their houses have been declared as evacuee property. Whereas we want that every case of genuine evacuee property should be declared as such, we also want to urge strongly that by a wrong

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declaration no Indian national should be made to suffer, to whatever community he may belong, simply because due to certain difficulties these innocent people had to shift from one place to another. So if any such property has been wrongly declared in the Evacuee pool, we must see that it is properly examined, and there should be no difficulty of these people in their getting back their property.

Then I come to the question of claimants and non-claimants. There are certain people who have not filed any claims, or who have very small claims. But they have taken loans and certain maintenance allowances have been granted to them. In their case we have to condone the maintenance allowances in the case of very small claimants and in the case of non-claimants. Certainly there is greater need of looking after them and so in their case we should have to continue to take measures to rehabilitate them properly. About the rate of compensation, we demand.....

Mr. Chairman: Mr. Chowdhury, whatever you have included in your note of dissent you need not repeat, in order to economise time. Many hon. Members have sent slips.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I would not say much more on the Bill at this stage. I shall conclude within a few minutes.

As regards the other important things to which I wish to draw the attention of the House, the first is the question of the managing corporations, welfare corporations, etc. We no doubt feel the necessity for some administrative organisations. It is certainly good that the Government have accepted the principle of non-official representation on these bodies. We should give them greater representation. The hon. Minister would find no difficulty in agreeing to such a proposal. In fact, we wanted to give more representation to these refugee representatives so that they could look after these properties better. With

regard to these and any other kinds of corporation that may be contemplated under the powers given under this law, we should see that there is proper representation to the real representatives of the refugees.

With these few words, I urge upon the Government that this compensation pool should be augmented at least to the extent of 50 per cent. of the aggregate value of the verified claims. This has been pointed out in our note. I would again finally say that the Government would have to continue to take responsibility for the rehabilitation work so long as there is need. In all auctions, allocation of houses and the implementation of the measures contemplated here, they have to be vigilant and careful so that on account of corruption or other extraneous things, the refugees' interests may not suffer.

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर): सभापति जी, यह जो डिस्प्लेस्ड परसन्स कम्पेंसेशन एंड रिहैबिलिटेशन बिल लाया गया है और जिस सूरत में यह सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास से आया है, उस पर जो मेरी राय है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में पृष्ठ ४ पर क्लॉज ११ के बार् में यह सिफारिश की है:

"The amount available in the compensation pool is very inadequate and disproportionately small as compared to the amount of the verified claims. The relief or rehabilitation grants to public institutions should, in the opinion of the Committee, come out of General Revenues of the country, and not from the compensation pool."

यह सबसे बड़ा सुझाव सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने आपके सामने रखा है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जब तक कम्पेंसेशन पूल के लिए सरकार या यह सदन और ज्यादा रुपया नहीं देता तबतक इससे कोई फायदा नहीं हो सकता और जिन रिफ्यूजीज को हम कम्पेंसेशन देना चाहते हैं उनको इससे कोई फायदा नहीं मिल सकता। अतः यह

रुपया आवेगा कहां से? यह कम्पेन्सेशन पूल तो ठीक है लेकिन आपको यह भी देखना होगा कि आज से पांच सात साल पहले जो जायदाद की कीमत थी वह आज नहीं रह गई है। इसके अलावा पहले जो बाजार में जायदाद की कीमत थी वह आज नहीं है। इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि इस कमी को हम कहां से पूरा कर सकेंगे।

सभापति जी, दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी दरखास्तें नहीं दी हैं उनकी दरखास्तों का क्या होगा। उनकी दरखास्तों पर आप गौर करेंगे या नहीं। आपके क्लॉज ५ में है कि:

"Genuine claims of persons who did not file their claims in time or those who have come to India after the last date prescribed for the submission of claims may be dealt with under this clause."

इसके मुताबिक आप उन लोगों को अधिकार देते हैं और वे दरखास्त दे सकेंगे। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहूँ कि मुझे इसमें शक है कि यह जो आप रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन पूल से देना चाहते हैं इसको आप दे सकेंगे या नहीं। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ और जहां तक मेरी बुद्धि दाँढ़ती है वह यह है कि सरकार किसी किस्म से इससे ज्यादा रुपया देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह मेरी राय है, हो सकता है कि यह गलत हो। अगर मेरी यह राय गलत होगी तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसको ठीक कर देंगे। मेरी ऐसी धारणा है कि अगर सरकार लांग टर्म बांड्स जारी करती तो उससे काफी रुपया आ जाता और वह रुपया दिया जा सकता था। हो सकता है कि मेरी इस धारणा पर मेरी और मंत्री महोदय की राय न मिले। लेकिन मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि अगर हमने ऐसा किया होता तो इसमें हमको बहुत कुछ सहायता मिल सकती थी। लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं किया। इसीलिए हमारे लोगों को जितनी मदद मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल सकेगी। आपने १८५ करोड़ रुपया रखा है। मगर मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि यह रकम काफी नहीं है। क्योंकि जो दूसरे और लोग हैं उनको आप कहां से रुपया लाकर देंगे। जिन लोगों ने अभी अपनी मांगें नहीं दी

हैं उनको आप रुपया कहां से देंगे। जो मुस्लिम भाई हैं उन्होंने हजारों की तादाद में अपने क्लेम्स दे रखे हैं। आप उनको भी उनकी चीजों के लिए रुपया देना चाहते हैं। वे यहां से चले गए थे। लेकिन हम उनके लिए सब कुछ करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हमारा पहला एग्रीमेंट १९४९ में हुआ था। हमारे यहां जो जायदाद थी उसकी उस वक्त से कीमत बहुत कम हो गई है। उसके बाद दूसरी कान्फरेंस २६ जुलाई, १९४९ को हुई पर उसमें भी हमारा उनका कोई तस्फिया नहीं हुआ। और उसके बाद पाकिस्तान ने एक आर्डिनंस जारी कर दिया और उनके यहां जो जायदाद छोड़ आए थे उसे वहां के लोगों को दे दिया। इसके बाद ५ मार्च, सन १९५२ को हमारे यहां यह हुआ कि हम सेंटलमेंट करें। अगर आप सेंटलमेंट करेंगे तो उनकी जो यहां दरखास्तें हैं उन पर गौर किया जाएगा मगर जो हमारे भाइयों की वहां जायदाद है उन पर नहीं किया जावेगा। आखिर रुपया तो हमको उन्हें भी देना होगा। यह रुपया आवेगा कहां से। मेरी गरज यह है कि किसी न किसी तरह से आपको रुपया देना चाहिए और देने के लिए जो उनकी चीजें हैं उनको पूरा करना चाहिए। इसीलिए मेरी अर्ज यह है कि इन बातों पर आप विचार करें। जो यह विधेयक रखा गया है इससे हमें कुछ ज्यादा मिलने की आशा नहीं है। पाकिस्तान से हमें कुछ मिलने की आशा नहीं। अगर वहां कोई इमानदार सरकार होती तो वह कहती कि जो तुम्हारा हमारे यहां है वह हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं और जो हमारा तुम्हारे यहां है वह तुम दे दो। लेकिन वह सरकार इमानदारी से नहीं बरत रही है मैं नहीं समझता, सभापति महोदय, कि मैं ऐसी सरकार के लिए क्या शब्द इस्तेमाल करूँ।

आपकी सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जिन चीजों पर गौर किया है उनमें बहुत से धर्मार्थ ट्रस्ट हैं:

"That payment of compensation to displaced trusts having verified claims will not be justifiable from the compensation pool and the wards and to any public institutions administered for the benefit of displaced persons."

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

उनको आप कुछ देंगे या नहीं देंगे। उनको आपके पुल में से कुछ मिल सकेगा इसमें मुझे शक है। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि जो हमारे भाई वहां से यहां आए हैं उनके लिए तो यह १५५ करोड़ रुपये ऐसे हैं जैसे कि "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा"। इस रुपये से हमारा कोई कार्य होने वाला नहीं है। सभापति जी, किसी कीव ने कहा है कि "जिस तन लागे सोई जाने और को जाने पीर पराई", जिसके हृदय में लगती है वही जानता है। हम और आप उसको नहीं जान सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरी माननीय मंत्री से अर्ज है कि वह और भी कोई कार्रवाई करें। वह कौन्सिल से कह कर और सरकार से कह कर और मदद करें।

सभापति जी, जहां पर हमारे रिफ्यूजी भाई रहते हैं उनको निकाला जा रहा है। मान लीजिए कि उनके मकान की किसी ने ऊंची बोली लगा दी, तो वह मकान उसको दे दिया जाएगा। फिर जो वहां रह रहे हैं उनकी क्या हालत होगी।

जब एक गैर-शल्स उस मकान या जगह को ले लेता है तो उस बेचार रिफ्यूजी को निकालता है और तब वहां पर भगड़ा और दूसरी बातें खड़ी होती हैं। इसलिए मेरी अर्ज है कि जो यहां पर रह रहे हों वह अगर उन जायदादों को लेना चाहते हों तो उनको दे देनी चाहिए दूसरे लोग जो कि आकर वहां पर जायदाद खरीदना चाहते हैं उन्हें नहीं देनी चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो इतनी मेहनत के साथ इस चीज को बनाया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं, लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं और इस सदन के दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी जो सुझाव सरकार के सामने पेश किए हैं, उन पर मंत्री महोदय को गौर करना चाहिए।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Chairman: Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay. I shall call those who have been in the Select Committee later.

पंडित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय (जिला प्रतापगढ़ पूर्व): सभापति जी, इस विधेयक का विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, इसके सम्बन्ध में कोई दूसरी राय नहीं हो सकती। जितने अब तक इस सदन के सदस्य बोले हैं या कोई बाहर इसमें दिलचस्पी रखते हैं वह सब इस विधेयक को जो इस वक्त मंत्री जी लाए हैं, उसका स्वागत करते हैं। और बहुत लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि हम बहुत दिनों से इस विधेयक की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे कि इस प्रकार का कोई विधेयक आता, क्योंकि उद्देश्य जिससे यह विभाग स्थापित किया गया था, यह मिनिस्ट्री बनी थी वह उद्देश्य दरअसल अब पूरा होने जा रहा है, अगर वह पूरा होता है तो, नहीं तो अभी तक यद्यपि हमारे मंत्री महोदय का कार्य बड़ा प्रशंसनीय रहा है तथापि इन लोगों के जीवन-यापन का कुछ प्रबन्ध करना था, कुछ इनको सहारा देना था, जीवन में परेशान लोग जो इतनी बड़ी तादाद में बाहर से आए हैं उनको कुछ सहायता दे कर उनके खाने-पीने व ठहरने का इंतजाम करना था, केवल इंतजाम था जो अबतक यह विभाग करता आया और जिस को बड़ी सहानुभूति के साथ, बड़ी कामयाबी के साथ और बड़ी खूबी के साथ हमारे मंत्री जी ने निभाया और जिसकी तारीफ सभी लोग करते हैं। लेकिन दरअसल उन्होंने जो काम अभी उठाया है, यह वही काम है जिसके लिए यह विभाग स्थापित हुआ था। वह भी बहुत दिनों से चिंतित थे कि जल्दी से जल्दी इस काम को उठाएं लेकिन इस काम के उठाने में जैसी अड़चनें हुआ करती हैं और जब उनको व्यवहार में लाना था जब इस विषय का सम्बन्ध एक ऐसे दश से था जिस दश के हालत को जिसके व्यवहार को हम अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और जिससे हम परिचित हैं, ऐसी दशा में यह सम्भव नहीं था कि इसके पहले आ सकता। अलावा उस उद्देश्य के व्यवहार में और भी बहुत सी अड़चनें और दिक्कतें इसमें हो सकती थीं। मेरी समझ में बहुत सी ऐसी दिक्कतें भी हैं जिनसे हम सब लोग परिचित नहीं होते।

अभी हमारे श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने फरमाया कि इसमें बड़ी दर की गई, यह तो बहुत पहले हो जाना चाहिए था। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि उनकी भावना बड़ी ही सुन्दर भावना है और सही है। सब की भावना ऐसी ही है, परन्तु वे लोग जो इसको बरत रहे हैं वही समझते हैं कि उनको क्या क्या दिक्कतें पड़ती हैं। शिकायत हमारी जो है सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त धन नहीं है, पर्याप्त जायदाद नहीं है जिस जायदाद के जरिए से हम अपने यहां के शरणार्थियों को काफी मुआवजा दे करके उनको जीवन में स्थापित करें और उनका जीवन सुखमय बना सकें। सबसे बड़ी शिकायत हमारी यह है और मेरा यह अनुमान है कि इसी शिकायत को दूर करने में इसी शिकायत को मिटाने की चिंता में इतने दिन बीत गए और मंत्री महोदय यह विधेयक आपके सामने नहीं ला सके। आखिरी तौर पर हमारे यहां के शरणार्थियों को जितना आप दे सकते हैं जो आपकी शक्ति में है वह दे करके इस काम को पूरा करें। मैं मिसाल के लिए एक बात आपको बतलाता हूँ जिससे आपको पता चल सकता है कि बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं जिनसे हम परीक्षित नहीं हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जो लोग वहां लैण्डिंग इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी छोड़ कर गए हैं और उन छोड़ी हुई जायदादों पर बहुत से दूसरे लोग काबिज हो गए हैं, कच्चा दूसरों का हो गया है। कानून वहां तरह तरह के बने। लैण्ड रिफार्म्स एक्ट जो बना उसमें बड़े बड़े परिवर्तन हुए और ऐसा भी परिवर्तन हुआ कि जो इतने दिन कच्चा उठ जाने की वजह से एक दूसरे शास्त्र के काबिज होने की वजह से उसी को सारे के सारे हक प्राप्त हो गए। उसी की वह जायदाद हो गई। यह इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी का जो कम्पेंसेशन प्ल आप बनाने चले हैं इसमें वह जायदाद कभी भी शामिल नहीं हो सकती थी उन कानूनों के मुताबिक जो कानून हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बने और कोई इस उद्देश्य से नहीं कि हमारी इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी को हानि हो, बल्कि एक आम कानून जो कि बन रहा था उसके मातहत यह जायदाद जो है यह किसी तरह से उस कम्पेंसेशन प्ल में शामिल नहीं

हो सकती। मुझे मालूम है कि जितने प्रयास मंत्री महोदय ने किए और वहां की ५० पी० सरकार से मिल कर उन्होंने यह निश्चय किया कि जितनी वहां पर इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी है वह उन कानूनों से और उन पाबन्दियों से बरी कर दी जाए, जिन पाबन्दियों के कारण वह हमारे कम्पेंसेशन प्ल में आ ही नहीं सकती है और यह हमारी ५० पी० सरकार की उदारता है कि उन्होंने भी इसको मान करके एक आर्डिनंस जारी करना चाहा था, अब से पहले जब असेम्बली नहीं बैठ रही थी। लेकिन असेम्बली चूँकि बैठने को थी लिहाजा कोई आर्डिनंस न जारी करके उन्होंने लैण्ड रिफार्म्स बिल पेश किया है। उसमें उन्होंने यह कानून भी पास किया है जिसके लिए एक रोज आधी रात तक असेम्बली बैठी और फिर शनिवार को भी बैठी और मेरी समझ में कल भी बैठी और तब जाकर कल रात को उन्होंने यह कानून पास किया है। इस तरह की दिक्कतें होती हैं। बिहार की बात अगर आपको थोड़ी मालूम हो तो वहां भी ऐसी जायदादें हैं जिन पर बड़े बड़े लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है, कोई ऐसी सूरत हम निकालें जिससे वे हमारे कम्पेंसेशन प्ल में आ सकें। तो सबसे बड़ी शिकायत हमारी यह है कि कम्पेंसेशन प्ल में काफी जायदाद नहीं है और कोई ऐसी सूरत निकाली जाए जिससे वे जायदादें उसके अन्दर आ सकें। जल्दी जल्दी में करके बांट देने से, ऐसी बातें कर गुजरने से तो हमारा काम चलता नहीं है। दरअसल हमको उस जायदाद को जो जायदाद बांटना है उसको बढ़ाना है। बहुत सी ऐसी दिक्कतें मालूम हो रही हैं जिससे सम्भव है कि जितना हमारा कम्पेंसेशन प्ल है उससे कुछ भी सहारा हम शरणार्थियों को दे सकें या उनकी जो मांगें हैं उन मांगों की तीन चौथाई मांगों को भी पूरा कर सकें, यह बड़ा कठिन मालूम हो रहा है। हमारी स्थिति शुरू से ही जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी आपके सामने बताया कि यह तो हमारी शुरू ही से हालत रही है। जायदाद जो यहां लोग छोड़ कर गए वह उसके मुकाबले में जो हमारे शरणार्थी लोग वहां पर छोड़ कर आए पाकिस्तान में, वह बहुत कम है। जब यह

