

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

and all available loans from outside. We had made it in such a way that there was no room...

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member may resume his seat. He may continue his speech tomorrow. We now pass on to the next business on the Order Paper.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगर) : सभापति महोदय केवल इसके कि आद्य घन्टे की बहस जारी हो, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं आपसे स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। कुछ रोज पहले मैंने एक जासूसी के केस के बारे में प्रश्न किया था, जिसमें ए० आई० सी० सी० के दफ्तरमें काम करने वाले सुनीलदास साहव का जिक्र हुआ था। उस वक्त नन्दा साहव ने उसका खण्डन किया था और न पुष्टी की थी। आज मुझे पता चला है कि उस आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया गया है कामराज के कहने पर। इसका भी खुलासा साढ़े पांच बजे से पहले हो जाय तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

सभापति महोदय : बात यह है कि जब तक कोई चीज सामने न हो, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न ऐसे नहीं आ सकता है। उसका आप पहले नोटिस देते, इसलिये लिख कर भेजें।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो कार्यों के आइटम के बीच में से व्यवस्था का या स्पष्टीकरण का प्रश्न उठाया जा सकता है।

17.03 hrs.

*EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE-MEN

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshagabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am sure the House is glad that, as stated by the Minister of Defence on 1st August, the Government has made adequate arrangements for certain Ex-servicemen. But, Sir, it is with considerable

pain and anguish that I proceed to narrate to the House the sad story of the shabby treatment meted out to the good old brave men who during the last conflagration of World War II rallied round the flaming banner of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and, rather than languish in captivity, struck a blow for their country's freedom and joined the grand Liberation Army of Netaji. Many of them died martyrs in distant South-East Asia but, Sir, a large number of them returned home as prisoners in British hands, brought about by the forced surrender of Japan after the American atombomb was dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And, here, Sir, in the Red Fort trial, which was illumined by the grand forensic eloquence of the late Shri Bullabhai Desai, to which Shri Jawaharlal Nehru lent weight and prestige by his presence, those soldiers of the Indian National Army, the Azad Hind Fauj, were tried and their gallant role was completely vindicated in the eyes of the Indian people, the Indian nation. But they were convicted by the British Court Martial.

Sir, the INA hastened the day of India's deliverance. But for the stirring call of "Delhi Chalo" and the armed campaign waged by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, but for the Indian National Army which reinforced the "Quit India Movement" launched by Mahatma Gandhi, this country would not have become—I am positive on that—free in 1947. They hastened the day of deliverance.

But what has been the record of this Government? How have they treated these men who hastened the day of India's deliverance and got our freedom nearer? They still suffer from the hang-over of the bad old days of the British regime who by a notorious, infamous ordinance classified them into four categories in 1943, and then

issued, on the basis of that, another notification classifying them in 1946 into four categories—it is a confidential notification issued by the British Government white, grey, black (they did not say 'brown') and the last one, the most dangerous, perhaps the irredeemable. The number four category people were called "dangerous".

The "whites" were those who apologised for their conduct, for having joined Netaji's INA and expressed regret. They were taken back into service. Those officers and men were reinstated. They were also paid their arrears of pay and allowances. Their seniority was taken into consideration for the period they were in captivity in Japanese hands and during the time they were in the INA also. Everything was given consideration just as in the case of other soldiers who were in captivity in other countries during the world war.

The "grey" were those who—in their eyes, here it is defined in the British Government's own parlance—will be discharged from the army with an indifferent character certificate and who will forfeit gratuity and pay and allowances for the period they were prisoners of war.

Then comes the "black"—I do not know whether pitch black or just black—who will not be brought to trial but will be dismissed from the army and will forfeit war gratuity and pay and allowances from the date of capture by the enemy to the date of discharge. The British Government used the word "enemy" to describe the Japanese. Our Government also lately, in a recent answer in Parliament, used the same word; they copied it from the British Government to describe the Japanese. I will come to it later.

The last one, the dangerous or the irredeemable were those who will be tried by court-martial. I do not know what happened to these.

