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Saturday, April 4, 1964
Chaitra 15, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Saturday, April 4, 1964/Chaitra 15,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

दिल्ली में अग्निकाण्ड

+

- श्री बड्डे :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री सु० ला० वर्मा :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राम सेवक धावव :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेवा :
श्री स्वेल :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बजरज सिंह :
श्री शिकडे :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री विनेन भट्टाचार्य :
श्री रा० बरभ्रा :
श्री नाथ पाई :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री प्र० चं० बरभ्रा :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री वारियर :
श्री बाजी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

१७.

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की
छात्रा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २७ मार्च,
१९६४ को सफ़दरजंग हवाई अड्डे के पास
आग लग गई;

(ख) क्या उक्त आग में वहां का सारा
वाजार और सब झोंपड़ियां जल गई जिसमें
दस लाख रुपये के अधिक का नुकसान हुआ ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि फायर ब्रिगेड
वहां बहुत देर से अर्थात् आग लगने के एक
घण्टे बाद पहुंचा;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि फायर ब्रिगेड
वहां पहुंचने के बाद पापी की व्यवस्था नहीं
हुई; और

(ङ) जिनका आग से नुकसान हुआ
है क्या सरकार का उनको मदद देने का
इरादा है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री
(श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) कुल २६७ स्टालों और झुग्गियों
में से २६० स्टाल और आठ झुग्गियाँ नष्ट हो
गईं । कुल हानि लगभग २.६५ लाख रुपये
की हुई ।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी, नहीं । यह रिपोर्ट
मिली कि आग रात के साठे आठ और पौने
ती के बीच लगी थी । सफ़दरजंग फायर
स्टेशन को यह सूचना ८ बजे बर ५४ मिनिट
पर मिली तथा दो फायर इंजिन,
जिनमें से प्रत्येक में ६०० गैलन पानी था,
घटनास्थल पर ९ बजे पहुंच गए । जैट तुरन्त
ही आग की ओर लगाये गये । पानी प्राप्त
करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई, क्योंकि

लगभग १०० फुट के फ़ासले पर ही हाइ-ड्रैंट्स थे ।

(ड) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने प्रत्येक दुकानदार की १०० रुपये तथा प्रत्येक झुग्गी वाले को २५ रुपये की सहायता देने का निर्णय किया है । जिन व्यक्तियों की १५० रुपये से अधिक का हानि हुई है, उन्हें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा हानि का मात्रा के ५० प्रतिशत तक (प्रत्येक मामले में अधिकतम राशि २,००० रुपये) के ऋण दिये जायेंगे । इस सन्वन्ध में कुल दो लाख रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है ।

1. (a) Yes.

(b) out of a total of 297 stalls and *jhuggis*, 260 stalls and eight *jhuggis* were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at about Rs. 3.65 lakhs.

(c) and (d) No. The fire is reported to have broken out some time between 8-30 P.M. and 8-45 P.M. The Safdar-jang Fire Station got the news at 8-54 P.M. and two fire engines reached the spot at 9 P.M. with supplies of 600 gallons of water each. The jets were immediately directed at the fire. There was no difficulty about water supply as hydrants were available at a distance of about 100 feet.

(e) The Delhi Municipal Corporation has decided to give a cash relief of Rs. 100/- each to the shopkeeper and Rs. 25/- each to the *jhuggi*-dweller. Loans to the extent of 50 per cent of the loss subject to an overall ceiling of Rs. 2,000/- in each case will be given by the Delhi Administration to those who have suffered a loss of over Rs. 150/-. The total expenditure on this account is expected to be about Rs. 2 lakhs.]

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि जब ८ बजे कर ४० मिनट पर आग लगी और, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, ९ बजे फ़ायर-ब्रिगेड वहां पर पहुंचा, तो वहां पर पानी न होने के कारण बागीचे में से पानी लेना पड़ा था ?

श्री हाथी : पीने ९ बजे के पहले या बाद ?

श्री बड़े : पीने नौ बजे के बाद ।

श्री हाथी : पीने ९ बजे के बाद जब फ़ायर इंजिन वहां पहुंच गए, तो नज़दीक से पानी लेने की ज़रूरत नहीं थी ।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली फ़ायरिंगन के पास सफ़िगेट एमाउण्ट न होने के कारण उसी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार यह समझती है कि उन लोगों को और मदद देने की ज़रूरत है और क्या उसकी उन लोगों को मदद देने की इच्छा है ?

श्री हाथी : चीफ़ कमिश्नर को प्रोपो-जल्ल ३१ तारीख़ को आई थी । उन के पास पैसा नहीं था, इसलिए मेट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उसी दिन दो लाख राया मंजूर किया ।

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि दिल्ली में यह पहला घटना नहीं है, बल्कि इस के पूर्व भी दिल्ली में एक घटना हुई है, जिसमें १५० झुग्गियां जल गई थीं ? इस प्रकार बार-बार आग लगने के पीछे, जिसमें हजारों आर्दमनों की हानि होती है, क्या कर्मी का हाथ है ? यह भी देखा गया है कि मदद देने के सन्वन्ध में लोगों से वायदे किये जाते हैं, लेकिन बाद में उनको पूछा नहीं जाता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दो लाख राया बांटने का निश्चय किया गया है, वह कब तक वितरण होगा, ताकि वे लोग जल्दी अपने अपने काम धंधों में लग जायें ।

श्री हाथी : माननीय सदस्य ने दो तीन सवाल पूछे हैं । एक तो उन्होंने यह पूछा है कि यह जो आग लगी है, इसमें किसी का हाथ है या नहीं । इस आग का जो कारण अभी तक मालूम हुआ है, वह यह है कि एक गण में पैट्रोमेक्स के फटने से आग लग गई । जहां तक राया देने का प्रश्न है, जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, ३१ तारीख़ को चीफ़ कमिश्नर की प्रोपोजल्ल आई और उसी दिन हमने वह

रकम मंजूर कर ली। मैं आशा करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को पैसा देना है, मदद देना है, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मिल जाये।

श्री बड़े : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि तीन लाख में कुछ ऊपर का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के पेट्रोमैक्स, साइकल और क्राकरी के दुकानदारों को दुकानों का इन्शोरेंस हुआ था या नहीं और हानि का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है, वह किस दृष्टि में किया गया है।

श्री हाथी : उनका इन्शोरेंस हुआ है या नहीं, इसका मूझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन पहले दिन उनको बता दिया गया था कि उनका जिनता नुकसान हो, वे उसकी लिस्ट बना कर और एस्टीमेट्स बना कर दें और फिर चीफ कमिश्नर उसकी जांच करेंगे।

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that after the state of emergency, caused by Chinese aggression, was declared, our fire fighting equipment in Delhi and in other important cities was to be up-to-date and better than before? If so, is the state of fire protection and preparedness in Safdarjung better than what it was before the state of emergency or is it in the same state prior to the declaration of emergency?

Shri Hathi: The very fact that they received this news at about 8-54 P.M. they reached the place at 9.00 P.M. and the fire was extinguished at 10.25 P.M. shows that it is quite efficient.

Shri Shinkre: Are Government considering any steps so that these petty small shops are located and spread out in such a way that in future fire does not easily spread out like this?

Shri Hathi: In this case these shops and huggies had thatched roofing with grass. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation had already constructed cement concrete platforms

and these people were to be shifted within a week or so when the fire took place. Arrangement for roofing is also being made. They are alive to the problem.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन दुकानों में आग लगी थी, क्या वे इन्शोर्ड थीं ?

श्री हाथी : मैंने इसका जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि जब वहाँ पर सब जल कर राख हो गया, तब फायर ब्रिगेड वहाँ पर पहुँचा ? क्या सरकार इस बात पर भी गौर कर रही है कि पेट्रोमैक्स वहीं फटने हैं, जहाँ इलेक्ट्रिकेशन नहीं है और इसलिए यह जो इतनी इम्पोर्टेंट जगह है—हवाई अड्डे के पास है—वह कब तक इलेक्ट्रिकिटी हो जायगी ?

श्री हाथी : वह तो एक अलग क्वेश्चियन है कि वहाँ पर इलेक्ट्रिकेशन कब होगा। फायर-ब्रिगेड के पहुँचने के बारे में मैंने बता दिया है।

श्री सू० ला० वर्मा : आग लगने के कितने दिन के बाद अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी वहाँ पर पहुँचे ?

Shri Hathi: Within half-an-hour the police and the S.P.M. on duty reached there.

Shri Bade: That is wrong.

Shri Hathi: You may say it is wrong.

11.09 hrs.

NOTICE FROM SUPREME COURT

Mr. Speaker: As I told the House yesterday, I convened a meeting of the group leaders yesterday, and almost all groups were represented. Besides them I had invited a few other distinguished Members as well. We had had very useful discussions. Of course, variant and even divergent views were expressed on this subject.

[Mr. Speaker]

After these discussions my considered view is that this House need not send any special representative as the reference to the Supreme Court was necessitated by a special set of circumstances that arose on account of a chain of events in the U.P. State. I hope the House agrees with this.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of clarification, Sir. If I heard you aright, you said that various divergent views were expressed at the meeting held yesterday. It would have been much better if there had been a unanimous view. But that was not possible apparently. You have just now been pleased to state further that the meeting decided not unanimously but by a majority. . .

Mr. Speaker: There was no decision. I only heard their views. There was no decision. No votes were taken.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have decided that this House need not be represented in the Supreme Court at the hearing that comes off next week or whenever it may be. It is obvious that whatever decision the Supreme Court will give on this constitutional issue will be binding upon this House

Mr. Speaker: I would ask the hon. Member not to go into those things as to what will be the effect and what will happen at this stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will not go into that, Sir; I only want to say that the Supreme Court has summoned or requested or invited all the Legislatures in the country and also the Central Legislature. I am not going into the question of sovereignty, supremacy and all that. But this is a constitutional crisis arising out of this unusual, extraordinary and unique tussle between the UP Vidhan Sabha. .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not want to go into the merits; I am only stating the facts. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It would not be in the interest of this House or of the crisis that has arisen that we should discuss it. I would request him not to proceed with it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not discussing it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is discussing it. That is discussion. He calls it a constitutional crisis.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a statement of fact. I am not discussing the merits of it. All the papers have said so.

Mr. Speaker: The papers might say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yesterday those very words have been used—constitutional crisis, constitutional conflict, tussle, etc.

Mr. Speaker: Even if we take that decision, different interpretations would be put on that if certain speeches are made and in the light of these, this might be misunderstood.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: All right, Sir. On a point of information. Is this decision final so far as the entire hearing is concerned or, supposing some developments take place later on, will it be open to revision?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say about the developments that might take place subsequently. Who can say about it? But this is the present decision that we have arrived at and I would request the House to agree to that. I hope hon. Members would agree to that.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Bade (Khargone): With due respect, we agree we should not take any part in the proceedings. But you have given a very pithy opinion and a very small judgment that this House will not be represented there and there was some discussion with the party leaders. If two or three reasons may be given for this decision it will be better.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot agree to that.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): I wanted to seek information from you and also if possible from the Government on one point. It appears that this summoning of the various legislatures including the Lok Sabha was done at the instance of an application by the Attorney General. As I understand it, the Attorney General is appearing on behalf of the Union of India. Does that represent the view of the Government and the ruling party? That is the only point.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say about that.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Although I do not wish to question the wisdom of your decision, may I permit myself a few observations?

Mr. Speaker: I have said that no discussion should take place.

Shri Shinkre: Can the House have at least a brief outline of the reasons at the back of this decision?

Mr. Speaker: He can come to me and I will explain it.

11.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

CLASH AT KURSELA RAILWAY STATION

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported killing of some persons and injuries to several others in a clash at Kursela railway station in Bihar on the 27th March, 1964."

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): On 26-3-1964, some cons-

tables of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police Battalion, stationed at Manipur Road were returning home on leave by 4 Up Assam Mail. They were travelling in the rear portion of the train in a third class compartment, in which a party of Haj pilgrims and others were also travelling. The train had left Katihar and it was approaching Kursela; it is reported that following some altercation, one of the pilgrims drew out a dagger and stabbed a constable, a female passenger and her child. The constable and the female passenger succumbed to the injuries on the spot. Thereafter, a clash ensued in the compartment and in the meanwhile the train reached Kursela station on the North Eastern Railway at about 1-30 P.M. Hearing the commotion in the compartment, other passengers in the train joined in the clash.

The Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate, Purnea who arrived on the scene with a contingent of the local police brought the situation under control.

It is reported that during the clash, 3 persons died on the spot, 11 were seriously injured and 55 sustained minor injuries. Four of the seriously injured are reported to have since died.

A medical relief van was rushed to Kursela from Katihar and the Railway & Civil Medical Officers rendered medical assistance to the injured. The dead and injured were removed in the medical van to Katihar hospital.

A case has been registered with the Government Railway Police at Thana Bihpur under Sections 302, 304, 148, 149, 336 and 337 of the Indian Penal Code. 57 persons in all, including 38 who were injured, were arrested. Eight daggers and some knives were recovered from the possession of some of the passengers. The Government Railway Police, Bihar, in cooperation with the Railway Protection Force, have taken necessary precautionary steps.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the strained communal relations in East Pakistan, is it not advisable on the part of Government that in all the border States where there is any such apprehension, or some Haj pilgrims are travelling in a train, necessary protection be given by the civil authorities?

Shri Dasappa: May I say, Sir, that this is purely a question of law and order and not connected with the railways as such? But I may assure the House and the hon. Member that all precautions are now taken to escort these trains with adequate police force, reinforced by Railway Protection Force.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कानपुर) ये लोग कि कौन हैं, इनमें से कितने सरकारी आदमी हैं और कितने गैर-सरकारी ?

Shri Dasappa: My information is that two of them at any rate are of the Andhra Police. So, they are Government servants.

11.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government business in this House during the week commencing 6th April will consist of:

(1) Further discussion and voting on the Demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation; and

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries of Community Development and Co-operation, Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, External Affairs and Home Affairs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of clarification. I have a two-fold, rather three-fold request to make. First of all, if I

heard him right, I think he began with the words "Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation", the first item and then went on. Now, by the time he appears before the House again next Saturday—I believe we are working next Saturday also—we will be somewhere near three weeks from that to the end of the session. I would be grateful, and I am sure my colleagues too would be grateful, if on that day next week—I am giving advance notice—he will indicate to us as to the duration of the session, as to when it will come to a close—there are some rumours floating but I do not want to go into that—so that we can adjust our subsequent programme accordingly.

As a corollary to that I would be happy if he will let us know next Saturday as to what legislation is being taken up in this session so that we can prepare for those Bills. We should not be taken unawares, and he will kindly let us know next Saturday the Bills that are coming up this session for consideration and passing.

Lastly, some three weeks ago, I believe, when I raised the issue of the scrutiny of expenditure of the two Houses of Parliament, on that day after a brief discussion you were pleased to say:—

"As far as the suggestions made today are concerned, I am thankful to all Members for what they have done and I will do what is feasible and proper in the circumstances. I will consider them and I will do whatever is feasible and proper."

I want to know whether you will be pleased to tell the House whether they are still under your active consideration or whether the consideration of the suggestions has been concluded.

Mr. Speaker: I have thought over the matter in detail and have considered every aspect of it. It is not possible to have the Demands of the two parliamentary departments of the

Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha discussed by this House. That cannot be done because there is nobody to answer that. A suggestion was made in one daily newspaper (*The Hindustan Times*) that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs might be given the charge of the administration of the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Administration?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, administration. That is not possible in any case and it should not occur to anybody that the administration of the Lok Sabha can be handed over to any Minister. . . . (*Interruption*).

Then comes the question of how to exercise a check or control or have some examination of the demands that are made. I have decided, though this year it cannot be possible, that before they are placed before me, I will constitute a committee—most probably of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, the Chairman of the Estimates Committee and one other hon. Member, be he the Deputy-Speaker or someone else, that is, of three Members—to go into the accounts, look into them, scrutinise them and then they will be placed before me. After I have certified them, there ought not to be any check.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He asked a three-fold question one of which you have answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Twofold for you.

Mr. Speaker: It is only a request that on the 11th he should tell how long the session will last and what are the Bills to be passed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: All I can say at present is that I will try.

11.23 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry. . . . No hon. Member is getting up?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): How much time more?

Mr. Speaker: 2 hours and 50 minutes.

श्री अचल सिंह (अगरा) अध्यक्ष
महोदय, हमारे देश में इण्डस्ट्री बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो चुका है क्योंकि बाँर उद्योगों के किसी देश की आर्थिक समझाये हल नहीं हो सकती हैं। बड़ी खुशी का विषय है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट ने पिछले वर्षों में काफी उन्नति की है और इनकी वजह से देश की प्राइवेटरी बढ़ी है। लेकिन आज पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो इण्डस्ट्री का काम हो रहा है उस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो लिमिटेड कम्पनीज के डाइरेक्टर होते हैं वह सारा काम करते हैं और वे लोग काफी फायदा उठाते हैं, जबकि पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो हमारी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं या कंसर्न्स हैं, उनमें से किसी किसी में तो घाटा होता है। इस का कारण यह है कि पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स जो होती हैं उनमें ओवरहेड चार्जज काफी पड़ जाते हैं।

मिन्तन के तौर पर जो हमारा स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन है, अगर वह किसी प्राइवेट कॉर्पेन के हाथ में होता तो उनमें ज्यादा फायदा होता। इस डिपार्टमेंट में भी चूंकि ओवरहेड चार्जज काफी हो जाते हैं इसलिये मिन्तन फायदा हमें चाहिये उतना नहीं होता है। जो हमारा स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज सेक्टर है उसका एक काम फारेन कर्पेट्रीज में मान सप्लाय करना भी है। खास

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री अचल सिंह]

तौर से मैं जूते के उद्योग के बारे में माननीय मन्त्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि अब तक छोटे-छोटे सैक्टर जो थे उनको जो आर्डर बाहर से आते थे उनका पूरा करने का काम दिया जाता था और वे लोग सप्लाई किया करते थे। मैंने एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि क्या कोई ऐसी बात है कि जो छोटे सैक्टर्स हैं उनको मिला कर ग्रुप्स बनाये जा रहे हैं। उसके उत्तर में मुझे बतलाया गया कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन अभी मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि छोटे-छोटे सैक्टर्स को निकाल कर उनके ग्रुप्स मुकरर किये जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि जो छोटे सैक्टर्स हैं उनको अपना काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा और उनमें जो जीविका मिल रही है वह खत्म हो जायेगी क्योंकि जो तीन चार ग्रुप्स होंगे वे लोग छोटे सैक्टर्स से काम करायेंगे लेकिन जो लाभ उनको गवर्नमेंट में होगा वह उचित रूप में छोटे सैक्टर्स को नहीं दोगे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो छोटे सैक्टर हैं उनकी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये बजाय उनके कि हम ग्रुप सिस्टम को चला कर उनको द्वारा काम कराये। इस तरह से काम भी अच्छा होगा और सप्लाई भी ज्यादा हो सकेगी।

खादी के बारे में, जो कि हमारे देश के वास्ते एक बहुत ही आवश्यक विलेज इंडस्ट्री है, एक नई प्रणाली लागू की गई है। अब तक जो रिजर्व मिलता था १६ परसेन्ट का उसको न देकर अब बुनाई मुफ्त की जायेगी। यह एक एक्स्पेरिमेंट है जो कि अब किया जा रहा है। इस के बारे में विनोबा भावे ने जो प्रकाश डाला था कई वर्ष हुए उस चीज को काम में लाया जा रहा है। हमें देखना है कि यह कहाँ तक सक्सेसफुल हो सकता है। यह तो ठीक है जो लोग देहात में रहते हैं उनको खाली समय होता है। उस समय में वे कताई कर सकते हैं। इस तरह से उनका मूत फ्री बुना जा सकता है। और बापड़ा बहुत कम कीमत में उनको मिल सकता है क्योंकि केवल रुई की ही कास्ट

होगी। कताई तो उनकी स्वयम् की हांगी और बुनाई फ्री हो जायेगी। इस तरह से उनको काफी राहत मिल सकती है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि यह स्कीम कहाँ तक कामयाब हो सकती है।

इसके अलावा लाइसेंस के बारे में मैं कहूंगा कि जिन लोगों का लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वे लोग उनका दुरुपयोग करते हैं। क्योंकि ज्यादातर लाइसेंस के ऊपर रा मँटीग्रयल मिलता है। वे लोग रा मँटीग्रयल लेकर उस को दूसरों को बेच देते हैं बजाय इसके कि वे स्वयम् उसका सामान बना कर फायदा उठाये। इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि जो भी रा मँटीग्रयल दिया जाय लोगों को उसकी पूरी जांच पड़ताल होनी चाहिये कि किस को वह मिलना चाहिये और किस को न मिलना चाहिये और जिस को वह मिलता है वह उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल करता है या नहीं, वह उसको वर्क मार्केट में तो नहीं बेचता है क्योंकि इससे बड़ा कारण होता है। मैं अशा करता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय इस पर पूरा ध्यान दोगे। मैं साथ में यह भी मुझाय देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन में चुनाव होते वक्त लोगों के बारे में जांच पड़ताल की जाती है उसी प्रकार से जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये जाये उनके बारे में पूरी जांच पड़ताल होने के बाद वे दिये जायें।

हमारे देश में घड़ी का काम शुरू हुआ है लेकिन हमारे देश की घड़ियाँ उतनी सस्ती नहीं बनती जितनी वह घड़ियाँ जो विदेशों से आती हैं। हम देखते हैं कि विदेशों से काफी घड़ियाँ स्मगल होकर आती हैं क्योंकि वहाँ सस्ती बनती हैं और स्मगल होने के बाद यहाँ की घड़ियों से सस्ती बिकती हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो घड़ियाँ बनती हैं उनमें इस बात की और ध्यान दिया जाय कि यहाँ पर सस्ती और अच्छी घड़ियाँ बनें जिससे कि स्मगलिंग रुक सके और लोगों को अच्छा माल मिल सके।

मैं मन्त्री महादय से कहूंगा कि हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज ने काफी उन्नति की है क्योंकि जो सामान पहले यहां बहुत कम बनता रहा है वह अब काफी बनने लगा है। मसला साइकल उद्योग है। पहले यहां मुश्किल से लाख या डेढ़ लाख साइकलें बनती थी, लेकिन आज पन्द्रह या बीस लाख बन रही हैं। इसी तरह से सीने की मशीनें हैं, बिजली के पंखे हैं, मोटरें हैं, जो कि काफी तादाद में बन रहे हैं। यहां तक कि हम उनको विदेशों को भी भेज रहे हैं। बड़े सन्तोष की बात है कि हमारा इंडस्ट्री डिपार्टमेंट काफी तरक्की कर रहा है।

मुझे आशा है कि जो मैंने लाइसेंस के बारे में कहा उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाएगा और उनका दुरुपयोग न होने पावे इसका ध्यान रखा जाएगा, ताकि कर्रप्शन न बढ़े।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong):
The Ministry of Industry deserves commendation for the continuing progress that it has achieved in the matter of industrial production. I welcome the reorganisation of the Ministry because that will enable the Ministry to devote more concerted attention to implementing the Industrial Policy that was resolved in 1956 and that is being pursued through the different Plans.

I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution which runs as follows:

"In order that industrialisation may benefit the economy of the country as a whole, it is important that disparities in levels of development between different regions should be progressively reduced."

The paragraph then goes on to say:

"Only by securing a balanced and co-ordinated development of the industrial and the agricultural economy in each region can the entire country attain a higher standard of living."

This is the policy which the Ministry of Industry has to implement.

Then, I would refer to chapters 10 and 11 of the Mid-term Appraisal of the Third Five Year Plan. I shall not go into the details, but from these chapters we find that there are several sectors where enough progress has not been achieved. I shall particularly deal with the small-scale industries and that also particularly relating to the north-eastern region.

I have always been raising the question of the development of the north-eastern region, because that has assumed a very great importance from the strategic point of view. That is a region which has not been developed quite enough, and my own view is that more attention should be given to making this region as much self-sufficient, in all sectors including industry, as possible. In that context I would submit that there is a lot to be done.

I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the *Survey of Third Plan implementation (1961-62 to 1963-64) and the programme for 1964-65* which has been issued as a supplement to the budget speech of the Finance Minister of Assam this year. Chapter 5 of that survey deals with industries and mining. I do not have time to go into the details, but I would request the hon. Minister to peruse this document or this publication of the Government of Assam, and from that he will find out what progress has been made in this sector.

I do admit that quite a headway has been made in industrialising that area. But there again I am sorry to say that the progress is not as much as it should be. There was a seminar on small-scale industries held recently in Assam in my home-town of Nowgong, which was inaugurated by Shri T. N. Singh, Member, Planning Commission, in charge of industries, and attended by the Industries Minister of Assam and also the Director of the

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

National Small Industries Corporation. I also participated in that seminar. The complaints that came from entrepreneurs and small-scale industrialists there are manifold. The first pertained to shortage of raw materials. The survey I referred to indicates that some of the industrialists there get only 1/10th of their requirements of raw materials. That means what? That the factories remain idle for most of the year. I request the Minister to look into this. The second difficulty is of finance. It is true the National Small Industries Corporation has evolved a scheme of hire-purchase so far as machinery is concerned. But for recurring expenditure, although there is the Assam Finance Corporation and the Industrial Finance Corporation, enough has not yet been done. There is no commercial bank there which helps these industrialists. This also has to be looked into.

There is one more thing which has not received enough attention, although several organisations have been set up—that is, rural industrialisation. Recently, on 8 March, we had a seminar on rural electrification. That was, of course, mainly for electrification for agriculture. But there the question came about the high rate of electricity in the rural areas. The agriculturists cannot afford that high rate. There itself I suggested that if in each block area an industrial estate is established and the bulk of the electricity is utilised for agro-industries or local industries, then the cost so far as the agricultural sector is concerned for electricity for lift irrigation etc. may be brought down. While we discussed the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, this question came up again. I suggest that the Ministries of Industry, Community Development and Food & Agriculture should meet together and evolve an appropriate scheme. I think the initiative in this regard should be taken by the Community Development Ministry, to set up industrial estates. Once they are set

up, the Industry Ministry has to come in to suggest what particular industries can be possible to set up in those industrial estates. As a layman, I would admit that you cannot have the same kind of industries everywhere, and that is not necessary also. These rural industrial estates, which I call block industrial estates, should firstly be agro-industrial.

Secondly, it may be forest industry. Thirdly, it may be based on those things which are required for consumption in those areas. If these three things are kept in mind, we can have small industrial estates in each block area, which will bring down the cost of electricity for agricultural purposes also. Not only that. It will raise the economic standard of the rural people, and that is what the Industrial Policy Resolution, particularly Paragraph 15 to which I referred, indicates and aims at. I would request the Ministry to give more concerted attention to this aspect of the matter.

So far as big industries are concerned, they are doing quite well, and they will do well, because they are highly organised. The difficulty with the rural people, particularly in my part of the country, is that there is no industrial bias, no tempo has been created there. Therefore, unless industrial estates are established, technical know-how, finance etc., are given, no rural industry will grow. I am quite certain about it. I would request the Minister to give his considered thought and make his organisation dealing with rural industrialisation much more active and consider seriously the suggestion that I have made. I think that is the only way in which you can make the rural people industry-minded.