[पीडित मनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

हालत हमारी हैं तो दरअसल हम उनको पूरे तौर पर मुआवजा दे सकें, पूरे तौर पर उनको वैसे ही स्थापित कर सकें जैसे वहां वह रहते थे, यह तो दरअसल कठिन है, लेकिन प्रयास इस बात का किया जा रहा है कि हम जितना उनको सुखी बना सकते हैं उतना सुखी बनाने का प्रयास करें। किसी इंसान को सुखी बनाने में सबसे बड़ी बात होती है ह्यूमन एस्पेक्ट की और मेरी समझ में इस बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं हो सकता है कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जिस सहानुभूति के साथ उनके साथ व्यवहार किया है और जिस तरह उनके साथ घुल-मिल कर उनकी तकलीफों और दुखों को जान कर उनके लिए दवा करने की कोशिश की है, वह किसी से छिपा नहीं है और किसी को उस बारे में बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, मेरी समझ में इस विषय में कोई और दूसरी राय न होगी और अगर होगी तो पता नहीं किसी कारणवश ही होगी। तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हम देख रहे हैं कि हम उस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए चले हैं जिस उद्देश्य से कि यह विभाग स्थापित हुआ था तो स्पष्ट है कि चारों तरफ एक बड़ी दिलचस्पी है। हमारे शरणार्थियों में शरणार्थियों की जो बड़ी बड़ी संस्थाएं हैं, उन में, या जो बाहर के लोग इस प्रश्न में जरा भी दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, उन सभी में इसके लिए बड़ी दिलचस्पी है। लेकिन अगर कोई सहारा और कोई मदद जो हमें पाकिस्तान से मिल सकती थी, हम उसकी उम्मीद रखते हैं तो, जैसा मेरे और साथियों ने कहा, मेरा भी खयाल है कि वह बहुत कठिन है। यही सब सोच कर, एक दम उतारू हो कर हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने यह विधेयक आप के सामने पेश किया है कि जो कुछ हमारे पास है, जो हम दे सकते हैं, जिस तरह से हम आपके जीवन को स्थापित कर सकते हैं, वह हम आपको देंगे। जिस उद्देश्य से कि यह विभाग स्थापित हुआ था अर्थात् उन लोगों की सहायता करने के लिए, जो बहुत गरीब हैं, जो बेबस हैं, जो लाचार हैं। उनके सामने जो लोग ऐसे हैं जिन के लिए थोड़ा बहुत सहारा है, उनको प्रपोजनटली

कम देने की स्कीम आपके सामने पेश की गई है। इस योजना में, इस में सन्देह नहीं कि जो शंका हमारी है, जो हम सोच रहे हैं कि हम कुछ अधिक दे नहीं पावेंगे, वह बहुत हद तक सही है, जब तक कि हमारी सरकार काफी सहायता न करे। मैं नहीं जानता कि हमारी सरकार भी अधिक सहायता करने की स्थिति में होगी या नहीं, क्योंकि काफी रूपया हो जाता है जिसको उसे रवेन्यू से ले कर देना है। हो सकता है कि वह ज्यादा सहायता कर सके, मैं जानता नहीं हूँ, यदि हमारे मंत्री महोदय सरकार से लेने में कामयाब हों, तो जितना ही ज्यादा रूपया वह दे सकेंगे, वह उन बेबस लोगों के सहारे की चीज होगी। यदि जो उनके जरिए हैं उन जरूरतों से वह नहीं ले सकते हैं तो कोई वृद्धि इस धन राशि में हो सकेगी, जिसके सहारे पर वह इन शरणार्थियों की जिन्दगी को बेहतर बनाने की योजना बनाए हुए हैं, इसकी आशा नहीं है।

मैं आप से एक बात और निवेदन करूंगा। पहले तो पाकिस्तान का भरोसा था कि उससे कोई समझौता हो जाएगा, कोई बात तय हो जाएगी, लेकिन उस समझौते के होने की नौबत न होने की वजह से एक इंटीरिम कम्पेन्सेशन योजना लानी पड़ी, लेकिन जो इंटीरिम कम्पेन्सेशन की योजना लाई गई उस पर पाकिस्तान की तरफ से एतराज हुआ कि अगर हम उसको कर देंगे तो उनकी और हमारी मुआवजा देने की जो आखिरी योजना बनेगी उसमें बड़ी अड़चन पड़ेगी। इस तरह के एतराजात किए गए बावजूद इसके कि, अगर आपने देखा होगा तो यह बात अखबारों में छपी है, और तो किसी जरिए से इसकी पुष्टि नहीं हो सकी है, वह अपने यहां खुद इसी तरह की योजना जैसी कि क्वासी पर्मानेंट एलाटमेंट की योजना हमारी है अपने यहां चला रहे हैं। लेकिन यहां के लिए उनको एतराज हो रहा है कि क्यों चलाते हो। यह भी कहते हैं कि मुस्तकिल योजना तो हम को और आपको बनानी है। मैं जानता नहीं हूँ

इसमें कहाँ तक सत्य है, लेकिन पाकिस्तान के बारे में यह सब बातें सोचना, बहस करना, इस पर विचार करना और इसकी शिकायत करना, एक बेकार सी बात मालूम होती है। जिस देश ने कि अपने और हमारे दमन समझौता होने के बाद भी समझौते को तोड़ कर एक आर्डिनेंस जारी किया जिस आर्डिनेंस से जितनी जायदाद की मिल्कियत वहाँ पर थी उस मिल्कियत को हटाने की कोशिश की, और साथ ही ऐसी स्थिति वहाँ पैदा कर दी कि वहाँ पर जो लोग रह रहे थे वे रह न सकें और वहाँ से जा कर अपनी जायदाद का इन्तजाम भी न कर सकें। वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा कर दी जिससे सार के सार लोगों को हिंदुस्तान चले आना पड़ा, वह उस जायदाद के नजदीक जाने के भी काबिल नहीं रह सके। जो देश ऐसी तरकीबें कर सकता है, उसके बारे में कोई शिकायत की बात करना एक बेकार सी बात है। मेरी समझ में इस समय जो मंत्री महोदय ने सोचा है कि उनका भरोसा करना बेकार है, उनका जिक्र करना बेकार है। उनकी शिकायत की तरफ निगाह डालना बेकार है, हमारे देश में जो कुछ है उस को ले कर शरणार्थियों को सुखी बनाना चाहिए, इस योजना का सभी स्वागत करेंगे।

अभी हमारे श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने, जो सबसे पहले बोले थे, बतलाया कि यह एक ड्रामा है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि इसमें ऐसी ऐसी घटनाएँ भी होती रही हैं जिससे कि सम्भव है कि एक ड्रामा सा लगा हो, लेकिन जो कुछ उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा वह यह था कि अब यह समझा जाए कि हम ने रिहैबिलिटेशन का काम प्रारम्भ किया है। मुझे इस पर आपत्ति है। हमारी सरकार इसका प्रयास करती रही है और उसका यह उद्देश्य है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, हम इस स्थिति को मिटा दें जिसमें कि वह शरणार्थी कहलाते हैं और दूसरे जो लोग हैं वह गैर-शरणार्थी कहलाते रहें और इन दोनों में भिन्नता पाई जाए। उद्देश्य यह है कि हमारी इन शरणार्थियों की संज्ञा न रह जाए, हम में और उन में अब कोई फर्क की बात न रह जाए, बल्कि स्थिति यह हो जाए कि सार के सार जो हमारे देश में रहने वाले हैं उनकी

भी स्थिति वही हो और दूसरे लोग भी उसी प्रकार सुखी हो सकें जैसे कि हम हैं। जहाँ पर हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं, वहाँ पर जल्दी से जल्दी कर देना चाहिए। यह कहना कि अब हम इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं और फिर इसकी जरूरत पड़े कि हम शरणार्थियों को सहायता दें, मुझे इस बात पर आपत्ति है, और जहाँ तक मैंने मंत्री महोदय के उद्देश्य को समझा है, उनके सभी कागजातों को देखा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका भी यही उद्देश्य है और यह सही उद्देश्य है कि इस प्रकार की भिन्नता को कि वह शरणार्थी हैं और हम इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, मिटाया जाना चाहिए। हम सब बराबर हैं, हम इस देश के रहने वाले हैं और साथ रह कर हमको इस देश के विकास में हिस्सा लेना है, इस तरह की भावना उनमें आनी चाहिए। उसके आने के लिए उन्होंने यह समझा है कि जब तक वह किसी जायदाद के मालिक न हो जाएं, जब तक उनमें कोई मिल्कियत नहीं आती है, तब तक ऐसी भावना उनमें नहीं आवेगी। उन्होंने क्वासी पर्मेनन्ट एलाटमेंट की स्कीम भी इसी लिए बनाई थी जिसमें थोड़ी बहुत जायदाद उनको दे दी जाये। मालूम नहीं कब से वह निर्णय होगा। लेकिन यह स्वाभाविक बात है, कट्टरती बात है। इसको समझते हुए कि वे लोग उन जायदादों के मालिक नहीं हैं उन को ठीक कराने में या मरम्मत कराने में अभी मन नहीं लगा सकते हैं, यह निर्णय किया गया है। बावजूद इसके कि हमारे पास काफी पर्याप्त धन राशि नहीं है, लेकिन जो कुछ है उस को ले कर हमें दे देना है, तभी जो जायदाद बिगड़ती जा रही है वह इस्तेमाल हो सकेगी, नहीं तो दिन ब दिन उसकी कीमत गिरती जाएगी और वह जायदाद खराब हो जाएगी और कोई उनके रिपेअर्स और मरम्मत का जिम्मेदार भी नहीं रह जाएगा।

जैसा मैं ने कहा कि अगर हम इन सब दिक्कतों को समझते चलें तो कोई नहीं कहेगा कि दूर हो गई। आप समझ सकते हैं कि सात वर्ष पहले का जमाना नहीं है। इस सात वर्ष में कोई ६० लाख लोग पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान

[पीठित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय]

से यहां आए हमने उनका प्रबन्ध किया और इस खूबी से किया कि कोई खास शिकायत की बात कोई नहीं कर सकता है। वैसे तो कहने वाले लोग ऐसे भी होते हैं जो बिना वजह के भी शिकायत किया करते हैं।

इतना सब होने के बाद जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है, अगर वह ऐसा है कि कुछ और धन ले कर, लोगों की और सरकार की मदद ले कर, हम कुछ सहायता कर सकें, तो यह काम हमें जरूर करना चाहिए। जहां पर हम कोई कार्य नहीं कर सकते हैं वहां पर हमारी बेबसी है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूलचन्व द्युब (जिला फर्खाबाद उत्तर): श्रीमान सभापति जी, अभी हमारे मित्र पीठित मुनीश्वर दत्त उपाध्याय ने जो कुछ कहा है उससे मैं सहमत हूँ। शरणार्थियों के रिहैबिलिटेशन का कार्य अगर हो सकता था तो इसी तरह से हो सकता था कि जो उन लोगों की जायदाद पाकिस्तान में रह गई थी वह उनको मिल जाती और इसके लिए सरकार ने बहुत कोशिश की। जो दर लगी वह इस बात में लगी कि जो जायदाद उन लोगों की पाकिस्तान में रह गई थी वह उनको नहीं मिल सकी। यहां हिन्दुस्तान में एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी का कानून बनाया गया। उसी प्रकार का कानून पाकिस्तान में भी बनाया गया। यानी दोनों गवर्नमेंटों की यह मंशा मालूम होती थी कि जो लोग उनके यहां से चले गए हैं, भाग गए हैं, उन लोगों की जायदादों का इन्तजाम दोनों गवर्नमेंटें करें। ऐसी सूरत में हिन्दुस्तान की गवर्नमेंट को, यहां की गवर्नमेंट को कोई शक करने की वजह नहीं थी कि जो जायदाद पाकिस्तान में रह गई है वह वहां से आए हुए शरणार्थी लोगों को नहीं मिलेगी या किसी तरह की कोई दिक्कत आएगी। और अब भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि वह बातचीत खत्म हो गई है। लिहाजा यह कहना कि इस गवर्नमेंट ने

कोई इस मामले को तें करने में दूरी की या यह जो सात बरस गुजर गए वह गवर्नमेंट की किसी गलती की वजह से गुजर गए, यह एक नामुनासिब इल्जाम है। गवर्नमेंट ने जो रिफ्यूजीज को मदद देने का या उनको रिहैबिलिटेट करने का प्रयत्न किया है वह प्रशंसनीय है। उनके लिए अरबों रुपया खर्च किया गया और आखिर में यह कहना कि नहीं साहब, कुछ नहीं हुआ, यह बात सही नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि जितना होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो सका। सवाल यह है कि इस न हो सकने में गलती किसकी है? आया इसमें गवर्नमेंट की गलती थी कि उसने दूरी की या यह कोई दूसरी वजह थी जिससे कि वह उनको उस तरह रिहैबिलिटेट नहीं कर सकी जैसा कि करना चाहती थी। जैसा मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा कि ऐसा करना पाकिस्तान की कार्रवाईयों की वजह से नामुमकिन हो गया।

3 P.M.

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मुझे जरा सी एक आपत्ति मालूम होती है जिसकी वजह से यह मालूम होता है कि शायद अब जो कार्रवाई इसमें होगी उसमें भी बहुत देर लगेगी। कम्पेन्सेशन प्लान जो बनाया गया है वह उस जायदाद से बनाया गया है कि जो यहां पर इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी या तो करार दी गई है या करार दी जाने वाली है। उस प्रापर्टी को सरकार हासिल करेगी और उसको हासिल करके शायद और कुछ चीजें हैं उनको शामिल करके यह कम्पेन्सेशन प्लान बनाया जाएगा। लेकिन उसमें भी एक मुआवजे की शर्त रखी गई है और उस मुआवजे की शर्त के लिए यह लिखा गया है कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की राय से वह मसला तें किया जाएगा। अगर पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट की राय के ऊपर यह मामला रखा गया तो मुमकिन है कि वह सात बरस में भी तें न होने पावे। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की मालूम होती है कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को लिखा जरूर जायें क्योंकि अभी भी बात-चीत जारी है और बिल्कुल मामला आखिरी तौर

पर खत्म नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि उसमें एक शर्त इस किस्म की लगा दीनी चाहिए कि अगर पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट उसको जो लिखा जाए उसका जवाब दो या तीन महीने के अन्दर न दे तो यह समझ लिया जाए कि उन्होंने मंजूर कर लिया है। क्योंकि अगर उनकी मंजूरी तक इन्तजार किया जाएगा तो शायद वह मंजूरी किसी वक्त न आवेगी और न वह मामला सँ हो सकेगा। इसमें सात बरस तो गुजर गए और मुमकिन है कि और दो-चार बरस गुजर जाएं। इसलिए जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया जरूरत इस बात की है कि पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट को लिखने के बाद महीने, दो महीने या तीन महीने की मियाद मुक़र्रर कर दी जाए और अगर उस जमाने में उनकी मंजूरी नहीं आती है तो यह समझ लिया जाए कि जो शर्तें उनके पास भेजी गई हैं या जो मुआवजा हमने तजवीज़ किया है वह उसको मंजूर करते हैं।

इसके अलावा मुझको इसमें दो तीन बातें और नज़र आती हैं। एक तो यह चीज़ नज़र आती है कि जो प्रापर्टी कम्पेन्सेशन प्ल के लिए एक्वायर की जाएगी उसके ऊपर जो एन-कम्बर्सेज वगैरह हैं वह नहीं माने जाएंगे। इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन जायदादों में से बहुत सी ऐसी हों जिनके ऊपर हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वालों का भार हो या चार्ज हो या उनके पास वे रहन हों। चूँकि सन १९४७ से १९४८ तक ६ बरस हुए हैं इसलिए मार्टगेंज एन्फोर्स हो सकता है। अगर गवर्नमेंट इस कम्पेन्सेशन प्ल में कोई ऐसी जायदाद रखे जिस पर कि किसी हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वालों का चार्ज हो तो उसके लिए ऐसा न कर दें कि वह फ्री फ्राम एनकम्बर्सेज या चार्ज समझी जाएगी। हो सकता है कि वह चार्ज इस किस्म का हो कि जो हमारे मुल्क का हो और इसीलिए कोई बजह नहीं है कि उनको फ्री फ्राम एन-कम्बर्सेज समझा जाए।

इसके अलावा एक आध बातें और नज़र आती हैं। मालूम होता है कि सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस बारे में काफी गौर किया है और गौर करने के बाद बहुत सी बातें सही कर दी हैं। पहले इसमें

क्लेम्स के क्लासिफिकेशन करने का जिक्र था कि कौन पहले लिया जाएगा और कौन बाद को लिया जाएगा। लेकिन सिलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस नुकस को तो रफा कर दिया है।

यही दो चार बातें मैं कहना चाहता था।

श्री नन्सू लाल शर्मा (सीकर):

धर्मण शासिते राष्ट्रं न च बाधा प्रवर्तते ।

नाश्वथो व्याधश्चैव रामे राज्यं प्रशासति ॥

माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज ऐसा प्रतीत हो रहा है कि शरणार्थियों के भाग्य का निबटारा होने वाला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच आज भी निबटारा हो जाता तो कुछ तो शरणार्थियों के मन में शान्ति होती कि हमारे भाग्य में कुछ होने वाला है। किन्तु पहली बात यह देखिये। अभी इक्की प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल और आने वाला है जिसका आज पता नहीं है कि कल आवेगा, परसों आवेगा या कुछ दिन बाद लाया जायेगा। मेरे विश्वास से मंत्री महोदय ने गाड़ी को घोंड़ के आगे रखने वाली बात की है। जब तक इक्की प्रापर्टी का निश्चय नहीं हो जाता, जबतक कम्पेन्सेशन प्ल कर निश्चय नहीं हो जाता, तबतक क्या मिलने वाला है, उत्पीड़ित को इसका निश्चय पता नहीं चल सकता है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, उत्पीड़ित व्यक्तियों को जो कुछ हम देना चाहते हैं उस सम्बन्ध में जो यह विधेयक उपस्थित हुआ है उसके लिए पहले तो मैं संयुक्त समिति के सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। इसके साथ साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा जिन्होंने संयुक्त समिति में सहयोग देकर इस विधेयक को आगे से बहुत अच्छा बना दिया है। मैं विशेषकर धन्यवाद लोक सभा के सदस्यों को दूंगा, विशेषकर श्री भार्गव जी को जिन्होंने इस में बहुत सहानुभूति रखकर काम किया है।

जो प्रारम्भिक विवरण दिया गया है उसमें १२ क्लाज़ के बारे में लिखा है :

"All were unanimous in their demand that the compensation

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

pool be considerably enhanced. All claimed 100 per cent. compensation and suggested that the same be secured from the Pakistan Government or evacuee property or by contribution from Government."