But the question before us today arises out of the points in the reply given by the Defence Minister on the 1st August. When I expressed the joy and pleasure of the House, when I said that the House was glad that ex-servicemen would be re-employed in certain services, I asked what had been done for these gallant men, the brave men of the Indian National Army. The Defence Minister said, recounting his own experience as Chief Minister of bilingual Bombay, and later of Maharashtra also, that in Bombay in his own State there were certain schemes devised for these unfortunate men who had fought so gallantly for the country's freedom and who had written a glorious chapter in the annals of India. The Defence Minister said that many schemes were on paper for these men but they were only paper schemes with paper priorities. If the Minister forgets, I will read out what he said.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): I know that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I need not read that then. There are paper schemes for these men, he said.

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Member, Shri Kamath, should know that it is only a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will take only 10 or 12 minutes; or perhaps 13. I am allowed 15 minutes. I would congratulate the Government upon their decision which was taken in 1948 according to which those civilian employees of the British Government in India, who had dismissed from service, who had left the service to join the Indian national movement, the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, were given entitlement to their seniority, to their re-employment and that where necessary, even superannuation posts should be created for re-employing those who were dismissed or who resigned or who left service to join the Indian national movement organised by the Congress

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You were one of them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes, there were others too. I did not want to cash in on my sacrifices.

The point here is that afterwards, in 1961, the Government issued another notification to the effect that these ex-INA personnel would be treated by the Government of India at par with those who had participated in the national movement in India—the words used were “at par with them”. But now those members of the INA who remained in Japanese captivity and who did not join the Indian National Army were paid their full pay and allowances for the period of captivity in the hands of Japanese, but those who preferred to join the Indian National Army, who worked for freedom, who fought for freedom, were denied their pay and allowances and even today the schemes for their re-employment are only schemes on paper.

This is what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly. My colleague Mr. Tyagi was there and Mrs. Renuka Ray was also there. This is what he said in March, 1948—all honour to him. If it was not tragic, it would be comic for the Government to adopt this attitude today after hearing what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1948:

“The Government have given earnest consideration to the cases of ex-INA personnel, officers and other ranks. These cases were considered by the previous Government . . .”

—that is the British Government—

“...over two years ago. It was then decided that the INA personnel should be divided into three categories, White, Grey and Black, and that certain steps should be taken regard to the three categories. “White” were remitted to remain in service, Greys were discharged and the “Black” dismissed and/or convicted.”

He went on to say:

“The new Government brought a fresh view-point to bear on the whole question so that no stigma should attach to anyone by virtue of the fact that he was a member of the I.N.A....”

On this basis, the entire statement was made. But what does the Defence Minister say in March, 1966, in the last budget session? It was not an oral answer but it was a written answer laid on the Table of the House. This is what the Defence Minister, Shri Y. B. Chavan, said:

“No arrears of pay are due to be paid to the personnel referred to viz., ex-Indian Army personnel who joined the INA during the last World War and who were classified as ‘Black’ and ‘Grey’...”

—“White” category was paid in full. He says in 1966, even after Pandit Nehru said in 1948 that no stigma should attach to INA personnel—this was stated in March, 1966, three months ago—as follows:

“These personnel forfeited their pay and allowances for certain periods.....”

—that is to say, the period during which they were in the INA—

“...The question of restoring the forfeited pay and allowances has been considered by Government in the past, but not agreed to.”

That is the vital question, the crux of the matter, “but not agreed to.”

“...The personnel have, however, been given various concessions....”

What concessions? The circular which put them at par with those who joined the national movement inside India was explained further two years later by the Government. The notification says that it applies only to the civil employees in the INA and not to the INA armed personnel.