If these industrial estates are established in the block areas, then the Panchayats may take them up, as they are trying to do in Orissa. That would gradually inspire even the families to have electricity and

improve their cottage industries and handicrafts. Some of the handicrafts in Assam, which are of artistic fineness and great value, like works of ivory, bell metal etc. are in a poor condition now, because of various factors like paucity of raw materials, finance, markets etc., and therefore some of these industries are going to die out. And the Industrial Policy Resolution says, and that is the policy of the Government as a whole and the Planning Commission, that we have to create employment for all the people. And the rural people are mostly either under-employed or unemployed, because with the spread of education, young men who are educated do not like to go back to the antiquated system of agriculture. That is another problem.

So, if industrial estates are established, and an industrial bias and tempo are created, I am quite sure that this objective of rural industrialisation will become a reality. Otherwise, it will remain in the Plan and the Policy Resolution only.

The same paragraph 15 of the Industrial Policy Resolution says that Government wants industrial co-operatives to grow. In my State, one co-operative sugar mill has been established, and that is now going into production. There is another co-operative jute mill which has been registered, but nothing much has been done so far about it. I would request the Minister to look into it and see why this co-operative jute mill in Assam has not been able to make progress during all these four or five years.

Lastly, there is a complaint from the North-Eastern region that the public sector major industries are not being set up there adequately. Tea industry there is in the private sector. Public sector refinery is of course coming up and one fertiliser factory is also being established at Namrup. Except that, there is no other public sector major industry there. There is one difficulty about the disparity and

imbalance in industrial development in the country; it is there in the policy resolution itself. That is due to the absence of various factors such as raw materials, power, transport, etc. The plan allocation of Rs. 27.5 crores for Assam has already been exhausted. In the remaining years, there will be no electricity programme and consequently no industrialisation also. I request this Ministry to take up the matter with the Irrigation and Power Ministry and the Planning Commission and to see that the additional allocation of 19.5 crores asked for by the State Electricity Board is sanctioned so that in the two years of the Third Plan the State may not remain blank in respect of power production. With these words, I support the demands of this Ministry and I also express my thanks to you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री भजहरि महतो (पुर्लिया) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

अहाँ तक मेरा और उद्योग धंधों का प्रश्न है मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा सम्बन्ध गांव और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों से है। मैं स्वयं एक रचनात्मक कार्यकर्ता होने के कारण मदन का ध्यान लघु और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों की ओर खींचना पसन्द करूंगा। लघु और कुटीर उद्योग धंधों से करोड़ों, करोड़ों लोगों को काम धंधा मिल सकता है। मैं अपने भित्ति का उदाहरण देता हूँ। पुर्लिया जिला पश्चिमी बंगाल में एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है। उस जिले में कच्चा माल बहुत होता है, जैसे लाख, टसर, कपास, चीनी मिट्टी, कच्चा लोहा, लकड़ी और वाबई घास आदि। इनके के द्वारा वहीं पर बहुत लोगों को धंधा मिल सकता है। लेकिन शिल्प कला की अवनति होने के कारण किसान और मजदूर के धंधे में लगातार कमी होती जा रही है। सरकारी पक्ष का कहना है कि मुल्क तरक्की कर रहा है। लेकिन मुझे गांव गांव में गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ती दिखाई देती है। नगरों में

[श्री भजहरि महतो]

सरकारी इमारतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। हमारे जिले के गांवों में भुखमरी की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। सिचाई और कृषि उत्पादन में कोई भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है। कितना अन्तर है लोगों के रहन सहन और आय में ? खैर मुझे तो उद्योग धंधों की गहराई में जाना है। कितना अच्छा उद्योग तेल और सावुन का है जिसके कि द्वारा लाखों लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। उसमें बहुत थोड़ी सी पूंजी लगाने से ये उद्योग धंधे पनप सकते हैं लेकिन वह काम भी ठीक तरीके से नहीं होता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि देश में सावुन, तेल आदि जैसी सामूली चीजों का प्रबन्ध विदेशी लोगों और विदेशी अस्तर की कम्पनियों को करना पड़ रहा है जिसके कारण करोड़ों, करोड़ों रुपया प्रतिवर्ष मुनाफा बाहर चला जाता है। सरकार न केवल उनको सभी प्रकार की सहायता देती है, बल्कि मेरा तो चार्ज है कि हमारे एक प्रदेश की सरकार तो ऐसे लोगों के इशारे पर नाचती भी है। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार हिन्दुस्तान लीवर ब्रदर्स के सावुनों, तैलों और डाल्डा से पटे पड़े हैं। यह क्या माजरा है ? मैं नहीं समझता कि इनके आगे ग्रामोद्योग की चीजें टिकेंगी भी। मैं समझता हूं कि गांधीजी की बात हमने नहीं मानी है, बल्कि हमने उनकी शिक्षा और अनुभवों की अवहेलना की है और यही सारी मुसीबतें की जड़ है।

मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं, कि चीनी कम्पनिज्म ने सेनाओं के साथ साथ हम पर विचारों का भी जो आक्रमण किया है, वह उन का सामना कैसे करेगी। खेती और ग्रामोद्योगों को जो सहायता देकर वह लाखों लोगों को काम दिला रही है, क्या उस सहायता को बन्द करेगी ? क्या मिल उद्योग, बड़े बड़े सरकारी कल-कारखाने और योजनायें खड़ी करके लाखों लोगों की रोजी-रोटी छीन कर के ? क्या सरकार बता सकती है कि कौनसा ऐसा उद्योग है, कौनसी ऐसी मिल है, कौन सी

ऐसी योजना है, कौनसा ऐसा मन्त्रालय है, जो बहुत ही कम पूंजी की लागत तथा सहायता से २३ लाख लोगों का काम दे सकता है ? आज सरकार के विभाग इन छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योगों को बढ़ाने के बजाय उन को कम करने और परेशान करने में मद्भाग्य है, जवाब: आज देश में जरूरत ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को आज्ञादी के साथ, काम के साथ रोजी-रोटी देने की है।

सरकार की बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें लोगों का भला नहीं कर सकी हैं। सरकार कर्ज लेकर और भीख मांग कर इन योजनाओं में इतना अधिक रुपया लगा चुकी है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से देश का भविष्य बिगाड़ना उचित नहीं है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि लाख शिल्प कर्मों खत्म हो रहा है, भारत सरकार इसकी जांच करके उसको ठीक तरह से चलाने की कोशिश करे। उस शिल्प में पहले तीस हजार मजदूर काम करते थे। उनको रोजी-रोटी मिलती थी और किमान को भी उत्पादन से नफा होता था,। छोटे छोटे ग्रामोद्योग चलाने के लिए गांवों में बिजली जानी चाहिए, ताकि तेल उद्योग और चर्म उद्योग आधुनिक ढंग से गांवों में पनप सकें। तमर, भटका, तांत गौर हथकरघा उद्योगों को को-आपरेटिव के द्वारा चलाने के लिए सहायता देनी चाहिए। चूंकि वह जिला एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, इस लिए भारत सरकार को उस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

विज्ञान की प्रगति साफ़ साफ़ यह चेतावनी दे रही है कि खतरे और लड़ाई के समय गांव बच सकते हैं, लेकिन शहरों का बचना मुश्किल है—छोटे छोटे उद्योग चल सकते हैं, लेकिन बड़े कल-कारखाने चलना मुश्किल है। अन्त में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि ग्रामोद्योगों तथा खेती का संयुक्त समावेश हमारे ग्राम

जीवन में हो सके, सरकार को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the hon. Members speaking on this very important subject, and the more I have heard the more I have been confused completely. To my mind, the experiment between capitalism and socialism and their integration is on the doldrums here. While discussing the money, material, the method and the machines, it seems we have all forgotten about the man, the real man, the real purpose for which we are sitting here. When I say 'man', I mean man and woman both. Both of them should be healthy in mind and healthy in body. What I am confused about is that people have discussed the cooperative sector, big sector, medium sector and the rest, but they have completely lost sight of the poor villager and the village. I feel that we should prepare a background for a very good reception of their programmes in the villages where 82 per cent of the population of 46 crores live. That is very important.

What a tragedy it is that so far we have not been able to define a village even. I would like to ask the Minister, what is a village? There is no definition of it. Unless and until we define what a village is and what a village unit ought to be and what we are doing for that unit, probably we are all discussing something in the air. I have heard some hon. Members talk about cooperatives, some about the problems and difficulties here and there. So, they are in difficulties and no one seems to understand what is happening there. This is a very sorry state of affairs. The Minister must define what a village is. Once you do that, you can start from that. Let that be our base. Some of the top-most politicians have said that our pyramid is inverted. That is, the base is hanging in the air. The apex is lower down and the structure or society may tumble down the moment

the head or the apex or the leader gives way.

I have been told that an economical unit of a village for a cooperative should consist of 4,000 people. I am not sure about it because I am not an expert; that is what I have been told. So, let there be one village or a collection thereof, let there be a demarcation of land and let a unit be defined as one consisting of 4,000 people. Once you decide the area and the population, that would be your base and you can start from that.

Let us take education of the basic type. I mean that it must be purposeful where dignity of labour should be defined and should be respected. All the time we find white-collared people working in a white-collared manner. That is the greatest tragedy. We see so much propaganda in paper and press, but hardly anything is going to the real villagers. As I said, let our education be purposeful. Let there be dignity of labour. Let everybody who goes to the basic school be trained for some useful purpose. That is very important. No villager wants to leave his village. Let us remember that important point. But there is no law and order in the village and no decent person wants to live in a village. I would ask the hon. Members here: Will they like to live in a village as it is? Some of my friends are laughing, but I know they will not like to stay in the village as it is even for one night. Then, how do you expect our economy to grow, when we have to cater for 82 per cent of our population? I feel our education has got to be purposeful and dignity of labour has got to be nurtured and the manual work, respected and honoured.

Having done that, we have got to increase our technical facilities. In one big division of Madhya Pradesh—Bilaspur where the population of Bilaspur District alone is 21 lakhs; there is no engineering college in that division. They have just started one; it is a pity; it is more or less a sort

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

of tamasha to have one engineering college for a population of nearly 50 lakhs. When you come to polytechnics, there is none. Same is the case with small industries; there is hardly any. That is the state of affairs there.

12 hrs.

Sir, I had no intention of taking part in this debate, but I feel, after having heard the speeches here, that we are not laying stress on the proper things. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister of Industries that he should first define what a village is. Then, when we come to the question of education, let us see that it is aimed to achieve an end. He must also see that such education is purposeful. After that, all types of technical education must be started there. There is such a great need, such a great demand, such a tremendous upsurge in the villages that the poor villager does not know what to do. Most of them have not got facilities even for primary education. Quite a number of them do not know at all what education is and there is great drift.

Let us go to the villages and start out education there. Then, our industries must be based on the villages. Every village must be made self-sufficient in respect of all the village requirements. The village requirements consist not only of food but also flowers, gardens, vegetables, toilet articles, cloth and other materials. If you make the villages self-sufficient in these respects—and that is what I understand, the Father of the Nation aimed at—then only we can progress. He wanted our villages to be self-sufficient. We are in the seventeenth year of independence, and that has not been understood by us so far. I would request the hon. Minister to keep this in mind and around an industrial unit in the Centre, the various units of villages in the periphery, develop Textile, wood work, smithy, leather and suitable type of cottage industries. Then only I think, we will be able to see the effect of

independence in every hamlet and every home in the villages.

That is all, Sir, I have to say on these Demands, which I support.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am deeply grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to open my mouth for the first time during this session. I am doubly encouraged by the cheers and encouragement which, I see, I am getting from the hon. Minister. This is primarily one of the reasons why I chose to participate, particularly, in this debate.

Sir, as is well known, the sympathies of the present Minister of Industry, particularly for the cottage industries are, if I may be permitted to say so, proverbial. Because of this, I feel inclined to appeal to quarters where I am sure some concrete results will emerge. Therefore, I take this opportunity, with your permission, to congratulate the hon. Minister of Industry for having given an impetus to industrial growth in the country, though this growth is to some extent static and it would have been far better if this growth would have been uniformly distributed. Therefore, regional imbalance apart, I am sure you will agree that it should be the sole concern of the Minister of Industry to see that anything that happens to stunt the growth of industries should be carefully weeded out and it should be his sole charge to see that industrial growth is not merely permitted to be encouraged but, actually, encouraged further.

Therefore, Sir, I have decided to concentrate myself on one or two important aspects of cottage industries. It is a well known fact that almost one-third of the total textiles we produce come from powerlooms. Powerlooms today is happily one of the modestly modernised industry which, we can claim, is run on, perhaps, a scientific basis. If that scientific basis is taken away by acts of

Government and if that modernity is to be set against all obstacles from the acts of this Government, it should be the sole concern of the Minister to see that such obstacles are removed.

I am doubly grateful to the present Minister of Industry because powerloom industries, to my knowledge, owe their very birth and existence to a committee headed by him. Therefore, I am emboldened to say that this particular powerloom industry can claim to be his legitimate child.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Minister also acknowledge this?

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Recently, my Minister, Shri Barve, having inspected all the powerlooms in existence there, made a public statement that powerloom industry is an illegitimate child of composite mills. So I hope the legitimate father of powerloom industry will take enough care to see that his child is not allowed to suffer premature death at his own hands. Therefore, if the hon. Minister is to be saved from the charge of genocide he should take immediate steps to see that the powerloom industry is set in its proper perspective.

From this I will switch over my observation to the first obstacle which to me seems to be the carefully manoeuvred operation of composite mills—so-called textile industry—by which they are taking out every conceivable and inconceivable steps to see that the powerloom industry is killed. Therefore, I wish that he should thoroughly investigate the causes, reasons and, if possible, effects of these manoeuvres on the powerloom industry.

We were very glad when the hon. Finance Minister on the floor of this House announced tax reliefs. My hon. friend, Shri Kamath, was cryptic in his remark when he said that gramophones, electric bulbs and acids are not consumed by the common man

and, naturally, those incentives or reliefs which were announced by the Finance Minister were subjected to strong criticism by Shri Kamath. Now I wish to add to his list by saying that superfine and fine varieties of clothes, which receive proverbial exemptions by this budget are also not consumed by the common man.

In this background, I wish to draw his attention to this fact that total concessions announced to the textile industry are in the nature of reliefs as follows: super-fine varieties 20 per cent, fine varieties 20 per cent, medium fine 37½ per cent, medium variety B 40 per cent, coarse variety 67 per cent. So, leaving coarse and medium variety, the total excise rebate announced by the Finance Minister are appreciable when we take into consideration the lot of the composite textile mills. As against this, if we switch our attention to powerloom industry, we find that on 60 count yarn the increase in excise duty is 200 per cent, on 40s it is 188 per cent and on 34 to 46 counts it is 121 per cent. My submission is that this levy on yarn has been made after a very scientific study. But one of the manoeuvres of the composite textile mills is to switch over to yarn in their own powerlooms, getting woven all in their own mills, further processing it and selling it through their own selling agents as their own commodity. Therefore, in the process, they knock off as profits what legitimately should have been an excise duty. My initial reaction when I heard the Finance Minister was that he has cut at the roots of one of the *modus operandi* of evading excise duty and he would be singularly successful in seeing to it that excise duties are not further evaded by textile mills. Then I could not even imagine that the unfortunate victim of this levy would be the powerloom industry. Incidentally, 75 per cent of the powerlooms come from my home State and it would be a modest claim if I say that this powerloom industry has almost unlimited scope of expansion in Maharashtra, and if according to our policy decision

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

of agro-industrial society if the processing of cotton to the extent of spinning is in the co-operative sector and if the weaving sector is to confine to powerlooms and if powerlooms are modernised and brought up to the mark, as they are today, I see no reason why the entire textile industry in Maharashtra should not cater to the needs of consumers and pass their sole benefits to the common man; thus, weeding out, if possible, the composite textile mills from the sphere of competition. But I find that, on the one hand, these textile mills represent to the Asoka Mehta Committee that powerlooms are the single cause for their losses and, on the other, they purchase cotton at the cheapest rates from the cultivators and at the highest rates from their own family agents, charge the highest rates for the yarn if the yarn is to be supplied to the powerlooms and in the process show nominal losses, claim relief from the hon. Finance Minister and actually obtain it. So, if, we can be so manoeuvred in our approach to the policy of levying taxes, I think, the proper authority to come into the picture is not the hon. Finance Minister but the hon. Industry Minister and we should see to it that no such abolition or levy of taxation or enhancement of taxation is allowed to take place as a result of manoeuvre particularly and, if it takes place, actually he should be in charge to see that it is removed completely, if necessary. Therefore I address my comments particularly to the hon. Minister of Industry in this respect.

I must also place on record my earnest appreciation of the hon. Finance Minister's appreciation of difficulties that are felt by the powerloom industry. I happened to see him only yesterday along with the representatives of the powerloom industry in Maharashtra and he was pleased to promise that he would look into their difficulties and will get their entire economics reviewed by the Central Board of Revenue authorities. My

only request to the hon. Minister of Industry is to see to it that it is not left to the question of economics alone but it is left also to the lot of his department to see that this powerloom industry which comes into being as a result of manoeuvres of the textile industry is not allowed to be killed by the same textile industry.

It is an open secret that because of the levy of excise duty on mill cloth several mills have started their own powerlooms and have in the process evaded excise duties. In order to weed out one of these sectors, powerlooms owning only four looms were exempted from excise duty. Thousands and thousands of powerlooms came into being as a result of purchase of almost spent up machinery from the mills at the most exorbitant prices. As has rightly been pointed out by the Estimates Committee of this House, not only do the mills charge exorbitant prices for their spares and machinery which are almost broken and scrap but they do not also show the same prices in the books because their book value has no comparison to it. A part which was shown in the book as valued at Rs. 16 was sold to the industry at Rs. 1,600 and shown to the shareholders and directors as sold at Rs. 16.

So, my only submission is that this powerloom industry should not be allowed to be hampered further at the hands of the composite mills. As I was drawing the hon. Minister's attention to this fact, in order to weed out the creation of powerloom industry, there was a thorough investigation of the unauthorised installation of powerlooms. As a result of that thorough investigation I was told that all units were duly licensed and duties collected from them at the rate of Rs. 100 or Rs. 112, whatever it is, from the powerlooms. But after this again the Finance Ministry issued a notification that all those powerlooms which were licensed after 1st April 1961 should be levied punitive excise

duty at the rate of Rs. 532 per month. When the Ministry itself knows that 95 per cent of the powerlooms are exempted from excise duty, when the Ministry further knows that all powerlooms which were leviable to excise duty continued to be leviable to excise duty in spite of their transfer after that date, this strange notification was perhaps inserted at the behest of the Textile Commissioner and the composite mills only to kill the powerloom industry to the extent of those looms which were acquired after 1st April 1961. So, it boils down to this that after 1st April 1961 the powerlooms came to be transferred to particular licensees not because the units were more than four and therefore leviable to excise duty but because of the so-called broken condition of the machinery itself or because of certain industry being wiped out of existence because of the taxes and levies or manipulations of the textile mills. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Minister for Industry that he should take up this matter with the Finance Ministry to see to it that mills—if necessary, by legislation—are forbidden to provide processed yarn to the powerloom industry and even yarn in the form of beams should be forbidden to be supplied to the powerloom industry. If raw yarn can be supplied to the powerloom industry and if the powerloom industry can help to process it from their own units, then the excise duty on those units should also go and there is a considerable case to see that on whatever yarn is sold to the powerloom industry the excise concession is given

I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the economics that they have worked out. According to them, the net result of the Budget levies would be that every powerloom unit will be losing at the rate of Rs. 224 per month. If this economics is true, if the industry cannot work economically, it should be the purpose of the Minister for Industry to see that such levies are withdrawn and, if necessary, they are withdrawn much before the Finance

Bill comes up for discussion in this House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय कानूनगो जी शायद खुद न जानते हों कि उनका मंत्रालय इस सरकार का सब से बड़ा मंत्रालय है, लेकिन मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो इसालये कि उद्योगीकरण देश की सब से बड़ी चीज है और दूसरे इसलिए कि पिछले सतरह वर्षों में सरकार की किसी भी सम्बन्ध में कोई नीति नहीं रही, केवल उद्योगीकरण की नीति रही है जिसको मैं खुद पसन्द करता हूँ, हालाँकि कि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उद्योगीकरण की नीति असफल रही। असफल रहने का कारण सब से बड़ा यह है कि बाकी सब नीतियों को इसके पीछे लगा दिया गया इसके नीचे रख दिया गया और कह दिया गया कि जब उद्योगीकरण हो जायेगा तो बाकी सब कुछ हो जाएगा। लेकिन वास्तव में बाकी सब को न करने के कारण उद्योगीकरण भी नहीं हो पाया। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि सरकारी पार्टी एक अंश में तो स्वतन्त्र पार्टी है और दूसरे अंश में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी है। इसलिए वह केवल निजी धंधे और सरकारी धंधे की बाँझ बहस आपस में चलाया करती है कि कौन सा धंधा अच्छा है। जब तक यह बहस खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक उद्योगीकरण हिन्दुस्तान का नहीं हो सकता। मैं खुद कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना हो सके सरकारी धंधे को बढ़ाया जाए। लेकिन उसके लिए पहली शर्त यह है कि निजी और सरकारी दोनों धंधों में पैदावार का अधिक से अधिक अंश खपत से बचा कर पूँजी के रूप में उद्योगीकरण के लिए लगाया जाए। वह नहीं हो रहा है क्योंकि खपत का आधुनिकीकरण हो गया है, खास तौर से सरकारी अंश की खपत का आधुनिकीकरण हो गया है। इसीलिए मैंने बहुत जोर से कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान की व्यक्तिगत खपत को १००००० महीने से नीचे रखा जाये। अगर ऐसा किया जाये तो साल

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

भर में मेरे हिसाब से २५ अरब रुपया और सरकार के जो छोटे हिसाब होते हैं उनके हिसाब से १२ अरब रुपया उद्योगीकरण के लिये बच सकता है। लेकिन जब मैंने यह बात कही तो माननीय श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने कहा कि इस तानाशाही के लिये हिन्दुस्तान तैयार नहीं होगा। अब इस जवाब पर आप गौर करें। तानाशाही है क्या? अगर व्यक्तिगत खपत को गिराया जाये तो वह तानाशाही हो जाती है और व्यक्ति की खपत को बढ़ाया जाये जिससे कि उद्योगीकरण न हो पाये तो वह बहुत बढ़ कर जनतंत्र हो जाता है या उद्योगीकरण करने का उपाय हो जाता है। यह रुपया कहां से खपत में आता है।

हालांकि आपने मुझसे कहा था कि आप श्री कृष्णमाचारी से और दूसरे मंत्रियों से जवाब दिलवायेंगे, लेकिन मैं फिर से आपको याद दिलाऊं कि ब्रिटीश इंडिया कारपोरेशन के मैनेजिंग एजेंट बाजोरिया साहब ने वह कम्पनी अपने ऊपर जुमाना लगने के बाद भी हासिल कर ली और उसके चेयरमैन ऐसे हैं जो कि तीन तीन कम्पनियों के चेयरमैन हैं। इसका जवाब मुझे अब तक नहीं मिला।

आज मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने अक्टूबर महीने में एक हुकम निकाला कि जो कोई हिस्से हों उन पर बैंक बहुत बढ़ कर उधार दे सकता है। उधार का अंश बढ़ा दिया ६० सैकड़ा १०० सैकड़ा तक कर दिया। उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? इसका जवाब यह होगा कि कम से कम मंत्रियों के कुछ दोस्त लोग जो कि सट्टे बाजार, में हिस्सों में करोड़ों रुपया लगाए हुए थे, इसके फलस्वरूप वह काफी रुपया कमा सके, या काफी अपना नुबसान बचा सके। तो नतीजा यह है कि खपत की खोज में आदमी कहां तक चला जा सकता है।

12.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको दो वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। किसने उनको लिखा है यह मैं बाद को बताऊंगा। वे वाक्य इस प्रकार हैं :

“वाक्य यह है कि बटवारे के लिये कुछ है ही नहीं हमारे पास। प्रोडक्शन के बिना क्या बटवारा? जब तक एक पचास गुना सी गुना ज्यादा न हो प्रोडक्शन। इस बटवारा करने से हो सकता है हम कुछ इंसॉफ करे। इस वक्त किसी मुल्क में भी, हिन्दुस्तान का खास नहीं कहता, अगर आप वहां के चुने हुए हजार आदमी, हजार हों, दो हजार हों, करोड़ों में हजार आदमी चुने हुए। उनको आप निकाल दें—हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म हो जाए।”

ये वाक्य हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि फोर्ड और राकफेलर भी १९वीं सदी में ऐसे वाक्य कहते हुए शर्मते, लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री साम जवादी होते हुए, इन वाक्यों को कहते हैं, और उनकी किताब का नाम है—नेहरू जी अपनी ही भाषा में—और लिखने वाले हैं राम नारायण जी चौधरी।

पैदावार का बटवारे से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, बटवारे का पैदावार से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है यह कैसी अज्ञान की बातें कह दिया करते हैं, और फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगीकरण करना चाहते हैं। कहां से पैसा आवेगा औद्योगीकरण करने के लिये अगर सारा का सारा खत्म हो जाता है आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए। वह कहते हैं कि ५० गुना या १०० गुना जब पैदावार बढ़ जाएगी तब जाकर बटवारे का सवाल उठेगा। मैं कहना

चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी है कि आज बटवारे का मामला ठीक किया जाए। आज जो ऊंची ऊंची तनख्वाहें हैं, मुविधाएँ हैं, बड़े बड़े नफे हैं, और उसके साथ जो जो चीजें हैं अगर उनके ऊपर वह नियंत्रण नहीं लगाते तो पैदावार नहीं बढ़ पाएगी। यह सिद्धान्त बिना अपनाए कैसे कोई समाजवादी बन सकता है, समाजवादी छोड़ दीर्ग्ये कैसे कोई पूंजीवादी या जनतन्त्रवादी बन सकता है। मैं तो तो कहता हूँ कि कोई मनुष्य आज बीनबीन सदी में नहीं रह सकता जो कि ऐंसे विचार अपने दिमाग में रखता है।

तो यह वहस खत्म करके अब मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आदमी की खपत की और उसकी आमदनी या खर्च की कोई सीमा हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं बांधी जाती, तब तक औद्योगीकरण बिल्कुल नामुम्किन है। इसीलिए एक चीज मेरे दिमाग में आ रही है। लोग पूछेंगे कि क्या तुम राष्ट्रीयकरण चाहते हो। अन्त में अगर सरकार की मंशिनरी ठीक होती, या मुझ जैसे आदमी के हाथ में होती, तो मैं फौरन जवाब देता कि हाँ जितना अधिक हो सके राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए और जितनी जल्दी हो सके होना चाहिए। लेकिन फिलहाल मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खपत को लेकर सीमा बांध दी जाए, जो बड़े धंधे हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण एकदम हो जाए और जो छोटे धंधे हैं उन सब का नियंत्रण खत्म कर दिया जाए। जब तक नियंत्रण रहना है तब तक सरकार के करीब एक करोड़ कर्मचारी और अफसर इधर उधर दखल दिया करते हैं और पैदावार को बढ़ाने के बजाय उसको रोकते हैं और उनमें से अपने मुनाफे का हिस्सा बटा लिया करते हैं और कोई कम आगे नहीं बढ़ पाता। तो मैं एक विचार आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े उद्योगों का तत्काल राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए और छोटे उद्योग धंधों पर से सब तरह