पाकिस्तान सरकार से हमको क्या मिलने वाला है इस विषय में हमारे मंत्री महोदय कई बार प्रश्न के उत्तर में अपने भाषण में पहले बतला चुके हैं।

उत्पद्यन्ते विलीयन्ते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः।

बालवैधव्यदग्धानां कुलस्त्रीणां कृपा इव॥

दरिद्र का मनोरथ बहुत कुछ उठता है लेकिन वह वहीं का वहीं ठंडा होकर रह जाता है। उसको कहीं सफलता होने वाली नहीं है। अगर हमारा किसी और गवर्नमेंट से सम्बन्ध होता तो हमारी समस्या में आ सकता था लेकिन* इस गवर्नमेंट से अगर आप गवर्नमेंट लेबल पर बात करें और यह चाहें कि कुछ मिल जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ भी प्राप्त होने वाला नहीं है।

इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी पर आपकी कृपा दृष्टि पहले से ही है। जो इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी २०० करोड़ के लगभग आंकी जाती थी वह आज ८० या ८५ करोड़ की रह गई है। आज तक उसकी इतनी कीमत गिर गयी है और जब आप कृपा करके उस प्रापर्टी को एक्जोर्ट करने का कानून बना देंगे तो आगे के लिए भी आशा पर ताला लग जायेगा।

भविष्य में यह आशा कभी नहीं कर सकते कि अब भारतवर्ष में कोई इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी होने वाली है। मेरा यह अर्थ नहीं है कि आप भारत के नागरिकों को धोखा दे कर उनकी प्रापर्टी को जबर्दस्ती छीन लें, लेकिन यह भी हम जानते हैं और आपको भी अच्छी तरह से पता है कि एक व्यक्ति घर का यहां पर बैठा हुआ है, सब सम्बन्धियों को उसने

पाकिस्तान में भेज दिया है, पाकिस्तान के सभी राइट्स को वह इजाजत करता है और यहां से अपने घर वालों के पास मुनासिब खर्चा भेजने का सब प्रकार से इंतजाम है, जब कि मैं उन व्यक्तियों को जानता हूँ जो अभी दो, तीन महीने के अन्दर पाकिस्तान से आए, या उधर पठानिस्तान से अभी आए हैं। उनकी स्त्रियों के शरीर में आभूषण नहीं रहे, केवल उनके पास ५० पाकिस्तानी रुपये के अलावा कुछ भी नहीं छोड़ा, बाकी सब प्रापर्टी और चीजें उनके पास से छीन ली गयीं, लेकिन आपके यहां हालत यह है कि एक मुसलमान अपना आखिरी टीन का डिब्बा भी बेच कर पाकिस्तान को जा सकता है। यह आपकी दशा है और यह उनकी दशा है।

ब्रजान्त ते मृद्विधयः पराभवं,

भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः।

जो ठग के साथ ठग बनना नहीं जानता और जो डंडा मारने वाले के सामने केवल हाथ ही जोड़ना जानता है वह मूर्ख हमेशा मार ही खाता चला जाता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि संयुक्त प्रवर समिति ने जहां बड़ी अच्छी अच्छी बातें कही हैं वहां यह भी कहा कि विधवाओं को जो कुछ भी भत्ता मिलने वाला है : वह उस कम्पेन्सेशन प्ल में से न लिया जाये। सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं को भी जो पाकिस्तान में थीं और अब वहां सब कुछ छोड़ कर यहां आ गई हैं उनको सहायता कम्पेन्सेशन प्ल में से न दी जाए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट इस विषय में कंटीब्यूशन करें। यह सारी की सारी सिफारिशें मात्र रक्खी गयी हैं उनका इस बिल के अन्दर कहीं स्थान नहीं है। अर्थात् यदि यह बिल स्वीकार होकर एक्ट बन जाता है तो उस एक्ट में शरणार्थियों को कहीं भी यह आश्वासन नहीं है कि तुम्हारी

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

४५० करोड़ अथवा ५५० करोड़ आंकी जाने वाली सम्पत्ति में से तुम को सिवाय १५५ करोड़ की सम्पत्ति के और कुछ मिल सकेगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में ज़मा करेंगे सयुक्त प्रवर समिति के सदस्यगण अगर मैं कहूँ कि उनकी सिफारिशें केवल सिफारिशें मात्र ही बन कर रह जायेंगी, उनका बनने वाला कुछ नहीं है। जब तक हमारा मंत्री महोदय उस सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने का उद्घोष न करें, मैं जानता हूँ उनका हृदय कोमल है, मैं किसी प्रकार से उनके प्रति निर्दयता का आरोप लगाने को तैयार नहीं हूँ, मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से उन्होंने काम किया है, अगर वह न होते, उनके स्थान पर कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति होता, तो वह इतना अच्छा काम नहीं कर सकता था। लेकिन यह भी मैं जानता हूँ कि उनके डिपार्टमेंट में प्रपंच भी कितने हो रहे हैं, स्वयं उन्होंने इस को स्वीकार किया है। करप्शन आज भी इतना भयंकर है कि जो भी चाहे वहाँ जाकर आपके रिहैबिलिटेशन विभाग के दस्तावेजों का पूजन कर सकता है और उसके फल स्वरूप उसको सब प्रकार की सुविधा आज भी मिल सकती है। लेकिन जो कोई उन लोगों का पूजन नहीं कर सकता, उधर कोई आंख उठा कर भी नहीं देखता। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी प्रश्न कर चुका हूँ और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिला चुका हूँ और उनके दर्शन भी इस विषय में किये हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी रखते हैं...

श्री ए० पी० जैन : लेकिन आपने नाम नहीं बताया कि किस ने किस को दिया, आप डर गये।

श्री जेम्स लाल शर्मा : मैं ने मंत्री महोदय को बतलाया कि नाम तो जिसने कहा मैं बता सकता हूँ लेकिन उससे क्या बनेगा। आप एक कमेटी इन्वेस्टिगेशन के वास्ते

मुकर्रर करें, और उस कमेटी के सामने मैं उन व्यक्तियों को आपके सामने लाऊंगा, यह भी मैं ने कहा था। लेकिन यह कि मैं आज आपको नाम बता दूँ और वह किसी अफसर की फाइल में चला जाये, यह भी हो सकता है कि वह व्यक्ति आपकी नाक के नीचे बैठे हो और जिसने दस, दस या पांच, पांच मकान ले रखे हैं और उनको अपने सम्बन्धियों में प्रसाद की भाँति बाँट रखे हैं, आप जान कर भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते। मैं इनको बताकर किसी को मरवाने का प्रयत्न करूँ...

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : लेकिन कोई तो जरूर मरेगा।

श्री जेम्स लाल शर्मा : मैं आज भी ऐसे लोगों को बताने को तैयार हूँ, लेकिन आप उसके लिये पहले जैसे मैं ने सुझाव दिया एक इंडिपेंडेंट कमेटी इन्स्टीट्यूट करें, उन सब को दंड देने की तैयारी करें। यही बात मैं ने तब भी कही थी और आज भी कहता हूँ।

इसके अलावा क्लेम्स के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है और जैसा कि मैं ने प्रश्नों के द्वारा पहले भी निवेदन किया कि कितने ही व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक अपने क्लेम्स दाखिल नहीं किये हैं। आपकी रूरल प्रापर्टी के सम्बन्ध में जो धोंधली मची थी। जिन लोगों ने अपने क्लेम्स आरम्भ में दिये वह तीन-तीन और चार-चार मर्तबा क्लेम देकर थक गये, क्योंकि छठे महीने के बाद एक फार्म फिर उनके पास आ जाता है और उनसे कहा जाता है कि पहला भरा हुआ फार्म बेकार हो गया, इसे भर कर भेजो और उन बेचार अनपढ़ लोगों के लिये ताँ मरने पड़े जाती है, ऑथर कमिश्नर और पिटीशन राइटर से बेचार फिर भरवाते हैं और उसके लिये जो कुछ चाहते हैं वह बतौर फीस के उनसे चार्ज करते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में जो आपने कहा कि दस हजार के नीचे रूरल रजिस्ट्रेशनल प्रापर्टी का क्लेम न चलाया जाये, तो बहुतों

[श्री नन्द लाल शर्मा]

ने अपने क्लेम नहीं दिये। नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ लोगों ने रूरल प्रॉर्टी और भूमि के सम्बन्ध में जो उनके क्लेम थे वह भी नहीं दिये। इसके अलावा ऐसे लोग जो आपके समय की उस तिथि के निकल जाने के बाद पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उन लोगों के क्लेम भी नहीं आ सकते हैं। आपने उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में जिनके क्लेम बेरिफाई हो चुके हैं वह १९४५ तक अपने क्लेमों के सम्बन्ध में कम्पेंसेशन लेने के लिये तो दरखास्त कर सकते हैं, ऐसी व्यवस्था तो आपने इस कानून में कर दी है लेकिन नये क्लेमों के सम्बन्ध में आपने अभी तक कुछ नहीं कहा। मैं इस लिये निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बार मैं भी आपको पुनः सोचना होगा। नार्थ वेस्टर्न फ्रंटियर के रूरल एरियाज में आपने कुछ स्थानों को रूरल एरिया उद्घोषित कर दिया है, जैसे कोहाट जिले में हुंग और टरी आदि स्थान, जब कि थल आदि उनसे छोटी छोटी जगहों को आपने अरबन एरिया उद्घोषित किया और जहाँ फ्रंटियर कास्टलरी का केंद्र है, जहाँ पर पुलिस के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल हैं और जो वहाँ का सब-डिवीजन है उसको आपने रूरल एरिया उद्घोषित करके वहाँ के लोगों को इस प्रकार हानि में रख दिया। उनके मन में इस कारण अशान्ति है और उनका निवेदन है कि आप उनका ध्यान रखें। इसके साथ साथ आपको यह भी स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि आपका यह जो ४५० करोड़ का क्लेम बन रहा है, वह किस ढंग से आप लोगों ने असैसमेंट करने का प्रयत्न किया। सब प्रकार से उनकी इस प्रापर्टी को कम बतलाने की चेष्टा की गयी जिससे कि अधिक प्रापर्टी न बने, लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में जब आप मुसलमानों द्वारा छोड़ी गयी सम्पत्ति अथवा सरकार द्वारा निर्माण की गयी सम्पत्ति को नीलाम करने जाते हैं तो अधिक से अधिक कीमत पर उसको बचाने की आपकी इच्छा रहती है। अभी परसों या नरसों का जिक्र है सरकार

की तरफ से ऐसी सम्पत्ति की नीलामी का आयोजन लाजपतनगर में किया गया था और वहाँ हमने देखा कि पाँच-पाँच हजार की लागत के टर्नीमेंट्स चौदह-चौदह हजार में सरकार ने लोगों में नीलाम किये, इस पर जब वहाँ के शरणार्थी भाइयों ने प्रोटैस्ट किया तो तीन-तीन बार उन पर लाठी चार्ज किया और मैं बतला दूँ कि शरणार्थियों के मामले में राजनीति या दलबन्दी की कोई बात नहीं है और न मैं पब्लिक में लोगों को उकसाने ही जाया करता हूँ और हमने वहाँ लोगों से कहा भी था कि यदि यह आपका मूवमेंट किसी कम्प्युनिस्ट के द्वारा प्रेरित हो तो हम इसमें किसी भी प्रकार का भाग लेना नहीं चाहते। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शरणार्थियों की समस्या किसी पॉलीटिकल गाउन्ड पर न ढँकी जाये। शरणार्थी चाहे वे कांग्रेसी हों या किसी और विरोधी पार्टी के हों, वे सब के सब एक समान स्थिति में हैं और उनकी समस्या हल करने में किसी प्रकार का भेद पॉलीटिकल दृष्टिकोण से खड़ा करना उचित नहीं है। मैं ऐसा इसीलिये कहता हूँ कि आप उनको प्रलोभन देते हैं, जिस व्यक्ति का दो लाख का क्लेम पड़ा हुआ है आप उसको लालच देते हैं कि अगर तुम इस जायदाद को खरीद लोगे तो तुम को पचास हजार रुपये तक मिल सकते हैं, अन्यथा आठ हजार रुपया कैश में मिलेगा। उस परिस्थिति में वह पाँच हजार की जायदाद को चौदह हजार की बोली देकर खरीद लेता है यह सोच कर कि चलो इस बहाने सरकार से कुछ मिला तो, भागते भूत की लंगोटी ही सही। और इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि वह उस जायदाद को खरीद कर उन लोगों के अधिकार छीनता है जो उतना पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं और जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं इस लिये निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखेंगे।

“दू मिनट्स मोर प्लीज”।

मैं कहीं बार पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ, मैं जानता नहीं हूँ कि आप के कान खुले हैं या बन्द हैं। मैं आप के हृदय की भावनाओं पर कोई आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन डिप्लेस्ड गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के बारे में मैं ने पहले भी कहा है कि उन को बहुत हानि पहुँची है। उन की पिछली सर्विस के काउन्ट होने का, उन की सर्विस के अनुसार स्थान पाने का कोई चान्स उन को नहीं दिया गया। इस के अतिरिक्त आप के पास हार्जिसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से पत्र आ चुका है कि उन लोगों को गवर्नमेंट ने जो क्वार्टर्स दे रखे थे वह केवल तत्काल डिप्लेस्ड गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स समझ कर दिये गये थे। उन को सरकार किसी वक्त उन से खाली करवा सकती है, जिस दिन उन की नौकरी खत्म हो जाये उस दिन उन के पास से वह मकान हटाये जा सकते हैं। उन लोगों को आप ने रिहैबिलिट करने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया, आप लोग केवल यह भावना मात्र रखते हैं कि वह रिहैबिलिट हो गये, लेकिन उन की दशा यह होगी कि जिस दिन गवर्नमेंट उन से क्वार्टर ले लेगी, वह वैसे के वैसे शरणार्थी हो जायेंगे। इस लिये आप इस सम्बन्ध में भी ध्यान रखें।

साथ में जब तक आप इस कम्पेन्सेशन पूल को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करते और आज आप यह समझ लें कि आप की स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति और इन कुर्सियों पर बैठने और सरकार सम्भालने में जो ईंटें नींव में भरी गई हैं वह शरणार्थी हैं। उन का बलिदान न होता तो आप को यह स्वतंत्रता न मिलती और आप को यह सौभाग्य न मिलता। आप को यह स्वतंत्रता मिली, चाहे वह मद्रास हो, चाहे वह बंगाल हो, चाहे ५० पी० हो या सी० पी० हो, उन की सारी की सारी नींव इन शरणार्थियों के सरों पर और उन के मर चुके सम्बन्धियों के शरीरों पर खड़ी हुई है। इस लिये

आप इस ओर से आँखें न बन्द करें और उन की अधिक से अधिक सहायता करने का प्रयत्न करें। ऐसा न हो कि जो मुसीबत उन के ऊपर आई वह आप के ऊपर भी आवे और उस का फल आप को भी भुगतना पड़े।

मैं जानता नहीं हूँ कि जब तक यह सम्पूर्ण प्रयत्न न हो, जब तक कम्पेन्सेशन का पूल बढ़ाता नहीं है, तब तक किन शब्दों में इस विधेयक का स्वागत करूँ या विरोध करूँ।

यह शब्द कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन लोगों ने जो घर लिये थे मिनिस्ट्री से, उन में वह स्वयम् रहते हैं या और किन्हीं लोगों को दे दिये हैं ?