That is to say, the clerks and others who were in the INA were entitled to be treated at par with those who joined the national movement inside India and the armed personnel of the INA were not entitled to those benefits and those concessions. It is a sordid story of discriminatory treatment meted out to our brave patriots who joined the INA, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's Azad Hind Fauj at very grave risk to their own lives. So many died martyrs and of those who came back to India, to this day, more than 80 per cent are still alive—of course, some of them have left us, have passed away—and they are still unemployed. The Minister himself admitted that. The patience of these ex-INA personnel—we hold them, in the words of Pandit Nehru himself, in high esteem—has been sorely tried and it is high time that a Parliamentary Commission or a Committee was appointed to go into this matter in consultation with the Defence Ministry and also.....

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Member listen to the reply and afterwards, if any other action is left, then he could suggest.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would demand that a Parliamentary Committee be appointed to go into the whole matter in consultation with the Defence Ministry, the officials of the Defence Ministry, together with officers of the ex-INA personnel association, some of whom have offered to place their services honorarily at the disposal of any Committee that might be appointed in connection with this matter. I do command, I do request the House, I entreat the House to bestow their very earnest consideration on his matter and ensure that justice is done to these men who struck a blow for the country's freedom.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like the Minister to explain why, in his reply to Unstarred Question No. 831 on 1st August, he used the expression 'enemy' without putting it in quotation marks

to indicate the technical significance of this expression with reference to those forces which were pitted against our people. The 'enemy' here refers to Japanese in the Second World War. Technically they were enemies of British India; there is no doubt about it. Now in the year 1966, after so much has happened, after so much is known here in reply to Unstarred Question No. 831 on 1st August, the Minister says—I am quoting his words:

"In 1948, the following payments were sanctioned for the ex-INA personnel who were not taken back into the Army:—

- (i) Amounts standing to their credit, including deferred pay on the date of their capture by the enemy, where not already paid."

Here obviously it refers to the enemy of British India. My question is this. In view of all that has happened, in view of the historic role of the INA having become plain by the divulgence of so many other kinds of information which are before the country, why do we, in official statements, use the word 'enemy' in this particular manner? It goes against our very grain.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I accept the correction.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर)

नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और आज़ाद हिन्द फौज का इस देश पर कितना ऋण है उसी का प्रमाण यह है कि उनका नाम आते ही सारे देश का मस्तक झुड़ा के साथ नत हो जाता है। परन्तु पिछले कई वर्षों से बराबर यह चर्चा इस सदन में और बाहर भी चल रही है कि आज़ाद हिन्द फौज के अफसर और सिपाही जो अभी तक हमारे सद्भाग्य से जीवित हैं और जिन्होंने आज़ाद हिन्द फौज में रह कर देश की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए कार्य किया है अभी तक भी बेरोजगार हैं। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रक्षा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मंत्रालय ने भारत सरकार के सामने कोई इस प्रकार की योजना पेश की है कि अगर आप उनको सेना में नहीं रख सकते हैं तो और इस प्रकार के न जाने कितने संगठन हैं जिनमें उनको खपाया जा सकता है। उन में उन्हें खपाया जाये। एक भी आजाद हिन्द फौज के सिपाही का बेरोजगार होना हमारे लिए शर्म और लज्जा की बात है।

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I only stand here to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that those Indian soldiers who fought and joined the Army of Subhash Chandra Bose at that time, should have been recognised as patriots by the Government of Free India immediately after the declaration of Independence. Anyhow, certain circulars were issued and something was done. But I find that today several of them are moving about and nobody even seems to recognise them in any way. I believe that the debt that we owe to them and which the whole country owes to them for the sacrifices that they made at a very critical time for our country is of such a nature that if we do not recognise their services, then our names would go down to posterity as those of ungrateful men.

The demand which Shri Kamath has made is a very modest one. I would suggest that Government may appoint a committee to go into the whole question and find out certain methods to give due recognition to them so that the memory of the work done by them may continue and be remembered by posterity also.