के नियंत्रण खत्म कर दिए जाए। आजकल तो अनेक चीजों पर नियंत्रण है, जैसे घोड़ों पर, इक्कों पर तांगों पर और न जाने कितनी छोटी मोटी चीजों पर नियंत्रण है, मैंने कुछ मिसाल के लिए बतला दिए। तो इन छोटे नियंत्रणों को फौरन खत्म किया जाना चाहिए।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं एक चीज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में सरकारी नौकर का दरजा इतना ऊंचा हो गया है कि बाकी जनता का कोई स्थान ही नहीं रह गया है। मैं एक दो मिसाल दे दूँ। हर साल गरमियों के दिनों में मंत्री महोदय लोग किसी ठंडे देश की सैर कर जाया करते हैं। उनके लिए कोई न कोई सार्वजनिक काम निकल आया करता है। लेकिन अगर कोई वकील या डाक्टर या व्यापारी देश से बाहर जाना चाहे तो उसको बाहर जाने के लिए पैसा नहीं मिल पाता। ऐसी अवस्था में लोगों के मन पर यह असर पड़ेगा कि हम चाहे जितना अच्छा काम करें, लेकिन जीवन की अच्छाइयों को पा नहीं सकते, सरकारी नौकर ही उनको पा सकता है, चलो सरकारी नौकर बनो। और सुविधाओं का मामला इतना जबर्दस्त हो जाता है कि कि आज मैं हिन्दुस्तान के उम आदमी को मूर्ख कहूँगा जो कि सरकारी नौकरी से हट कर कोई और काम करे। इसका कारण यह है कि दूसरे काम में वह चाहे जितनी कमाई कर ले लेकिन इन्सान वह रहेगा दूसरे दर्जे का, क्योंकि पहले दर्जे का इन्सान तो सरकारी नौकर है और उन में भी मिनिस्टर। सरकारी नौकरों में बहुत से दर्जे हैं।

मैं आपसे अज कहूँ कि इस देश में आमदनी और खर्च के न जाने कितने प्रेड चल रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिन हुए मुझ मालूम हुआ कि डाकखानों में आमदनी और खर्च का हिसाब से सैंकड़ों प्रेड हैं, रेलवे में हजारों होंगे। सम्भव है सरकारी नौकरियों में

[ड० राम मनोहर लोहया]

दस पन्द्रह हजार ग्रेड हों। तो इस प्रकार से विभिन्न जातियां बन जाया करती हैं। और इसीलिये इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान का हर व्यक्ति इस मामले में फंसा रहता है कि किस तरह से मेरी तनखाह बढ़े, मेरा ग्रेड बढ़े, मेरा बोनस ज्यादा हो, मेरे काम के घंटे कम हों और साथ ही साथ मूल्य दूसरी रियायतें मिलें। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि ग्रेडें बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं। जिस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में सामाजिक जातियां हैं, उसी तरह से सरकारी धंधों में, सरकारी नौकरियों में ये ग्रेडों की जातियां हैं। और ये निजी धंधों में भी चलती हैं। मेरा तो खयाल है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में पांच, दस, पन्द्रह किस्म की नौकरियां हों तो शायद कुछ फायदा हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से कुछ छोटे मोटे प्रश्न सठते हैं जिनकी चर्चा हमारे पास तक आती है। उनमें से मैं कुछ का हवाला देना चाहूंगा। मेरा कहना है कि चाहे और सब चीजों का राष्ट्रीयकरण एक जाए, लेकिन एक चीज का राष्ट्रीयकरण फौरन होना चाहिए, यानी हिस्साब निरीक्षकों का, जिनको आप चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट कहते हैं। इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए, और बाकी चीजों में चाहे कुछ ढिलाई भी कर दी जाए तो मामला बहुत कुछ हल हो जाएगा, क्योंकि आज जो कुछ भी गलतियां या बेईमानियां हो रही हैं वे ज्यादातर इन हिस्साब निरीक्षकों के पंजीपतियों के अधीन रहने के कारण हो रही हैं।

इसी तरह से एक और चीज की तफसील में मैं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अज कबूँ कि अवमारक लोगों के लिए कोई नियम नहीं बनाया गया है। अगर कोई कम्पनी अपना काम ठीक से नहीं चला पाती और उसका दिवाला निकल जाता है तो सरकार उस के लिए एक अवमारक बनाया करती है। ये लोग दस दस पन्द्रह पन्द्रह साल तक अपने काम को पूरा नहीं किया करते हैं और जो भी

पंजी होती है उस कम्पनी की उसको अपनी तनखाह आदि में ले लेते हैं और हिस्सेदारों के लिए कुछ नहीं बचता और उनको कुछ नहीं मिल पाता।

इसी तरह से मैं आपके कच्चे माल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। छोटे उद्योग धंधों को कच्चा माल उचित मूल्य पर नहीं मिल पाता, बड़े लोगों को अस्थानी से मिल जाया करता है। मैं आपसे अज कबूँ कि इस महानगरी दिल्ली में कोई दस हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो बड़े बड़े लोगों के सलाहकार या नौकर या मददगार हैं। उनको सब सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं, खूब अच्छी तनखाहें मिलती हैं, इसलिए कि वे बड़े उद्योगपतियों का रिश्ता सरकार से बनाये रखें। तो इस तरह से बड़े लोग तो बच जाया करते हैं लेकिन छोटे लोगों को कच्चा माल नहीं मिल पाता। और ये लोग भी कोई बहुत छोटे नहीं हैं। ये भी हजारों या लाखों कमा ही लेते हैं। लेकिन मैं आप को दाम के बारे में बताऊँ कि इन लोगों को किस दाम पर कच्चा माल मिलता है। मैं स्टील के दाम का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, मैं स्टील की परिभाषा नहीं करता। जो नियंत्रण का दाम है वह १०५० और ११०० रुपया है। लेकिन असल में जो बाजार का दाम है वह १८०० से १९०० रुपया तक है। पूरी चोरबाजारी चल रही है। इस कच्चे माल के मामले में। यहां तक कि विदेशियों ने भी इस को माना है जो फोर्ड फाउंडेशन और इंटरनेशनल बैंक के प्रतिनिधि मंडल आए थे उन्होंने माना है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों के लिए कच्चा माल नियंत्रण के दाम पर नहीं मिलता। उससे ६० या ८० सेकड़ा ज्यादा दाम पर मिलता है।

इसी तरह से बाकी और जितने सवाल उठते हैं वे घूम फिर कर एक ही जगह आ

जाया करते हैं। हमारी आदतें बहुत पुरानी हैं। इन पुरानी आदतों पर औद्योगीकरण हो नहीं सकता। हमारा सोचने का ढंग पुराना है। मैं ज्यादा चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन मिसाल के तौर पर कहता हूँ कि अगर एक तरफ हम यज्ञ करें और ज्योतिष करें और सोचें कि ऐसा करने से हमारा और देश का कल्याण हो जाएगा और दूसरी तरफ औद्योगीकरण करना चाहें तो मेरे विचार से यह असम्भव है। इस तरह के विचार रहते वैज्ञानिक खोज असम्भव है। लेकिन अब मैं कुछ और आदतों के बारे में कह दूँ।

अगर देश का औद्योगीकरण करना है तो यह जो आमदनी और खर्च वाली जाति पांति है इसको बिल्कुल बदल देना पड़ेगा। हिन्दुस्तान में आमदनी और खर्च की आदत बिल्कुल बिगड़ चुकी है। लोगों की यह आदत हो गयी है कि अगर किसी का दिमाग कुछ तेज होगा तो वह समझना है उसको सबसे ज्यादा सुविधा, आराम और तनखाह मिलनी चाहिए, उसको ठाठ-बाट और शान शौकत से रहना चाहिए। अभी मैंने आपको प्रधान मंत्री का वाक्य सुनाया। वह कहते हैं कि अगर इन हजारों हजार आदमियों को खत्म कर दिया गया तो हिन्दुस्तान खत्म हो जाएगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि यह बात गलत है या सही है, लेकिन सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के साठे ४३ करोड़ आदमी करीब तीन चौथाई खत्म हो चुके हैं, और जब तक ये खत्म रहेंगे तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का औद्योगीकरण हो नहीं सकता। यह निहायत जरूरी है कि जितना माल हिन्दुस्तान में साल भर में पैदा होता है उसका काफी बड़ा अंश बड़े लोगों की खपत से बचा करके औद्योगीकरण के लिए पूंजी के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाए। और जब तक यह बुनियादी बात नहीं होती तब तक बाकी सब मजाक है, चीन मजाक है, पाकिस्तान

मजाक है, और सारी चीजें मजाक हैं। जब इस बुनियादी बात की चर्चा आती है तो वित्त मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह तानाशाही नहीं है। और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि इस का तो समाजवाद से कोई सम्बंध नहीं है। समाजवाद का संबंध आखिर है किस बात से? खाली दो चार मशिनरी के टुकड़ों से है या खाली दो, चार जहाजों से है? जहाज का नाम लेते ही वह बात याद आ गई, मैं तो उसे भूले ही जा रहा था। बस यही बात कह कर मैं खत्म किये देता हूँ। एक जनरल जो उर्वसियम की लड़ाई में इतना बेकार साबित हुआ आज एक निजी घंघे में १०,००० रुपया महीने की बिना इनकमटैक्स वाली नौकरी पर काम कर रहा है। ऐसी चीजें सुन कर दिमाग खोल उठता है। आदमी चाहता है कि कुछ करे। क्यों ऐसा होता है १०,००० रुपये महीने की बगैर इनकमटैक्स वाली नौकरी? जनरल पलटन का कमान्डर रहा और कमान्डर कैसा रहा था वह तो आप जानते ही हैं।

श्री कृपालानी (अमरोहर) भाग गया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कृपालानी जी कहते हैं भाग गया.....

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) प्रधान मंत्री का रिश्तेदार है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बनर्जी साहब कहते हैं कि रिश्तेदार है। असल बात क्या है? माननीय प्रधान मंत्री का रिश्तेदार है। उस आदमी को जिसने यह जहाज वाली कम्पनी बना रखा है सरकार की तरफ से इतनी अनेकों सुविधाएँ मिली हैं कि वह उसका जवाब प्रधान मंत्री के रिश्तेदार को सुविधा दे कर दिया करते हैं। जब तक यह सारी चीजें चलती रहेंगी, यह सब कोरी बकवास है और देश का यह दुर्भाग्य ही चलता रहेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जड़ से इस

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

को सुधारा जाय, जइ से उस पर कुठाराघात किया जाय ।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): The part played by industry in our economy appears to be heartening, when we consider the increase in production in the industrial sector. If we take this increase in production by itself, it may not appear very satisfactory. After all, the increase is only 9 per cent in 1963 over the previous year, but when we look at the shortfalls of our economy in different spheres, this appears very bright, and that is why I call it heartening.

The availability of power, transport and basic materials such as coal had improved no doubt significantly. Electricity generated was higher by about one-sixth in the first half of 1963-64 as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. However, in major sectors like steel, alloy steels, aluminium, pig iron, files, copper steel castings and forgings, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, newsprint, cement and cotton yarn, the country was unlikely to reach the levels of output envisaged in the Third Plan. At the same time, the shortfall in many of these industries had not been substantial, and in almost all of them the industrial capacity targeted in the Plan has already been licenced.

Now I come to the issue of licences, which has been discussed here time and again, and I would like to focus attention on one aspect of the problem. Though there are so many difficulties in processing the applications for licences, we come across a sizable number of licences issued week after week, but when we look at the number of industries that come up, we find that there is a big gap. Why is it that all these licences do not fructify? It is not that the licence-holder feels that there is no scope for expansion of industry. In many cases the licence-holder wants to pass on the licence to somebody else. In other words, he wants to sell it. Government has been saying that they will not allow it, but these transfers do

take place as mentioned by various Members in the House from time to time.

What happens is this. Anybody who takes a licence takes it in the name of some firm or company, and when he wants to transfer it, he transfers the total assets of that firm. So, firm "A" was owned by "X"; now it is owned by "Y". Therefore, change of hand is there, transfer is complete, and transfer does not appear in the legal form. If Y takes over firm A and changes its name, then the transfer becomes complete. That is how it is going on. The Government are at their wits' end. They should come with some harsh measures. If any licensee does not show sizable progress in the construction of the company or in production within one year, he should be asked for a bank guarantee and if he does not set up that industry within one year, his licence should be cancelled. Cancellation of the licence should be more harsh. This would eliminate people who have no industrial mind or background but who have got political or official approaches and who want to cash it. Such people just prepare some scheme, which is just a copy of similar schemes already in the Ministry in various files; they utilise that material and process the application and get the licence and then sell it. In most cases, they are successful. This tendency has to be curbed with a heavy hand. The hon. Minister's first job is to see that the non-industrial man does not enter the industrial arena, particularly from the political angle, thereby creating a vicious circle.

I would now like to refer to another point which was eloquently put by Shivaji Rao Deshmukh. This Ministry has to make up its mind about the textile industry and be clear: what is the place of powerloom, of handloom, of textile unit, of a composite mill and of only a spinning unit. They are against ghost looms. But they give

restricted licence to new powerlooms. On top of that, they allow all looms with the textile industry which they are discarding to be sold. While these looms are allowed to be sold, where do they go? They go to the powerlooms and that would only add to the number of ghost looms. So, Government's action contradicts its professions. If you want that powerloom should have any place in the textile industry, assign that place and allow it to function. The policy changes year after year. The trend had been that bigger units of powerlooms should be taxed more and brought at par with textile mills. Five nP new excise duty is put in this year's Budget and it is impossible for them to bear this unless there is some preferential treatment or some change in the duty; they will not be able to stand it. As it was found last year that the quantum of excise duty was less on smaller number of looms, large units which found themselves unworkable and uneconomic split themselves up and changed into 2 or 4 looms. Now, the Government says that any changes that have taken place in these one or two years will not be taken cognizance of by them and those looms would be charged as if they were one big unit. Because they became uneconomic on account of taxation measures, they split themselves up and have changed hands. They have also spent more money in this process. Now, Government says that they could not have any benefits out of these changes. This is very hard. I would not like to dilate more on this point, since my hon. friend Shri Shivaji Rao Deshmukh was quite eloquent about it and he has put the case squarely. I believe that the hon. Minister, if he wants to make his mind clear and if he thinks there is any scope or chance for the power loom in the textile industry, he should assign that scope and allow that industry to fulfil that role. To profess one thing and take contradictory action will only add to the chaos and work hardship on the small

people, who have not got the resources or the holding capacity. Therefore, the hon. Minister would kindly note that the prices of the textile mill cloth have increased, but the increase in the powerloom cloth is not there, though the quantum of duty is the same. The reason is that the wholesale dealer knows that the powerloom owner cannot hold the stock, and therefore he has to sell and so he is not passing the advantage of the increase in price to the powerloom owner, and thereby it is the powerloom owner who is suffering. Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh has stated that it is about Rs. 225 which a powerloom owner has to pay as an additional amount on the powerloom today because of the new taxation policy. It is not only a question of that amount. The loss that he has to suffer through the competition of the market is still more. Therefore, it will be no surprise that if the Government follows the same type of policy, these looms would become junks and therefore, we will harm the class which has a capital of just Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 5 lakhs, the middle class or lower middle class in the industrial sector, and we will be killing that class and discouraging them, and thereby the pattern of our industrial progress would be changed.

I then come to another factor, and that is, the availability of raw materials to the small and medium-sized industries. In fact, when I say medium-sized industries, I do not mean medium-sized as today's definition goes, but I mean only the small industries as today's definition goes. The scheduled industries are given licences for the import of raw materials on the basis of their capacity or their requirements at the time of licences. If the full requirements are not given, an effort is made to give as much as possible. This is at the time of issuing licences, or in the beginning or the starting of the industry. The small industrial sector, irrespective of its capacity, receives only an *ad hoc* allot-

[Shri Heda]

ment of foreign exchange which is incommensurate with the requirements of raw materials and components; particularly after the emergency the small industry has been facing starvation of the legitimate supply of raw material, and it has to make up for the deficiency by purchases from the open market at far higher prices, which naturally raises the cost of production per unit, and thereby the production suffers and also the further progress of the industry suffers. The hardships of the small industries are worthy of sympathetic consideration.

The Estimates Committee has taken note of it and in their 48th report, at page 82, paragraph 150, they have dealt with this problem adequately. Then there are several industries which have got export potential, but they are underutilised, and they are not able to fulfil the target and come up to their full capacity. The extent of underutilisation was again examined by the Estimates Committee in the same report, and at pages 40-41, they have dealt with this question. I would only mention that this question has to be considered seriously. They have mentioned a number of industries. Among them, the chemical industry has suffered very highly. The shortfall was more than 12½ per cent and it ranges up to 71 per cent. 71 per cent of shortfall in the capacity would almost mean ruination of the industry itself. There are a number of cases including the engineering industry. And these sectors are largely confined to the production of consumer goods. These industries have got the export potential. These people have got live contacts with the wholesale dealers who are in most cases Indians in the countries roundabout India, whether they are the South-East Asian countries or Middle-East countries or African countries. In these countries they have got a very good contact and it would have been possible for them to

catch the export market and increase our exports. But the lack of raw material has curbed their enthusiasm, and thereby we have suffered all-round. So, I want to plead with the Government that the Government should be very clear in their minds and be a little liberal and give them licences by issuing raw materials.

My last point would be this. Dr. Ram Manhor Lohia has just now stated that industry is one of the most important portfolios of the Ministries here. But if we look at the size of the work of this Ministry, it looks it is shrinking year by year. Even after the addition of textiles and jute to it, I do not think its shape and size are commensurate with the big name that it always carried. Therefore, there is a case for rethinking on the part of the Government over this problem and bring this Ministry to a scope and size, to a proper level, so that the dignity and the prestige that it carries would be in line with its work and its scope.

श्री प्रताप सिंह (मिरमूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश की आर्थिक तरक्की में इंडस्ट्रीज का एक बड़ा हिस्सा है, क्योंकि इससे मुक्त के आम लोगों की हालत अच्छी बनती है। इन पंद्रह सालों के अरसे में बहुत सी नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई गई हैं, जिन में काफी उत्पादन हुआ है। इस के अलावा बहुत सी पुरानी इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को धर्मवाद देता हूँ और मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूँ कि खासकर इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान उमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है।

लेकिन इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने से जहाँ लोगों को रोजगार मिला, उत्पादन

बढ़ा, लोगों की आय बढ़ी, पर-कैपिटल इनकम बढ़ी, वहाँ इस सिलसिले में बहुत सी कमियाँ भी हैं, जिनको ग्रभी पूरा करना है और जिनकी तरफ मुझे इस मिनिसट्री का ध्यान दिलाना है ।

इस दौरान बहुत सी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स बनाई गईं । इन इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट्स को देखने से पता चलता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो कार्य हुआ, उसमें कोई खास नुमाय तरक्की नहीं हुई । यह देखने में आता है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी फैक्टरियों को रा मंत्रीरियल का जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, ठीक ढंग से उसका डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं होता है । यहाँ सेक्टर में बैठ कर एक मोटा अन्दाजा लगा कर रा मंत्रीरियल को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दिया जाता है, जिसका परिणाम यह होता है कि इंडस्ट्रीज को अपनी जरूरत के मुताबिक सामान नहीं मिलता है और इस कारण बहुत सा सामान बँक में जाता है । इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, उस के बारे में उन स्टेट्स को जरूर पूछा जाये, जहाँ कि वे इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं, कि आया उनकी इतनी जरूरत होती है या नहीं, ताकि वह सामान बँक में न जाये और उस का पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाने का रहे ।

मैंने त्रिमाचल प्रदेश देखा है कि अब्बल तो वहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज लगी नहीं है और जो थोड़ी बहुत प्राइवेट सेक्टर में लगी भी हैं, उनमें जो जिन्क ऑक्साइड बनाने का कारखाना है, उस में जिन्क नहीं है और जो स्टेनलैस स्टील का कारखाना है, उसमें स्टेनलैस स्टील नहीं है । इसका कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि उनको जो क्वोटा दिया जाता है, वह बड़ी मुश्किल से दो या तीन महीने से ज्यादा नहीं चलता है । उस का मतलब यह है कि जिनने भी मजदूर हैं, वे सब बेकार बैठते हैं और इसलिए उस कारखाने में सामान का उत्पादन भली प्रकार नहीं हो सकता और ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं

चल सकता है । सरकार को इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान देना जरूरी है ताकि उन्हें जरूरत के मुताबिक कौटा मिल सके ।

अब मैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री जो खादी की है, जो बिल्लेज इंडस्ट्री है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । बहुत खशी की बात है कि ग्राम देहातों में इस इंडस्ट्री से लोगों को बहुत लाभ हुआ है, बहुत से लोगों को रोजगार मिला है । लेकिन जितना फायदा इससे लोगों को पहुंचना चाहिये, उतना आज तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है और इसका एक कारण यह है कि जो बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहाँ पर भी उसी किस्म का माल तैयार होता है, उसी किस्म का कपड़ा तैयार होता है जैसा इन खादी और बिल्लेज इंडस्ट्रीज में तैयार होता है । अगर आप वाकई में चाहते हैं कि खादी इंडस्ट्री तरक्की करे और लोगों को वाकई में आप रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक दशा सुधारना चाहते हैं तो आपको उस किस्म के कपड़े पर जो मिल भी तैयार करती हैं और खादी इंडस्ट्रीज भी, खादी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कुछ किस्म का कपड़ा वगैरह रिजर्व करना होगा जिनको मिलें न बना सकें और वह कपड़ा केवल खादी इंडस्ट्री के द्वारा ही तैयार हो । खास, तौर से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जराब, गर्म शाल, धोती बनाना, कम्बल, कुर्ता, पाजामा, बिस्तर की चादरे आदि खादी इंडस्ट्रीज ही तैयार करें मिलें नहीं । इसमें आप चाहें तो और वस्त्र भी शामिल कर सकते हैं । देहातों में जो लोग छंटी छंटी इंडस्ट्रीज लगा कर जो लोग इनको बनाते हैं, वही इनको बना सकें, मिलें न बना सकें, इसके बारे में आपको कोई तरक्कीब मोचनी होगी वही इन वस्त्रों को बनायें और सप्लाई करें और बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज न बना सकें, इस प्रकार का कोई बैन आपको बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज पर लगाना होगा । बड़ी बड़ी मिलें भी अगर आपको फारेन एक्मचेंज कमाना है तो बना सकती हैं लेकिन बना कर वे इस तरह के कपड़े को विदेशों

[श्री प्रताप सिंह]

में ही भेजें, मुल्क के अन्दर मप्लाई न करें इस प्रकार का इंतजाम भी आप चाहें तो कर सकते हैं। जब आप बिजली से चलने वाली बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ पर इन तरह का बैन लगा देंगे तभी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे कामयाबी के साथ चल सकते हैं वरना नहीं, तभी उनको लाभ पहुंच सकता है, वरना नहीं। कब तक आप खादी के लिए गवामिडी देते रहेंगे और कब तक आप इन प्रकार खादी को बढ़ावा देते रहेंगे ? आपको कुछ न कुछ इसके बारे में करना होगा।

अब मैं नमक के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में नमक की कमी नहीं है। काफी नमक का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है। हमारे देश में १९६३ में ४५ लाख टन नमक पैदा होने का अन्दाजा लगाया गया है जबकि १९६२ में ३८.९ लाख टन ही पैदा हुआ था। आपने मिनम्बर, १९६३ तक ७२ लाइसेंस दिये और ग्रीन भी लाइसेंस आप देने जा रहे हैं। मैं आपका ध्यान खाम तौर से हिमाचल प्रदेश में मंडी साल्ट माइज़ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मंडी साल्ट माइज़ जिन में पहले महकमाना काम चल रहा था अब हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट लिमिटेड के सुपुर्द यह काम कर दिया या है। ऐसा करने के बावजूद भी वह काम ठीक तरह से नहीं चल सका है। वहां पर बहुत बड़ा नमक का पहाड़ है। उस नमक को आप बाहर भी भेज सकते हैं। आप कोशिश कर भी रहे हैं कि मलेशिया, नाइजीरिया, फिलिपाइन्स आदि देशों को नमक भेजा जाए और उसके बारे में आप बातचीत भी कर रहे हैं। इससे आपको फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा। लेकिन मंडी साल्ट माइज़ में अगर आप ठीका काम करते रहें तो हम नमक बाहर भेजने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे। जहां नमक आदमी के लिए जरूरी है, इंसान के काम आता है, सहत के लिए आवश्यक है, वहां वह मवेशियों के

लिए भी बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे यहां पर पत्थर और डली का नमक पैदा होता है जोकि मवेशियों के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इस नमक को तेज़ी से और ठीक ढंग में निकालने की आज आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस और भी आप ध्यान दें। इसका पूरा पूरा फायदा उठाया जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं पब्लिक सेक्टर अंटरटेकिंग की तरफ आता हूँ। जो रिपोर्ट है पब्लिक सेक्टर अंटरटेकिंग के बारे में, उसमें कहा गया है :

“The Public Sector enterprises under the administrative control of this Ministry are setup in the form of companies in which the shares are held by the President or his nominees and which are managed by Boards of Directors which include both officials and non-officials.”

मैनेजमेंट के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि जहां पर आसानी से आ जा सकते हैं, जहां पर मैदानाडलावा होता है और जिस एरिया के डायरेक्टर्ज़ होते हैं, वहां पर तो काम अच्छा होता है, वहां पर तो काम काफी तेज़ी से चलता है लेकिन जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके होते हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश का है, वहां पर काम बहुत धीमे रफ्तार से होता है। मैं नाहन फाउंडरी की तरफ आपकी तबज़्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह फाउंडरी १८७५ में यानी आज से ८९ साल पहले सिरमौर के महाराजा शमशेर प्रकाश ने लगाई थी। इस फाउंडरी में करोड़ों रुपये का फायदा हुआ और वहां की गरीब जनता को रोजगार मिला। लेकिन जैसा कि आपको मालूम है १९५२ में यह प्रेज़ीडेंट आफ इंडिया या उनके नामिनीज के माध्यम आ गई और इसका काम बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज़ के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया।

तब मैं आप देखें कि १९५५-५६ में इस फाउंडरी से ३६ लाख का मुनाफा हुआ, १९५६-५७ में ३० लाख का और १९६०-६१ में जा कर वह

श्री कछवाय (देवास) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long does the Minister propose to take for replying?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): About 45 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I will call him at 1-30. Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

श्री प्रताप सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि १९६०-६१ में ४.४० लाख का फायदा हुआ। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपब्लिक डे १९६२ को इस फाउंडरी को प्रेजिडेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ से मैरिट सर्टिफिकेट दिया गया उसके काम की वजह से। लेकिन एक ही साल में जब मैं इमर्जेंसी आई इसने पलटा खाया और इस फाउंडरी में घाटा होना शुरू हो गया। १९६२-६३ में इस फाउंडरी को ५.४ लाख का घाटा उठाना पड़ा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में बताया था कि इस साल ६-७ लाख रुपये का घाटा होने का संभावना है। मान्य नहीं आई कि कितना घाटा होगा। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि इस फेक्ट्री में इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स, केन क्रशर, एप्रिकल चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स आदि बनाये जाते हैं। चकि पिछले साल मन्ने की पैदावार में कमी हुई थी इसलिए केन क्रशर विक्र नहीं सके और घाटा हुआ। मुझे उनकी इस बात से इत्फाक नहीं। घाटे को वजुहान यह नहीं है। अभी हाल में उन्होंने कहा था कि सन् १९६१-६२ में ३० इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स बनीं। साथ ही यह भी कहा था कि उन में से एक भी नहीं विक्री। दूसरे साल उन्होंने कहा था कि ३०६ इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स बनीं। लेकिन उन में से फरोख्त हुई कुल ४१। इस पर भी यह तुरी है कि एक तरफ जनरल

मैनेजर उस सामान को बना कर एजेन्सी को भेजता है और दूसरी तरफ कमर्शल मैनेजर कहता है कि वह कंटेम है, डिफैक्टिव है। यह कह कर उनको वापस भेज दिया जाता है। इस तरह से इसका फसला होता है कि यह घाटे की तरफ जा रही है। इसके अलावा और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनकी वजह से घाटा हो रहा है। इन सब बातों की तरफ मुझे ध्यान दिलाना जरूरी था। लेकिन इसके बावजूद मैं एक बात कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ कि यह इंडस्ट्री पहाड़ी इलाके में है जब कि सरकार ने तहैया किया है कि उसे पहाड़ी इलाकों की तरफकी करनी है। मैं कृष्णमाचारी साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि चूकि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स उसको ठीक ढंग से कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते, वह इसकी अच्छी तरह से देखभाल नहीं कर सकते, इतने लाख रुपये हर वर्ष उठने हैं इस पर, लेकिन किसी को जिम्मेदार नहीं बनाया जा सकता इसलिये सारी गड़बड़ियां हैं। इमर्जेंसी के वक्त में छोटे से छोटे कारखानेदार ने लाखों करोड़ों रुपये बनाये हैं लेकिन यह फेक्ट्री घाटे की तरफ जा रही है। इस लिए मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह इस फेक्ट्री को फोरन हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के सुपुर्द करे ताकि वहा पर काम ठीक से चल सके और पहाड़ी इलाके में इंडस्ट्री का काम हो सके।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to make a few observations on this Ministry's Demands mainly because I have customarily spoken on this Ministry's Demands each year. I feel that there is no reason to indulge in the kind of back-slapping and mutual admiration of which we have found more than usual evidence in the debate on this Ministry's Demands, because I think industrial expansion in this country has suffered a set-back rather than an acceleration. This is

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borne out by the fact that the increase in the acceleration in industrial activity is not to be assessed on a mechanical basis, on the basis of increase from year to year, but on the basis of the Cumulative increase in the increasing level of economic activity in this country. It is in this context that I would, first of all submit that industrial activity in this country has not been expanding in a satisfactory manner in spite of the fact that the Government has been committed to the policy of ever-increasing industrial expansion.