सरदार हुक्म सिंह (कपूरथला-भटिंडा) : यह मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायेंगे।

श्री नंद लाल शर्मा : कई रिश्तेदार भी रहते थे संयुक्त परिवार की तरह पर।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : आप तो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का काम करने लगे।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : यह जानना मेरा फर्ज है।

सरदार हुक्म सिंह : आप तो अभी से डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बनने लगे।

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद पश्चिम) : सभापति जी, पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान या पूर्वी बंगाल से जो लोग आये हैं, जो लोग वहाँ से भाग आये हैं, उन के बारे में जब भी किसी विचारवान् पुरुष के हृदय में ध्यान आता है तो उस का हृदय भर आता है। उन की कीठनाईयाँ, उन की मुसीबतों, उन्होंने जो कुछ सहा उस को याद कर आज भी दुख होता है।

[श्री टंडन]

पाकिस्तान का जन्म ही घृणा और दुसरां को दुःख पहुंचाने की इच्छा के बीच हुआ था। वहां से किस प्रकार से लोग भगाये गये, यह अब इतिहास का विषय है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश से जो लोग भाग गये उन को भी बहुत कष्ट दिया गया। सब बात तो यह है कि यह पाकिस्तान की पैदाइश ही मुसीबत देने वाली हुई। मैं तो आरम्भ से ही इस प्रकार देश के विभाजन के विरुद्ध था, परन्तु यह विभाजन हुआ। मैं तो आज भी समझता हूँ, और जो समझता हूँ उस को छिपाता भी नहीं हूँ, कि यह कुछ बुद्धिमानी की बात नहीं हुई थी। परन्तु जो कुछ भी हमारे नेताओं ने किया, उस का कुल खीमेयाजा क्या केवल शरणार्थी लोगों को ही बर्दाश्त करना है? जो कुछ हुआ, जो भूल हुई, या ईश्वर की लीला में ठीक हुआ, जो कुछ भी हुआ वह इस लिये हुआ कि राजनीतिक कारणों से प्रेरित हो कर हम लोगों ने यह उचित समझा कि देश का विभाजन मान लें। यह भी उचित समझा गया कि फौजों का भी विभाजन हो जाये। मुसलमान फौज वहां पहुंच जाये और हिन्दू फौज यहां चली आवे, यह भी हम ने बुद्धिमानी बरती, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ कि दोनों तरफ मारकाट हुई। करोड़ों, अखाँ, की सम्पत्ति हमारे भाई वहां छोड़ आये। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बातों को भुला देना उचित नहीं है। आज जो बात हमारे सामने है वह रुपये पैसे की है। जो कष्ट उन लोगों ने सहे हैं उन का मूल्य पैसे में नहीं दिया जा सकता है। हमारा कृतज्ञ देश, जो भाई चले आये हैं, विस्थापित हुए हैं, उन को और उनकी मुसीबतों को याद रखेंगा। परन्तु यह जो छोटी सी कथा आने, पाई की, रुपये-पैसे की छिड़ी है उस में सरकार की ओर से इतना छोटा और ओछा बिनयापन मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगता। हमारे मंत्री जी हैं तो बिनया, हिसाब किताब में चतुर हैं, परन्तु हिसाबकिताब की चतुराई सदा इसी

में नहीं होती कि रुपये देने में काट-कपट की जाये। हिसाब कम बनाना ही हिसाब किताब की चतुराई नहीं है। उदारता के साथ हिसाब निबाहना ऊंची बिनयाई है। आज कुछ उदारता की आवश्यकता है। गवर्नमेंट के पास शक्ति भी है। अरबों रुपया वह देश के कामों पर खर्च कर रही है। यह भी तो गहरा देश का काम है। जो लोग आये हुए हैं वे आज मुसीबतों से छूट गये हैं यह बात तो नहीं है, उन की बुरी दशा आज, इस समय भी, है। अपनी आंखों से मैं ने उन भाइयों की दशा को देखा है। देखा है कि ५०, ६० फीट लम्बे और लगभग २५ फीट चौड़े कमरों के भीतर ५०, ६० प्राणी रोज रह रहे हैं।

यह दशा उनकी है। किसी तरह से इन्होंने गुजारा किया। अब उनको जब मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न सामने है तो हम यह कहें कि बस जो वहां से भाग गये हैं उनकी जितनी सम्पत्ति है, और उसका अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि वह एक सौ करोड़ के लगभग है, वह तुम्हें मिलेगी और गवर्नमेंट ने जो कुछ रुपया, ५० करोड़ के लगभग लगाया है वह मिलेगा, और कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, यह मुझ को उचित नहीं लगता।

पाकिस्तान की चर्चा करना ही व्यर्थ है। वहां से कुछ आने का नहीं है। वह तो तभी हो सकता है जब उनकी नाक दबाकर आप निकालें। नाक दबाकर तो निकाला जा सकता है, किन्तु आप नाक दबाने वाले नहीं हैं। यह आपकी प्रवृत्ति है।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज (शोलापुर—रहित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): ताकत नहीं है।

श्री टंडन : ताकत की बात नहीं है। वह आपकी कोमलता है। आप पाकिस्तान की ओर बरताव करने में कोमल रहे हैं। कोमलता बहुत जगहों पर ठीक होती है, परन्तु बहुत

जगहों पर दुर्बलता का चिन्ह होती हैं। भीष्म पितामह का एक वाक्य राजनीतिज्ञों को याद रखना चाहिए। जब वह शरशय्या पर पड़े थे और राजा लोग भीड़ लगाकर उनके चारों ओर बैठे थे तब उन्होंने बहुत से उपदेश दिये जो महाभारत के शान्ति पर्व में वर्णित हैं। उन का एक वाक्य था कि जो शासन कर्ता अच्छे लोगों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता और जो दुष्टों के साथ कड़ा बरताव नहीं कर सकता वे दोनों नरकगामी होते हैं। यह जिस प्रकार से पाकिस्तान बना और जो काम उन्होंने किया उसको देखते हुए उनके प्रति इतनी कोमलता उचित नहीं है। इस कथन में मैं यह सुझाव नहीं दे रहा हूँ कि उनके साथ लड़ाई करो।

हमारे यहां से जो मुसलमान गये उन्होंने भी बड़ा कष्ट उठाया इसमें सन्देह नहीं। मेरा हृदय व्यथा से भर जाता है जब मैं उन कष्टों को सोचता हूँ जो कि उनको पंजाब में उठाने पड़े। परन्तु जो पाकिस्तान से भाग कर आज हमारे यहां आये हैं उनके लिये हमको कुछ करना चाहिए। हमको उनके साथ दया का बरताव करना चाहिए। जो यहां से चले गये हैं उनके प्रति पाकिस्तान का कर्तव्य है कि वह उनके साथ दया का बरताव करें। परन्तु इस समय तो हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि जो भाग भाग कर यहां आये हैं उनकी हम रक्षा करें। आप कहते हैं कि हमने उनके लिए ५० करोड़ रुपये लगा दिये और अब आप कहते हैं कि बस अधिक नहीं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह ५० करोड़ उनकी मुसीबतों का उनके कष्टों का मूल्य है। मुझे तो यह देखकर लज्जा होती है।

बरसों हुए आरम्भ मैं जब यह सवाल उठा था तब मैं ने नम्रतापूर्वक एक सुझाव दिया था और मुझे आशा थी कि वह सुझाव विचार के बाद मंजूर कर लिया जायेगा। मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि हमारे देश में जो कुछ भी सम्पत्ति है उसका एक छोटा

सा अंश ले लिया जाये। बहुत छोटों को हम छोड़ सकते थे, लेकिन अधिकांश सम्पत्ति का एक अंश ले लिया जाये यह मेरा सुझाव था। मैं चाहता था कि वह धन इन विस्थापितों में बांट दिया जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जाता तो कोई अच्छी सूरत दिखायी पड़ती, परन्तु गवर्नमेंट ने वह नहीं किया। अब वह ५० करोड़ के ऊपर सौदा करना चाहती है। ५० या ५५ करोड़ क्या चीज है ? अन्दाजा लगाया गया है कि ये विस्थापित वहां नगरों में पांच अरब ५० करोड़ की सम्पत्ति छोड़ कर आये हैं। मैं ने उस समय कुछ अन्दाजा किया था।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : यह अन्दाजा सिर्फ शहरी जायदाद का है।

श्री टंडन : आपने कहा कि यह सिर्फ शहरी जायदाद का अन्दाजा है। मैं ने उस समय कुछ अनुमान कुल जायदाद का किया था। मेरा अनुमान था कि ये लोग जो जायदाद छोड़कर आये हैं वह २० अरब की है। आज अचल सम्पत्ति की बात है। जो चल सम्पत्ति थी, जो मनकूला जायदाद थी, वह भी सैकड़ों करोड़ों रुपये की थी। प्रवर समिति ने उसका मूल्य अचल सम्पत्ति से भी अधिक बताया है।

सरदार हुसैन सिंह : बीस अरब गवर्नमेंट का अपना अन्दाजा था।

श्री टंडन : उस समय हम लोग विचार के लिये जब बैठे थे तब हमने अनुमान किया था कि ये लोग करीब बीस अरब की जायदाद छोड़ आये हैं। जब आप मुआवजा देने बैठे हैं तो क्या आप इस सब को भुला देंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि जिस कोष में से आप मुआवजा देना चाहते हैं, जिसको आप कम्पेंसेशन प्ल कहेते हैं, यह बहुत ही कम है। इसमें अच्छी मात्रा में बढ़ाव होना चाहिए। कुछ भाइयों ने सुझाव दिया है कि यह डार्ड सौ करोड़ कर दिया

[श्री टंडन]

जाये। इसमें क्या धरा हुआ है? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट चार सौ या पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया दें। मैं यह गम्भीरता से कहता हूँ कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट को गहरी दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। आज भी इसके लिए दर नहीं है। इसके लिये वह विशेष टैक्स लगा सकती है। उस टैक्स को वह किसी और काम में न लगावे और कहे कि केवल इसी काम में लगावेगी। मेरा हृदय कहता है कि हमारा देश उदारता के साथ उस टैक्स को दे देगा। इतना कमीनापन हमारा देश नहीं दिखायेगा कि जो पैसा हमारे विस्थापित भाइयों के लिए मांगा आये उसको वह न दे और उसमें कमी करे। मेरा तो यह सुभाव है कि आज भी गवर्नमेंट गहरी दृष्टि से सोचे। जल्दबाजी न करे।

इसका यह मतलब नहीं कि उनको प्रतिफल देने में रोक करे। शायद यह कहा गया है कि हम तीन वर्ष में अदा करेंगे। यह बहुत लम्बा समय है। दर हो चुकी है। आप उनको देना शुरू करें। इस प्रकार दें कि छोटों को जहां तक जल्दी हो सके देकर खत्म कर दें। बड़ों को रोकें। परन्तु जो आमदनी का रास्ता है उनको बिस्कुल बन्द न कर दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट बहुत बड़ी गलती करेगी अगर वह मई से प्रतिफल कोष में देश से जाने वालों की सम्पत्ति (इक्विवैलेंट प्रापर्टी) का आना बन्द कर दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय होगा जो पंजाब से भागकर यहां आये हैं। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि जो मुसलमान हमारे देश में रहते हैं उनको पीड़ा पहुंचायी जाये। तनिक भी नहीं। उनको कष्ट हो तो उनको सहायता दी जाये। मैं तो सदा इस बात का पक्षपाती रहा हूँ। परन्तु मैं नहीं चाहता कि इस प्रकार से उन लोगों को सहारा दिया जाये जो इस इरादे में बैठे हैं कि अवसर मिलते ही अपनी जायदाद बेच बेच

कर पाकिस्तान भाग जायें। कुछ लोग आज भी वहां रुपये भेजते हैं। उनका कुटुम्ब वहां है और उन्होंने एक दो आदमी यहां छोड़ रखे हैं कि उनकी जायदाद देखते रहें। पाकिस्तान से तो हिन्दू भगाये गये। यहां हम लोगों ने पाकिस्तान का दिखाया रास्ता नहीं पकड़ा। हमने ऊंचे स्तर से काम किया और मुसलमानों की रक्षा की। यह सदा हमारे लिए गौरव की बात रहेगी। परन्तु इसका वह अर्थ नहीं कि जो इस इरादे में बैठे हुए हैं कि हम अपनी जायदाद बेच कर पाकिस्तान जायें उनको हम सहारा दें।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : जो अछूत लोग वहां से आना चाहते हैं उनको आने नहीं दिया जाता।

श्री टंडन : वह तो दूसरा विषय है। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आप इस बात पर विचार करें कि जल्दी से जो आपका प्रतिफल कोष है उसको बन्द कर दें यह बुद्धिमानी नहीं है। एक दूसरी बात जो अभी चली कि जो लोग मकानों में रह रहे हैं उनके मकानों को नीलाम किया जायेगा। उस पर भी मैं कुछ निवेदन करूंगा जो मकान किसी शरणार्थी को विधा गया है उस को नीलाम करके अधिक से अधिक रुपया लेना यह मेरा निवेदन है, अनुचित होगा।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मिनिस्ट्री यह नहीं चाहती कि जिनके मकान पांच या दस हजार के हैं उनको निकाला जाये।

श्री टंडन : मेरा कहना है कि जो लोग बसे हुए हैं, अथवा किन्हीं मकानों और दुकानों में रह रहे हैं उन्हीं रहने वालों को उस जगह का ठीक मूल्य का अन्दाजा लगा कर उस मूल्य पर देने का प्रयत्न सरकार की ओर से किया जाना चाहिये। सरकार की ओर से साँदवाजी और बर्नियेपन की प्रवृत्ति दिखाना अवांछनीय होगा।

अभी मेरे एक भाई यह कह रहे थे कि पाकिस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो वहां से यहां पर आना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह आने नहीं पाते मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि यह आज का विषय नहीं है। लेकिन उन्होंने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले की कुछ बात कही, तो क्या जिस प्रकार से यहां पर मुसलमान और दूसरी दूसरी अल्पसंख्यक जातियां रक्खी जा रही हैं, उसकी कोई समानता हम पाकिस्तान देखने जाएंगे? समानता हमें पाकिस्तान से नहीं करनी है। पाकिस्तान तो दूसरे ही ढंग से बना है और दूसरे ही ढंग से सारी बातें सोचता है....

श्री नंदा लाल शर्मा : टंडन जी, मुझे क्षमा करें, उनको प्रतिकर की आवश्यकता होगी। अब जो यहां आये हैं उनको कहां से देंगे, उनको कुछ नहीं मिल रहा है, उनके क्लेमस एंटरटेन नहीं हो रहे हैं।

श्री टंडन : ठीक है, जो बाद में आये हैं उनको प्रतिकर की आवश्यकता होगी, इसीलिये उचित यह होगा कि उनके लिये मार्ग खुला रहे। मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि वह खुला रहे और मई से जो नयी सम्पत्ति आने की मियाद को समाप्त करने का विचार है उसको समाप्त न किया जाये। यहां से जो लोग भाग भाग कर जाने वाले हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति से ऐसा मालूम होता है प्रति फल कोष अभी कुछ वृद्धि करेगा। यह मामला ऐसा नहीं है कि हम सोचें कि एक दो वर्ष में हम समाप्त कर देंगे। मैंने तो पहले भी कहा था और आज भी मेरे हृदय में वह बात कायम है कि इस के लिये अब भी सरकार कोई विशेष टैक्स लगा सकती है टैक्स लगा कर हम इस समस्या को सफलतापूर्वक हल कर सकते हैं। गवर्नमेंट विस्थापितों के सहायतार्थ काम तो करती है लेकिन मुझे को ऐसा लगता है कि

कुछ जगहों पर सरकार ने अपनी आंखों में पट्टी भी बांध ली कि उनकी मुसीबतें दिखायी न पड़ें। हम लोग मुसीबतें देख सकते थे, लेकिन सरकारी आदीमियों ने मुसीबतें नहीं देखीं। यह नहीं होना चाहिए। हमें घुस घुस कर पता लगाना चाहिए कि इन सब लोगों को ठीक स्थान मिल गया कि नहीं और सब लोग ठीक से अपने कारोबार में लग गये हैं कि नहीं यह देखना हमारा कर्तव्य है।

एक बात प्रवर समिति की रिपोर्ट में है और इस विधेयक में भी है कि जो बड़े बड़े ट्रस्ट हैं उनको हम इस कम्पेंसेशन पूल, प्रतिफल कोष में से कुछ नहीं देंगे। मैं प्रवर समिति से इसमें सहमत नहीं हूँ। पंजाब में पाकिस्तान बनने से पूर्व बड़ी भारी भारी संस्थाएँ थीं जो वहां पर काम करती थीं। ऐसी संस्थाओं के करोड़ों रुपये छिन गये और वे संस्थाएँ यहां चली आयीं और अब आप उनके बारे में यह कहते हैं कि हम एक ठबल नहीं देंगे.....