Mr. Chairman: I would crave the indulgence of the House, because I had also given my name. I shall say only one thing. About three days back, a number of ex-INA men had met me in Jammu and placed before me their very pitiable condition.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): This question of re-employment and

rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen or the ex-armed personnel is closely associated with the morale of the Armed Forces. If a man who is serving in the Armed Forces finds that after retirement, an ex-serviceman is employed or rather comfortably rehabilitated, then his morale goes up; but if he finds that the ex-servicemen have got to knock about and they remain unemployed and cannot maintain their families, then, of course, his morale goes down. This is why I feel that the point which has been raised by Shri Kamath is extremely important.

Mr. Chairman: He may put his question.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: The only question that I would like to put with regard to the INA is this. Does the hon. Minister not feel that the reason why the British left India was that there was an INA at the close of the last War?

Shri Mahesh Dutta Misra (Khandwa): In view of the fact that most of the INA personnel might have crossed the age of 45 or 50 now, the only practicable way to employ them in any national service would be to give them the task of national integration, because we learn that these INA personnel had developed a kind of national outlook under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, overcoming the prejudices of caste, creed and various other kinds of 'isms' and also in view of the fact that our problem of national integration is still very important and very acute, would it not be advisable for us to employ these people in some such task, maintaining their entity as a group so that they may be able to retain those traditions and do something to contribute towards national integration because that is one of the most important tasks today?

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): (Berhampur): It is complained that

in the past the Government had a certain approach, at least the Army and the Defence Ministry had a certain approach and were against keeping these men or allowing these men to enter the Army in the same ranks from which they were discharged. But now, the first question that I want to ask is this. What was the reason for that approach? Was there any agreement with the former British Government or was there any other reason? If there was no such reason, then since most of these people are now over-aged, would the Government in order to redress their past wrong, at least now agree to give them the same facilities as the ex-servicemen of the Army are given?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): A statement was made on the floor of this House that the INA personnel had been divided into three classes, the white list, the black list and the grey list. First of all, I would like to know whether that classification has been abolished or it still exists. If it still exists, what is going to happen to those persons who are on those lists which were not approved by the Government?

Of course, I believe that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is alive and he will one day make his appearance. What would he say to his countrymen when he comes and asks the question, 'What have you done to these INA personnel?' So I want to know what has happened to those lists, whether all of them have not been brought together in one list which is useful for their employment.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय स्वतन्त्रता के बाद हथियारों के बारे में जो पुत्र हैं उन के बारे में युद्ध-कला या युद्ध शास्त्र या सेना की रचना और तत्सम्बन्धी किताबों के बारे में अंग्रेजों पर हमारी निर्भरता कम होने के बजाये बढ़ती चली जा रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन पूछिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय हमारे साथ हमेशा ऐसे ही होता है । दूसे माननीय सदस्य पांच पांच मिनट बोल जाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे लिए आप एक भी मिनट नहीं दे सकते । मैं सवाल ही करने जा रहा हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि क्या प्रक्रिया है । मैं जानता हूँ कि उस समय केवल सवाल ही करना है ।

Mr. Chairman: I want to make one thing clear to all hon. Members. We must ourselves uphold our rules and regulations and procedures. If we do that, then we will be able to conduct our business very well. Here the scope is absolutely limited. Kindly put the question straight.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ । मेरा बिल्कुल सीमित सवाल है । पूंजी और व्यापार का तो प्रश्न ही छोड़ दीजिए । सेना, हथियार और पुर्तों के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजों पर हमारी निर्भरता ज्यों की त्यों है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे ऊपर अंग्रेजों की दिमागी गुलामी का अभी भी असर है जिसके कि प्रतीक के रूप में आज भी राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने जार्ज राजा की मूर्ति लगी हुई है ; जब कभी मैं कलकत्ता जाता हूँ तो मैं देखता हूँ कि क्लाइव स्ट्रीट का नाम तो बदल कर नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस रास्ता रख दिया गया है लेकिन जब कि नेताजी अंग्रेजों साम्राज्यवाद के कट्टर दुश्मन थे और उन्होंने आजाद हिन्द फौज को बनाया, तो क्या वजह है कि हम नेताजी की आजाद हिन्द फौज को अपनी सेना में शामिल नहीं करा सके हैं—क्या इस वजह से कि हमारी दिमागी गुलामी अभी भी खतम नहीं हो पाई है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अभी । अगस्त को मेरे इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में कि आजाद हिन्द फौज के जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक इस समय बेरोजगार हैं क्या उनको काश्तकारी करने के लिए जमीन दी जायेगी और जिनके पास आवास की व्यवस्था नहीं है