One of the reasons—and it is conceded by the Government—for the slow pace of progress in the field of industrial activity in our country is the fact that licensing procedures are complex, are somewhat mysterious and are so labyrinthine that a businessman shudders to approach the licensing authority. What is more, the licensing in this country is highly discriminatory, licences are granted in a discriminatory manner and licences are revoked in a discriminatory manner. The joke that is justified that the Government has asked the *kanoom* to go or have hidden good-bye to legality and to propriety in ascertaining the viability of projects which are put before the Government.

Sir, we are told in the report before us that with a view to accelerate the pace of industrial development steps are being taken to simplify procedures and regulations relating to grant of approval to schemes of industrial expansion. This is a promise which has been made from year to year. But these promises have been wholly unavailing.

There is the report of the Swaminathan Committee. We were told that the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee have been accepted in toto by the Government of India.

We find no evidence of this acceptance. We find no overhauling of the licensing procedures in this country, and all that the Minister can say year after year is to assure us that the licensing procedures are sought to be streamlined.

I would like to say that complaints persist in a large measure about favouritism, about nepotism and, what is much more, about bureaucratic delays in granting licences. At one time the Government had announced that letters of intent would be issued within one month of the application. I would like the hon. Minister, when he rises to reply to the debate to tell us in what manner the Government of India proposes to streamline the licensing procedures and to recast them in order that they may be more in tune with the demands and exigencies of national industrial development. I would also like to know in what manner he wishes, he hopes and he proposes to exclude the kind of favouritism allegations of which were made even by hon. Members of his party like Shri Heda who gave us somewhat of an inside story of industrial licensing in this country.

I would like to know as to how the Minister proposes to deal with the problem of speedy implementation of licences. I would like, also, the Minister to tell the House whether there is, really speaking, a definite formulation of principles in the matter of cancellation of licences and whether there is any strict observance of these principles.

It has been held by courts of law in our country that licensing is a quasi-judicial function. I am afraid, the Government have tended not to regard it as a quasi-judicial function but as a merely discretionary function. I find the hon. Minister nodding his head in the negative—I presume—but, I am afraid, I am not able to agree with him.

Bernard Shaw once said that Englishmen do everything on principle, they behead their king on principle, and alternately they restore monarchy on principle. It seems the Ministry of Industry in this country also claims to do many things on principle but, as a matter of fact, in many instances there is utter lack of principle in the manner in which they behave particularly in the field of licensing.

I would like the Minister to touch upon the subject of existing idle installed capacity in our industries. I have raised this question year after year in many debates but I find that, in the first place, the data that is available on the subject is highly undependable and, secondly, there is no survey ever made by the Government either to assess the magnitude of the problem or to show determination to solve it. There is a lot of lotus-eating in our industrial sector today. There is a lot of unutilised idle capacity in our industries today. But in spite of vociferous demand made by us year after year the Government is not able to give a clearer picture of the problems that beset this country in the field of fuller utilisation of installed capacity. I feel that this is a failure which should not be allowed to go without a comment. I hope, Sir, the Minister would, in response to the various demands made by us time and again, give us a clearer picture of the position in respect of idle installed capacity in this country and how he proposes to handle this problem and to face the problems of utilising in a fuller measure the capacity available in this country.

Sir, the problem of prices and of quality control is another problem that the Government have failed to deal with in an adequate and satisfactory manner, whether it is in the private sector or it is in the public sector. We find that there is an arbitrariness in formulating and fixing the

prices; either there is no interference by the Government or the interference by the Government is of no avail. It is because of the complete lack of leadership in the field of fixing prices that the consumer has to suffer in this country and, in the ultimate analysis, industrial expansion and industrial activity itself has to suffer a great deal.

The problem of prices is equally linked with the problem of our exports, and unless the Minister of Industry can really suggest effective means of controlling the prices it would not be possible for us really to promote economic activity in a satisfactory manner.

I would like to make a brief comment on productivity and what is being done by the Government to promote productivity in this country. The other day, in the House, we raised this question and we gave vent to our feelings of dissatisfaction in the working of the Productivity Council. The Minister at one stage tried to take defence behind the plea that this was an autonomous body and they do not generally interfere with its working. I would like the Minister to tell the House as to what is the magnitude of the resources committed to the Productivity Council by the Government and why it is that he would like to keep it away from the supervision and scrutiny of this House. I would like the Minister to answer the question as to how these resources are being utilised and whether it is not a fact that there is a widespread complaint of favouritism which is being practised, it is alleged, in the grant of various scholarships for going abroad under the auspices of the Productivity Council.

I would like to touch, now, upon the public sector projects which also come under the control of this Ministry. It is heartening to find that some of the public sector units have made good progress and have been lifted out of the stagnation into which they have

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fallen—for example there is the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited which has shown gratifying progress. I should also like to congratulate the Government for the good progress Hindustan Cables has registered. But I would like to know why it is that the production of co-axial cables has been low and why it is that the shortage of raw materials could not be taken into account in good time so that production of these cables did not have to suffer.

I would like to add a word about the Hindustan Salt Limited. I had at one time raised this question with the Minister by writing to him and I refrained from raising it in this House last year when I spoke on the Demands of this Ministry because I had hoped that there will be a satisfactory outcome of the letter to the Minister, setting out the position in detail in respect of the rights of the local traders of Sambar lake. Sir, it is unfortunate that government assurances are not implemented; they are defied and violated with impunity. It is unfortunate indeed that the administration of Hindustan Salt Limited is permitted to practise wanton discrimination against the local traders, who were assured of protection and of fair treatment. I hope that the Minister would be able to give us an explanation as to why it is that the various complaints against Hindustan Salt Limited have gone unattended, not even looked into, and that the local traders' grievances, some of which appear to be highly legitimate, have not been dealt with in a satisfactory manner.

I would like to say a word about the work of the National Industrial Development Corporation, which is also under the general control of this Ministry. Its functions, we are told, mainly through its technological con-

sultancy bureau set up during 1959-60. The functions of the bureau are, apart from rendering technical and consultancy services to governmental enquiries, include making preliminary studies, investigation and selection of sites, preparing detailed project reports and the designing of structures. Now I would like to ask the Minister whether he is quite satisfied with the preliminary work that is done in our country, before setting up various industrial projects. We have read only this morning in the report of one of our committees that on account of the fact that no preliminary soil survey had been undertaken in locating the heavy engineering corporation at Ranchi, Government have lost more than one crore of rupees. This is a matter which is repeated almost in every industrial undertaking which has been undertaken under the auspices of the government in the public sector. Is it not fair and proper for the Minister to give us an explanation in respect of his satisfaction or otherwise with the working of the technological and consultancy bureau which was set up three years ago? If he is not satisfied with its work, if he feels that it has not been able to discharge its functions, would he not appoint a committee to go into the question of its inadequacy and to suggest measures as to how this bureau, which is of great importance to the establishment of public sector projects, is able to discharge its functions in an efficient manner?

Then I would like to raise one more question, which has been a hardy annual, and that is the question of regional imbalance in the industrial development of this country. I am sorry that this matter has to be raised year in and year out, in the question hour, in the general discussions and yet we find not even a trace of the government's willingness to consider this problem on an overall basis. We have the monopoly commission, this commission and that commission, but the

fact remains that today some of the poor parts of the country are getting poorer, and this is because of the fact that the Government have failed completely to consider this question of regional balance in our industrial development. I would like the Minister to tell us as to what he proposes to do about restoring regional balance.

In the end, I would like the Minister to tell us as to what programme he is going to undertake to boost the key and basic industries in this country. I find that in paper, in cement and in various other sectors our country is not making the requisite progress, and that is basically because we do not have machine-building industry for this purpose. I would like him to tell me what he proposes to do about it.

One last word, and that is by way of quoting the Chief Minister of a State who said that Centre is completely apathetic to industrial progress in his State. I suppose this is a statement which can be generalised further and almost every State could say that there has been consistent apathy on the part of the Union Government in various matters, where we have found that the Union Government have not given all out support to industrial progress, particularly in the not so advanced States of the Union. I hope that the Minister will be able to give a satisfactory answer to some of these questions which I have raised.

श्री कृष्णबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The restoration of the lunch hour is the only cure.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tirupattur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, of course there is some improvement in the case of our industries and there is

some progress in the industrialisation of the country. But it does not deserve any compliment because it is after spending huge amounts running into crores of rupees, after waiting for fifteen years with so much of planning and after giving so many facilities for improving the industries. Yet, the progress we have achieved is not as much as it ought to be. No doubt, we are self-sufficient in some consumer goods, mechanical and engineering goods. In the case of some commodities we are more than self-sufficient also. Even though we are self-sufficient or more than self-sufficient in the case of some commodities, the standard and quality are poor and not up to the mark. I am sorry to say that the industrialists are misusing the shortage of commodities in the country on account of the difficult foreign exchange position by manufacturing sub-standard goods in the country.

13.16 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

We are forced to depend upon indigenous products which are of sub-standard. Even those sub-standard goods we are not able to get in large quantities in the case of ordinary materials like hurricane lantern, ball bearings, typewriters, air-conditioners, bolts, nuts, washers, cane-crushers, thermos etc. Neither could we get them at reasonable prices. The consumers, whether living in the urban or rural areas are attracted towards foreign made goods, not because they have any aversion to local products but because the quality of foreign made goods is better than goods manufactured in this country.

Coming to cement, Madras State is stated to be producing one-fifth of the total quantity of cement produced in this country. Yet, we are not able to get cement at controlled rates. A farmer or a poor man has to pay Rs. 15 or 16 in the black market to get a bag of cement. Black

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

market is prevalent everywhere. Within a few furlongs of the Collector's office cement is sold in the black market. A new type of cement has come in the market in Madras known as hydraulic cement. Cement in an adulterated form is also sold in large scale. Hundreds of cases are booked in Madras for adulteration of cement. We make tall claims that we have made much progress. Yet, a farmer or a poor man is not able to get a bag of cement at controlled prices. At the same time, a rich man is able to get thousands and thousands of bags of cement to construct a mansion. That is the situation prevailing in Madras.

Then, in South India we have got certain peculiar industries. We are not given as much encouragement as is given to other industries in other States.

We have got, among several industries, the sago industry. Sago is made out of tapioca tubers. We have to sell sago in the name of tapioca globules only and not in the name of sago in Bengal. Bengal and Maharashtra are our predominant markets. If at least the Government comes forward to help the manufacturers of sago, it will give a fillip to our industry. Lakhs and lakhs of labourers are engaged in the sago industry.

We have got the State Sago Board. The State Sago Board wanted to send some representatives of the sago manufacturers to the far eastern countries to know the technical know-how and to see how tapioca is cultivated there, but we were not given enough assistance to go to the far eastern countries because, I think, this industry is only in the Salem District and not anywhere else.

Not only that, we are producing starch out of tapioca. We are able to produce starch of good quality as much as India is in need of. Though we are in a position to produce and

supply as much starch as required, some traders and business concerns in North India manage to get imported maize from America and make starch out of it. That has brought down the price of starch in our starch factories and has affected adversely the ryots. I find that the Government is not giving enough or as much encouragement to the Salem sago and starch industries as they deserve. That is why we are suffering a lot. We are in a position to supply the entire need of this country, as much as the textile mills in India need, but the Government should come forward to take our starch and prohibit the import of maize from America and the manufacture of starch out of that.

Next to agriculture, handloom is the biggest occupation of the people in Madras State. Lakhs and lakhs of people are engaged in handloom industry. On account of the current year's Budget the handloom industry is going to be affected. On account of the reimposition of excise duty on counts No. 22 to 34, the doubling of the existing excise duty on all other fine and superfine counts of yarn, exempting all yarns used for weaving in composite mills from excise duty and reducing excise duty on certain coarse and medium varieties of mill cloth, we will not be surprised at least if in one or two months' time, thousands or lakhs of handloom weavers are thrown out of employment in our State. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister is not here now. However, I think, he will take all these things into consideration and will give relief to the handloom weavers by removing all these excise duties.

We are now having all-India boards in many States. We should have an all-India handloom board at Madras because in Madras we have a large number of handloom units. Not only in Madras but in our neighbouring State, Andhra, also we are having a considerable number of looms. Therefore, instead of having the All-India

Handloom Board in Bombay where there exist a number of mills which are really a competing force to the handloom industry, we should have in Madras at least one all-India handloom board. Madras deserves to have this board and it is the most proper and suitable place for this all-India handloom board.

With these words, I request the Government to give all fillip and encouragement to the South Indian industries, specially, sago, starch and handloom industries.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will have to be called at 1.30; so, I will give a chance to Shri Tulshidas Jadhav for five minutes.

Shri D. J. Naik (Panchmahals): Five minutes to me also.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़)

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इंडस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बोलने का पांच मिनट का समय दिया। आप भी पहली बार कुर्सी पर आये हैं। इन डिमांड्स पर अभी बहुत बहस हो चुकी है और मैं बहुत थोड़े में ही अपनी बात निवेदन करूँगा।

इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए हम ने देश में एक सोशललिज्म के तरीके से चलना तय किया है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि अभी तक इंडि-विजुअल इंटरप्राइजेज के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रीफ़ेस दिया जाता है जब कि हमारी घोषित नीति के अनुसार जरूरी यह है कि कोआपरेटिक्स में धंधे चलाने के काम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय। सहकारिता के उद्योगों को बढ़ने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्तेजन दिया जाय और सम्पत्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाय, एकाधिकार टूट जाय और विकेन्द्रीकरण हो जाय, डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो जाय। लेकिन यह दुःख का विषय है कि अभी तक यह होता दिखाई नहीं देता है।

मेरी मंत्री महोदय से विनती है कि वे इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर अपने पांव को आगे बढ़ायें।

आज भी शहरों में ही आमतौर पर उद्योग धंधों का विस्तार होता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन उद्योग धंधों का विस्तार शहरों से दूर हट कर गांवों में किया जाय। देहातों में यह छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे लगाये जाने चाहिए ताकि शहरों में उद्योगों का जो अधिक सेंट्रलाइजेशन होता है और उम कारण अलग अलग प्रावलम्स पैदा होती हैं, वे पैदा न हो सकें। इसलिए जैसा मैंने कहा यह छोटे छोटे धंधे देहातों में जाने की जरूरत है।

जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधे होते हैं उनके लिए रा मैटीरियल कच्चा माल वक्त पर नहीं मिलता है और सफिशिएंट नहीं मिलता है जिसमे कि वह थोड़े दिन के बाद बंद हो जाते हैं। इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का खयाल होना चाहिए।

अभी मेरे से पूर्व मेरे प्रान्त के सम्मानित सदस्य श्री शिवा जी देशमुख ने पावर लूमस के बारे में बड़ी अच्छी तर्करीर की। उसके लिए मैं उन का धन्यवाद देता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र प्रदेश में छोटे छोटे पावर लूमस का धंधा काफी बढ़ा हुआ है। सरकार को उचित था कि वह इन छोटे धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देती लेकिन उसने छोटे छोटे पावर लूमस पर टैक्स बिठाया है। मजा यह है कि उन के ऊपर तो ज्यादा कर बिठाया गया है जब कि जो वहां स्पिनिंग और बीविंग मिल्स हैं उनको अधिक रियायत दी है।

महाराष्ट्र में पावर लूमस बहुत ज्यादा हैं। मेरे खयाल से हिन्दुस्तान में जितने पावर लूमस हैं उन में से १०, १२ आने भर पावर लूमस अकेले महाराष्ट्र में मौजूद हैं। यह धंधा वहां पर खूब बढ़ा हुआ है और गरीब लोग उसमें काम करते हैं। देश में चार

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

पावर लूमस के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ़ है। चार पावर लूमस तक जो ड्यूटी से सरकार ने उनको माफ़ किया है उसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन जो ऐसे पावर लूमस आजकल बढ़े हुए हैं अर्थात् ऐसे पावर लूमस जोकि १-४-६१ के बाद चलते हैं उनके लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी माफ़ नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो आर्डर निकाला गया है कि १-४-६१ के बाद जो पावर लूमस चलते हैं उन के लिए एक्साइज ड्यूटी चार पावर लूमस के ऊपर बिठाई गई है तो वह नहीं बिठानी चाहिए। जब इसके लिए हम सब लोगों ने महाराष्ट्र के और दूसरे प्रान्तों के मेम्बरों ने इस ड्यूटी को न लगाने के लिए आग्रह किया तब वह पोस्टपोन कर दी गई और वह अभी तीन वर्ष तक पोस्टपोन थी, ७-३-६४ तक बन्द थी। लेकिन अब ७-३-६४ को एक नया आर्डर निकाल कर उन पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिठा दी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर और फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के दिल में यह शक़ है कि शहर के लोग उन पावर लूमस को यार्न देते हैं और कपड़ा लेते हैं इसलिए इन पावर लूमस पर कर बिठाना जरूरी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि सूत लेकर जो कपड़ा देते हैं तो ऐसे चार पावर लूमस के ऊपर गरीब लोग ही तो काम करते हैं। चार पावर लूमस वाले या दो पावर लूमस वाले गरीब होते हैं और उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं रहता है कि वह सूत ख़रीद लें और दुकान लगाकर बेच दें। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार इस पर पुनर्विचार करे और चार पावर लूमस किसी के नाम पर क्यों न हों यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी उन पर नहीं बिठानी चाहिए। वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी यहां तक बँठी है कि एक पावर लूम पर एक महीने के लिए ३०२ रुपये १२ नये पैसे ड्यूटी बढ़ गयी है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर इस कारण उनको बड़ी तकलीफ़ हो रही है और उनके बंद होने की नौबत आ गयी है। इससे वहां पर बेकारी बढ़ेगी।

मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर और फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए और पावर लूमस के ऊपर जो यह एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिठाई गई है वह बन्द की जाय।

स्पिनिंग और बीविंग मिल्स के लिए सरकार द्वारा सहूलियत दी जाती है। जो सुपर फ़ाइन कपड़ा है उस के ऊपर प्रीवियस ड्यूटी २७ रुपये ५ नये पैसे थी उस को घटा कर २२ नये पैसे कर दिया गया है और इस तरह मिलों को २० परसेंट का रिलीफ़ मिल गया है।

जहां तक स्पिनिंग एंड बीविंग मिलों का सम्बन्ध है, फ़ाइन कपड़े के लिए २० परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है, मीडियम ए के लिए साढ़े सैंतीस परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है, मीडियम बी के लिए ४० परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है और कोर्स के लिए ६७ परसेंट रिलीफ़ दिया गया है।

इसकी तुलना में पावर लूम के यार्न का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, ५१ एन एफ़ एंड एबाव अर्थात् ६० काउंट्स एंड एबाव पर पहले ३६ नये पैसे टैक्स था, जिस में २०० परसेंट की वृद्धि कर दी गई है। इसी प्रकार ४७ काउंट्स से ५६ काउंट्स के यार्न पर पहले २४ नये पैसे टैक्स था, जिस में भी २०० परसेंट की वृद्धि की गई है।

पावरलूम पर तो इतना टैक्स लगाया गया है और मिलों के लिए सहूलियत दी गई है। जिस उद्योग से सम्पत्ति का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन होता है, उस पर ज्यादा कर लगा दिया गया है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह सोशलिज्म है या पीछे की तरफ़ जाना है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि पावरलूम के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाये।

थोड़े दिन पहले ब्रह्मदेश में सब इंडस्ट्रीज और शाप्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया है। हम तो कहते आये हैं कि इन धन्धों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता है कि सरकार का रुख उस तरफ क्यों नहीं है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रीज और शाप्स का राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए।

मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि मिक्स्ड इकानोमी में छोटे छोटे धन्धे और को-ऑपरेटिव के धन्धे नहीं चलते हैं, क्योंकि इन्डिविडुअल एन्टरप्रेनर अपना माल सस्ता से सस्ता बेचने और फिर टैक्स-इवेज्जन करने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं और इस कारण को-ऑपरेटिव धन्धे और छोटे छोटे धन्धे मर जाते हैं। इसलिए इस में पालिसी का भी सवाल है। सरकार को अपनी पालिसी को बदलना चाहिए, जिस से इंडस्ट्री का डीसेंट्रलाइजेशन हो, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब लोग काम-धंधा कर के अपना निर्वाह कर सकें।

Shri Kanungo: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am at a disadvantage because the debate in which more than 22 Members have participated has gone wide off the mark of the notices on cut motions which were submitted to you.

An Hon. Member: Many of them are absent.

Shri Kanungo: I am merely mentioning that I am at a disadvantage and that means I have to go off my bat extempore so to say. I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have spoken on the debate and as Dr. Singhvi says—it is not my statement—he wanted to protest against the compliments which have been paid so long by all the Members, including Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya, to this Ministry. I am only quoting Dr. Singhvi. So, I must be most grateful to all the hon. Members for whatever appreciation this Ministry has been able to receive.

Sir, the two things which are agitating the minds of most of the Members seem to be, one the revised excise duties upon powerlooms and handloom yarn....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): And sur-charge on sized beams also.

Shri Kanungo: And the other, again as Dr. Singhvi mentioned, about the mysteries of the licensing procedures. These, of course, are important. Here, I would submit that considering all factors into which I need not go, which have been elaborately discussed in this House and in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Planning Commission. I think, it is some achievement that the industrial progress has not slackened down. Of course, we have not yet been able to reach the targets fixed when the Third Plan was being formulated at 11 per cent growth and the House is aware under what difficult circumstances we have been working during the first two years of the Plan. Taking all these factors into consideration, I would submit that the performance of industrial production has not been too bad. I would quote from a speech which I made a month back to the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Industries:

“Though the trends in industrial production are, on the whole, satisfactory, it has to be recognised that the rate of growth of production is still below what is needed to achieve the targets envisaged in the Third Plan. As you are aware, in the earlier part of the current fiscal year, the Planning Commission undertook a Mid-Term Appraisal of the Third Plan so as to focus attention on the areas where a very determined effort is necessary. I do not propose to go in great detail into the overall picture on our performance so far in relation to the targets the country had set itself at the beginning of the

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Third Plan. It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that in major sectors, such as, steel, alloy steel, aluminium, copper, pig iron products, pipes, steel castings, forgings, nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, sulphuric acid, newsprint, cement and cotton yarn, we are unlikely to reach the levels of the targets envisaged in the Third Plan. It is possible to read too much into the shortfalls that are likely to occur in relation to the original target. In many of these industries the shortfalls are not substantial and in most of them the entire capacity required to achieve the Third Plan targets has already been licensed."

All I am trying to impress upon you is this that we have not back-slided. We are progressing but not progressing as much as we would like to do. It is interesting that in the first two years though certain industries went behind the target which means they could not do it, like the sugar industry, there were certain industries where the percentage of production over 1961-62 and in 1962-63 was as much as 80 per cent, 60 per cent and 100 per cent. It is more significant that these increases were in basic industries like steel, pig iron, aluminium, various engineering materials, machinery items etc. which are of a basic nature. Qualitatively, I believe, we have not done too badly. It is true that consumer industries like cement and paper have not shown that much of progress that they ought to have shown. But I believe that there were factors much beyond control which have contributed to this. For one thing, in the case of paper, I would submit that the raw materials source in India today is almost exclusively bamboo, and the supply of bamboo from forests is not too adequate. In fact, some of the areas, to my mind, have been exhausted and we have reached a stage

where we must look to cellulose material to be derived from materials other than bamboo.

In the case of cement also, I understand that the sources of adequate lime-stone supply, not the sources for supply as such but in a locality where they could be utilised for cement production, that is, in proximity to coal location, transport facilities etc. are getting exhausted. We are planning to go in for a large-scale investigation into finding out as much of the deposits as we can. At the moment, all I can say is that we are going to pay special attention to improving the production with the existing capacity and also setting up additional capacity in these two items which are very necessary.

The basic factor that we have got to remember is that we are just on the threshold of an industrial civilisation. Till the beginning of the Second Plan, we were almost grouping. We did have some odd industries, some odd textile mills and some odd factories, but that was not industrialisation. We were as a society more or less in the pre-industrial civilisation era. During the last ten years we have been passing through a stage of transition, and it will take many years to pass through that stage of transition, of changing a society from a pre-industrial civilisation society to an industrial and technological civilisation society. And we have to do it fast, and in this process we have got to remember all the social problems which we have to face.

Take, for example, the question of the dichotomy of cottage industries and factory industries. We cannot just wipe away that cottage industries. The economic pundits may say that the production of khadi is any day uneconomic from the national point of view. The production of handloom

cloth is uneconomic. There are good theoretical arguments for that. But, situated as we are, we have got to see that our transition is as smooth as possible and in the process we do not lose the skills of value which are eternal. The example is in the textile industry. It could have been possible for any theoretical planner to plan out the *per capita* yardage of cloth which would be necessary for the population, taking into account the growth of population, and taking notice of the 'economy of scales' as they call it, it could have been suggested that we should set up mills with, say, a thousand looms and the consequent spindleage; then, the cost would come down, and the consumer would also get it at a lower price. But our planners and Government have deliberately not done that. In the Plan, they have arranged that the transition and the equilibrium should be such that it will not result in social disruption. Therefore, the Third Plan targets envisage a production from the mill sector of about 5800 million yards and from the decentralised sector, handloom and powerloom included, a production of the order of 3,500 million yards. In this process, we have to keep the balance.