सरदार हुसैन सिंह : जनरल रैवन्यूज से दिया जायेगा।

श्री टंडन : जनरल रैवन्यूज कहने से क्या होता है? कहां से दिया जायेगा, उसके लिये कोई व्यवस्था भी है? यह भी एक अजीब बात है कि अगर मेरी कोई व्यक्तिगत जायदाद गयी है तो मुझे को तो कम्पेंसेशन पूल से रुपया मिल सकता है मगर एक संस्था जो करोड़ों रुपया छोड़ आई है उसको इस पूल में से कुछ नहीं मिलेगा, उसके लिये संस्था वाले खुशामद करते फिरें कि उनको भी कुछ दिया जाये, सरकार ने यह जो भेद किया है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया, इसमें क्या तर्क या लौजिक है। यदि मैं एक संस्था लेकर यहां आया और उस संस्था के लाखों रुपये वहां

[श्री टंडन]

छिन गये, तो उसके लिये मुझे उस कम्यन्सेशन पूल में से एक डबल नहीं मिलेगा लेकिन जो मेरी निजी जायदाद पीछे छूट गयी है उसका पैसा इस पूल से मिलेगा। यह तर्क मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मामूली तौर से होता यह है कि जो सार्वजनिक संस्थाएँ हैं उनकी पहले चिन्ता की जाती है। जो सार्वजनिक संस्थाएँ छोड़ कर आये हैं, चाहे वे सिक्ख हों, आर्य-समाजी हों या दूसरी संस्थाएँ हों उनकी चिन्ता हम न करें, यह मुझे न्यायोचित नहीं प्रतीत होता। अपनी रिपोर्ट में ऐसी संस्थाओं के लिए प्रवर समिति ने गवर्नमेंट से खाली यह सिफारिश कर दी कि गवर्नमेंट अपने पास से उनको द। उसके लिये आपने कोई कोष अथवा जायदाद नहीं बतलायी कि उसमें से उनको सहायता दी जाये, आपने उनको केवल गवर्नमेंट के रहम पर छोड़ दिया कि तुम्हारा जिसको जी चाहे उसको दो। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आपने तो इस भावना से कहा कि वह जो प्रतिफल कोष है वह न घटने पाये। स्पष्ट है कि वह काफी नहीं है। लेकिन आपको कहना तो यह चाहिए था, जैसा मैं कहता हूँ, कि सरकार को उस कोष को अधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस कोष को आप खूब बढ़ाइये, इतना बढ़ाइए कि उन ट्रस्ट्स को भी आप द सकें। ढंढ कर उन संस्थाओं का पता लगाइये जिन्होंने नुकसान उठाया है और उनकी क्षति पूरी कीजिये। मैं सुन यह रहा हूँ कि सरकारी आदमियों ने यह तय किया है कि केवल कुछ शिक्षणा का काम करने वाली संस्थाओं और सांस्कृतिक काम करने वाली स्थाओं को मदद देंगे। मैं समझता हूँ इसमें भेद नीति होगी और यह नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मेरा स्वयं एक बड़ी संस्था से सम्बन्ध है। मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या मुसीबत उस संस्था को हुई है। आज मैं यहां पर इसीलिये खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ कि उस संस्था के लिये सरकार से सहायता

की मांग करूँ, परन्तु यह मैं जानता हूँ कि लाखों रुपया उस संस्था का, मेरा अनुमान है कोई बीस लाख रुपये का उस संस्था का, नुकसान हुआ होगा। अब एक डबल भी उसको इस पूल में से सहायता के रूप में न मिले, यह क्या ठीक है? वह संस्था सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करती है और वहां पर सार्वजनिक काम करती थी। उस की जो आमदनी थी वह चली गयी, हाँ, उसको थोड़ी भूमि मिली, लेकिन जो शहरी जायदाद थी उसका कुछ नहीं मिला। अब वह संस्था वाले दौड़ें इधर, उधर, खुशामद करें तो शायद कुछ और मिल जाये। ऐसी और संस्थाएँ होंगी जो इस तरह की कठिन परिस्थिति में रह रही होंगी। अब भला बतलाइये वे संस्थाएँ कहां और किस के पास दौड़ती फिरें? वहाँ आप उनको लटकाये रहें, यह क्या उचित है? संस्थाओं का भी अधिकार होता है। अगर एक व्यक्ति के अधिकार हो सकते हैं तो संस्थाओं के भी अधिकार हैं और मैं उनके अधिकार मांगता हूँ। इसके लिये आवश्यकता यह है कि जैसा मैंने पहले भी बताया आप इस पूल को अच्छी तरह से बढ़ायें और अगर गवर्नमेंट उसको अपने रुपये से नहीं बढ़ा सकती तो इसके लिये अतिरिक्त टैक्स लगाइये और कोष को बढ़ाइये मेरा कहना है कि सरकार इस कोष को बढ़ाना अपना कर्तव्य समझे, जिस प्रकार वह संना के ऊपर खर्च करना कर्तव्य समझती है, जिस प्रकार उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देना अपना कर्तव्य समझती है, जिस प्रकार बकारी को दूर करना अपना कर्तव्य समझती है, उसी प्रकार विस्थापितों को सहारा देना और उनकी कठिनाइयों को कम करना उसका कर्तव्य है।

Shri M. L. Agrawal (Pilibhit Distt. cum Bareilly Distt.—East): The importance and significance of this Bill cannot be over-emphasized. It in a way marks the culmination of the

seven years' stewardship of the Ministry of Rehabilitation over the interests of the evacuee property and of the displaced persons. The Bill, as it has emerged from the deliberations of the Joint Select Committee, has come out considerably improved. The improvements relate both to procedural and substantive matters.

Among some of the improvements made I would refer to the recommendation that instead of three hundred rupees which was originally provided, now a loan up to five hundred rupees would be remitted. Facilities have been provided for persons who came late or who could not make their claims in time. There is the provision of Advisory Board, and so on. I do not want to take much of the time of the House because some of these provisions have already been related before this House by hon. Members who have spoken before me.

The most important recommendation of the Joint Select Committee I regard to be the one which is contained in paragraph 14 of the Select Committee's Report, and it is to this effect:

"The Committee have given anxious thought to these suggestions and representations and while appreciating that the Government has remarkable achievements to its credit in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of such a large number of displaced persons in various ways, the details of which are enumerated in the pamphlet on Interim Compensation issued by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, the Committee feel that the suggestion for increasing the amount of compensation to 50 per cent. of the urban verified claims which in their view is neither unreasonable nor excessive deserves the serious attention of the Government and the Committee strongly and unhesitatingly

recommend that Government should make further substantial contribution to the compensation pool in the manner they think best."

The Committee has advisedly, in my opinion, refrained from making any specific recommendation in this behalf. I am glad to find that this unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee has been unanimously expressed by Members in this House. Even some of the Members have gone so far as to say, especially our Leader who spoke last, that the compensation pool must be expanded very generously and not confined even to the 50 per cent. demand that has been voiced by the displaced persons. I wholly and entirely agree with him and I think that the Government should not be miserly in this matter. They must pay as much as possible. The difficulty is that the compensation pool that has been announced in this Bill is very small, and the whole of it is not cash. The bulk of it consists of house property about whose price we cannot be certain. Prices are falling day by day. They may not fetch the amount that it is thought they would fetch.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has given the three letters of the formula that make up the compensation pool. It is quite obvious that to expect anything from Pakistan, is merely a pious hope. We cannot expect to get anything from Pakistan. Therefore, whatever is got from the two sources, evacuee property and contribution made by the Government will form the pool. Government during these seven long years had been trying to get compensation or come to some agreement with Pakistan. I think Shri D. C. Sharma was hardly justified in blaming the Government for that. There are many persons who become wise after the event and say, 'I told you so'. He himself is even now optimistic and says that some day, an agreement will be arrived at with

[Shri M. L. Agrawal]

Pakistan. While he himself is hoping for a settlement with Pakistan, how can he blame the Government or the Ministry of Rehabilitation for trying to come to an agreement all these seven years? It was done in the best interests of all and had they succeeded, the compensation pool would have considerably gone up.

Just as I said now, the only important point is regarding the compensation pool. Therefore, I would not take much of the time of the House by going over to the other provisions. I find one lacuna in the Bill about which I have given notice of two amendments, one to clause 12 and another to clause 14. It may be remembered that in the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, there is section 17 which reads as follows:

"17. Exemption of evacuee property from processes of court, etc.

—(I) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no evacuee property which has vested or is deemed to have vested in the Custodian under the provisions of this Act shall, so long as it remains so vested, be liable to be proceeded against in any manner whatsoever in execution of any decree or order of any court or other authority, and any attachment or injunction or order for the appointment of a receiver in respect of any such property subsisting on the commencement of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act, 1951, shall cease to have effect on such commencement and shall be deemed to be void."

In the rules framed under this Act, under rule 22 it was provided that third parties' claims which are registered with the Custodian would be kept in the register of the Custodian and payment would be made.

Mr. Chairman: I think as regards any difference of opinion between the provisions in the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee and what

the hon. Member thinks, there will be enough time when the actual provisions come up for discussion, in the second reading.

Shri M. L. Agrawal: I am referring very briefly generally, because the hon. Minister might make some statement and it may not be necessary to move these amendments. I am referring only generally.

There was rule 22 according to which these claims had to be registered. When people left for Pakistan, they left many liabilities and debts also for which people have secured decrees. In the decrees, the Custodian was invariably made a defendant. Some of these debts were simple debts, unsecured debts; some of them carried encumbrances on property. A different procedure was laid down for simple debts. Nothing has been said how we are going to clear those debts. Because we are considering the compensation pool, and liquidation of the claims of the displaced persons, some provision should be made about that also. This question was raised by me when the motion was made by the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation for reference of this Bill to the Joint Committee. On that occasion, the hon. Minister Shri A. P. Jain said:

"एक सवाल मुकुन्द लाल जी ने उठाया है। और वह सवाल था थर्ड पार्टी क्लेम का। इस वक्त जो मौजूदा मुआवजे का कानून है उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि जिनका तय्या इवैक्सीज के ऊपर बाहिए था, उनका हक है कि वह अपना क्लेम रजिस्टर करा सकें। वह रजिस्टर हो गए हैं और उनके क्लेम के अधिकार के लिए हम इसमें उचित प्रबन्ध रखेंगे क्योंकि हमारी यह मंशा नहीं है कि हम उसमें किसी का पैसा लें। यह दूसरी बात है कि क्या शरायत है, क्या उनकी जरूरियात हैं। इन तमाम बातों पर गौर किया जाएगा लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उनका पैसा देने का कोई इरादा न हो।"

My point is this. You said, we will pay. You have made no provision for payment. You have considered the pool, its quantum, its dimension and its magnitude. From where else could you pay? I have given notice of an amendment which says that some of those properties which were owned by those evacuees, against whom those debts stood, should be set apart for making payments towards the single decrees and other claims. It is not apparent to me that any such provision has been made in this Bill. If the hon. Minister points it out to me, and gives an assurance that he is still of the same opinion and that a provision would be made or that arrangement is being made and that there would be assets enough to make these payments, I think these amendments would become useless and there would be no necessity for me to move them.

The second amendment is to this effect. I do not want that those claimants who have got their claims registered should have to go to court again to take out proceedings by way of sale, attachment, etc. That thing should also be settled by the Custodian, by the Rehabilitation Ministry according to the rules framed under this Act. This, in short, is the effect of my two amendments. I wish that the hon. Minister when he replies, clarify these points and give the necessary assurance to show that there will be provision for the discharge of these debts. If it is sufficiently clear, there would be no necessity to move these amendments.

With these words, I support the motion moved by the hon. Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation for consideration of this Bill.

4 P.M.

श्री गिड़बानी (थाना): सभापति जी, श्री टंडन के भाषण के बाद मैं इस बात की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता हूँ कि आपको बताऊँ कि मुआवजे की रकम को बढ़ाया जाए। लेकिन किस तरह मुआवजे की रकम को कम किया गया है, या किस तरह दहाती लोगों के क्लेम को रद्द किया जाता है, इसके सम्बन्ध में एक ही जजमेंट

आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ ताकि हमारे और मेम्बरों को मालूम पड़े कि मुआवजे में कितनी रकम होनी चाहिए और किस प्रकार से वह कम कर दी गई है।

"Before Shri Jugal Kishore Khanna, Settlement Commissioner."

"Respondent's Claim in respect of 17 rural houses and plots had been verified by Shri Hingorani, Claims Officer, for Rs. 49,869 against total claim of Rs. 74,000. In *suomotu* revision claim in respect of two plots was disallowed and claim stood verified for Rs. 46,569. Another notice was issued to him to show cause why the entire claim should not be rejected as he has been allotted agricultural land and each of the property in claim to his own admission is of the value of Rs. 20,000 and even Rs. 10,000. The agent of the petitioner has contended before me that 9 bighas and seven biswas has been given on lease to the claimant by the Custodian of Bhilwara and that it is a lease from year to year. Land is still under lease on the old terms. I have no manner of doubt that this allotment however temporary it may be hits the claimants and that under the Government of India notification value of each of the property in claim should have been Rs. 20,000 or above. According to the order of Shri Hingorani none of the rural property has been estimated for more than Rs. 10,000. The entire claim is therefore liable to rejection. It is realised that this allotment marks very bad and the total claim of Rs. 46,569 is to be thrown out but as already pointed out, being an allotment of agricultural land there can be no escape from its consequences. I, therefore, by virtue of the powers vested in me under 5(1)(b) of the Supplementary Act set aside the orders passed by Sarvashri Hingorani, Claims Officer and Tirth G. Sabhari, Claims Commis-

[Shri Gidwani]

sioner and reject the claim in its entirety."

This allotment also was on temporary lease. It was not even on a quasi-permanent basis.

इससे आपको अन्दाजा लग जाएगा कि ऐसे हजारों केसेज हैं जिनको अगर चार एकड़ जमीन मिली है और उसके मकान की कीमत ६६६६ रुपये हैं तो उसका क्लेम रिजेक्ट हो जाता है। अगर एक एकड़ भी जमीन मिली है और ६६६६ रुपये भी उसके मकान की कीमत है, तो भी उसका क्लेम रिजेक्ट हो जाता है। इस तरह से अगर १० एकड़ या उससे ऊपर किसी को जमीन अलाट की गई है और उसके मकानों का क्लेम अगर २०,००० रुपये से कम का है या कहिए १६,६६६ रुपये का है तब भी क्लेम रिजेक्ट हो जाता है। और जहां कि टम्पररी लीज पर जमीन उन लोगों को दी गई थी जिनको कैम्प से उठा कर रीहीबीलिटेट करना था, क्योंकि सरकार उन पर कैम्पों में खरचा करती थी, उन पुरशानियों के क्लेम भी उस तरह से रद्द किए गए हैं।

A claim worth Rs. 46,000 in one case has been rejected. This is not a solitary case. There are hundreds of cases like this.

इसके बाद दूसरे लोग वह हैं जिन्होंने क्लेम सबमिट किए और जिनको कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे क्लेम हमारे दफ्तर में नहीं पहुंचे। मैं ने इसके बारे में एम्प्लॉयमेंट दिया है :

The claims of those persons who have submitted their claims to local authorities such as Camp Commandants, Rehabilitation Officers, Collectors, Deputy Commissioners etc., and have received due acknowledgment from them but have not received the index number from the Claims Department, and also those displaced persons who owing to illness or other causes could not file their claims, should be considered.

* उनके क्लेम अभी तक वीरिफाई नहीं हुए।

इसके बाद कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो दूरी से हिन्दुस्तान में आए। और उसके बारे में हमारी जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसमें रिकमेंडेशन है। लेकिन कानून में अभी तक नहीं है। मुझे आशा है कि इसका एरियोरेंस मिल जाएगा।

तीसरा वह हैं

The claims of those persons who applied for verification of claims after December, 1951, but whose claims were rejected on the plea of limitation, and also such applicants who, when subsequently the time for verification of claims was extended to August, 1952, filed their claims, should also be considered.

Mr. Chairman: May I interrupt him for a moment? These amendments the hon. Member will have to move at the time of the second reading, and then again argue the same thing. Why does he not utilise the little time available on other matters?

Shri Gidwani: If you let me know what time is likely to be given for the clauses....

Mr. Chairman: I am giving fifteen minutes to each speaker.

Shri Gidwani: No, for the clauses.

Mr. Chairman: That I do not know. Anyhow, the hon. Member will have to move these amendments.

Shri Gidwani: I will have to move if I get an opportunity, but if the M.nister accepts these amendments, there will be no need.

Mr. Chairman: Then, if all the amendments are discussed at this stage....

Shri Gidwani: All right. I do not mind. I wanted to speak on them so that our time may be utilised properly, because there are hardly two hours and fifteen minutes left.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We have got one hour today.

Shri Gidwani: Two hours tomorrow

Sardar A. S. Saigal: In all six hours.

Shri Gidwani: Very well, I will move these amendments at that time.