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय]

क्या उनके लिये आवास की व्यवस्था की जायेगी माननीय राज्य मंत्री ने बताया कि हमने इसकी व्यवस्था की है और हम देने वाले हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक किस कितने सैनिकों को खेती की जमीन दी गई है और कितने सैनिकों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की गई है और अगर अभी तक ऐसा नहीं किया गया है तो इस सम्बन्ध में जो योजना बनाई गई है उसको कब तक लागू किया जायेगा।

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah (Jhalawar): Sometimes ago we read that there had been given an *ad hoc* relief of Rs. 30 lakhs for ex-INA personnel. How much of it has been distributed, and if any balance remains, what are Government's plans to do with it by way of giving adequate publicity to it so that those ex-INA personnel who may still be without any relief may come forward and avail of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: More than 1 crore is due.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh (Bulandshahr): In view of the existing unsatisfactory state of affairs regarding the employment of ex-servicemen, including INA personnel, may I know if the Government propose to bring forward or enact a law in the near future in order to compel all the public undertakings as well as private registered companies to reserve a certain percentage of the posts under their control for the ex-servicemen?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Before asking a question, I would like to inform the House that I have been closely associated with Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. After the INA men came here, Maj. Gen. Bhonsle contacted me, and I have contributed nearly a lakh of rupees for the INA. I had engaged 125 officers and instructors....

Mr. Chairman: Question please.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Before that, I am giving a little history.

Mr. Chairman: Not necessary at the moment, there may be other occasions.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Because I have known INA, I had taken up the INA cause also afterwards. I had started an organisation on the lines of INA. I was afterwards asked, by the Bombay State and Congress Party, after Mahatma Gandhi's death, to wind up the whole organisation. I want to give the condition of INA men. These patriots who had done very valuable service; there are probably few survivors of that gallant body; they are rotting today. I have come in contact with them. There is one of them who is on our Parliament staff. He had pleaded for assistance on and off, but he is paid only Rs. 100 as compensation. I know of many cases....

Mr. Chairman: Question please.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am putting it.

Would the Defence Minister look into all these cases in detail and see that the fair name of INA and ex-servicemen is respected and that they are helped not only financially but in all possible ways? If he cannot do it, will he allow us to finance them on behalf of the Defence Ministry?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): If I heard Mr. Kamath aright, the late Prime Minister Nehru is stated to have said in 1948 that no stigma shall be attached to the members of the INA. I would like to know whether this statement meant that they would be taken back again into the armed forces, and of that has not taken place, was it due to the brass hat attitude of the European officers who still remained in 1948, and whether any new decision was taken later on when our entire armed forces came under the jurisdiction of Indian officers, and if not, whether

even at this stage Government is in a position to honour that statement by either giving full relief in the form of land or otherwise, or taking into the armed forces those who are not superannuated.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I heard the points raised by all the hon. Members very carefully.

Before I try to answer some of the points that were raised, I would certainly like to endorse all that they have said about the contribution that the ex-INA personnel and their great leader Shri Subhash Chandra Bose made towards the freedom struggle of India. I think this is a fact which history has accepted that the achievement of independence was the result of many forces, one of which was certainly the great effort made by Shri Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.

Hon. Member Shri Kamath read the statement of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru only partly, and that gives some sort of incomplete impression. I have got the same statement which the hon. Member read, in which he certainly began by saying:

"The new Government brought a fresh viewpoint to bear on the whole question so that no stigma should be attached to any one by virtue of the fact that he was a member of the INA."

That basic point was accepted and to that extent this policy was reversed. The new government approached the problem afresh and the policy of classification of whites, greys and blacks was certainly given up. The same statement also explains about the question of reinstatement in the army of INA personnel.