In regard to handlooms, hon. Members should remember that ten years back the production was rapidly dwindling. But during the last year, the production has recorded 2,000 million yards. I would say that the policy of the Planning Commission and the Government, which the House has accepted, has proved to be a right policy.

As between the handlooms and the composite mills, we have to remember that without the mills, neither the handloom nor the powerloom industries can get their yarn.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Spinning mills are there.

Shri Kanungo: Spinning mills are there, but exclusive spinning mills are not economic; only composite mills are economic. I shall come to that point a little later.

Now, powerlooms have multiplied phenomenally during the last five years. I was quoted as the supporter of the powerlooms.

Shri Heda: Legitimate father.

Shri Kanungo: That is being thrown at my face, no doubt, but I must say that one point which I had emphasised and which I have been emphasising all through my life, because I have been connected with weaving for the last forty years, is that the powerlooms should be owned by a co-operative society consisting of handloom weavers only.

An Hon. Member: Why?

Shri Kanungo: I am not going to argue about it. The argument has been expressed extensively.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: That is perfectly all right.

Shri Kanungo: That was the limitation in this regard. Why did the powerlooms grow up and how did they grow up? They grow up largely—I do not say all of them have grown up in this way—or to a great extent because the excise differential was such that it was profitable for the mills to get the cloth woven outside their premises and sell it in the market. In any case, who is being hit by the taxation provision which I am sure my colleague the Finance Minister will deal with adequately? I am merely mentioning the position of the different types of production and the common production programme. Here is a common production programme and in pursuance of that these are the steps we have to take. Each sector of production should not encroach upon the other. Out of the 80,000 powerlooms today, nearly half—I am not

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sure of the exact figure—are of less than 4 loom units.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: 95 per cent.

Shri Kanungo: No. I am fairly familiar with the lobby of the power-looms operating in India for the last 15 years. I know the persons doing it. I do not blame them. It is their duty.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: We wish him to know the lobby of the textile industry, better than the powerloom industry.

Shri Kanungo: I know, because one of my respected friends is there. Everybody has got to protect his interests. I do not challenge any of the figures produced by the associations and organisations which play up this thing and want to represent. Nor do I question their *bona fides*. But I know what it is. There have been cases where a 24-loom slab establishment has been *banami* split up into four or less loom units.

One hon. Member asked, what is the rationale behind it; if a man wants to sell his loom, he cannot sell because the other man will have to pay double tax. The simple reason is this. If it is not there, then everyone will convert it into four-loom units. I also realise that it is a hardship on the powerloom industry. In any case it has been asked; why should Government have taken this step? Why could they not wait for the Asoka Mehta Committee report which would be available in a very short time? True. There is a time for review and consideration of these steps. Apart from what the Finance Minister is considering, I understand that the Board of Revenue members have been going round the country, receiving representations from all interests, particularly powerloom interests.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The chairman or member of the Board of Revenue, Shri Banerjee, went to Bombay and Calcutta. Some of the members belonging to the powerloom association, whether co-operatives or otherwise, wanted to meet him. They had sent in their memorandum both from West Bengal and from Bombay. Their only request is that the Asoka Mehta Committee report should be awaited. They want the *status quo* to be maintained in the meanwhile. What is Government's objection to that?

Shri Kanungo: Even if there had been no Asoka Mehta Committee, there ought to have been differential rates. I cannot go into the arguments about the rationale of the quantum. But that it is necessary is correct. The points which many Members have mentioned here have been represented to the Central Board of Revenue and they are considering them. This matter will come up before the Committee. But what I am trying to point out is that the power-looms should be taxed. There is rationale in it.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Irrespective of whether big or small?

Shri Heda: Not on par with the textile industry.

Shri Kanungo: I am not on the quantum. That depends on the progress and the changes that take place.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Co-operative sector also?

Shri Kanungo: They are also producers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is that the policy of Government?

Shri Kanungo: Yes. Some of the powerloom co-operatives are free today. They should not be. That is what I am trying to say.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It is an injustice to co-operatives.

Shri Kanungo: I had the honour to suggest that for the transition stage, where societies consist of members of handloom weavers, they should be free from excise duty for a period. But that does not mean that I would support anything in a blanket manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We have the honour to contradict you.

Shri Kanungo: I am trying to say that there is justification for excise duty. The quantum of it can be argued about—it is being argued about. In every sphere, we have got to take care of the position in the transition period and think and act accordingly.

Some friends have said that industries are only set up by groups, and that smaller men and medium industry people cannot go ahead. I think **Suri Baatacharya** mentioned it—because they have no financial facilities. Obviously, Government does provide capital investment as loans for small industries, those which are below Rs. 5 lakhs. From the very nature of things, they cannot go beyond. But the credit facilities and grant facilities available and all told for all industries of all categories amounted in 1962 to Rs. 71.40 crores and in 1963 to Rs. 80.82 odd crores. This was not a small performance. In a similar condition, in a similar economy, I do not think any Government could do better.

As regards small industries, all credit to them that in spite of shortages and difficulties, they are producing more and more.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Much to the displeasure of the Government. Powerloom is not a small industry.

Shri Kanungo: I am talking of small industries other than powerlooms—those which come under the small industries organisation.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: Thank you.

Shri Kanungo: In 1962, the number of establishments registered with the Director of Industries was 37,000, in 1963 it rose to 57,000. Government purchases from small scale industries in 1960-61 was to the tune of Rs. 6.48 crores; in 1962-63, it was Rs. 29.55 crores. These figures will show that the efforts of the small scale industries organisation of Government are bearing fruit.

As regards the raw materials position for small scale industries, if hon. Members go through the reports which have been published, they will find that it has been frankly said how much it hurts. But there is no way out of it, because most of the non-ferrous metals and many of the raw materials have got to be imported. We do not have the foreign exchange to do so. Therefore, the little we have—we are always trying to get a little more—has to be rationed out rationally. The procedure for this distribution is that the State Directors of Industries assess the requirements State-wise. Naturally, whatever they assess cannot be made available, because it is just not available. Then, it is distributed *pro rata* to the States, and the actual distribution is done by the Director of Industries of the State. The Government of India has no machinery, and should not have any machinery, to do the distribution in the States because the States' Industries Departments are well organised for that, and by and large they function fairly efficiently. But the basic question they cannot get over.

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Take the simple example of pig iron. It is in short supply for small foundries particularly. We have not got it. The Minister of Heavy Industries and Steel is considering the question of importing a little bit this year. Like that in many things we are short because we cannot cope with the demand as it grows.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that proportionately there is greater cut for the small industries?

Shri Kanungo: No. I have gone into it. There is a little dichotomy, because from the quantity "X" of a rare material available, we want to get the best return in the ultimate products. The ultimate product has got to be thought of. Let us take the simple example of brass sheets. If I have to decide the priority between utensil-making, thali-katori-making, and plates for making electrical equipment, to which should I or anybody give preference? This is the type of thing which is happening.

I find that in the last four years, in spite of all these shortages, the production in small scale industry establishments has increased by 64 per cent. So, that is something. Somebody was mentioning about a pat on the back. It is for you to judge whether Government deserves it or not.

Dr. Singhvi mentioned about a small matter—I am coming to the policy later—about some letter he had written to me. That is about the salt distribution in the Sambhar Lake area. I am sorry he is not here. All I can say is that I have gone into the matter, and there has been no injustice in it. I myself have gone to Sambhar. One point that I want to make clear is that while I would always help the genuine trader, I am not going to countenance speculators and men who are near-speculators. A large body of that type had grown up in that trade, and I believe in the course of a couple of years it will be straightened out.

Dr. Singhvi also mentioned about NIDC, and how they are conducting their consulting service. When the plants come up, as some of them will in the course of a couple of years, it will be time to judge whether the consulting work of the NIDC bureau

has been satisfactory or not. As far as the Heavy Electrical Engineering situation is concerned, the NIDC was not concerned at all. The soil testing was done by the Government of Bihar.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): He also referred to the bad state of affairs in the National Productivity Council in the absence of Shri Lokanathan and Shri H. V. R. Iengar from Delhi.

Shri Kanungo: I thank him for reminding me. He asked about the commitment of Government. Government's commitment is Rs. 20 lakhs per year.

The main function of the Productivity Council is not to help people to go about on jaunts, fellowships and all that. Its main function is servicing the industrial establishments in the country, and I am proud of its work in this respect. I do not have the time to go into it. If some hon. Member raises a discussion on the Report of the National Productivity Council, we can go into details. But I may give you one example. In the Bharat Electronics, the experts of the National Productivity Council were able to increase productivity more than 60 per cent with the use of the same materials, same machines and same personnel.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): That highlights how much wastage there has been.

Shri Kanungo: It is not wastage. It merely shows....

Shri Basappa: The Chairman of the Productivity Council is somewhere in Madras, he is not able to attend to the work here.

Shri Kanungo: The main charge was that there was favouritism in the selection of personnel for going on fellowships, study tours etc. I have myself looked into it. There will be

disappointments no doubt because if there are six fellowships, there are 600 applicants. The procedure is simple. The local Productivity Council submits names.

Shri Basappa: I was referring only to the organisation, not the other things. I mean the irregularities committed by the Executive Director.

Shri Kanungo: This is Dr. Singhvi's allegation.

The local Productivity Council sends its recommendations about persons of the proper type, the requirements being settled before by the National Council. Then, all the recommendations of the local Councils are got together, they are screened. Then those who are eligible are listed, and a committee of the National Council goes round the country interviewing these applicants, and they take the help of the local Productivity Council also. Ultimately after the interviews, they grade the persons whom they have interviewed, their attainments and all that and according to the grades, the men are selected. To my mind, the procedure is very good, and I do not think that there is room for nepotism by anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no room for improvement?

Shri Kanungo: I wish somebody could suggest improvements, but I have seen the scheme, and I have been told by consultants, that it is the best that could be thought of under the circumstances.

About the organisation of the National Productivity Council, it largely functions through the local Productivity Councils. It is provided that the Chairman should be an honorary person. In any case, the last Chairman, Shri H. V. R. Iengar, has done splendid work during his tenure. He resigned and asked to be relieved...

Shri Basappa: Why did he resign and ask to be relieved? Because

things were not happening quite correctly.

Shri Kanungo: Shri H. V. R. Iengar is an old friend of mine, and we should not read into the event more than what he has said, namely that his private commitments were so much that he could not devote to it that much time which he thought conscientiously he should. I suppose most of the Members are familiar with the constitution of the Council and all that. In any case, if anybody is interested, a debate can be raised on the annual report.

About the mysteries of the licensing system, there is absolutely no mystery about it. The fact is that those industries which, according to our Plan, have the highest priority do not necessarily offer—sometimes they do offer—high profits. Therefore, last year Shri Reddy listed about 22 industries. He announced that they would be treated as priority industries, and that applications in respect of those industries would be entertained.

We have got another device. Where the targeted capacity has been reached, a list is published from time to time stating that these industries are filled up, no more applications will be considered in them. They are straightway rejected. So, we have got on the one hand, preferred industries, and on the other those that are not necessary at the moment.

After the Swaminathan Committee's Report, we have produced another list, according to the recommendations of that Committee, which we call key industries where production has lagged behind, where capacity is urgently necessary, and there, a system of co-ordination has been evolved by which a letter of intent is issued straightway after, of course, preliminary enquiries. All the items of capital issue and capital goods and all that is tied up so that this will be facilitated. But this is available

[Shri Kanungo]

only for the key industries which we have in our priority list. If anybody comes for the manufacture of tooth paste or something like that, naturally there is no priority. Considering the limited foreign exchange for capital goods, you will agree that we have to discriminate and it must be spent very carefully.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When is Mr. Chopra going to submit his report?

Shri Kanungo: I am not concerned with it any more. I am sorry to say that it is curious that the allegations which Mr. Bhattacharya made were repetitions of pseudonymous and anonymous petitions which could be traced to Dalmia-Jain group against Mr. Chopra. I can categorically say that the allegations are entirely wrong. The attempt is to blackmail a person whom the Government has employed. In any case the Vivian Bose Commission's report has no relation with Mr. Chopra's enquiry. The Finance Minister is in charge of the Company Law administration and he is taking energetic steps and he will be able to report to the House in due time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to his information, there were certain cases pending against Mr. Chopra; there was an enquiry by the Special Police Establishment against Mr. Chopra. He also enquired whether it was a fact that Mr. Chopra was paid Rs. 180 per day which no other people get. We want information on these points.

Shri Kanungo: The allegation was that Mr. Chopra was liquidator of a company which did not exist or did not submit any accounts or something like that. It is wrong; I am sorry that Mr. Bhattacharya has been wrongly informed and, curiously enough, this is the type of allegation which comes from the Dalmia-Jain sources.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is he not paid Rs. 180 per day?

Shri Kanungo: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then he will not submit his report soon.

Shri Kanungo: It is for you to judge. First-class auditors when appointed are entitled to charge even Rs. 100 per hour, if you want to know that.

That reminds me of Dr. Lohia, Sir, and for once I agree with Dr. Lohia that socialism and progress are possible only with higher production. I do not agree with the methods which Dr. Lohia suggests. The other idea of Dr. Lohia is the nationalisation of the profession of audit. Much literature has grown round the world on this; that is just absurd.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: It is a very good suggestion. You do not want to end corruption?

Shri Kanungo: I am glad that Mr. Bhattacharya agrees with Dr. Lohia. I have, I hope, been able to explain the so-called mysteries of licensing policy; I may tell Shri Heda that trafficking in licence is not possible because in the key sector we have to induce people to ask for licences because there are no industrial licences which are as profitable as before. Obviously when an individual applies for a licence, quite often he says he is going to float a company but there may be cases as Mr. Heda says of company changing hands. If that has been done, I would request Mr. Heda to give me some indication and I will certainly go into it, but I think there are no chances of such things happening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not speak. May I put a question? Is it a fact that a person who has been appointed as the chairman of the British India Corporation is also the

chairman of the IAC and another corporation at Bareilly? Why is it that this particular gentleman has been selected to become the chairman of all three? Is it a political hat-trick or what?

Shri Kanungo: I think the hon. Member should address or give notice of the question to the appropriate Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is concerned with BIC.

Mr. Chairman: He said that he did not know.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जिनके पास चार पावर लूम होते हैं तो पिता की मृत्यु के बाद उनकी विरासत स्वाभाविक तौर पर उस के लड़कों को चली जाती है तब भी उस पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी विठाते हैं, तो ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है और उसे भाफ क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

श्री कानूनगो : वारिस का सवाल अभी उठा नहीं है ।

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : पिता के मरने के बाद जब उस के लड़के उसके अन्दर जाते हैं

श्री कानूनगो : उस वक्त देखा जायगा ।

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The point about the two powerlooms and four powerlooms was not that there was no transfer, fake or real, since 1-4-1961. Since 1-4-1961 there was a ban on fresh licensing of units of more than 4 powerlooms and since the powerlooms which were dutiable prior to that date were there, why did the Ministry bring in the mystery of 1-4-1961 and insist upon notification that licence issued after that date will be dutiable?

Shri Kanungo: I have tried to explain. All legitimate powerlooms

have been registered long before. Anything after this particular date means that it is being transferred *mala fide*.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: No, no; the point is this. Dutiable and non-dutiable powerlooms have been carefully examined and listed. What is the necessity....

Shri Kanungo: Those who have tax-marks need not fear.

Shri Heda: When a larger powerloom unit becomes uneconomic, naturally there is no choice but to transfer it and only the smaller units purchase it. Where it is a fake case, it is quite different but when the larger unit was remaining idle for months and then it was sold, even then the same plea is taken.

14.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Shri Kanungo: I would expect a suggestion from Mr. Heda and I will then argue with him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 57-60 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 57—MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 58—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,97,90,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 59—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,35,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 60—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industry'."

DEMAND No. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY
OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,29,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industry'."

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the Demands of the Ministry of Works Housing and Rehabilitation, Seven hours are allotted. Those who want to move cut motions will please send slips to the Table.

I will first place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 90—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND No. 91—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,98,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,58,47,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum ne-

cessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 93—EXPENDITURE ON
DISPLACED PERSONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,74,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons'."

DEMAND NO. 94—OTHER REVENUE
EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF
WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,04,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 141—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,66,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 142—DELHI CAPITAL
OUTLAY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,63,32,000 be granted to the

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

DEMAND NO. 143—OTHER CAPITAL
OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,90,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): **Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,** in discussing the Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, I will not be concerned so much with the works and housing part of the Ministry as with the rehabilitation part. Only this morning, we have been supplied with a brochure detailing with photographs and plans the various stately buildings that are coming up in the capital city of Delhi and other places. I would have very much liked if instead of all this money being put in these stately and super-costly buildings, the money were diverted to rehabilitation, rehabilitation not only of the refugees but also of the derelict and poor people all over the country.

Having said that, I come to the problem of rehabilitation proper, and to that part of the rehabilitation work which relates to West Bengal and to refugees coming from East Pakistan. The report of the Ministry supplied to us has divided the problem of rehabilitation—the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan—

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into two parts: one is the residuary problem of the people who have already come to West Bengal and elsewhere from East Pakistan and the other is the problem of new migrants from East Pakistan who have started coming just now. But, in order to understand the proportion and the magnitude of the problem with which we are confronted, I think it is necessary to relate the background of certain facts with which this Ministry is not directly concerned. But, as we have been informed through the brochure on new migrants—the report on the fresh influx of migrants from Pakistan—it was the decided policy of the Government to regulate the migrants from East Pakistan as much as possible, and this they did, under the terms of the agreement arrived at with the Government of Pakistan at the ministerial level in the year 1956. From that time onwards, it seems the only categories of people who were allowed to come were, orphans with no guardians in East Pakistan, unattached women and widows with no livelihood in Pakistan, wives joining husbands in Pakistan, grown-up girls going to India for marriage, (the migration certificates in such cases to be issued only to the girls concerned), families living in isolated pockets, members of split families, etc. and persons whose near relations—this is the last category—on whom they are entirely dependent are in India. That is to say, excepting for these people, this exceptional category of people, all others were generally not granted any migration certificate. That was the accepted policy of the Government. Instructions were issued accordingly. But what happened in the meantime? This was I think, in 1956. Then, some decision was taken at the Darjeeling Conference in November, 1957, and from 1st March, 1958 these new regulations about migration came into operation. In spite of all these things, and in spite of their agreement with the Government of Pakistan, what happened?

We are informed in the brochure that in this conference—that is, the conference which was held in Dacca in May, 1956—the Pakistan Government solemnly undertook to take various steps to produce a sense of security in the minds of minority communities in East Pakistan. But what was the result? Let me read from the report of the Ministry of External Affairs for 1962-63. Therein, it is mentioned very clearly that in spite of the fact that we had the 1950 Prime Ministers' agreement with Pakistan, in spite of the fact that in 1956, again, the Pakistan Government held out so solemn pledges to protect the minorities, "the condition of the minority communities in East Pakistan, however, continues as in the last year, to be unsatisfactory. There were serious communal riots in Khulna, Jessore and Gopalganj where the minority communities suffered loss in both life and property. Besides these serious communal troubles, reports of offences against the person and property of the members of the minority community continued to be received throughout the year." Because the External Affairs Ministry is not concerned with rehabilitation, it did not mention that from Gopalganj alone thousands of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes came over to India, but because of the decision that had been arrived at, namely, not to give any rehabilitation benefits to the people who come after 1st March, 1958, these people were literally stranded. I myself took up the matter with the Rehabilitation Commissioner of West Bengal Government, but they said that their hands were tied and so they could not do anything.

In spite of these things, in spite of these solemn assurances, and in spite of all the restrictions put, neither the influx of minorities stopped nor the riots or violence against the minorities stopped. Year after year, migrants are pouring in. In 1961-62 more than 13,000 people arrived. Then, in 1962-

next year, about 11,000 people arrived in spite of all restrictions. The latest report of the External Affairs Ministry says that about 45,700 refugees came over to India in 1963. That is, all these people continued to come in spite of all restrictions put, with or without migration certificate.

And now, what has happened in Pakistan? After January, 1964, people have started coming in, almost with the onrush of a flood-tide. The report on the fresh influx of migrants has mentioned that about 5,000 persons are entering India daily, some with migration certificates and some without them. But not only this Ministry but the Government as a whole must take note of the fact that the morale of the minorities in East Pakistan is completely broken and shattered. They will not live there. The figure of 5,000 is perhaps based on the figures collected at the Government reception centres. But the fact is that almost at every border point, people are crossing over. Not only at the Petrapole-Benapole border, not only at the Hasanabad border in 24 Parganas, not only at the Gede-Banpur border, but everywhere people are crossing the border. I come from a border district, Murshidabad and I can say that even before these January disturbances in Murshidabad itself already in 1962 and 1963, after the Rajshahi riots, nearly 15,000 to 20,000 people entered from North Bengal. Most of them are still there. They have not been given any rehabilitation benefits.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Surely, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will agree that when my colleague Mr. T. K. Chaudhuri is speaking, we must have quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. He may continue.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: As I was saying, the morale of the minorities in East Pakistan is com-

pletely shattered under the conditions as obtain in East Pakistan today. I do not know what would be the result of the Home Ministers' Conference that is scheduled to take place very soon. But already more than 2 lakhs of people have arrived. According to the very moderate and modest figures of the Ministry, 5000 people are entering daily. I might tell the Government and the House that they must be prepared for the arrival of at least 2 million, i.e., 20 lakhs of people in the course of this year alone. For the time being, because of lack of facilities for safe transit and also partly due to the fact that facilities of obtaining migration certificates are still very much restricted in spite of a little liberalisation and because of the fact that there are no migration offices outside Dacca, because of all these reasons, migration is still very low. Only people who live near the borders are trying to cross over without migration certificates.

The information that I have at my disposal leads me to believe that in the course of the next two or three months, big jathas consisting of the entire Hindu population of whole villages will start moving without migration certificates, even without the assurance of safe transit facilities, only putting their hope in the security of numbers because they find life wholly impossible there. So, I insist that the plan of rehabilitation of new migrants should be made on that basis, on the basis of 2 million people, at a very modest estimate, in course of this year alone.

I have a few suggestions to make here. The Home Ministers conference is meeting soon. If we want to put a stop to this process, we have a right to ask of the Pakistan Government why with effect from 1961 they took the decision unilaterally to abolish the Minorities Ministry in Pakistan, which they were bound to maintain under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement. We, on our part,

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Instead of lodging a protest, simply abolished our own Minorities Ministry and in this way minorities on both sides of the border were left without whatever little protection they had under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali agreement. So, my first suggestion is that this matter should be taken up at the ministerial level conference which is taking place within a few days.

With regard to migration certificates, because this Ministry is directly concerned, I have to inform them that a good deal of discontent is prevailing on account of the restrictions that still obtain with regard to the issue of migration certificates. I have already related the categories who were given migration certificates formerly. Now, after liberalisation, four new categories have been added: Girls of marriageable age, families seriously affected due to arson, looting and killing, petty traders who have lost their wherewithal as well as industrial labour, skilled or unskilled and cases at the Deputy Commissioner's discretion. According to my information, he chooses not to exercise any discretion in this matter. Already in this House many instances have been related about the complaints of the intending migrants, about the treatment, the misbehaviour, they receive at the hands of our migration officers in Dacca. I do not want to recount those complaints, but I must demand of the Government that these four categories which they have added hardly meet the needs of the situation. They must liberalise the conditions still further and make it possible for all those who cannot live there to come away. There must be a categorical statement, if not from this Ministry from some other Ministry which is more directly concerned. I know what are the sentiments of the hon. Minister himself. But he is here as the spokesman of the Government. The Government as a whole must

make the position absolutely clear, so that there may be no cause for discontent. A definite, positive statement is called for in regard to this.

Then I come to the problem of reception arrangements. The present arrangements at reception centres are absolutely inadequate. Recently some journalists were taken to all these places and they have all reported more or less unanimously that reception arrangements are wholly unsatisfactory and inadequate and, whatever reception points we have at two or three important border stations. We must take note of the fact that migration is taking place and people are crossing over the border at various points in North Bengal, in Malda, in West Dinajpur and Murshidabad. If the Ministry cannot open reception centres in all these districts, the district officers should be instructed to open some kind of reception centres and use the administrative machinery there to find out who are coming and issue them the refugee certificates or identity slips which the Government have decided would be issued to these people. These things should be done at once so that all the people who come there can be cared for, their problems can be comprehended and the total size of the problem may be known to the Government.

Now I come to the problem of their rehabilitation. It is as yet too early to talk about that. Only during the last two months people have started coming pell-mell. In our reception centre at Mana 50,000 people have been huddled together. I do not blame the Government. They were not prepared for it. But still, with a little planning and with foresight something more can be done and conditions can be improved. We have seen in the papers reports to the effect that two or three other transit camps are going to be opened. This brochure

also informs us that near about Mana.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Sir, I will take a little time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already taken 22 minutes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I will take a few minutes more and I will finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may take two minutes.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am hastily concluding.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other parties also.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I know, but many of them are absent today.

Now, Sir, I was saying about rehabilitation and reception. I would like the Government to take a second look at the decision which they have arrived at in consultation with the Government of West Bengal, that nobody would be kept in West Bengal and that people would be taken directly from the reception centres to Dandakaranya. I myself come from West Bengal. I know that the pressure of population in West Bengal, excepting Kerala, is the highest. But you are taking to Dandakaranya only these people who want any kind of Government help. Of about two lakhs of people who have come over, about 1,25,000 would be in West Bengal and of them you have taken only 50,000 people or something like that.

The Minister of Works Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khaana): This figure of 2 lakhs is for Assam, Tripura and West Bengal

combined together—about 85,000 persons in Assam, about 15,000 in Tripura and a little over one lakh in West Bengal—of people who have come over from East Pakistan. Of them about 50,000 have been taken to Mana.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: That is what I am saying. Of the people who have come to West Bengal only those who want Government help have gone or are going to Dandakaranya or to Mana. But the people who do not want any Government help, are there in the State itself, adding to the floating population. They, perhaps, go to their relatives who are there. Anyway, you cannot shut your eyes to the fact that they have become a burden on the economy of the country. You have to do something for them also.

I might draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a scheme prepared by one of the most revered and respected constructive workers in West Bengal and, I might say, in the whole of India, Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta. He is in the capital today. He has certain schemes which deserve serious consideration. This is a national problem. I do not insist that everybody should be rehabilitated in West Bengal. West Bengal has perhaps reached the limit of its capacity to rehabilitate many more people under the present economic condition. I am very glad and I am also grateful, as a Bengali, that the whole nation has responded to our cry and has agreed to settle the refugees in Bengal in different States in very large numbers. It has been recognised by this whole country, by this Parliament and also by the Government that this is a national problem. New lines of thought and new ideas must be brought to bear in finding a solution for this problem. I was very much encouraged the other day to see in the papers a report that the Orissa Government is preparing an industrial scheme for rehabilitation of these un-

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fortunate brothers and sisters of ours. It was also informally mentioned by the hon. Minister, the papers said—I do not know whether he was reported correctly—that Rs. 34 crores would be required for this purpose and that amount would be granted. If industrialisation is also taken up as part of our rehabilitation scheme, then many more people could be rehabilitated with proper planning in West Bengal itself. I think he would direct his attention to all these facets of this problem.

But the main thing which the Government must do is to size up the problem from now onwards. Two million people would come over, according to my estimate, in the course of the next few months.