Then, I come to the question of compensation. The displaced persons who have come to India have been demanding compensation from the very beginning. We held a conference as early as 1949 in May, and we wrote to the Prime Minister that we should get compensation and that the Government was legally and morally responsible for the losses suffered by us. To that he replied to me, because I was the President of that conference, that apart from its practicability, it was open to question whether the Government of India was legally or morally responsible for the losses. Then, we carried on agitation and two conferences were held in July, 1949, and Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar who used to deal with these matters...

Sardar Hukam Singh: It was not a conference, but a convention.

Shri Gidwani: The first was a convention. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar called the convention to which about forty of us were invited. In that conference this is what he said. I am quoting a press report:

"The hon. Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar winding up the Conference proceedings, assured the displaced persons that at no time had he felt any doubts about the right to compensation to those who had left their properties on the other side. The compensation may not be in the form the displaced persons wanted. It might be partly in land, partly in house property, partly in cash and very probably partly in the shape of some kind of bonds."

Then again, another conference was held in 1950 to which, excepting the officials, three non-officials were invited—Bakshi Tek Chand, Shri Jaspat Roy Kapoor and myself. In that conference Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar assured us that compensation would be paid to us, and put forward the

X Y Z formula that is known to everybody. When I put him a question: "What will be the nature of the compensation? How much amount will you give from the Government resources", then he said—this is what he said:

"There would be three sources from which such compensation would be paid. Firstly, the properties left by Muslims in India, say X; secondly, such difference in values of respective properties as may be realized from Pakistan, say Y; and lastly a substantial amount from the Government of India, say Z."

Then we asked him: "What will be that substantial amount? Supposing you give us a small amount and say it is substantial"? He assured us and he told us that that amount would be such as would not dissatisfy the displaced persons.

So, my point is this, that today not only the displaced persons, but also our friends in the Select Committee, most of whom are non-displaced persons—I am thankful to them—have all unanimously stated in the Select Committee report that this compensation pool which has been now given by the Government is insufficient, inadequate. When all the Members of the Select Committee, including so many non-displaced persons, have arrived at that conclusion, it is wrong for the Government to say they will not add anything more to it.

As Shri Purshottam Das Tandon has suggested, I would suggest another thing which may be very easy of acceptance by the Government. For the last seven years, Government has been budgeting Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons. Now, according to Government—I would not enter into any dispute about it—so far as the displaced persons from Western Pakistan are concerned, they are almost rehabilitated. I would suggest that Government should make a grant of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores every year

[Shri Gidwani]

for the next five years, out of which Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 crores may be earmarked for the displaced persons from East Pakistan and the rest may be given to us in the form of bonds. If that is done, within four or five years, we will be getting about Rs. 100 crores or Rs. 80 crores, and that will meet our demands. Then the problem is easy of solution. If there is a will, if there is a determination, if there is a desire, then only the problem can be solved. Some extra contribution is necessary for this purpose. This is what we have been demanding for the last seven years. I would go a step further and say this. A few days ago, a question was put in this House by some hon. Member on the locomotives and railway engines that we are getting from America. He asked why there was so much of difference between the prices quoted by Japan, and those quoted by the United States of America. The reply of the hon. Minister of Railways was, we are not concerned with that, because the whole thing is coming as a gift from America to us. When America has given us a gift of \$27 million, why cannot more money be given to our own people in four or five easy instalments, so that the whole problem might be satisfactorily solved?

I would like to bring one other fact to your notice. The Interim Compensation Scheme that is being worked out now gives certain amounts to the displaced persons on a sliding scale or on a graded basis. But the displaced persons have been complaining that from the amount of compensation that they get under this scheme, the dues to Government are being deducted. A person whose claim has been verified to the tune of Rs. 1,000 gets Rs. 600 according to this scheme. If he has to pay arrears of house rent—the house may be Government allotted, or it may be an evacuee property house—some money will be deducted from this amount. The legitimate complaint of the displaced person is that for the last

seven or eight years, he has not received any rents for the houses that he had left in Pakistan, while here even the arrears of house rent are being recovered from him. So, this also reduces the amount of his claim. This is another reason why it is essential that Government should contribute a substantial amount to the evacuee pool.

One other point on which the Joint Committee has reported unanimously is in regard to the loans due from non-claimants. Government had very kindly agreed to reduce their loans by Rs. 300, and the Joint Committee has unanimously recommended that the sum earmarked for remission should be increased to Rs. 500. I hope Government will make an announcement to that effect today.

As regards my other amendments, I shall speak on them, when the Bill is taken up clause by clause.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury (Nabadwip): Although I may not be entirely connected with West Pakistan refugees, I come from a district where I have been confronted with this refugee problem very intimately. I would, therefore, like to submit a few points in this connection.

I have seen the misery of refugees in my own district. There are over seven lakhs of displaced persons already in Nabadwip, and I think more are coming in every day. Their suffering and hardship is the same everywhere, whether it be in the Punjab or in Bengal. Those who are suffering need to be treated in the same way everywhere, because what they have gone through does not bear description, and what they are going through here has only to be seen to be believed. They have made the last sacrifice, they have in many cases sacrificed that which is dearer than life itself, honour and decency. They have now come to India, and India must take them to her heart. I may not be able to speak on this from the point of view of

lawyers, but I can give you a picture that approaches this problem from a human point of view.

The pool that is being considered, unless it is at least Rs. 300 crores, is entirely inadequate; it is useless. You can do nothing to compensate the refugees with a pool that is very much less. I do not see why that pool should not be made more, because we must pay a certain price for freedom, and we must be willing to pay it. Those who have come away have lost their all and come to India. The pool must at least be Rs. 300 crores, so that the poor people will have their claims in part, compensated at the rate of As. 12 in a rupee, going down in a sliding scale to As. 8 in the case of greater claims, and maybe, to As. 4 in the case of still bigger claims.

We are getting so much outside help in India. With that money we are expected to do so much good to the people here. Help is being given to us by America; there is talk of the steel plant and assistance from the U.S.S.R. etc. We would have had to shoulder the nation-building schemes ourselves. That being so, why cannot our own money be released to put into this pool to compensate the refugees? I would strongly recommend that that should be done.

There is one other point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House, and that is about government servants. There are, about 200 of them, who had at one time opted for Pakistan and had to come away, the conditions there being unbearable. Their case has been pending for years, and they are in a state of flux, so to speak. They do not know what their continuity of service will be, or what their pays will be. I would appeal earnestly to Government that the case of these government servants should be considered, and that these 200 non-Muslim employees of Government may be treated as other Indian optees. This will go a long way in solving the sense of great frustration amongst them.

In regard to rural claims, I do not see why the rural people's claims should be diminished by fifty per cent. from the urban people's claim. What wrong have they done, that they are suddenly told after three or four years, that their claims have been reduced by fifty per cent.? This is very hard and very unfair to them. I beg that this be considered.

The remission of loans under clause 2 of the Bill should be extended to one and all, even to persons who have no claims. This would be only right and compassionate.

The last submission I would like to make is this. Some money must be made available to the State Governments, so that they can go ahead with their schemes, without waiting for sanction from the Central Government. If that is done, the various problems that confront the States, wherever they may be, whether it is the case of East Pakistan or West Pakistan refugees, can be dealt with at the State level at once. Then, the machinery would move quicker, and the rehabilitation work will go through faster. Owing to the money not being available in time, and the waiting for sanction from the Centre, much of the work in the relief camps or other refugee centres gets stuck up. The refugees have to wait and wait for some orders to come through, while they are absolutely torn between misery and hunger. If only the people in the Centre that wait over here to sanction orders and take so long to give them on paper could go there and see their condition, they would grant this amount to the States, so that the States could deal with these problems quickly.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो बिल आया है उसके बारे में मेरी भी राय है कि जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाई हैं इनके लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है। इन लोगों ने हमारे देश की आबादी के लिए बहुत कुछ किया है। आज इनका एक बड़ा जलूस निकला था। मैं भी उसमें गया था। मैंने इनकी कहानी सुनी है।

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके लिए जो प्ल बनाया गया है उसमें और ज्यादा स्थान होना चाहिए। उनकी दुकानों और मकानों के लिए जो कुछ हो रहा है वह ठीक है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट उनके लिए बहुत कुछ कर रही है। उनकी समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमारे भाई टंडन जी ने बहुत सी बातें बतलाई हैं। उनके सजेशनस को अमल में लाने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन शरणार्थियों में हमारे अछूत भाई भी शामिल हैं जो कि सिन्ध से और पूर्वी बंगाल से आए हैं। उनकी हालत मेरे ख्याल से बहुत खराब है।

टंडन जी ने कहा कि हम अछूतों की समस्या इसमें नहीं आती, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी समस्या सब जगहों पर आती है। यहां भी आती है, कारण जैसा मैंने आपको बतलाया कई लाख हमारे अछूत लोग आज भी वहां पाकिस्तान में पड़े हुए हैं और हालांकि वहां से वे आना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको पाकिस्तान की सरकार आने नहीं देती। उनको वहां रोकने के लिए पाकिस्तानी सरकार ने एसोशियल एक्ट बना दिया है। मेरे ख्याल से हमारी गवर्नमेंट की जितनी बॉर्ड माइंडेड पालिसी है उतनी पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट की नहीं है। आप यहां देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां मुसलमान भाई कितने आराम से रहते हैं, दो मिनिस्टर्स हैं। और दो, तीन पार्लियामेंटरी सेक्रेटरी और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर्स हैं और हम सब जानते हैं कितनी खुशी से वे यहां पर रहते हैं। लेकिन वहां की हालत इसके बिल्कुल खिलाफ है और वहां जो हमारे भाई लोग रह रहे हैं उनके कई रिप्रेजेंटेशंस मिलते हैं। वहां हमारे एक मंडल साहब मिनिमंडल में थे। उनको भी निकाल डाला, सारे मुसलमान ही मुसलमान जिम्मेदारी की जगहों पर रखे हुए हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जैसी उदारता हम दिखाते हैं वैसी उदारता वहां पर नहीं दिखाई जाती। हमारे जो अछूत भाई आज पाकिस्तान में हैं, वे भारत में आना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनको

आने नहीं दिया जाता क्योंकि वे जो स्वीपर आदि का काम करते हैं उनको अपनी जाति में ऐसा काम करने वाले नहीं मिलते। हमारी गवर्नमेंट को पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि हमारे जो भाई लोग यहां पर आना चाहते हैं उनकी सब प्रकार से सहायता करनी चाहिए ताकि वे लोग यहां पर आ सकें। मैं सरकार का ध्यान उनकी शोचनीय अवस्था की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और आज हमें यह भी पता लगा है कि हमारे भाइयों को कहीं कहीं पर मुसलमान बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है...

Mr. Chairman: May I point out one thing? After all, we have passed that general consideration stage. At that time it was quite appropriate. Now we are on the Bill as it has emerged out of the Select Committee. So why do you travel over all these grounds? Speak something about what the Government should do.

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: आप भी शेट्यूल कास्ट के हैं और मैं भी उसी जाति से आता हूँ और आप अपनी चेंबर की निष्पक्षता सिद्ध करने के लिए मुझे रोकना चाहते हैं कि मैंने राजभोज को भी बोलने से रोक दिया।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल: इसका नाजायज फायदा मत उठाइए।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: मैं भी उसी प्रकार आपको सब बातें बतला रहा हूँ जिस प्रकार टंडन जी ने जनरल बातें बतलाई....

सरदार हुसैन सिद्दिक: बात से बात निकलती है।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: ठीक है बात से बात निकलती है। तो मैं आपको बतला रहा था कि खाली सरकार की इस बॉर्ड माइंडेड पालिसी से हमारे देश का काम नहीं चलेंगा। अभी हमारे जो रिफ्यूजीज के मामले के मिनिस्टर हैं वह क्या कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि आखिर में पालिसी तां कौन्सिल में ही डिसाइड होती है और वहां जो डिसीजन लिया जाता है उसके मुताबिक उनको काम करना पड़ता है। इसीलिए कौन्सिल में इस चीज को प्रेस करना चाहिए और बतलाना

चाहिए कि हाउस की इस समस्या के सम्बन्ध में जनरल ओपीनियन यह है कि इतनी धीमी धीमी गति से यह जो काम चल रहा है उससे इस समस्या का हल नहीं होगा और हमारे देश का फायदा न होगा। हमें इस काम को सफलतापूर्वक अंजाम देने के लिए अपने कदम को और तेजी से बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। निर्वीसताओं की समस्या हल करने के लिए सरकार को और सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे। ईस्ट बंगाल से जो निर्वीसित भाई यहां भारत में चले आए हैं उनमें अस्पृश्य जाति के बहुत से लोग हैं और अब भी बहुत से हमारे भाई पीछे बंधों पर पड़े हुए हैं, उनके बारे में सरकार कुछ नहीं सोचती और हम लोगों को भी विश्वास में नहीं लेती हैं।

यह जो वर्तमान कम्पेन्सेशन का बिल है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं और जिनका नुकसान हुआ है उनको मुआवजा जरूर मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा कहना यह है कि कम्पेन्सेशन उन्हीं को मिलना चाहिए जिनको उसकी जरूरत है। मेरा दिल टूट जाता है जब मैं देखता हूं कि वह गरीब लोग जिन्होंने वहां पीछे अपनी जायदाद छोड़ी है, जायदाद उनकी रोजी, रोटी और दूसरी छोटी-छोटी चीजें होती हैं वह वहां छूट गई और यहां उनकी कोई खबर लेने वाला नहीं है। जिनके पास पैसा था वह अच्छी तरह से रह सकते हैं, लेकिन जिनके पास छोटा सा खेत था उनको आज रहना भी मुश्किल हो गया है, इसीलिए मैं हाउस के सामने अपील करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे गरीब और मुसीबतजदा लोगों की हालत सुधारने की गवर्नमेंट को जरूर कोशिश करनी चाहिए और इसमें देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। उन गरीब शरणार्थियों में चाहे कोई अछूत हो या दूसरी जाति का हो, सबको एक समान सुविधा देनी चाहिए और सरकार को सहायता करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जिसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह सरकार द्वारा सरकारी और इक्वैब्री प्रापर्टी की नीलामी है जिसमें सरकार द्वारा यह प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि अधिक से अधिक बोली लगाने वाले को वह

सम्पत्ति दी जाए और जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जिसके पास पैसा होगा वह उस जायदाद को खरीद लेगा और गरीब लोगों की जायदाद ऐसे वाले ले जाएंगे, इसीलिए सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए ताकि गरीब लोगों को उनकी जगहों से बेदखल न किया जा सके और उन्हें ही उसका उचित मूल्य लेकर वह सम्पत्ति उनको दी जा सके। मेरा कहना है कि जो गरीब हैं, निर्वीसित हैं, अस्पृश्य हैं उनको घर देना चाहिए, खेत देना चाहिए और कुछ आर्थिक मदद भी सरकार को देनी चाहिए। साथ ही सरकारी अपसरों को हिदायत होनी चाहिए कि वे हमारे भाइयों के साथ अच्छी तरह से व्यवहार करें। आज मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि पूना के पास पिम्परी और कल्याण में हमारे भाइयों पर बहुत अन्याय होता है और आज भी पंजाब में और बंगाल में और दूसरी जगहों पर हमारे साथ ठीक से व्यवहार नहीं होता है और छुआछूत की नीति बर्ती जाती है। गवर्नमेंट हमारे भाइयों की दशा सुधारने के हेतु बातें तो बहुत करती है और कानून भी बनाती है लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि उन पर ठीक से अमल नहीं होता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह समस्या जो है यह खाली सवर्ण हिन्दुओं की नहीं है, हमारे अछूत भाई भी काफी संख्या में पाकिस्तान से आए हैं, उनकी भी हालत सुधारने के लिये सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको मदद मिलती है और इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जायदादों की नीलामी के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को एक व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाना चाहिए, और यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं हम इस तरह निर्वीसताओं को दुबारा तो निर्वीसित नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। जैसा एक भाई ने सुझाव दिया गरीब लड़कों को स्कालरशिप मिलने चाहिए, मैं भी इस मांग का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन मैं अपनी सरकार को कहना चाहता हूं कि हंग तो एक माने में निर्वीसताओं से भी गए गुजर हैं, हम तो हजारों वर्षों से दुबे हुए रहते आए हैं और दरिद्रता में हम उनसे भी गए बीते हैं और जिस

[श्री पी० एन० राजभोज]

सरह सरकार ने उनके लिए एक अलग कार्यालय स्थापित किया उसी प्रकार हमारे लिए भी एक अलग कार्यालय बनाए और हमारी भी आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए कोशिश करें। हम दखते हैं कि आज यह जो शरणार्थियों का मसला आया है तो गिडवानी साहब, और टंडन साहब सब लोग खूब जोर शोर से बोल रहे हैं लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब यहां पर कभी अछूतों का मामला आता है तो थोड़ा बचाते हैं और इतना जोर नहीं दिखाई देता....