"The question of reinstatement in the army of the INA personnel is full of difficulty."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: At that time.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is still more difficult now, after 20 years.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The entire Armed Forces are Indian now.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: If you bear with me for a minute, there he says:

"In the normal course a large number of these members of the INA would have been out of the Army for many years and there has been a long break in service. They have thus go out of touch with the Army and any attempt to reinstate them would lead to many complications, both practical and psychological.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The whites were taken back in the Army.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: In 19 years these difficulties have become still more difficult by the passage of time. I am only trying to meet the point about reinstatement. Naturally there were other aspects also: the question of rehabilitation, trying to find some employment for them etc. It would be interesting to have full information on that so that hon. Members possibly would like it and I would try to compile such a statement if we could have information from the different States. I remember the answer to which the hon. Member referred which I gave referring to my experience as a Chief Minister. It was not merely about the ex-INA. I was speaking about the priorities. Naturally for the ex-servicemen as such, we had fixed up priorities. We issued necessary orders and we have the satisfaction of having issued the orders.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am sorry to interrupt him. In the case of ex-INA people you said . . .

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I am explaining that; let me complete. When I was answering that question about INA, I mentioned that. There was the priority on the allotment of land and the question of giving it to INA and the ex-servicemen. Ultimately, this question depends upon the availability of land. There are other priorities also, priorities for the scheduled

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

castes, landless people, etc. When we discuss the question of INA, naturally it is important. In 1948-49, when the question about rehabilitation problem and other questions also were there they were important. When we consider the question of landless people in the villages, it is equally important. Naturally, they had fixed up certain priorities. I am not now entering into the controversy or debate as to the merits or demerits about it. It is only in that context I mentioned the practical difficulties about the implementation of that policy. Coming back to recent things, I remember in 1963, when I took over as Defence Minister I had the privilege of discussing this question with Prime Minister Nehru and he showed much sympathy and understanding. This question was complicated—trying to make payment and compensate losses that they had suffered; it has become a little more complicated. I remember that with his understanding and sympathy the Defence Ministry could succeed in getting 30 lakhs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Out of Rs. 1.5 crores which was due.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That was the last money earmarked for the payment of these people. In the reply to the question on 1st August, I think we have given those figures about the payments made to officers and other ranks. Somebody asked as to what happened to the 30 lakhs.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: I put that question.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I can say from memory, because I have not got the figures, that a substantial amount still remains.

Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah: Why?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: It is a very good question; that was the question I was asking myself. We supply this information to the district service boards and the State administrations. Some

of them did not approach. I personally met some of the leaders of the ex-INA whom I know,—of course he was certainly associated with the cause—and told them that this is what is happening, and why is it that we cannot do much to try and reach those persons. These men can be paid only after they make their application in a proper way. These formalities are there. When the question of payment comes, certainly the formalities do come in. I can only assure the hon. Members of the House that I still welcome any suggestions about it, or in cooperation with them we can see what we can offer to them in this particular matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All parties.

Mr. Chairman: Yes; There is one more thing. From the information that I have been able to collect in the past, I find that State-wise information is not available in certain States. Some steps have been taken.

As suggested by some hon. Members, it would be better if you compile them at one place.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I agree with you, Sir; it is necessary that we should have some systematic information. I will try to get from the State Governments. I cannot promise on behalf of the State Governments.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will assist you in this matter, representatives of all parties.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I will discuss it. I am prepared to sit with hon. Members informally. As a matter of fact, these men have been put on par with ex-servicemen.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only on paper.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I honestly said it. That was my experience about the land. I am not making that observation about priorities in other matters. But as far as the allotment

of land was concerned, it was my 17.13 hrs.
experience, particular experience in a
particular State. So, it should be
taken in that limited way. I am pre-
pared to sit informally with hon.
Members and discuss this question and
see what best we can do in this
matter.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday
August 11, 1966/Sravana 20, 1888
(Saka).