An Hon. Member: The Minister is shocked.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The Minister may be shocked, but that is a fact. Only the other day he said that daily 3000 would be coming. A few days back he said that it would be 5000 daily. According to my estimate the actual figure of daily migration is much more. If the number of people who cross over at all other points where there are no reception centres is also taken into account, if their number is also computed, the number would be much higher. Therefore, let us not be staggered and overwhelmed by this problem. We may be staggered just now, but let us not be overwhelmed by this. With proper planning and foresight this problem can be tackled. And, as I have said on other occasions and from other platforms, this must be tackled on a war footing. We want a declaration from the Government that this would be tackled so.

श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी (पालामऊ) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिवासियों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ हजारी बाग जिला

और पालामऊ में जो जंगल में बसते हैं, वे जंगल के निवासी लोग बहुत गरीब हैं झोपड़ियों में रहते हैं पेट भर दोनों वक्त उन को खाने को नहीं मिलता है। न उनके बदन पर कपड़ा है। गरमी के मौसम में तपते हुए झोंको को कैसे वह लोग बर्दाश्त करते हैं। जाड़े के मौसम में जंगल ही उन लोगों को आड़ना और बिछौना है। लकड़ी जला कर वह लोग रात बिताते हैं। उन बेचारों को अब लकड़ी तो क्या मिलेगी, एक पत्ता तक तोड़ने का हुकम नहीं है।

अब जंगलों में कांटा घेर लिया गया है जिसके कारण मवेशियों के चरने की भी जगह नहीं है। जब वे लोग लकड़ी चुनने के लिये जाते हैं तो उन के हाथों से फारेस्ट गार्ड लोग उसे छीन लेते हैं एक एक रुपया घूस सूते हैं तब उन को छोड़ते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, औरतों की बेइज्जती होती है और आदमियों को मार पड़नी है, उन से अधिकारी घूस लेते हैं, उन पर मुकदमा चलाते है। इन बेचारों के पास पैसा नहीं होता इसलिये इन की मुनवाई नहीं होती। इन के पास पैसा नहीं होता, ये क्या कर सकते हैं। ऐसे गरीबों के लिये सरकार को कुछ बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए जिन पर हर तरह का दुःख और टैकमो का बोझ है।

आजादी तो सब को मिली, लेकिन जिन के पास खाने पहनने और रहने को घर नहीं ऐसे लोगों का उल्टा हुआ। आजादी के बंदने उनको अपना सर्वस्व खोना पड़ा पर स्वतन्त्रता नहीं मिली। यह हाल है बिहार के गरीब भाइयों का। सरकार ने बिहार की जनता को कहा था कि जिसके पास घर नहीं होगा, जमीन नहीं होगी, उसको जमीन दी जायगी और घर के लिये उसको मदद दी जायगी, जंगल से लकड़ी दी जायगी, बैल देंगे, और बच्चों को मुक्त पढ़ाया जायेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कारमा में एक डैम बना है कुछ साल पहले। उसके लिये जनता

का सर्वस्व छीन लिया गया, कितने ही गांव उजाड़ दिये गये हैं। इनमें बहुत से हरिजन भी थे। इन में जो गरीब लोग थे उन से कहा गया कि तुम लोगों को रुपया मिलेगा, जमीन मिलेगी घर बनाने के लिये और उन लोगों को डेम में काम मिल जायेगा। कितनों को एक दो साल तक काम मिला। घर बनाने को हर एक को तीन तीन सौ रुपया मिला। लेकिन तीन सौ रुपए में क्या घर बन सकता है। जमीन है नहीं, लकड़ी है नहीं। वे लोग रुपया खा गए। लकड़ी नहीं मिली जमीन नहीं मिली। इस तरह वे लोग दोनों तरफ से चले गए। हरिजनों के लिये दस पन्द्रह घर बने तो उनमें पानी की सुविधा नहीं थी। एक भारी कुंवा बना दिया गया, लेकिन उससे दो दो तीन तीन औरतें मिल कर पानी नहीं निकाल सकती थीं। इन लोगों ने हजारी बाग के डिप्टी कमिश्नर साहिब से रिपोर्ट की लेकिन उनकी किसी ने सुनवाई नहीं की। जो लोग मजदूरी करते थे उन को दो साल बाद निकाल दिया गया। जो घर हरिजनों के लिये बने थे वे टूटने लगे हैं।

दिल्ली में इतने बड़े बड़े मकान बन रहे हैं। पटना में मिनिस्ट्रों के लिये नौ नौ लाख के मकान बने। लेकिन गरीबों के लिये क्या बना। इन लोगों को सिर्फ तीन तीन सौ रुपया मिला। वह भी सब को नहीं। जिन के हाथ में प्रबन्ध था उनको मालूम होगा कि वह रुपया कहाँ खला गया। अभी तक सरकार की तरफ से इस की एनक्वायरी भी नहीं की गयी कि कितनों को मिला और कितनों को कुछ भी नहीं मिला। लोग चिल्लाते रहे कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। उनके बच्चे रेल लाइनों पर भीख मांगते देखे जाते हैं।

सरकार जमीन वालों को कर्ज देती है, वाणिज्य व्यापार वालों को कर्ज देती है, लेकिन इन बेचारों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन गरीबों को कर्ज दिया जाय जिससे ये लोग अपना

घर बना सकें। ये अब तक बिना घर के रह रहे हैं।

पालामऊ जिले के गरीबों की हालत दयनीय है। उनके पास न घर है और न जमीन। वे बहुत दुःख से गुजर कर रहे हैं। गरमी में किसी गाछ के नीचे सो जाते हैं या किसी के दरवाजे पर रह जाते हैं, गाछ के नीचे खाना बना कर खा लेते हैं। उनके पास न जमीन है न घर है।

इस आजादी के समय में कुछ लोग तो ऊपर हो गए, लेकिन कुछ लोग निहायत गरीब हो गये। और जो बीच की श्रेणी के थे वे पिस गये। पहले सरकार को गरीबों का ख्याल करना चाहिये लेकिन सरकार उनका कोई ख्याल नहीं कर रही है। सरकार बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगा रही है। यह रुपया सरकार को गरीबों की भलाई के लिये लगाना चाहिये था। कारखाने तो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों भी चला सकती हैं। सरकार को इस काम में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं थी। आज हिन्दुस्तान के गरीबों की हालत खराब हो रही है। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी दिल्ली में गरीबों के घर उजाड़े गए। मैंने खुद देखा है। लाल किले के पास हरिजन लोग रहते थे। हम लोगों को उनकी हालत देखने भेजा गया था। वे लोग गिड़-गिड़ा कर कहते थे कि हम को मत निकालो। इन लोगों के लिये घर तो बहुत बन रहे हैं, लेकिन इनका किराया इतना अधिक है कि ये लोग दे नहीं सकते। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि गरीबों का ख्याल करें और उनकी मदद करें। हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ तो सब को प्राशा थी कि हम लोग मखी होंगे, लेकिन जो ऊपर की श्रेणी के लोग थे उन्होंने किमी उपाय से कमाई कर ली और ऊंचे हो गए, लेकिन जो गरीब थे उनकी हालत निहायत खराब हो गयी। जालों में रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कोई नहीं देखता कि उनकी क्या हालत

[श्रीमती शशांक मंजरी]

है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनका ब्याल किया जाए।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Ministry has got two departments—Works and Housing and, secondly, Rehabilitation. I shall concentrate my remarks almost exclusively on the second department, namely, Rehabilitation Department. But, before that, I would like to say just one or two sentences about the other department. I feel that Works is almost inextricably connected with Supplies. Without supplies, works cannot proceed properly. All along, the arrangement was that Supplies was with the Works Ministry. I do not know why it was separated. It was not for any administrative convenience but for some personal considerations. I think, that personal consideration now being over, it should come back to this Ministry.

15 hrs.

About housing, big houses are being constructed and beautiful pictorial booklets are being supplied to us; but the progress as regards low income group housing is meagre, very meagre and disappointing. Something more should have been expected. I hope, more vigour will be put in that respect.

Another point is about the Controller of Printing and Stationery. Last time also I mentioned it. As in all technical departments, here also I feel the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery should be a technical man. You cannot expect a CPWD functioning with a Chief Engineer who is not a technical man; so, printing also is a technical subject and the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery should be a technical man.

With these three remarks on the other departments of this Ministry, I come to the main topic. The problem of rehabilitation can be divided into two or rather three aspects. One is

of the western side. That has more or less been solved, though some residuary problems are there. Then, there is the old problem of the eastern side and, I think, the hon. Minister cannot claim that it has been solved as satisfactorily as on the western side. Much remains to be done on that side. What may be called, the residuary problem or the problems of the partially rehabilitated people or the problems of the not-yet-regularised irregular colonies are problems which have been creating social and economic difficulties in the economy and the social structure of Bengal. So, these problems should engage the attention of Government.

But all these problems dwindle into nothing when I compare them with the problems that are just coming on the horizon, that is, the new influx of refugees. My hon. friend, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, made a guess that the number will be about 2 million. I think, nobody can make any guess, even an intelligent guess or estimate of the figure that it may come to. Given the opportunities, I would say, all the 90 to 92 lakhs non-Muslim minorities in East Bengal will come out. All sorts of difficulties are being created in their coming over India. Most inhuman treatment is being meted out to them, even on their way to coming here when they have been following the trek in search of security in this land of ours. Even then they will come, as Pakistan is worse than a hell for them.

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to one thing though he is not here; perhaps, somebody will draw his attention to this. There is going to be a conference of the Home Ministers of the two Governments. I do not know what is the expectation of the Home Minister of this side. The Home Minister or the Government of Pakistan have made the position quite clear. They are interested more in stopping the expulsion of the Pakistani infiltrators. They are interested more

in putting pressure on India for the solution of the Kashmir problem according to their own light. They are not at all interested in solving our problem, that is, the problem of the exodus. They are not at all interested even in solving what is initially their problem but which has now fallen on us, namely, the problem of providing security to their own minorities.

The record of the Pakistan Government in this respect is somewhat unique. Perhaps nowhere in the world about one crore of people have been so maltreated and indiscriminately harassed and persecuted during these sixteen years. I would like to refer to some past instances of commitments and assurances given and broken unilaterally by Pakistan. In July 1947 the Partition Council, that is, of undivided India in which both the Congress and the Muslim League were committed, issued a press note referring to the assurance given both by the Congress and the Muslim League for "equitable treatment of the minorities of both the territories after transfer of power." Then the Partition Council press note continued:—

"The two future Governments reaffirm their assurances. It is their intention to safeguard the legitimate interest of all citizens irrespective of religion, caste or sex."

This solemn assurance given on behalf of the two dominant parties and on behalf of the two coming Governments with the seal and sanction of the Government of Great Britain has been respected by Pakistan only by violation and utter disregard of this solemn assurance. And Britain has not uttered a word of condemnation or disapproval.

This assurance was reiterated in 1950 in the Nehru Liaquat Pact. There in the very first paragraph we find:—

"complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full

sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honours" etc.

Then, it continues:—

"The Prime Minister of India has drawn attention to the fact that these rights are guaranteed to all minorities in India by its Constitution. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has pointed out that similar provision exists in the Objective Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan."

That Constituent Assembly is gone. That Objective Resolution of the Constituent Assembly is also gone. Everything has been obliterated. So, even constitutionally there is no guarantee for the minorities there for getting equal treatment; rather, under the Constitution they are relegated to a second-class citizenship or state. They do not enjoy all the citizenship rights. They are called jimmi's. The term 'jimmi' means that they are just under the custody or the tutelage of the Muslim majority. That is their position. They are not citizens; they are only jimmi's. They are only under the tutelage or protection of the Muslim majority, they have no right of their own.

With this background I would like to give a warning to the hon. Home Minister here, before he goes to the conference chamber. The Nehru-Liaquat Pact is not the only pact which was respected by Pakistan only by its violation but previous to that I think there was another pact, called the Nehru-Noon Pact, about the distribution of Indus waters the terms or conditions of which unilaterally Pakistan Government repudiated. Unilaterally they violated the terms of the agreement, called the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. So, there should be no illusion in the mind of the hon. Home Minister here that he will be able to

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secure anything substantial from them even on paper. He should not be lulled into some false expectation and make the position still more difficult.

I should like to draw his attention only to two clauses in the Nehru-Liaquat Pact and if he can secure these two provisions, I shall be thankful to him and also to the Pakistan Government. The two provisions are contained in paragraph (B) which says:—

“In respect of migrants from East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura, where communal disturbances have recently occurred it is agreed between the two Governments.

- (1) That there shall be freedom of movement and protection in transit;”

This is the first condition which our Home Minister should get from the Home Minister of Pakistan; we want nothing else. Let them give this assurance that there will be no harassment or obstruction on the way, that there will be no abduction, molestation and rape of girls on the way.

Then, the second condition is:

“That there shall be freedom to remove as much of his moveable personal effects and household goods as a migrant may wish to take with him. Moveable property shall include personal jewellery. The maximum cash allowed to each adult migrant will be Rs. 150/- and to each migrant child Rs. 75/-

What is the present condition? Every bit of thing is taken away from them in the name of this duty or that tax, this subscription or that *Zaquat*, for this purpose or that charity. They are not allowed to come with anything at all. Not a pie remains with them when they arrive on this side of the border. So, let the Home Minister of the Government of India, when he goes to this conference, try to secure these two conditions; nothing else.

There was another condition also that on both sides there should be an agency to secure the abducted girls. I do not think there has been any case of any Muslim girl being abducted in India. But there have been hundreds not only hundreds, thousands and thousands of cases of Hindu women being maltreated, abducted and something worse being done to them. Let the Government machinery on both sides try to recover these abducted girls.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Shame.

Shri A. C. Guha: India has a tradition of her own. It is a tradition of respecting the womenfolk to whatever country and to whatever religion they may belong. I hope our Government shall try to maintain the tradition to secure the honour of the women who have been trying to come to India in search of honour, security and safety. These are the three things which I would ask the Home Minister to get from the Pakistan Government in this ensuing Conference.

Then, there is the problem of relief and rehabilitation. As yet, there cannot be any question of rehabilitation problem. That will take some time. But the main problem now is about the relief organisation. I had an opportunity of going to some reception centres. In spite of some unavoidable defects and lapses, I think, the arrangement there is not very unsatisfactory. What can be humanly possible, they have tried to do. But still, I should say, the arrangement was inadequate. The staff is inadequate; the accommodation is inadequate. The medical facility is inadequate. All these things should be increased. The greatest inadequacy is in the number of reception centres. I do not like to deal with the arrangements in Assam and Tripura. I think, the Government there have been trying to see to that. Moreover, in Assam and Tripura, the

entrants are coming mostly through one or two main gates. But in Bengal, they are coming through the entire border, and the border on West Bengal and East Bengal is over 1500 miles. The reception centres now are only in three or four main places: two rail-heads at Petrapole, Gede and Banpur and another at Bashirhat where the people come through boats. There are many other places through which people have been coming. Only the other day, we got a report that about 1500 people were trying to come from Khulna-Barishal side. They were trying to cross over to India through the Sundarbans side by chartering three launches. They have all been detailed on the Pakistan border and they have not been allowed to come. The House should realise the miserable condition of those who are detained on the way. They have abandoned their houses and as soon as the houses are abandoned, they are occupied by the Muslim hooligans. So, they cannot go back to their houses. They have been robbed of their property and all their cash, and when they are detained just on the border of India—they are paupers and, I think, something worse than paupers—if they are not allowed to come to India, they are left simply at the mercy of the Pakistan hooligans.

Who are these hooligans? They are not non-officials. They are the officials of the Pakistan Government. They are the Ansars. They are the East Pakistan Rifles and they are also the East Pakistan border forces; and these are all Government forces. Moreover, there is also the Customs personnel of the Pakistan Government. They are all Government personnel who have been harassing and robbing these people. So, there should be made some arrangement all over the border starting from Jalpaiguri to Sunderbans side and reception and relief should be arranged all through the entire border. While in jail, we had very often to complain to our non-official visitors and we were reminded by those non-official visitors

that it is no use expecting anything from the Government and that the Government has neither the heart to be moved nor the body to be kicked. Here also, in some respect, I think, the Government has been moving in a very routine manner without allowing their heart or the soul to be moved for the human suffering. Those who offer themselves to go to Dandakaranya are only taking charge of by the Government of India. More than 50 per cent of the persons remain in West Bengal and it is less than 50 per cent, I think, 33 per cent or 40 per cent, who offer themselves for going to Dandakaranya. The Government of India feel their responsibility only for 30 to 40 per cent of the people who offer themselves to go to Dandakaranya. For the remaining 60 per cent or 65 per cent they have no responsibility at all. This is the heartless way in which the Government is acting. I feel the Government should not take such a rigid attitude in this matter. Everybody who comes here robbed, harassed and passing through most difficult days and most bitter tortures, should be rendered help irrespective of whether they offer themselves for Dandakaranya or for starving in West Bengal or anywhere else in India. I wish the Minister here would make a declaration that there will be no distinction made in giving relief to migrants, whether they offer themselves for Dandakaranya or not, there should not be any distinction at all.

Then, I come to another matter. It is not only for the question of relief but also for rehabilitation. I cannot understand how it can be said it is a national problem, the whole of India should take the burden, but only West Bengal will not take any burden. I realise West Bengal has a very high density of population. There is hardly any agricultural land available in West Bengal. But, I think, nowhere in India it will be possible for the Government to rehabilitate those few lakhs of people who will be coming by having agricultural schemes. There have to

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be some industrial schemes, some commercial schemes, and I think, with the industrial schemes it will be possible to rehabilitate a number of them in West Bengal. Otherwise, they will not only be a burden on the Government of India but they will be a burden on the total economy of the State of West Bengal. 50 or 60 per cent of the migrants who are remaining in West Bengal will either be vagrants or they will turn into anti-social elements. They will consume and they will create trouble and they will not produce anything by their productive labour. So, even from the limited self-interest point of view, it should be the policy of the Government that those who remain in West Bengal should be given some assistance so that they can rehabilitate themselves in some industry in or some some commercial life or they can be put in some factory labour. Bengal is perhaps the most highly industrialised State in India. So, there is a scope for a number of Bengalis to be put in these industries. As yet, not even 40 per cent of the industrial labour of Bengal comes from Bengal. Mostly, they come from outside. And this is not a temporary thing, but it is a permanent feature, because every year they come from outside. If every year one or two lakhs of people can come from outside to be engaged in the industrial units of West Bengal, is it not possible for some two or three lakhs of the new migrants also to be engaged in the industrial units of West Bengal for purposes of rehabilitation? I appeal to this House and to the Government that this problem should not be considered only from the point of view of some agricultural scheme, but it should be considered from the broader point of view of agriculture, industry and commercial schemes.

In Dandakaranya also, if it is going karanya project should be supplemented to be only an agricultural scheme, it is bound to fail. Even the older schemes or rehabilitation in the Danda-

mented by some industrial schemes. Only then can even those agricultural projects prosper and give a proper livelihood to the refugees settled there.

Even yesterday, there was a discussion about creating world opinion. It is all for good to speak of creating world opinion. But I would ask the sponsors of that motion whether they really believe that there is any conscience or ethical sense in the diplomacy of the world. Pakistan is the child of the unholy combination of Anglo-American world strategy. Whatever Pakistan will do, America and England will support it. Today, what is our position? We have no friends. In the whole world, hardly anybody supports us except Russia. Except from the USSR and the USSR bloc we have no support from anywhere, and I cannot say that this support is on any ethical basis; this support is because of their estimate of world strategy or because of their consideration of the balance of power. So, it is no use asking the American or English bloc or the Western bloc to help us in this matter. It is really regrettable and shameful that even now in the American and British papers, whenever the atrocities on the minorities are mentioned, they try to equate India and Pakistan, completely ignoring the fact that in India, by Constitution, by practice, by convention and by every other means, the minorities are given every security. It is true that there have been some disturbances here and there considered in the background of what has happened in East Pakistan, these disturbances should not be taken so seriously. There is bound to be some reaction here when we get those horrible stories drifting and coming from the other side of the border, and as the refugees travel from one State to another, there is bound to be some reaction. But any intelligent man in the world will realise that in India, a Muslim minority member is as secure as a Hindu; there is no contitu-

tional disability, and there is no administrative disability, and there is no commercial or occupational disability for the minority here. And yet, whenever there is any mention of the atrocities on the minorities or of communal riot, the Anglo-American papers always try to equate India and Pakistan.

In this connection, I would like to give one quotation from what a missionary by the name of Rev. N. A. Kirkwood has said. He is the liaison officer of the Church World Service and some other church organisation in India. He said that:

"A book could be written on the atrocities—shooting, bayoneting, baton attacks and rape—inflicted by the East Pakistan Rifles and the Ansars personnel of the East Pakistan border forces on the fleeing refugees."

This gentleman was in the Garo Hills, and he saw the Christian migrants there, and only because amongst these 2 or 2½ lakhs of migrants by now, 30,000 or 40,000 happen to be Christians, the Christian conscience has been stirred. Otherwise, this little story would have been absent. I accuse America and Britain of directly or indirectly conniving at and encouraging the Pakistan atrocities on the minorities there, they are a party to that guilt and to that crime on humanity by their silence and indirect support. The guilt lies squarely on them.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister to do one thing. Of course, I sympathise with him, because the task is so enormous. Any Government will commit some mistakes. In the administration of any Government, there are bound to be some lapses, and the Minister in charge is bound to receive some brick-bats and not bouquets. But even realising that, I would appeal to the Government and to the hon. Minister to take some realistic and human view of the whole question. They should not be guided by rigid routine considerations. As I have mentioned, relief should be given to

all, irrespective of whether any person opts to go to Dandakarnya or not. Rehabilitation arrangements should be made for all whether in Dandakaranya or elsewhere. If these refugees are properly rehabilitated, they will repay later on the loan that we shall give them today. We export today about Rs. 150 crores worth of jute goods. I think that most of this jute have been produced by the refugees settled by the endeavours of Shri Mehr Chand Khanna or his predecessors or by their non-efforts. Those refugees are earning Rs. 150 crores every year for the Government of India and for this nation, by way of foreign exchange. So, if the refugees are properly rehabilitated, they will produce wealth, and they will enrich the country and the nation. Otherwise, they will be a burden on the nation.

We should not be frightened of the enormity and the size of the problem. If the problem is properly tackled, these refugees will become assets to our nation.

Shri G. Mohanty (Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have gone through the report submitted to Parliament by the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. From the report it is evident that the Ministry has done creditable work.

At the outset, I shall deal with the Dandakaranya project which is the most important thing in the report, so far as I am concerned. The very name 'Dandakaranya Project' is repulsive to those who want to go there, though the name Dandakaranya has been sanctified because of its association with Ramji and Sitaji. I would like to submit that the Dandakaranya area is not a jungle. Hundreds of villages have been carved out from these jungles, and these villages are inhabited by cultivators in large number, cultivators who live there as in the other villages, in other parts of India. These cultivators have been supplied with implements, bullocks, seeds and loans, and they are now regular cultivators

[Shri G. Mohanty]

and they are going to their work as they used to do before. They have forgotten their old home. Now boys and girls are going to schools. Hundreds of primary schools have been established. Secondary schools have also been established. Those boys and girls are enjoying a merry life. There have been dispensaries established. Also TB hospitals; and several mobile medical units are going about serving the patients. Malaria eradication units are going about doing hard work to root out the fell disease. Hundreds of miles of roads have been built up connecting important places and in each village there are tubewells at both ends and pucca wells at the centre. Wooden boxes are being made at the industrial centres. Thus these people are helping in the defence effort.

The Ministry has done miraculous work. But there is a fly in the ointment. The Adivasis are not receiving the attention they were promised. I am told there is widespread discontent. To explain this discontent, I will read a few lines from the writings of the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission:

"The scheduled tribes were in practice absolute masters of the land they lived on and the forests they lived in. Very few people know about their attachment to their lands and the forests. Between the years 1789 and 1941, 14 rebellions had taken place—all the result of their concern for their rights in land and forests. The price that the tribals had to pay in blood to preserve the land rights is something completely unknown to the people of India".

Again, the same authority has said:

"No tribal is going to repose confidence in our assurances for the future unless we execute what we have already assured to him in the past and yield to him what really belongs to him".

This will explain the discontent prevailing among these people. There are also other reasons for this discontent. I am told that the people who have recently settled there, some of the middle class people, are trying to exploit them. The Ministry should look into this and see that the people in charge of the administration are people with vision and imagination.

There is one other factor concerning this discontent. The Adivasi boys and girls there are taught Bengali language and the Bengali script. If they are taught Devnagari script, they could very well learn their own language as well as the national language with that script. I therefore request the Ministry to look into this and see that they are taught in the Devnagari script which is the script used in our national language.

Now I shall say a few words about the new influx of migrants. The migrants who came soon after partition are different from the category of these migrants. The previous category was generally the educated middle class people, who led others. The present category is mostly the labouring class who had remained behind there. Therefore, their coming to our country should be welcomed because they will not live upon other people's production; they will produce and live here. When 25,000 of the migrants were proposed to be taken in Orissa, our Chief Minister had said that unless industries were provided according to the State's plans, they could not give them sufficient cultivable lands. This was nothing but bare truth. From 1898 settlement report, I know that the *per capita* land in that province was a little more than an acre. At present, when the population has increased, the land *per capita* would be much less. Hence what the Chief Minister had said about the land provision was quite correct. I understand from a previous speaker that Rs. 35 crores are going to be provided for some industrial projects in Orissa to rehabilitate

these migrants. This is very happy news.

A previous speaker mentioned about the Jhuggi and Jhompri wallas living near the INA colony in the INA market where houses were burnt down. Although Government are spending units of money for them, we are told that the INA market was burnt down by government agencies. That is the rumour that goes. Anyway, we expect that the Government would take all the care that is necessary for their rehabilitation; as much care should be taken of them as is being taken of the other refugees who are coming to India.

In the course of a speech, the Rehabilitation Minister had told us that the city could not be free of the jhuggi jompdiwalas completely, because as soon as they are rehabilitated, others take their place. In our State, if you go to any district town, you will find that there are jhuggi-jompdiwalas abounding in numbers. I very much wish that this problem is tackled at the base.

I am told that the West German Government has made a gift of Rs. 27,00,000 worth of machinery and equipment for presses to be established in our country, and that Chandigarh, Bhurbaneshwar and one other place have been selected for establishment of these presses. The German Government is also offering scholarships for training technicians. I appeal to the Minister that these scholarships should be given to the local men because I know that in my State, though they have established very important projects, the people are dissatisfied that the local people do not find employment there. So, I request him to engage as many local people as possible in those works.