सरदार हुकम सिंह: उस वक्त भी सब बोलते हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: ठीक है, बोलते हैं, लेकिन जैसे आज बोल रहे हैं, वैसे नहीं बोलते, यह जोर नहीं दिखाई पड़ता। टंडन जी, और रामराज्य वाले सभी लोग आज बोल रहे हैं और शरणार्थियों पर सरकार द्वारा कटौतों स्पष्ट खर्च होने जा रहे हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हमारे ऊपर क्या खर्च हुआ? मैं अपने निवासित मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने उन अछूत भाइयों के वास्ते क्या किया....

श्री आर० एस० तिलवारी (छतरपुर-दीतिया-टीकमगढ़): वह तो एक दश से निवासित हुए आए हैं, आप कोई दश निवासित थोड़े ही हैं।

श्री पी० एन० राजभोज: आप कहते हैं कि हम निवासित नहीं हैं, लेकिन वाक्या यह है कि हमारी हालत निवासितों से भी बदतर हो रही है। अन्त में मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान दें और दूसरे आपको अपनी पालिसी भी जरा कड़ी करनी चाहिए, पाकिस्तान से आपको कोई डरने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह तो एक छोटा सा दश है, उससे डरने से हमारा काम नहीं बनेगा। हम एक शक्तिशाली मुल्क हैं और हमारा संगठन काफी मजबूत है और हमें मजबूती के साथ एक सही पालिसी पर चलना चाहिए और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई के वक्त तो राजभोज को आगे कर दो लेकिन लड़ने के वक्त उनकी जगह पर मंत्र बोलने वालों को

आगे कर दिया जाए। हम लोगों ने जब भी दश पर संकट आया है, अपनी कुर्बानी दी है और आगे भी देंगे लेकिन साथ ही सरकार का भी कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि हमारी ओर ध्यान दें और हमारी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सब प्रकार की उन्नति करें।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी (करनाल): सभापति महोदय, अभी जो बहुत से भाषण.....

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I point out one thing? I do not at all grudge this opportunity being given to my sister. But there was one opportunity given when she was called and she refused to speak. I want a ruling on that. Can an hon. Member have an opportunity when he was once called and refused to speak?

Mr. Chairman: But she is already speaking. There can be no point of order now.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: सभापति महोदय, आज हम लोग समझते थे कि खुशकिस्मती है हमारी कि आखिर वह दिन देखने को मिला जिस की चर्चा आज सात साल से चल रही थी।

Mr. Chairman: I hope the hon. Member will finish in 15 minutes.

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: हम लोगों की खुशकिस्मती है कि आज वह विधान आया जिसका हम लोग सात सालों से इन्तजार कर रहे थे अर्थात् इसका, कि हम शरणार्थी भाइयों को कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन मिले, बिल आज हमारे सामने है। पर जो खुशी थी वह जाहिर कम की गई। कुछ सदस्यों की बातों से तो ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि उनको बड़ा अफसोस मालूम हो रहा है कि वह दिन निकल जा रहे हैं, वह चैंप्टर क्लोज हो रहा है, जिस वक्त कि शरणार्थी भाइयों की लीडरशिप करना बहुत आसान है। कभी कभी पाकिस्तान बनते हैं, सैकड़ों हजारों वर्षों के बाद ऐसा हुआ कि दश के दो टुकड़े हुए, और कुछ लोगों की खुशकिस्मती समीप है कि लासों अभागों लोग इधर से उधर हो गए और उनका लीडरशिप करना बड़ा आसान हो गया। और

इस लीडरशिप में, सभापति महोदय, सब से ज्यादा जो काम आने की बात है वह यह है कि शरणार्थियों के बारे में जितना कम काम हो उतनी ज्यादा आसानी से इस मसले पर बातचीत हो सकती है। उतना ही आसान हो जाता है शरणार्थियों का लीडर बनना। मुसीबत-ख़दों की बातों के मामले हमारे सामने लाए जाएं—या उस समस्या को लोग समझ जाएं तो बात और हो जाती है। सभापति महोदय, मुझे को थाद आया कि हमारे यहां से एक जगह एसम्बली की सदस्यता के लिए एक साहब खड़े थे जो कि बिल्कुल पढ़-लिखे न थे। गांव वालों ने बड़ा शोर किया कि यह पढ़-लिखे तो बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, वहां जा कर क्या करेंगे। इस पर उस आदमी के दोस्तों ने कहा कि तुम बड़े बेवकूफ हो, पढ़-लिखे लोग काम नहीं कर सकते। लोगों ने पूछा कि इसका क्या मतलब है? तो उन्होंने कहा कि जो पढ़-लिखा मंत्री होगा तो वह तुम से कानून की बात करेगा और फॉरन कह देगा कि यह काम नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन अगर अनपढ़ होगा तो वह सिर पर सवार हो जाएगा, दिल्ली और चंडीगढ़ तक हर एक के पास भागा भागा फिरेगा। मंत्री कहेगा कि कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है तो वह कहेगा कि क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। अगर वह अनपढ़ होगा तो मोर्चा लेगा और एक एक कदम पर लड़ेगा। तो आज जब मैंने भाषणों को सुना तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि लोग जानते नहीं हैं कि इस बिल में क्या है पर बड़े जोर से सवाल को उठा रहे हैं। कहा गया कि उन मकानों को जिनमें लोग रह रहे हैं गवर्नमेंट नीलाम कर रही है। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है सिर्फ खाली मकानों को इस वक्त सरकार नीलाम कर रही है, जिन में शरणार्थी बैठे हुए हैं उनका नीलाम नहीं हो रहा है। और कोई मकान इस किस्म का नीलाम नहीं हुआ जिसमें कि कोई बैठा हो। इसीलिए उन लोगों का ऐसी बात करना ठीक नहीं है।

ट्रस्ट्स के बारे में भी कहा गया कि उनको कुछ नहीं दिया गया है। हमारे टंडन जी ने भी फरमाया कि बहुत सा पैसा वे लोग वहां पर छोड़ आए हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई इंतजाम

नहीं है। आपने फरमाया कि मैंने सुना है कि कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट में सुनने से कोई काम नहीं चलता है। बिल को पढ़ने से काम चलता है। अगर वह इस चीज का अध्ययन करते तो देखते कि कुछ न कुछ प्राविजन इन सब चीजों का इस बिल में मौजूद है।

श्री टंडन: सभापति जी, मेरा नाम लिया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि हमारी देवी जी ने मुझे बिल्कुल गलत समझा है। मैंने जो कहा था वह यह है कि महज यह कह देना कि गवर्नमेंट ट्रस्टों का इंतजाम करेगी, यह गलत चीज है। उनको पूल के अनुसार मिलना चाहिए। मैंने यह कहा था कि इसमें कोई तर्क नहीं है कि एक आदमी को तो पैसा मिले लेकिन ट्रस्ट को पैसा न दिया जाए। अगर आप इसका जवाब देना चाहें तो दे सकती हैं। मैंने यह कहा था कि ट्रस्ट को गवर्नमेंट के ऊपर छोड़ देना कि वह जा कर उससे खुशामद करे, यह मुनासिब नहीं है। पूल में होना चाहिए उनका अधिकार। मगर चूंकि पूल थोड़ा है इसीलिए पूल को बढ़ाना चाहिए। मेरी यह दलील है कि पूल इतना हो जिसमें से ट्रस्ट को भी दिया जाए और व्यक्तियों को भी दिया जाए। अगर आपको यह नापसन्द है तो आप कह सकती हैं।

श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी: सभापति महोदय, अगर समझने में कुछ गलती हो, तो मैं उसकी माफी चाहती हूं।

दूसरी बात जो यहां कही जाती है वह कम्पेंसेशन पूल के लिए है। पूल में दो चीजें हैं। एक तो है इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी और दूसरी है वह जो सरकार अपनी तरफ से पैसा पूल में डालेगी। जो पैसा सरकार डालेगी उसको बढ़ाया जा सकता है और उसको बढ़ाने की मांग करना जायज हो सकता है। मैं भी चाहती हूं कि उसको जहां तक बढ़ाया जा सके, बढ़ाया जाए। पर मुझे अफसोस इस बात से हुआ कि जो बार बार इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी का जिक्र किया गया और उसके बारे में कई किस्म की चर्चा की गई। सभापति महोदय, मैं

[श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी]

कहना चाहती हूँ कि इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी का इतिहास हिन्दुस्तान में जो है वह तो है ही, लेकिन हमारे यहां का जो इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी का इतिहास है वह भी कोई गॉरव की बात नहीं है। वही खून से राना हुआ इतिहास हमारे यहां भी है। हमारे यहां इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी उन लोगों की है जो हमारे यहां से गए हैं। यह तो सभी लोग जानते हैं। जो लोग यहां से चले गए, मारे गए, या उजड़ गए, जिस तरह से वहां से हमारे यहां लाखों भाई आए, उनकी प्रापर्टी यहां रह गई। उनकी प्रापर्टी से या जो कुछ वहां हुआ उससे मुकाबला करके नापना या तोलना कि वहां क्या हुआ या यहां क्या हुआ, यह मेरी मंशा नहीं है, पर वह प्रापर्टी इवैक्वी की हो गई। एक अजीब बात जो हमारे यहां हुई जिसका कि पाकिस्तान ने कभी सवाल नहीं उठाया, वह यह भी कि वहां से तो हमारे भाई यहां आ गए, उनकी जायदाद वहां पर ही रह गई, लेकिन हमारे देश में उन लाखों भाइयों की जायदाद जो कि इसी देश में मौजूद हैं, इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी के नाम से हो गई। इस चीज का जिक्र करना हम लोगों ने कभी मुनासिब नहीं समझा, और न करते हैं, इस कारण से कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के दूसरे मुल्क इस चीज का फायदा न उठाएं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ, हमारी सुचेता बहन होती तो वह दिल्ली की बात जानती होती, कि जिस वक्त यहां पर फसाद हुए तो लोग यहां से चले गए, मारे गए। जो चले गए वह कहां चले गए? जो पाकिस्तान चले गए उनकी दूसरी बात है, लेकिन जो लोग यहां सब्जी मंडी से बाड़ा हिंदू राव चले गए, पहाड़गंज से बल्लीमार्गन में चले गए या किसी मस्जिद में चले गए, उनके मकानों का क्या हुआ? हमारे यहां जो पहला सवाल उठा वह यह था कि जो मकान खाली हुए हुक्मत उनकी मालिक बन गई, और अगर मुझे याद पड़ता है तो हमारी सुचेता बहन भी शायद उस कमेटी की मेम्बर बनीं। यह सभी को मालूम है कि जो लोग मकानों में नहीं मिले, उनकी मालिक गवर्नमेंट बन गई। इस बारे

में गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जिन मकानों के मालिक जिन्दा हैं, अगर उनकी मालिक सरकार होती है तो वह सरकार चोरों की है। और उस वक्त यह कस्टोडियन ला बना। यह कस्टोडियन ला इसलिए बना था कि वह उन मकानों की और जायदादों की रक्षा करेगी। उस कानून में रक्खा गया कि अगर कोई आदमी अपनी प्रापर्टी की ईख-भाल नहीं कर सकता है तो वह प्रापर्टी इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी हो जाएगी, कस्टोडियन की प्रापर्टी हो जाएगी। उस वक्त यह था कि जब तक वह आदमी आ कर नहीं कहेगा कि यह मेरी प्रापर्टी है तब तक उसकी डिफाजत सरकार करेगी और जब आदमी आएगा तो वह उसको मिल जाएगी। हिन्दुस्तान में सिर्फ एक मुहल्ले से दूसरे मुहल्ले में चले जाने वाले की प्रापर्टी इवैक्वी प्रापर्टी हो गई और बड़ी इमानदारी से हो गई। लेकिन बदकिस्मती है हमारी कि उस प्रापर्टी के ऊपर हमने उन लाखों आदिमियों का जो कि पाकिस्तान से आए थे, अपना सब कुछ छोड़ कर आए थे, इन्टरस्ट क्रिएट कर दिया। उस प्रापर्टी के साथ यह बात भी थी कि जो खाली मकान थे, उनमें उन भाइयों को आबाद किया जा सकता था, वह जायदाद भी दी जा सकती थी, इसलिए हमारे भाइयों ने उस प्रापर्टी को अपनी समझा, जैसे कि हमारा ला समझता है। यह बड़ी भारी भूल थी कि हम ने उस प्रापर्टी में उनका यह इन्टरस्ट क्रिएट कर दिया कि जिन भाइयों को कम्पेन्सेशन मिलना है उनको यह प्रापर्टी भी मिल सकती है। हम जा कर कहते हैं कि हमारी सेकुलर हुक्मत है, उन भाइयों से जा कर कहते हैं कि हमारी हुक्मत सेकुलर है, तो वह कहते हैं कि हम इस सेकुलर हुक्मत को ले कर क्या करें। वह लोग सोचते हैं कि अगर यह हमारे भाई पाकिस्तान को चले गए तो मकान और जायदाद सब हम लोगों को मिल जाएंगे। यही फसाद के वक्त में हुआ था। जो लोकल लोग थे उन्होंने मास्काट में हिस्सा लिया यह समझ कर कि हम यहां के लोगों को मार कर भाग देंगे तो उनकी सब जायदाद हमको

मिल जाएगी। उस वक्त वे लोग कम्यूनल हो गए थे। अब उनको मालूम हो गया कि वह उनको नहीं मिलेगी, शरणार्थियों को मिलेगी, तो फिर संकुचर हो गए और कहने लगे कि उन मकानों को पाकिस्तान से आए हुए लोगों से ले लिया जाए। इसलिए हम ने जो यहां पर एक इन्टरस्ट क्रिएट कर दिया उसका फल यह हुआ कि उससे ऐसे हालात डेवलप हुए जो कि आज सिर्फ बाहर ही नहीं नजर आते हैं, बल्कि इस सभा में भी नजर आते हैं और सबको बड़ी शर्म महसूस होती है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर आप हमारी सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो पाएंगे कि एक आदमी वहां गवाही देने के लिए आए थे। वह भाई इसलिए आए थे नुमाइन्दगी करने कि आज तो वह छोटें लीडर हैं, लेकिन वह हमारी ग्राइडन्स पा कर बड़े लीडर बनने वाले हैं। और यह भावना उनके दिल में है। उन्होंने कहा है:

"The sale by Muslims of their property should be prohibited. In two or five years the owners of the property, finding that they cannot sell their property or allow their nominees (most of them being sold) to stay in India for an indefinitely long period and themselves being unable to subsist for long without income from their property, will have no other recourse, except to come round and agree for exchange of their property....."

तो एक मॉटीलटी जो हमको एन्करज करती है वह यह है कि यहां से भागते जाओ और इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी बढ़ाते जाओ। यह जो धारणा हम में आ गई है कि हमको आबाद होने के लिए विसी को उजाड़ना बहुत लाजमी है, इसके बगैर हमको कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिल सकता है, यह बहुत मददगार होने वाली नहीं है। हमारे कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि एंसी प्रापर्टी है कि जिसमें एक आदमी यहां है और उसके बीवी बच्चे वहां पर हैं। जाहिर है कि यह अपमानोचना बात है। पर मैं आपके सामने दूसरा नजरिया रखना चाहती हूँ। मैं अपनी हकूमत पर कोई

रिफ्लेक्शन नहीं डालना चाहती, लेकिन मैं कहती हूँ कि हमारा ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं है कि इन लोगों की बीवियां और बच्चे सात साल से पाकिस्तान में तड़प रहे हैं कि हमको अपने हसबैंड के साथ नहीं रहने दिया जाता। हमें उनके पास नहीं आने दिया जाता। उनके यहां आने में दिक्कत है। सुचेता बहिन यहां तो एक बात कहती हैं, लेकिन जब वे लोग उनके पास जाते हैं तो उनके लिए दाँड़ी दाँड़ी फिरती है और उनके लिए सब कुछ करना चाहती हैं। तो हम चाहते हैं कि वे फॉर्मलीज एक साथ रहें। पर मेरी यह समझ में नहीं आता कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में किसी भी सिटीजन के लिए प्रापर्टी रखने के लिए यह क्या जरूरी समझा जाए कि उसको बीवी बच्चों को अपने साथ रखना जरूरी है। मैं नहीं समझती कि उससे यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि तुम्हारे बीवी बच्चे वहां हैं। अगर तुम्हारे बीवी बच्चे तुम्हारे साथ नहीं हैं तो तुम्हारी प्रापर्टी भी नहीं है। जब तक किसी प्रापर्टी का मालिक हिन्दुस्तान में है तब तक उसको अपनी प्रापर्टी रखने का पूरा अख्तियार है। इसलिए मैंने आपसे कहा कि हमको इस मॉटीलटी को डिस्करज करना चाहिए, क्योंकि जो हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिक हैं उनको प्रापर्टी रखने का अधिकार है। सब लोगों ने यहां कहा है कि हमारी यह नीयत नहीं है कि जो यहां के नागरिक हैं उनको हटाकर औरों को आबाद करने की कोशिश करें।

दूसरी बात मैं कम्पेन्सेशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। अभी हमारे राजभाज साहब ने उधर से संकेत किया कि आखिर यह चीज हम क्यों कह रहे हैं कि कम्पेन्सेशन हो। सवाल यह होता है कि वह प्ल कहां से आया। प्ल दो ही जगह से आया है। एक तो उसमें इवेंक्वी प्रापर्टी है और दूसरे गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ दिया है। अब गवर्नमेंट वह चीज कहां से लाई। जाहिर है कि वह छोटें छोटें लोगों से टैक्स लगाकर लाई है। किसी की रोटी छीन कर, किसी का कपड़ा छीन कर, किसी का साबुन और तेल कम करके, वह छोटें और बड़े लोगों से यह टैक्स लाती है। यह पैसा प्ल में दिया गया है। लेकिन इसके

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बार में यह अभी तक किसी ने नहीं कहा कि इसका बटवारा किस तरह होना चाहिए। बटवारे के बारे में मैं एक बात आपके सामने सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से रखना चाहती हूँ। मुझे ताज़्जुब हुआ कि यह नोट उसमें कैसे शामिल कर लिया गया। यह नोट आफ डिसेंट तो है नहीं। यह एक नोट था जिसको शामिल कर लिया गया। शायद यह सजेशन बहुत पसन्द किया गया हो। लेकिन आज बीसवीं सदी में इसका जिक्र करने से जरा हंसी आती है। लार्लिसह साहब का यह नोट है और उन्होंने कहा है। “जिस तन लागे सो ही जाने और को जाने पीर पराई” और आगे उन्होंने लिखा है:

“How I wish that people in India, far away from the scene of tragedy, could have a more vivid picture of the sufferings and sacrifices undergone by the refugees—not merely a question of being forced to leave behind their palatial buildings, smiling fields, flourishing business and other enormous moveable and immoveable property.....”