Lastly, I wish to refer to the unending negotiation that is going on with Pakistan regarding claims of evacuees, contractors' claims and movable and immovable property of those who have left them behind. I am not satisfied with the information that is given to us in the Report

about this. Many a lacerated heart is expecting more information about it. Of course, we are dealing with an unscrupulous neighbour, but we certainly expect Government to give us more detailed information about the progress of these deals.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय पर जो बहस हो रही है उसक बारे में कुछ कहने से पहले मैं अपने आंशुओं को अपनी उन माताओं और बहिनों के आंशुओं से मिलाना चाहता हूँ जिनके सुहाग पाकिस्तान की वहशियाना हरकत की वजह से उजड़ चुके हैं और जो हमारे देश में आ रही हैं ।

आज जब इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस हो रही है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो दो लाख के लगभग हमारे भाई, बहिनें और मातायें पाकिस्तान के जूझ और तशद्द को न सह सकने के कारण यहां चले आ रहे हैं, उनके लिये एक अलाहिदा मंत्रालय बनाया जाय । बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी यह बात कही है । मैं यह इस लिये नहीं कहता कि खषा जी या उनके डिप्टी साहब इस काम को नहीं कर सकते । लेकिन यह मसला जो कि उनके अनुसार मुलज गया था पाकिस्तान की वहशियाना हरकत की वजह से फिर उलज गया है । आज एक कटे और लुटे हुए लोगों का काफिला यहां चला आ रहा है । अगर पाकिस्तान की यही हरकत रही तो मुझे शक है कि कोई माइनारिटी कम्युनिटी का आदमी वहां रह सकेगा । आज जो लोग हमान देश में आ रहे हैं हमको उनका स्वागत करना है और स्वागत इस लिये भी करना है कि इनकी जिम्मेदारी हमारी सरकार पर भी है । जिस सरकार ने देश का बटवारा स्वीकार किया उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह देखे कि जो हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान में रह गए हैं उनको मताया न जाय ।

आज मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दारजिलिंग में जो कानफ़ेंस

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

हुई थी उसमें एक डेट लाइन फिक्स कर दी गई थी कि १९५६ के बाद जो हमारे पाकिस्तानी भाई या बहिनें यहां आयेंगे उन को रिट्रैबिलिटेसन का कोई फायदा नहीं दिया जायगा। लेकिन अब १९६४ में फिर बड़ी तादाद में पाकिस्तान से हमारे भाई और बहिनें आ रही हैं। और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इसी प्रकार कठपुतली की तरह अब साहब ब्रिटेन और अमरीका के इशारों पर नाचते रहे तो और भी लोग यहां आयेंगे। इसलिये जो फैमला दार्जिलिंग में लिया गया था उसको खत्म करना चाहिये और ऐसी कोई डेट लाइन नहीं फिक्स करनी चाहिये कि जब से हमारी सरकार अल्पसंख्यकों की हिफाजत करने में अपने को असमर्थ समझे।

दूसरे जो कैम्प खोले गए हैं, चाहे उनका असम सरकार ने खोना हो, या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने या उड़ीसा सरकार ने, मैं समझता हूं कि इन कैम्पों में जिस तरह से लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिये था वंसा नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय कुछ करना नहीं चाहते। लेकिन इसका कारण शायद यह है कि यह सवाल अचानक देश के सामने आ गया है और वह इतना विशाल है कि फौरन कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इन कैम्पों को लोक सभा के सदस्यों का एक मंडल जाकर देखे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने देखा है?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैंने देखा नहीं है। लेकिन आप की दया से मेरे पास पांच हैं, देख लूंगा।

तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इन कैम्पों को लोक सभा का एक डेलीगेशन जाकर देखे। इस लिये नहीं उनकी भालोचना की जाय, लेकिन उन लोगों को भरोसा दिलाने के लिये।

जो लोग पाकिस्तान से लुट पिट कर आये हैं, जो बहिनें और मातायें अपने लालों की लाशों को पाकिस्तान में छोड़ कर आयी हैं, उनको हमारे जाने से यह भरोसा हो जायगा कि न केवल मंत्री महोदय, बल्कि जनता के नभाइन्दे भी हमारी देख भाल कर रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन के सदस्यों का एक मंडल इन लोगों की दशा देखने के लिये वहां जाये।

तीसरी चीज मेरे सामने इन लोगों के रिट्रैबिलिटेसन की है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में हम ने जो पहले फैसले किए हैं उनको छोड़ कर इन तमाम चीजों को दूसरे तरीके से देखना होगा। मैं खन्ना जी को बघाई देता हूं जिस तरह से उन्होंने घोंघ घूप की है। वह भी रिफ्यूजी हैं और उनके दिल में भी कभी कभी उन के लिये दर्द उभर आता है।

15.49 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : कभी कभी।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : कभी, कभी, मैंने इस लिये कहा कि अक्सर वह आपस के झगड़ों में उलझे रहते हैं।

तो मेरा कहना है कि हमें इन सवालों को फिर दूसरे तरीके से देखना होगा।

बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि दूसरे प्रांतों में तो ये लोग चले जायेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश पांच, ६ या दस हजार परिवारों को ले लेगा, असम तैयार है, मध्य प्रदेश तैयार है लेकिन बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है हमारे यहां तो एक आदमी भी नहीं आ सकता, हम किसी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं ले सकते। स्टेशन पर लुट पिट कर आये बस खाना खाये और चले जायें। इस के लिए एक ट्रिपुमन एंप्रांच होनी चाहिये। आज भी बंगाल में ल

लोग क्या अपने दुःख दर्द को बांट नहीं सकते ? अगर आज मिसफौरचून हो तो क्या वह उस को शेयर नहीं कर सकते ? फौरचून को शेयर दिया जा सकता है तो मिसफौरचून को भी आपस में शेयर दिया जा सकता है । वहां पर छोटे, छोटे उद्योग लगाये जा सकते हैं । आज भी मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे जो भाई आये हैं उधर पर सब कुछ गंवा कर, उन को वहां पर कुछ न कुछ धंधे व रोजगार मिल सकते हैं । इसलिए मैं कहूँगा कि बंगाल की सरकार को भी कहा जाय कि वह इस में अपना पार्ट प्ले करे । आखिर यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस का कि बंगाल से डाइरेक्ट कनेक्शन है जैसे तो सारे देश से उस का कनेक्शन है लेकिन वह उधर बंगाल में आ रहे हैं इसलिए बजाय इसके कि सब का बंगाल के बाहर भेजा जाय, अच्छा हो अगर कुछ लोगों को वहीं बंगाल में रक्खा जाय और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस में उस का भला ही होगा । ईस्ट बंगाल से जो पुरुषार्थी भाई बड़ी तादाद में आ रहे हैं व केवल काफ्तकार नहीं हैं, उन में डाक्टर्स हैं, बकील हैं, विद्यार्थी हैं और उन में दूसरे दूसरे काम करने वाले मजदूर और टेक्नीशियंस आदि हैं । उन लोगों को बंगाल के विभिन्न उद्योगों में लगाया जा सकता है । वहां जो इस्पात के कारखाने हैं अथवा अन्य जो छोटे छोटे कारखाने लग रहे हैं, उन को रोकप्रतिष्ठान लान भी मिल सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उन को वहीं पर बखूबी बसाया जा सकता है ।

इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए और उन मुसीबतजदा भाइयों को बसाने के लिए यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमें इतने पैसों की जरूरत है । इस के लिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन यह है कि नेशनल डिफेंस फंड में आज लगभग ५० करोड़ रुपया पड़ा है । जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ इन पचास करोड़ रुपयों में न तो

हवाई जहाज खरीदे गये, न ही कोई जहाज खरीदने की योजनाएं हैं, न ही इस में पैसा रुपया जवानों की फैमिलीज को दिया गया तो मेरा मुझाव है कि यह रुपया इस काम में लाया जाय ।

शास्त्री जी ने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि कुछ लोगों ने इस फंड के रुपये का मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन किया था और इस के लिए उन्हें सजा दी गई है । इसलिए यह सारा ५० या ५५ करोड़ रुपया इस तरह से धीरे धीरे उस का मिसएप्रोप्रिएशन होता रहे, बेहतर यह होगा कि उस का एप्रोप्रिएशन किया जाय । उस रकम का पचास फीसदी हिस्सा कम से कम पुरुषार्थियों को बसाने के लिए लगाया जाय । वह हमारा नेशनल डिफेंस फंड अपने देश की भूमि को बचाने के लिये था । अगर यह सरकार हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को पाकिस्तान में बचा नहीं सकी, उसमें असमर्थ रही तो उस को नेशनल डिफेंस फंड का ५० फीसदी उन मुसीबतजदा गरीब लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए लगाना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सदन में कोई भी सदस्य ऐसा नहीं होगा जो कहेंगे कि यह पैसा उन के पुनर्वास में न लगे ।

एक सवाल हमारे सामने लान का है । माननीय मंत्री ने यहां यह आश्वासन दिखाया था कि वह लान जो दिया गया था, चाहे वह बंगाल के पुरुषार्थियों को हो जोकि बंगाल में बसे हुए हैं, उत्तरप्रदेश में बसे हुए हों या दूसरे दूसरे प्रान्तों में बसे हुए हैं, उन के लान्स को राइट ऑफ करने का मामला जेरेगोर है । यह मामला विचाराधीन है कि वह लान राइट ऑफ हों या न हों । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब वक्त आ गया है कि हमारे पुरुषार्थी भाइयों को जो लान दिया गया था, किसी को ५००, किसी को १०००, किसी को २०००, मेरे स्थान में २००० से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं दिया गया था तो वह तो कम से कम राइट ऑफ हो ही जाना चाहिए ।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

जब इनकमटैक्स का ८० करोड़ रुपया राइट ऑफ हो सकता है, लाखों रुपया राइट ऑफ हो सकता है तो कम से कम यह लोन जोकि करोड़ों की शकल में नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा यह १०-१५ करोड़ होगा उस को राइट ऑफ होना चाहिये। इस मुसीबत में जबकि उस की जान के लाले पड़ गये हैं तो कम से कम यह लोन तो उसमें वापिस न लिया जाय। यह कुछ सवालगत मैंने इस वजह से रखे हैं कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि वे हमदर्दी के साथ इस बारे में विचार करेंगे।

इस्कुप्टेस कॉलिनीज जो बनी हुई है उन को रेगुलराइज होना चाहिये। यह सवाल आज हमारे सामने पुरुषार्थियों का है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह हल हो जाना चाहिये और ऐसी कॉलिनीज का रेगुलराइजेशन कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जहाँ तक सियालदाह स्टेशन पर इस्कुप्टिंग का सवाल है उस के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को अवश्य बधाई दूंगा। वहाँ सियालदाह स्टेशन पर जो इस्कुप्टेस पड़े रहते थे और जिनके कि हाथ लोगों के चलने से कट जाया करते थे, उन लोगों को आप ने वहाँ से हटा दिया और अगर उनको दूसरी जगह बसा दिया हो तो मुझे उसकी खुशी है और उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई दूंगा। छोटे छोटे बच्चे जोकि वहाँ बैठे रहते थे और जिनके कि हाथ लोगों के चलने से कुचल जाया करते थे उनको आपने वहाँ स्टेशन से हटा दिया यह आपने अच्छा ही किया। यह आप सोचिए कि हमारी माताएं, बहनें और पिता लोग हमेशा के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में एक खानाबदोश बन कर रह जायें और इधर से उधर हमारे देश में घूमते रहें यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

पाकिस्तान अपने वहाँ हिन्दू अल्पसंख्यकों को पूरी तरह से लूट-पाट करके, उनकी आयदावों को हड़प करके अपने वहाँ से

भगा देने पर तुला हुआ है। आज माइना-रिट्रीज की खूरेजी पाकिस्तान में हो रही है। लेकिन इस के साथ ही वहाँ एक दूसरी चीज भी हो रही है और वह यह है कि आज ग्रय्यूब-शाही के खिलाफ उन की नानाशाही के खिलाफ एक आन्दोलन चल रहा है। यह आन्दोलन, हिन्दू, मुगलमान दोनों कर रहे हैं। ग्रय्यूबशाही के खिलाफ वहाँ पर जनवादी आन्दोलन जोर पकड़ता जा रहा है उस की तरफ से जनता का दिमाग हटाने के लिए शासक वर्ग द्वारा धर्म के नाम पर माइना-रिट्रीज की खूरेजी की जा रही है और इसलिए वहाँ से काफी तादाद में शरणार्थी भाई इधर भाग कर आ रहे हैं। वहाँ पर यह सवाल इतना बड़ा बना हुआ है। जहरत तो इस बात की है कि यह दोनों विभाग वर्क्स, हाउसिंग और रिहैब्लिटेशन अलग अलग कर दिये जायें। रिहैब्लिटेशन को वर्क्स ऐंड हाउसिंग से अलग कर दिया जाय। मैं यह नहीं कहता जैसे कि कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि उस में मंत्री बंगाल से हों वैसे यह बड़ा अच्छा है कि जहाँ एक पंजाब के हैं वहाँ उपमंत्री बंगाल के हैं। इस सवाल को इस तरह से टैकिल किया जाय ताकि यह आयन्दा उठ न सक और यह कामयाबी के साथ हल हो।

अब मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने कुछ दूसरे सवालगत रखना चाहूंगा। वह सवाल सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० का है। सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० के बारे में माननीय मंत्री हमेशा कहते हैं कि हम चीजों को हल करते हैं। इसके लिए मैं उन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० वर्कर्स यूनियन का सभापति हूँ। मेरा उन के साथ चोली, दामन का साथ है। कभी वह नाराज होते हैं, कभी खुश होते हैं तो कभी हम भी नाराज व खुश होते हैं। बहरहाल मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो वहाँ पर एरियर्स का सवाल है, जो हमारे सी० पी० डब्लू० डी० में वर्कर्स चाउड इस्टैबलिशमेंट के लोग

हैं उनके एरियर्स का सवाल है। वह अभी तक उनको मिला नहीं है। यह जो डिगवर्समेंट ऑफ वेजेज ऑफ सी० पी० डबल० डी० वर्कचांजंड स्टाफ इन कैलकटा डिवीज़न की यह जो छंटी छंटी चीज़ें हैं जोकि खामखा ऐजिटेड होती रहती हैं।

इसी तरीके से पे रकलेस जो रोड इंस्पेक्टर के हैं, वर्क चांजंड इस्टैबलिशमेंट के हैं उनका तय होना चाहिये। उनकी पे के बारे में जो डिमांड है मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उसके बारे में फैला लिया जायेगा। उसके बारे में एक कैंटिगेराइजेशन कमेटी बनी थी। मैं चहता हूँ कि उस कैंटिगेराइजेशन कमेटी के सामने यह तमाम चीज़ें जायें।

इसी तरीके से गवर्नमेंट प्रेप का सवाल है। मैं अभी कलकत्ते में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस को देखने के लिए गया था। यह मेरा सौभाग्य है कि कलकत्ते के गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के भाइयों ने मुझे अपना सभापति चना। मैं वहां उन के काम आदि को देखने गया था। मैंने वहां पर कम्पोजीटर्स का काम देखा, बक-बाईडिंग का काम देखा और दूसरे काम भी देखे और मुझे उनके वह काम देख कर दड़ी खुशी हुई। अब वैसे तो मैं एक नोन स्काल्ड आदमी हूँ, मैं नोन टैकनिकल आदमी हूँ लेकिन एक कौमन सेंस के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मैंने कुछ ऐसे लोगों को काम करते हुए देखा जोकि स्काल्ड कैंटेगरीज़ में आने चाहियें थे लेकिन उन को अभी तक नोन स्काल्ड बना कर रक्खा हुआ है या युष्किल से सेमी स्काल्ड कैंटेगरी में रक्खा हुआ है। यह खुशी की बात है कि एक कैंटेगरीज़ेशन कमेटी बंठी हुई है। उस में योग्य प्राप्तरान हैं, टैकनिकल लोग हैं और उस कमेटी के सामने यह तमाम चीज़ें हैं लेकिन वह कैंटेगरीज़ेशन कमेटी कब तक बंठी रहेगी आखिर उसकी कभी रिपोर्ट भी निकलेगी? उसके सामने गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के तमाम रिप्रै-

जेंटिक्स को कम से कम हक होना चाहिये कि वे आ कर वहां गवाही दें और उस की कोई रिपोर्ट निकले और गवाही के आधार पर उस बारे में एक फैला हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बस मैं एक, दो मिनट और चाहूंगा।

दूसरी चीज़ मैं गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के मलाजिमों के क्वार्टर्स के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। यहां मिंटो रोड पर गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के मलाजिमों के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाने के लिए बारबार आश्वासन दिलाया गया था। उन की ओर से कहा गया था कि मिंटो रोड पर कुछ ऐसे क्वार्टर्स बनाये जायेंगे जोकि गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों के लिये होंगे लेकिन अभी तक वह हुआ नहीं है।

जहां तक कलकत्ते में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के लोगों के लिए क्वार्टर्स का इन्तजाम करने का सवाल है वह तो और भी टेड़ा सवाल है लेकिन कम से कम यहां दिल्ली मिंटो रोड में गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ क्वार्टर्स का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। यह उचित ही होगा कि वे छंट छंट मुलाजिम गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में काम करने के बाद वहीं आराम से मिंटो रोड में अपने क्वार्टर्स में चले जायें। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम ही है कि किस तरह से गवर्नमेंट प्रेस में रात, दिन काम चलता है, नाइट शिफ्ट होती है, ओवरटाइम लगता है और जबकि मंत्री महोदय ने यह सिद्धांत मान लिया है कि गवर्नमेंट सर्वेण्ड्स को जिनकी कि इस तरह की थोड थोवर की रात, दिन की ड्यूटी है उन को क्वार्टर नियरर टु दि प्लेस आफ ड्यूटी दिया जाना चाहिये तो कम से कम गवर्नमेंट प्रेस वालों के लिए मिंटो रोड पर क्वार्टर्स की व्यवस्था तो उन्हें कर ही देनी चाहिये। ऐसा करना एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ होगी।

उस के बाद क्वार्टरों का सवाल है। हमारे एम० पी० की तरफ से भी एक बात

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

भाई है। वहाँ पर उन में जो गार्डनिंग का सवाल था, होर्टीकल्चर वह पहले पलिया-मेंटरी डिवाजन के अन्दर था, अत्यक्ष महोदय, शायद आप के पास भी कुछ सदस्यों ने इस के बारे में लिखा होगा: अब वह चीज डाइरेक्टो-रेट आफ दी मिनिस्ट्री के अडर चली गयी है और जब से होर्टीकल्चर उस के नीचे गया है, लोग तो कहते हैं कि सत्यानाश हो गया है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि साढ़े सत्यानाश हो गया है। बड़ी मुसीबत पैदा हो गयी है। वहाँ पर गारी एफोशियेंसी जाती रही है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस और देखा जाय। चार्ज बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। हमारे यहाँ सवन्ट क्वार्टर हो अपना क्वार्टर ही या कुछ हो, यह चार्ज बहुत काफी हो जाते हैं। और यकीन मानिये कि जो हम लोगों को तनख्वाह मिलती है और यह जो पंचियाँ मिल जाती हैं उन को अगर आप अच्छे तरीके से देखें और हिसाब करें तो वह हिसाब नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं कहूँगा कि इस बारे में भी सरकार कुछ कायवाही करे। बजाय इस के कि इस मौके पर, जबकि देश के २७ करोड़ लोगों की आमदनी साढ़े सात आने रोज है, रूनिंग पार्टी की तरफ यह बिल आय कि एम० पी० की तनख्वाह ५०० रुपये माहवार और एलाउन्स ३१ रुपये रोज हो, बजाये इस के कि हम देश में यह फीलिंग पैदा करें कि हम अपने तनख्वाहें अर भत्ते बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इन छोटी छोटी दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाय और इन बातों को रेशनलाइज कर के, अच्छी तरह से एसेसमेंट कर के मुनासिब फैसला किया जाये।

16 hrs.

जहाँ तक ख्वाटरों का प्रश्न है, साठ हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी अब भी बेघर हैं—उन को क्वार्टर नहीं मिले हैं। हम देखते हैं कि तीन कमरों के क्वार्टर में तीन फेज हैं, दो कमरों के क्वार्टर में एक फेज है, लेकिन क्लास क्लॉर के वन-रूम या ट-रूम टेनेमेंट्स में अभी तक कहीं कहीं बिजली भी नहीं है।

माननीय मंत्री जी की मिनिस्ट्री जितनी लम्बी है, उतनी ही चौड़ी है। और उतनी ही मोटी है—वह तीनों तरफ से बढ़ी हुई है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह खद भी उसी तरीके से बढ़ें और अपनी मिनिस्ट्री के तीन विभागों को देखने की कोशिश करें।

आज देश के सामने तीन सवाल हैं। एक तो रिहैबिलिटेशन का सवाल है। लाखों भाई बहनें यहाँ पर आ रही हैं। हाउसिंग का सवाल है और फिर वस्त्र का सवाल है—नई नई इमारतें बनानी जा रही हैं। मैं उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वह इन बातों पर विचार क, ताकि उन पर देश को जो विश्वास है, वह विश्वास और बढ़े और वही ऐसा न हो कि जो पुरुषार्थी भाई आते जा रहे हैं, उन के द्वारा इस देश में खानाबदोशों की संख्या बढ़ती जाये।

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of rehabilitating displaced persons from East Bengal (27)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make arrangements for resettlement of the refugees coming to India from East Pakistan (28)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Conditions in Mana Camp in Dandakaranya (29)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to rehabilitate the refugees of the "K" site plot at Prince Anwar Shah Road, Tollygunje, Calcutta (30)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to rehabilitate refugees squatting in muslim houses (31)].

"That the demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to probe as to the possibility of resettling a part of refugees from East Pakistan in West Bengal (32)].

Shri S. M. Banerjee I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to compute fully and tackle the residuary problems of rehabilitation of refugees who have come prior to January 1, 1964 since partition (63)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of arrangements for receiving and rehabilitating refugees both old and new in Dandakaranya (64)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of rehabilitation measures in Garo Hills (65)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing

and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to regularisation of squatters' colonies (66)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay compensation to refugees for properties left behind in East Pakistan (67)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide alternative accommodation to all refugees squatting in houses belonging to Muslims and Hindus and whose owners want those houses back (68)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Conditions prevailing in Permanent Liability camps of lone women and children (69)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to develop the H. B. Cooperative Scheme, Sodepur 24 Parganas (70)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuance of rule permitting age relaxation for refugees in Government jobs (71)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

[Need to improve the condition of refugees who came prior to January 1, 1964 in Tripura, Orissa, Assam and the new proposals for rehabilitating those coming in latest influx to these areas (72)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rehabilitation Industries Corporation and the industrial schemes for which loans were given to give employment to refugees (73)].

Mr. Speaker: The cut motions are also before the House.

श्री उड़के (मंडला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान सरकार के अमानधिक व्यवहार के कारण हमारे दो लाख अल्प पंख्यक भाइयों को अपने अपने घरों को छोड़ कर पूर्वी पकिस्तान से यहां मैदानों में आना पड़ रहा है। इस बारे में जो बातें हम सुनते हैं, अगर वे सही हैं, तो यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मेरे सरीखा आदमी चाहेगा कि दोनों देशों के गृह मंत्रियों की जो मीटिंग होने जा रही है, उस में भारत सरकार को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ बड़ी सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिये। हमारा सर्वस्व लुट जाये, लेकिन अगर हमारी आबरू सूटे, तो हमारे लिए कोई चीज नहीं रही। हम सुनते हैं कि वहां पर अल्प-संख्यक युवतियों की आबरू लूटी जाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे दिलों को दर्द पहुंचाने वाली ऐसी कोई दूसरी बात नहीं हो सकती है।

जहां तक शरणार्थियों का सम्बन्ध है, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि मेरे प्रदेश में मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने यहां दुर्देवी शरणार्थियों के पच्चीस हजार कुटुंबों को बसाने का जिम्मा लिया है। ये शरणार्थी जहां जहां जाते हैं, वहां वहां कुछ दूसरी समस्याएँ पैदा होती हैं। इस वक्त बिहार और उड़ीसा के आदिवासियों में और कुछ मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासियों में भी

इस प्रकार की समस्यायें पैदा हुई हैं। इस वक्त ये शरणार्थी माना कि आश्रम में रखे गए हैं। वहां से इन को जिन पांच जिलों, अर्थात् बस्तर, होशंगाबाद, बतूल, सरगजा और शाहडोल में हटाया जाना है, व सब साठ, सत्तर, अस्सी या नब्बे फीसदी आदिवासी जिले हैं।

हम री बहिन ने अभी बताया है कि आदिवासियों को क्या तकलीफ है। जब पहले वाले शरणार्थी वहां दंडकारण्य में गए, तो आदिवासियों में कितनी नाराजगी पैदा हुई, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह बताया है। आदिवासी तो दुर्देवी हैं और उन दुर्देवियों के बीच में ये दुर्देवी जा रहे हैं इन दोनों दुर्देवियों में भाई-चारा और बन्धु-भावना पैदा हो, इस के लिए इन आदिवासी जिलों में शरणार्थियों को बसाने से पहले उन लोगों में समूचित प्रचार करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा न करते हुए इन पांच जिलों में शरणार्थियों को ले कर बताया जायेगा—यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि पच्चीस हजार शरणार्थी कुटुंबों हमारे प्रदेश में बसाए जायेंगे और इस प्रकार दुखियों के बीच में दुखी बसेंगे—तो शायद परिणाम कुछ अच्छे नहीं होंगे, क्योंकि आदिवासी भाई कितने भले होते हैं, इसका एक ताजा उदाहरण मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं। जिला बस्तर में एक आदिवासी से ३१ रुपये में जो जंगल एक ठेकेदार ने लिया था, सरकार ने जब उस को नीलाम किया, तो वह ७१,००० रुपये का बिना।

आदिवासी इतने भले होते हैं। उन को कोई भी बहका सकता है। आदिवासियों को आजकल दो तत्व बहका सकते हैं—एक तो राजनीतिक तत्व उन को बहका सकते हैं, दूसरे साम्प्रदायिक तत्व उन को बहका सकते हैं और अगर तीसरे पाकिस्तानी तत्व वहां घुसे हों, तो वे भी उन को बहका

सबते हैं। इन भोले आदिवारियों को पहले इस बारे में समझाने की आवश्यकता है।

शरणार्थियों को बसाने का प्रश्न पूरे भारत का प्रश्न है और इसलिए दंडकारण्य में इस संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और भारत सरकार में दो शर्तों तय की गई हैं, अर्थात् चम्पल के खंडरों में ४५ हजार एकड़ जमीन शरणार्थियों के लिए बनायी है। चित्तकूट में इन्द्रावती नदी को बांध कर पक्कर हुआ बनाया है, तथा बांध में कुछ काम करना है, इंस्टिट्यूट स्कूल खोलना है और कुछ जमीन को तैयार करना है, आदि, भारत सरकार को इन शर्तों को सब से पहले पूरा करना चाहिए और ये काम करने की तरफ जल्दी से जल्दी ध्यान देना चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और भारत सरकार के बीच में इस बारे में दो समझौता हुआ है, या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने जो विचार भारत सरकार के सामने रखे हैं, उनकी तरफ भारत सरकार को सब से पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए। पुनर्वास मंत्रालय पर बड़ी जवाबदारी है। शरणार्थियों को बसाना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। बड़ी समस्याओं में सरकारें निबलती हैं और आगे निबलेंगी। मैं तो अभी वर्तमान की समस्याएँ बता रहा हूँ। सरकार ने इस संबंध में चित्तौड़ी वाले मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के साथ मिल कर मंजूर की है, बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों के काम बाद करके पहले उनको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। इससे आदिवारियों को भी असंतोष नहीं होगा और बेचारे शरणार्थी भी एक दम संजीवनी में लग पायेंगे।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शरणार्थियों को बसाने में मध्य प्रदेश सरकारों ने बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर ली है। अभी उनके यहाँ शांति है, लेकिन आगे चल कर वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक झगड़े होने की आशंका

हो सकती है। इन झगड़ों को रोकने का इलाज भारत सरकार और प्रदेश सरकारों को भी करना चाहिए और हम पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को भी करना चाहिए। मैं अपने व्यक्तिगत बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पांच जिलों में इन शरणार्थी कुटुम्बों को बसाया जायेगा, मैं ने वहाँ के अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं और वहाँ पर इस बारे में समझौते होने वाली हैं। हम पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की इस दिशा में स्थायता करने का जो प्रयत्न करेंगे कि इन दुदवी पारसतानी भाई-बहनों के साथ हमारे आदिवासी भाई-बहन बिल्कुल भाई-बहनों के नाते रहें और उन के साथ किसी विस्म का झगड़ा न करें। लेकिन इस मंत्रालय पर एक बड़ी जवाबदारी है कि वह दंडकारण्य के कार्यकारियों पर सख्ती की नज़र रखें।