तो आज हमें उन भाइयों से पूरी हमदर्दी है जो कि पेलेशियल बिल्डिंग्स छोड़ कर आए हैं। पर मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में हमारा नक्शा किसी और तरफ चल रहा है। हम डैथ ड्यूटी लगाकर, इन्कम टैक्स बढ़ाकर, लैंड की सीलिंग लगाकर कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि जो हमारे यहां अनइक्वेल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन आफ वेलथ है उसको कम करें। तो आज हमारे भाई लार्लिसह साहब ने किसी जगह यह जिक्र नहीं किया कि यह कम्पेन्सेशन का बटवारा किस तरह से हो। यह सवाल कि इस प्ल का बटवारा कैसे हो यह कोई रिफ्यूजी और नान-रिफ्यूजी का सवाल नहीं है, यह किसी हिन्दू और मुसलमान का सवाल नहीं है। यह सवाल है रिफ्यूजी और रिफ्यूजी का। यह जो हमारे पास प्ल है उसमें से हम क्या चाहते हैं? क्या ज्यादा से ज्यादा अमीर आदिमियों के पास चला जाए या ज्यादा हिस्सा गरीबों के

पास पहुँचे? जितने रुपए से एक कोठी बन सकती है उससे कहीं सौ घर आबाद हो सकते हैं। आखिर एक बात हम सब कहते हैं और मानते हैं कि हम चाहे कितनी भी मदद करें हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे शरणार्थी भाइयों की वह दशा नहीं हो सकती जैसी कि उनकी अपने घर पर थी। पर जो कुछ भी थोड़ा बहुत हमारे पास देने के लिए है उसमें हमको यह देखना है कि आया हम कोठी बनाने में मदद करें, जागीर बनाने में मदद करें या उससे सौ, दो सौ, पांच सौ फौमिली आबाद करने की कोशिश करें। तो जैसा कि राजभाज जी ने कहा यह बटवारे का काम ठीक से होना चाहिये। किसी ने उसका जिक्र ही नहीं किया। इन रिफ्यूजीज में हरिजन हैं, मजदूर हैं, बेवा औरतें हैं उनका क्या होगा? बहुत से ऐसे गरीब आदमी हैं जिनके छोट छोट क्लेम्स हैं, उनका क्या होगा? बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनके कोई क्लेम नहीं है उनका क्या होगा। तो मैं सोचती हूँ कि हुकूमत को इस तरह तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। अगर आज पेलेशियल बिल्डिंग बनाने का ख्याल रखा जाएगा तो यह हमारे लिए कोई गौरव की बात नहीं होगी।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यहां प्रोफेसर साहब ने कहा कि इक्वैली प्रापर्टी सिर्फ उन्हीं को मिले जो कि रिफ्यूजी हैं। लेकिन अगर गलतफहमी न हो तो मैं यह कहूंगी कि यह कहना नामुनासिब है कि रिफ्यूजी को यह मिले या वह मिले। मैं सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि मदद देने के जोश में कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम किसी को उजाड़ दें। जो इक्वैली प्रापर्टी है उसमें तीन या सार्द तीन लाख के करीब मकान हैं। इसमें से एक तिहाई जो प्रापर्टी है उसमें नान-रिफ्यूजी बैठें हैं। यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि हम समझते हैं कि इक्वैली प्रापर्टी से ताल्लुक सिर्फ मुसलमानों का है। और चूंकि इसका ताल्लुक सिर्फ मुसलमानों से है इसीलिए चाहे कुछ करो कोई कुछ कहेगा नहीं। पर इन मकानों में जो लोग बैठे हैं, जो किसानों पर बैठे

हैं वे सब मुसलमान नहीं हैं। उनमें हिन्दू भी हैं, सिख भी हैं, मजदूर भी हैं, हरिजन भी हैं। और ये जो किसानों हैं ये बरसों से चले आ रहे हैं, इनकी पीढ़ियां इन मकानों में गुजर गई हैं। तो आपसे यह दरखास्त करना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि बिल में दिया हुआ है कि हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा न हो कि इन भाइयों को डिस्प्लेस कर दिया जाए। किसी को आबाद करने के लिए जो आबाद हैं उनको न उजाड़ दिया जाए क्योंकि उनको भी आबाद करने का हुक्म का उतना ही बड़ा फर्ज है जितना कि शरणार्थियों को आबाद करने का।

Mr. Chairman: Sardar Hukam Singh.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Sir, I was going away and therefore I had requested that time might be given to me. If I begin my speech now I cannot continue it tomorrow. I am sorry I have to go away and I cannot stay.

Mr. Chairman: He may speak a few words. I did not know that he was going away.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I wrote to you.

Mr. Chairman: I did not look into it; I simply noted the name. He may speak for a few minutes.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I am thankful to you for affording me this opportunity. I had many things to say, but because the time would be limited I will first of all take up certain points that have been mentioned by the previous speaker.

I am glad that there are certain advocates for those evacuees who have left this country and who say they are greater sufferers. The Bill relates only to the properties that are left behind and that are to be distributed among the refugees here. If we had confined ourselves to that, it would have been better.

But certain things have been said which cannot go unchallenged. Here it has been said that vacant houses

only are to be sold. It is wrong. It is not only vacant houses; even the houses of such refugees who were not allotted those plots or those houses but who have got it from those allottees, they are called 'unauthorised'. They are being evicted and told that they have no right to be there and that those properties are going to be sold. They are being sold. Therefore this impression, that only those houses that are lying vacant are sold, is wrong. Such properties also are being considered 'vacant' where, according to the authorities, the persons occupying them are not authorised displaced persons but unauthorised displaced persons.

As has been said at many points, there are so many persons who have not been allotted any house so far. They have no place to live in. If any refugee, who is really a *bona fide* man, has got the house from some other refugee, because that other refugee has moved to some other place in search of employment etc., then it is the responsibility of the Government to accommodate him as well. And the cry that we hear inside Parliament and outside is about that. As has been said by our revered friend Shri Tandon, there are even now in Delhi houses which are ten feet by ten feet and there are two or three families living there. Is that human habitation? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to provide them with accommodation? Should they sell these properties instead of providing those persons with some place to live in? Do not they have some prior claims over that property? That is our point, that they should be given such tenements as are available with the Ministry and have been built.

Then it was said that the property of even those who are here has been declared to be evacuee property. That is wrong. There is provision and everybody has supported it in the Select Committee. I am sorry that a Member of the Select Committee should come up and say, like that,

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

When all were unanimous that nobody likes to take away the property of that Muslim who has not gone out of India, and all that may be restored. All of us were unanimous on that and we supported that provision. We want that every property whose owner has not moved out of India may be restored. What we wanted was something else. There was a camouflage. A Muslim—I am not casting any aspersions—had two wives. One of them he has taken away. The other is occupying the house here. Can it be believed that that husband and wife want to come away and join this wife here? Or is she occupying the house simply to sell it and go away?

We have made our law as liberal as it possibly could be.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: As defective as possible.

Sardar Hukam Singh: As liberal as possible. And our Government has been sending the rents of the evacuee properties here to the First Citizens of Pakistan. Take Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. He got Rs. 75,000 rent out of his property in U.P., even after the promulgation of the ordinance. Even then there is a complaint that we have been taking away the properties of Muslims who reside here! He was there out to confiscate all our property, to take away all that and to drive away non-Muslims; and we were paying him all the incomes out of arrear rents that we could gather for him.

I can only read and quote the opinion of the Government itself as to what divergence there was between the viewpoints of India and Pakistan in regard to this evacuee property. The Government say in their booklet *Concerning Evacuee Property* as follows:

"It is clear that a fundamental divergence of opinion exists between the two Governments. While the Government of India feel that

the property left behind by evacuees from either Dominion cannot be used by the Government concerned without paying fair compensation to the owners, the Pakistan Government wish to use such property for the benefit of their Muslim nationals without any compensation, and without the payment of even current normal rent. It is no use maintaining theoretical ownership rights, if the owner can neither receive current income nor be allowed to dispose of his property. The action of the Pakistan Government amounts to a virtual confiscation of all non-Muslim evacuee property."

Then there is a "Postscript" to this brochure *Concerning Evacuee Property*. It says:

"There have been further developments since the above was written. On October 15, the Pakistan Government promulgated a new Central Evacuee Property Ordinance extending over the whole of Pakistan, including East Bengal, where, however, for the time being the ordinance will not be applied. The provisions of the ordinance have been made stricter and any person can become an evacuee from Pakistan, even though he continues to live there and has never left the country, so long as even a distant relative of his has gone to India. No provision for appeal to any authorized court exists. It is no longer obligatory on the Custodian to notify the property he has taken over. Further, the onus of pointing out the property to the Custodian has been thrown upon its occupiers, and the property is supposed to vest in the Custodian from March 1, 1947—a date nearly six months prior to the partition of the country. Thus the law gives no opportunity to non-Muslims to defend themselves, or even to know that their pro-

perty vests in the Custodian until it is actually taken away from them.

Three days after the issue of the Pakistan Ordinance, the Government of India also promulgated a Central Evacuee Property Ordinance which does not apply to the eastern parts of the country. The Government of India have thus continued to honour their agreement in regard to East and West Bengal. They have also made the law milder inasmuch as property does not automatically vest in the Custodian. A notice has to be served on the owner who is given full opportunity to defend his case before any property can be declared evacuee property. The definition of 'evacuee' has also been made milder, and many persons who would have become evacuees under the older law will not be so regarded under the new definition.

The action of the two Governments is an indication of how their minds work."

There was provision of appeal, and people have made appeals. And then there was the provision of section 16. As for the extent of the property, that could be declared. An estimate of the Government in the beginning was that the property that we had left behind was worth about Rs. 2,000 crores, and that left by the Muslims was Rs. 400 crores. Where has the property gone? We are told that it is Rs. 100 crores of property.

And then too there are obligations. Now, after those evacuees have exhausted all remedies that they have, of going before the Custodian, of filing appeals and writs also, with regard to the property that has been declared to be evacuee property now the Government has taken power under section 16 that it shall give certificates to them and restore that property if the Government thinks fit. That was the case of Chattriwala and

Japanwala and others, where property declared to be evacuee property was restored to them. Even now, when the Bill is coming, and when Government has declared that they can put in applications, 10,500 applications are there under section 16.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahabad South): Chattriwala and Japanwala are here.

Sardar Hukam Singh: There are 10,500 applications just now received whose cases are to be reopened after all adjudication has been made. Now it is to be seen whether that property should be kept there as evacuee property or should be restored to them.

5 P.M.

It is amazing that even now some voice is raised and it is said that our law has been stringent and property has been taken from Muslims without adjudication and without giving them due consideration. This stringency of our law allows, even when a Muslim's sons and wife are there, provision has been made that the Muslim living here shall have liberty to send them maintenance, that he shall have opportunities to finance his business if he is carrying on that business there. Does he want anything else? His business has to be financed from here. His children are to be maintained from here. That flow can go on. Even then, there is a complaint that we have been treating these Muslims severely. It is said that we have taken over those properties without proper allocation and that there are women here, who are crying that their husbands are in Pakistan and they have not been able to meet their husbands. That is strange. An allegation was made against Shri Tandon. I have read that. I charge the lady that she is not right. That opportunity was given. Those people did return and to those who returned in time, all property had been restored. That complaint is made before the House, that these women are crying that they could not meet their husbands. Perhaps it is by intention or intrigue.

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

that they are living apart. Otherwise, they could have come here and got their property.

It is said that it was a mistake that we created an interest for these refugees in these properties that were lying here. Even now, there are some local persons who are occupying these properties. Perhaps the hon. Lady Member wants that these persons here, whether Hindus or Muslims ought to have occupied all these properties that were vacated by the Muslims and not have left anything for these refugees who had come here. What was the fault of these refugees? Is it an act of mercy that is being done to them? Is it clemency that is being shown by this Government or the citizens of India to these refugees? As has been aptly remarked, was it not the price that we have to pay for the freedom that we got? Was that part only to be sacrificed for winning this freedom? Is it proper now to take up this attitude that the Delhi-walas committed some mistake and some interest was created in these tenements for the refugees? Let them occupy them. We do not want them. Did we want to come over to this side? Had we any desire to come over here because we saw something bright here? We never wanted to come. We wanted to stay there. We would not have come but for the mistake committed by the Government and by the Congress leaders, who are responsible for all the losses that we have suffered. Every pie of our loss should have been made good by this Government that was responsible for this Partition. The grave mistake that they committed has brought about all this tragedy that we mourn so much.

Some Members remarked that the Bill was belated and that it ought to have come earlier. Others replied that it is not. I say, it is. It ought to have come much earlier. We have been crying in this House that this Government would not be able to recover a single pie from the Pakistan Gov-

ernment. It was deceiving oneself if one believed that he could recover one pie from the Pakistan Government. As early as 9th February, 1950, I brought a non-official resolution where I stated clearly:

"We cannot go to war, we cannot get anything by negotiations, the evacuee property cannot be exchanged and the only thing left is that the Government should pay out of its own finances. But, it is said that our finances are limited. I know that. Some people have sent amendments to my resolution, that this should be taken out of Pakistan. If they still believe that they can get anything out of them, they are welcome."

In reply to that, the hon. Minister Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar assured us that certainly he had committed himself that he would give them substantial contribution from the Government. As observed by my hon. friend Shri Gidwani, in reply to that resolution as well, he repeated that assurance that everything would be done and that the contribution would be substantial, which would satisfy the refugees. What is it that is coming now? When the hon. Minister brought out this Interim Compensation Scheme, it was stated that it was a fulfilment of a promise. What was that promise? That promise has been read out by Shri Gidwani. That promise was made on the 9th February, 1950. Is it being fulfilled? The hon. Lady Member concluded by saying:

"मजदूर के लिए क्या हुआ? विद्वान के लिए क्या हुआ? जो छोटें लोग हैं, जो ऐसे आदमी हैं जिनके पास कोई क्लेम नहीं था, उनके वास्ते क्या हुआ?"

She has not read that. This sum of Rs 90 crores for the poor people: not for the upper class people. It is clearly laid down here that the Government contribution will go only to the needy persons—both claimants and non-claimants. It is not being put in the

compensation pool. It is rather a fraud when it is stated that the compensation pool is Rs. 190 crores. It is not so. It is only Rs. 100 crores, property that has been left by the Muslims. This sum of Rs. 90 crores is going towards rehabilitation and not compensation. It is not being put in the pool. It is also being distributed among non-claimants. How can we say that this is compensation that is being paid to those persons who have left properties there? It is meant for the poor people also. These rehabilitation grants have been even now provided.

Shri Gidwani: We have been demanding that these small loans should be written off.

Sardar Hukam Singh: As Shri Gidwani reminds me, we have been

demanding that these small loans given to non-claimants should be written off. If we were only solicitous about those who had large claims, that would not have been demanded. It was a unanimous demand. A limit of Rs. 300 has been fixed. We wanted that it should be raised to Rs. 500.

Shri Gidwani: We said that we do not mind if the pool is reduced.

Sardar Hukam Singh: We have said that we would suffer a reduction in the pool and that these poor people should be looked after and special consideration should be shown to them.

If you think, Sir, that it is already five o'clock, I have finished.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 22nd September, 1954.