दंडकारण्य के कार्यकारियों के मनमाने व्यवहार का नतीजा मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं या न जानते हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ। दस्तर में होनाईगुहा में गंली चली है। जो भाई बहने हैं जो आदिवारियों में असंतोष फैल गया है, उनको मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दंडकारण्य में काम करने वाले आदिवासी के मनमाने व्यवहार के कारण ही ऐसा हुआ है। सरकार को मनमाना पैसा मिलता है, सरकारें गड़बड़ी मिलती हैं, पैट्रोल जलाने को मिलता है और इसलिए वे आदिवारियों की इज्जत का दिक्कत खदान नहीं करते हैं।

मैं ने तीन महीने पहले एक्सप्रेसिव कमेटी में प्रधान मंत्री जी को बताया था कि पंडित जी, समाचार पत्रों में मैं जो कुछ पढ़ रहा हूँ, उससे मैं समझता हूँ कि दस्तर में एक न एक दिन गंली चलेगी और हजार पांच सौ आदिवासी मारे जायेंगे और तब हमारे मुँह पर धारूख लगेगी। तीन महीने के बाद वहाँ गंली चली। मैं एक्सप्रेसिव कमेटी में पंडित जी को फिर मिला और

[श्री उइके]

कहा कि वहाँ पर एक मुडविल टीम भेजी जाये। इसके अनुसार वहाँ पर एक मुडविल टीम गई, जिस में मैं भी था और पंजाब के मंत्री, श्री रणवीर सिंह, भी थे। हम लोग बस बारह गाड़ियों में चल रहे थे। शाम का बक्त था। उधर से एक शरीब आदिवासी बैल-गाड़ी में अपने बाल-बच्चों और महिलाओं को ले कर चला आ रहा था। दंडकारण्य का एक-एक ट्रक ड्राइवर उस बैल-गाड़ी को रोक कर उस आदिवासी को मारे चला जा रहा था। वह बेचारी महिला एक तरफ अपने बच्चों को पकड़े हुए थी और दूसरी तरफ बैलों की रस्सी को पकड़े हुए थी और वह बैल-गाड़ी बिल्कुल उलटने की हालत में थी। हम लोगों ने अपनी मोटरें खड़ी की और ड्राइवर को कहा कि क्यों मारते हो। ड्राइवर ने यह जवाब दिया, "साहब अभी क्या हुआ है? अभी तो इस को मारते मारते इस की चमड़ी निहालूंगा और फिर ट्रक से बांध कर ले जाऊंगा"। श्री रणवीर सिंह ने उस को कहा कि क्या तुम जानते हो कि ये सब कौन है—पीछे की गाड़ी में यहाँ के कलेक्टर साहब हैं और एक गाड़ी में यहाँ के कप्तान साहब भी हैं और दिल्ली से आये हैं, हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं। तब वह व्यक्ति अपने ट्रक में बैठ कर वहाँ से चला गया। जो बैल-गाड़ी वाले थे, हम ने उन में से कुछ को अपनी गाड़ियों में लिया और अपने एक दो आदमियों को कहा कि तुम बैल-गाड़ी के साथ आदिवासी-आहिस्ता चले आओ। वहाँ की स्थानीय जनता को इन कर्मचारियों से बचाने के लिए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने एक ऐसा बात की है जो भारत में कहीं नहीं हुई होगी। हर एक पुलिसिया के ऊपर उसने गेट लगा दिये हैं ताकि गाड़ियों की स्पीड को थोड़ा सा कंट्रोल में रखा जा सके और जो ड्राइवर है, वे बहुत ज्यादा स्पीड पर गाड़ियां न दौड़ा सकें। हर एक पुलिसिया के ऊपर आपको कभी कभी दण्डकारण्य की

गाड़ियां गिरी हुई मिलेंगी। कितनी इस तरह से गिरीं, उसका हिसाब आप के पास होगा। ये सारी बातें किस तरह से हुईं यह तो मैंने आप को बता दिया है। दण्डकारण्य के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन पर आपको कंट्रोल करना होगा, उसका कुछ इलाज करना होगा।

अब मैं दण्डकारण्य प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट के पेज ४५ से जो ट्राइवल वेलफेयर के बारे में है कुछ अंश पढ़ कर आप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"The scheme will, in all its manifestations, not only safeguard the interests of the tribal population but promote, in a positive manner, their welfare. The States concerned have Tribal Welfare Departments and their own programmes for tribal welfare. It will be necessary to co-ordinate these programmes with the activities of the Dandakaranya Scheme. It is also proposed to have on the staff of the Dandakaranya Project, a Social Anthropologist, to act as a high-level adviser on tribal welfare."

यह जो आफिसर मुकर्रर करने की बात है, वह मुकर्रर नहीं किया गया है। आदिवासियों के मानस को समझने वाला एक भी आदमी नहीं रखा गया है। आपको चाहिये था कि आप मानवतत्वज्ञानी मुकर्रर करते ताकि जो अपमान वहाँ के आदिवासियों का इन अधिकारियों के द्वारा होता है वह न हो सके। इससे असन्तोष फैलता है और उस असन्तोष का क्या नतीजा निकलता है वह लोहांडीगुड्डा में जो गोली चली है, उसी से स्पष्ट हो जाता है। दण्डकारण्य से उसका कोई सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन असन्तोष यहाँ से फैला और लोहांडीगुड्डा में उसी बस्तर जिले में जा कर गोली चल गई।

दण्डकारण्य स्कीम वालों की कोरापुट में जो प्रद्वह्वी बैठक अगस्त, १९६० में हुई थी, उसमें प्रौद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था जगदलपुर में

बोलना तय हुआ था, उसके बारे में हमारे भी गुहा जी ने भी अभी प्रश्न उठाया था कि टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस आप प्रोपन करें और उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में आप वहां के स्थानिक आदिमियों को, वहां के आदिवासियों को ट्रेनिंग दें। वैलाडीला में आयरन और का काम चल रहा है, रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण हो रहा है, कई फेक्ट्रीज की वहां पर स्थापना होने वाली है, इंस्टीट्यूट एरिया वहां बन रहा है और इन सब में आपको टैक्नीकल आदिमियों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। अगर वहां पर टैक्नीकल एजुकेशन देने के स्कूल नहीं खुलेंगे, वहां से स्थानिक लोगों को आप प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए टैक्नीकल स्कूल नहीं खोलेंगे, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि बाहर के लोग वहां जा कर पैसा कमायेंगे और जो स्थानिक लोग हैं, उनको बाहर निकाल देंगे। आप ने जगदलपुर में टैक्नीकल इंस्टीट्यूशंस देने की बात कबूल की है और अब आप कहते हैं कि जांच के पश्चात् ही संभव होगा। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता करेंगे। इस योजना पर कोई २४ लाख रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। मैंने इसके बारे में हॉम मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा है और उत्तरों का है कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से इसके बारे में पूछें क्योंकि मैंने संचा था कि पता नहीं, मुझे हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलने का समय मिले या न मिले। इस आर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये और वहां के लोगों को प्रशिक्षित करने के काम में आपको तत्परता लानी चाहिये। दण्डकारण्य के अधिभारियों का जो व्यवहार है, उनकी जो मनोवृत्ति है, उसने बदलने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि वहां पर मानवतत्वज्ञानी की नियुक्ति हो जो वहां के लोगों के मानस को देखते हुए आपको बता सके कि किस तरह से आप काम करें और झगड़े न हों। जो आदिवासी हैं वे कभी भी झगड़े नहीं करेंगे, वे अपना सर्वस्व लुटा देंगे आपके लिए। जो बहनें वहां बाहर से आ रही हैं उनकी आबरू वहां पर सुरक्षित रहेगी। वहां की जो औरत हैं, उनकी तरफ अगर कोई टेंडी नजर

से भी देखता है तो कतल हो जावे हैं और कतल करने वाला जो आदमी होता है वह पुलिस स्टेशन में जा कर कबूल भी कर लेता है कि उसने इस वजह से कतल किया है। मारिया मंडर मशहूर है। जो लोग वहां आ रहे हैं, वे वहां सुरक्षित रहेंगे। वह बड़ा अच्छा इलाका है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप सोच विचार कीजिये और सारी चीज जो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और आपके बीच में तय हुई है, उस को आप पूरा कीजिये।

आप की तरफ से हम मैम्बरजं पालिमेंट को पत्रेंट्स भी दिये जाते हैं। जो इन की बनावट है वह मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूं। सामने दरवाजे में कांच लगा हुआ है और अगर कोई मैम्बर अंदर संया हुआ हो चटखनी लगा कर तो कोई भी आदमी कांच तोड़ कर चटखनी खोल कर आन्दर आ सकता है। पीछे का जो दरवाजा है वह इतना कमजोर है कि कोई भी उसको तोड़ कर सकता है, मैं ६५ साल का हूं, मैं भी उस को आसानी से तोड़ सकता हूं। इन कारणों से वहां चोरियां हो रही हैं, दुपटनायें हो रही हैं। थोड़ा सा दोष हम मेम्बरों का भी है। किस तरह हम अपनी आबरू की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, इस को हमें भी देखना चाहिये। इस हाउस में जितने भी माननीय सदस्य हैं उन्हें भी इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये। सभी जितने भी सर्वेन्ट्स क्वाटर्स हैं, वे सब लैट आउट उन्होंने कर रखे हैं। अगर उन को हम सर्वलैट किये रखेंगे तो हम सुरक्षित नहीं रह सकते हैं और हम मेम्बरों की आबरू किसी वक्त भी कोई भी आदमी जिस को सर्वेन्ट्स क्वाटर सब लैट कर रखा है, लूट सकता है। आज ११७ और ११८ नम्बर के सर्वेन्ट्स क्वाटरों में एक मद्रासी और एक पंजाबी औरत रहती हैं, उन्होंने एक दूसरे को इतना मारा कि खूनखून हो गई। पुलिस की दीर्घ धूप हुई इसको ले कर। मंडर की चिट्ठियां

[श्री उइके]

भी घातों हैं और चंरियां भी हो जाती हैं मेम्बरों के यहाँ। ये सारी जो बातें हैं, इन की ध्यान देना चाहिये, स्पीकर साहब भी ध्यान दें और मंत्री महोदय भी ध्यान दें। साढ़े सात लाख लोग, एक मेम्बर को चुन कर यहाँ भेजते हैं। जब कोई मेम्बर देहात में जाता है तो वे आदर से बहते हैं कि दिल्ली के मेम्बर साहब आये हैं। मेम्बर साढ़े सात लाख के द्वारा चुने हुए आदमी के साथ इस तरह की बातें होने लगे तो ठीक नहीं, नौकरों के क्वार्टर में रहने वाला कोई भी आदमी हमारी इस तरह से बेइज्जती करने लगे तो क्या होगा इस तरह हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये। साथ ही आप हम लोगों के ऊपर किराया बढ़ाते ही चले गये हैं पानी आदि का। यह जो प्रश्न है इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिये।

मुझे आप ने समय दिया इस के लिये मैं आप का बन्धनवाद देता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे मंत्री महोदय पर बड़ी भारी ज़म्मेदारी आई है। यह बहुत बठिन बठिन काम है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस को बड़े अच्छे तरीके से निभायेंगे और मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि ईश्वर उनको इसे निभाने की शक्ति प्रदान करे।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : सर्वेट्स क्वार्टरज की एगारमैंट मैं नहीं करता हूँ। मैं ने तो आज ही कर्मा किसी का किराया भी नहीं बढ़ाया है।

श्री कपूर सिंह (गुधियाना) : दरवाजा तोड़ने की बात ?

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : दो रोज हुए एक बहन के मर्दकी

अध्यक्ष : होदय : मेरे पास इतना है मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ। जो चंरी हुई थी मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री को कहा है और उन्होंने खाल इंतजाम किया है इसका।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने वह दिया है कि जो पीछे की दीवार है उस पर बाँच लगा दिया जाये। दूसरे मैंने यह कह दिया है कि जो पीछे का दरवाजा है अगर वह जड़ूत नहीं है तो उस को इतना मजबूत बनाऊंगा कि मेरे भाई तोड़ नहीं सकते।

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda (Cachar):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation. I shall try to confine myself only to rehabilitation for I feel at this juncture rehabilitation of the refugees who are pouring in from January last has become a national problem. Moreover, rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have come early has not been successfully completed.

It has been stated on page 62 of the Report of this Ministry that except residuary problems in West Bengal, the rehabilitation of displaced persons in Assam, Tripura, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh has been practically completed. I have no personal knowledge of other States but, so far as Assam is concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the rehabilitation of displaced persons, at least in Cachar district of Assam, has not been completed; rather, it is a failure. Rehabilitation benefits were totally stopped from 1958 after a decision was taken in the conference in Darjeeling in November 1957. Some of the displaced persons were taken in the category of I.T.A. Scheme in Cachar to be settled in the tea garden areas with cultivable land, but most of them were not provided with any cultivable land—they are still struggling with life and death. This scheme has totally failed; no other assistance was given to them to rehabilitate them. I remember correctly, on my request Government agreed to set up an enquiry committee to find out the reasons for its failure. I do not know how far this committee has acted. I would be glad if the hon. Minister will give us some light

regarding the findings of the Committee.

Financial assistance has been sanctioned to the tubercular patients and their families by the Central Government and money is to be distributed through the State Government of Assam. But with regret I have to inform the House that these T.B. patients of the Cachar district do not receive money monthly to continue their treatment. Sometimes they get it by the end of the financial year. Does this help them anyway either to cure them or to save them from starvation? The other day, the hon. Minister of Health has stated in this House that more attention is paid for the continuity of treatment of the T.B. patients. But, in the case of displaced T.B. patients in Cachar the continuity of treatment could not be followed; rather, they are driven towards death and they contaminate the disease to others.

We have been told when the Rehabilitation Department was closed down that the normal departments of the State Government will take over charge of the commitments of the displaced persons. The T.B. patients of Cachar, when approach the Assam Government they are informed that the Central Health Ministry do not release money in time for distribution to them. When the Central Government is approached, it says that the Assam Government does not forward the cheques in time. I do not know who is at fault but I feel the sufferings of the unfortunate victims of T.B. and their families. I request that some ways and means may be found to get over such difficulties of red tapism and committed money should reach their hands in time to keep continuity of T.B. treatment and save them from starvation.

I would like to draw the attention of the House in connection with another scheme, i.e. the Central Tractor Organisation scheme which was taken

up by the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation in my district of Cachar for reclamation of land for the refugees. After wasting a few lakhs of rupees, the scheme was abandoned; no land was reclaimed or distributed among those displaced persons. The fate of these persons is worse, and I have not witnessed such a scene elsewhere. I do not know on account of whose fault such a colossal waste of public money was incurred and whether anybody was held responsible for its failure. I would humbly submit that the Government should enquire and fix responsibility for such wastage of money.

Regarding the stipends awarded to the school and college students, they have been totally stopped. I feel that at least those students who are the liability of the Government, being in the Destitute Home in Silchar, should be given financial assistance to prosecute their studies till they are rehabilitated; otherwise, they will grow as unsocial elements, which is a great loss to the country.

16.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Now I would like to deal with the present influx of refugees. I am glad that the Government have relaxed some of the rules. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that some boys are coming to Assam without migration certificates and they are facing difficulties in admission to schools and colleges. Unless there is some directive from the Centre to the Assam Government to admit them in schools and colleges after proper examination and test. I am afraid these boys will be compelled to give up studies.

We find from the report that upto 29th March 1954 in West Bengal 1 lakh, in Tripura 20,000, in Garo Hills 75,000 and in other districts of Assam 5,000 refugees have already arrived and the influx still continues unabated.

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

The refugees are taken away directly from West Bengal to Mana camp near Raipur. More than 70,000 migrants are in the camps in Garo Hills. More than 2,000 labourers from tea plantation area in East Pakistan have arrived in Cachar. Some middle class families have also arrived in Cachar.

I am glad to find that all other States have agreed to settle these unfortunate migrants in their respective States. Relief arrangements have been made by the Government as well as by the private agencies—such as, Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Seva-aram Sangha, Shri Sarada Sangha, etc.

The other day I saw in the newspapers that the hon. Minister of Industries of Assam had discussed with the Central Government about the rehabilitation schemes of the plain tribals who have taken refuge in Assam. But I do not find any scheme being discussed for the rehabilitation of the labourers who have come across to Cachar. Tea is the only industry in Cachar and it is not in a flourishing condition. A few thousands of labour are already unemployed as retrenched labour in the district of Cachar. It seems that road construction works will be taken up in the District of Garo Hills for the rehabilitation of the migrant plain Tribals. It is a good suggestion but one has to consider that rainy season breaks early in Assam, even in the April. I fear road construction work may be hampered particularly in the Hill areas.

I would humbly submit to the Government for their consideration the establishing of small-scale industries in Cachar to give employment to those labourers and middle-class people who have migrated to Cachar.

Natural resources, like, cane, bamboo are in abundance in Cachar. Fruits, like, oranges and pineapples are available which can be canned and preserved. There is a small fruit preservation factory at Silchar which can be expanded and developed to give employment to those migrants.

I would like to make another proposal for the consideration of the Government. The railway track which runs through the Naga area has thick jungles on both sides of the railway line and it is frequently raided by the Naga hostiles because of which trains cannot run at night through those areas. This jungle should be cleared, two miles on both sides, by the migrants who will have employment and they should be rehabilitated there. Land should be provided for cultivation which will yield more produce and would totally stop the raids by the Naga hostiles.

I would request the Government to consider about the compensation of these refugees from East Pakistan.

Before I conclude, I being a mother, appeal to the Government through you that at the coming conference between the Home Ministers of Pakistan and India a point should be made that women who are abducted and molested by the Pakistanis should be rescued immediately.

Shri Basappa: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, having seen the intense feelings of Members of Parliament, particularly from Bengal, I would like to say that it is high time that the hon. Minister should take note of these feelings and tears that have been shed on the floor of this House and see that something concrete is done for solving this big problem. The magnitude of the problem is increasing in a big way. Not only two lakhs of people are coming here but, as was

presupposed or predicted by some hon. Members here, it may go even up to 2 million and I do not know, as the feeling exhibited by Shri Guha indicated, if this continues, even 90 million may find shelter.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 9 million.

Shri Basappa: Even that figure is shocking.

How could this problem be solved? Apart from the magnitude of this problem, the horrors and atrocities that have been committed makes the problem still worse. Therefore the conscience of the world has to be aroused. Is it necessary to arouse the conscience of the world? What is the world's conscience doing when things are happening like that? It is high time that the big and great countries of the world should take note of it.

In December last the new President of America, while speaking, said that they have still belief in the rights of man; the death of Kennedy will not stop the object of America to carry conviction to the world that they will protect the rights of man wherever they may be. If this is true then it is high time that they should look towards this part of the country and see what is happening. They should see that they do not succumb to the trick played by Pakistan, but, on the other hand, they should reverse their policy and stand by the thing for which they stand. Not only the Members from Bengal but the Members from all parts of India are alive to this problem and, therefore, the various States are coming forward, including Mysore, and they are prepared to help these brethren when they come and to see that they are properly rehabilitated. When we are tackling this big problem, we should not be overwhelmed by the staggering nature of it but we must exhibit some sort of a courage and on this lies the greatness of this country. I would not like to emphasize all these aspects though I

come from that part of the country but still all our feelings are with them. It is upto all of us to take measures, when that Conference of Home Ministers takes place here, to emphasize on them that these things must be put an end to. I do not know how our Government will be able to put forward their case, though righteous before them, and whether it will be possible for them to convince people who are not to be convinced at all.

Now, coming to the Ministry's Demands, I would like to take the House from that part to the other relevant matters of the Ministry also. This Ministry has to deal with two mighty problems that have come after the Independence, that is, the problem of housing and rehabilitation of minorities. The Master Plans for the various cities and the rural housing schemes cost us very much and the way in which we are going I do not know when we are going to solve this problem. There is the shortage of houses everywhere. The primary needs of the people have not been met even in these Three Plans. Only Rs. 86 crores have been spent out of Rs. 182 crores meant for the Third Plan upto this time. That means there is going to be a shortfall. Even in the Mid-Term Appraisal, they have come to the conclusion that a comprehensive and systematic approach will have to be made in this direction. Even the National Development Council has stated that unsatisfactory living conditions must receive special consideration. The helpless Minister looking to the States says that the encouragement from the States is most disappointing. He said that the other day in answer to one of the questions. Low priorities have been given by the States taking emergency into consideration and some of the amounts have been diverted to some other things so much so that the amount set apart for the housing schemes has not been spent and the conditions of housing—these are the primary needs of the rural folk of the country—remain where they are. Of course, the

[Shri Basappa]

L. I. C. is coming forward with some loans and other things. All advantage should be taken from that. It is a good feature that there are housing cooperatives coming up here and there but they must be in larger numbers. So far as the low income housing scheme is concerned, the progress is very very small and even the rural housing schemes and the plantation labour schemes are most unsatisfactory. In these circumstances it is high time that this Ministry should give greater attention to the problem of housing which is the most primary need of the people.

In regard to some of the points mentioned by the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee, of course, the scope of mismanagement is very great in this Rehabilitation work. Therefore, greater care should be taken. While we spend huge amounts on these people, we must also remember that the amount is a very precious one, and, therefore, we should take great care to see that it is spent well.

It has been reported in the 24th report of the Public Accounts Committee that the scheme to rehabilitate 660 refugee families in the Kotah region has been found to be a failure. The Ministry themselves had admitted that it was a bad scheme, and they had abandoned that. Besides, because a proper evaluation was not made, Government were put to a loss of Rs. 16 lakhs or so. That is what is reported here in this report. The charge was dropped in the case of the officer concerned, while another officer was allowed to resign without any explanation being asked from him why he caused all this loss. Even because of injudicious purchases, they were put to a loss. A number of such things have been stated in this report. I think that Government should take care to see that all these things are corrected.

Just at the time when the hon. Minister has thought that the re-

habilitation is complete, and when it has been stated since 1958 that no more migrants will be given any benefits, we find that this new influx has come in 1964. It has been stated that the work on the residuary problem would come to about Rs. 22 crores. When that programme is on hand, we find that another big influx has come now. This has been regarded by every section of the House as a national problem, and, therefore, something more will have to be done.

The tempo of the Dandakaranya project should be stepped up. It has been stated that 10,000 families are to be accommodated there. I would submit that not merely relief should be given to them, but resettlement also has to take place. In these circumstances, the insinuation made by Pakistan is that we are trying to invite them here. That is something to which we should strongly object. The hon. Minister without Portfolio, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri gave a fitting reply to this yesterday and stated that it was not because of any invitation that they were coming here but because of the inhuman treatment that was meted out to them in Pakistan; when their life was insecure, when their property was insecure and when their honour was insecure, what else could they do except to migrate? If some good treatment is given to them when they come here, even that is mistaken and misunderstood or rather not misunderstood but they deliberately say that we are trying to invite them. I would submit that when the Home Ministers of the two countries meet, these things should be pointed out to them very clearly, and a firm policy decision will have to be taken in this regard, so that the problem of minorities or the communal problem will be put an end to.

I think that the decision that has been taken about release of Sheikh Abdullah will go a long way in patching up the communal troubles and also in bringing about greater in-

tegration of Kashmir with India by which a solid foundation will be laid for solving the problem of minorities.

This problem will have to be solved. The people of the world must look at this problem not merely as a problem relating to India but as a world problem. Who is right and who is wrong must be clearly made known. The publicity has to be strengthened. This problem must be overcome by all these measures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamath.

Shri Mohan Swarup (Pilibhit): There is no quorum in the House.

श्रीमती सद्दोराबाई राय (दमह) :
उपायक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री श्री खन्ना से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ कि सागर जिला में धामनी का किला बरान पड़ा है। बड़ा भारी किला है और बहुत उपजाऊ जगह है। पुराने जमाने में धामनी शहर उजड़ कर सागर जिला बना था। वहाँ पर बीला नदी है, वाकड़ई नदी है। हर साल बाल यज्ञी का उत्सव मेला लगता है। वहाँ पर आप कम से कम दस हजार शरणार्थी भेज सकते हैं। आप सागर और दमोह में कम से कम दस हजार शरणार्थियों को भेजिये। वे आसानी से वहाँ रह सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in the presiding deity of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, we have, by one of those happy quirks of fate, a man who, in pre-partition India in the North-West Frontier Province worked his way up from humble beginnings, rose to eminence, and subsequently came to Delhi as one of the unfortunate victims of partition, a refugee, a high class refugee though, but again, I am glad to say, climbed up and up; and I am glad to find that

he has been completely rehabilitated, having become a Minister who has so far, however, just missed Cabinet rank. He tops the list today of Ministers of State. I know that he hopes to attain, and is confident of attaining, Cabinet status ere long, as he securely enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister.

With such background, it is not unnatural, nay, it is inevitable, that he often appears to sympathise with the houseless, homeless millions of our vast poverty-stricken land, though sometimes his uncharitable critics mistake those sympathetic effusions as crocodile tears. It is, however, not the fault entirely for his critics either, because I have heard that in his more expansive moods he is known to be fond of, nay proud of, saying:

“मैं पठान हूँ। मैं लेना जानता हूँ, देना नहीं।”

The Minister looks after, is in charge of, one of the three primary needs of man, that is housing. We say in Hindi *roti, kothi aur dhoti*. Out of this *roti, kothi* and *dhoti*, he is in charge of the *kothi* business.

Last year, replying to the debate in this House in the Budget session during the course of the Ministry's Demands, he said:

“Attention has been paid to food and clothing, but the same attention has not been paid to housing.”

How true, and what a realisation did dawn upon him last year! And I am sure he will agree with me when I say that even today the problem stares starkly in the face of Government, that attention today perhaps is paid to food and clothing, but not as much attention to housing, not systematic, planned attention to housing. There is what I may call planned planlessness so far as housing is concerned.

Works and housing—you can put them more or less together; they are building and unbuilding, destroying

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
and constructing. All these activities go together—to demolish quite a few things and erect some things on those sites or elsewhere. As has been rightly said by Bernard Shaw, else, you cannot build truly unless you destroy. That, I suppose, is the cue which the hon. Minister has taken. Unless you destroy, you cannot build effectively or beautifully.

I am reminded in this connection, before I pass on to other matters, of the Constitution House, which has now passed into history, which was demolished last year. You, Sir, are also smiling. I think you are appreciating the matter, because you were also concerned; as the Chairman of the House Committee, it must have come before you. It has already passed into history, but when I met the Prime Minister last year.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): It will take a new shape.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will not be there, something else will be there.

When I met the Prime Minister last year, he was good enough to agree.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The hon. Member became a refugee!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am a refugee even now.

The Prime Minister was good enough to suggest that on that site where the Constitution House stood, a plaque would be placed to show that the Constitution House, where the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly held meetings for day to day to discuss the draft Constitution, stood there.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The same name may be given to the new house.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I leave that to you.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): On the plaque your name should also be mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Anti-Corruption Committee of which Shri Khadilkar is a member look after it?

I would only suggest that the Minister might consider this matter, and I am sure he will agree with the Prime Minister in this respect at least, if not in other matters, and see that the plaque to commemorate the Constitution House is put up where it is needed.

The CPWD has been variously described as the Public Waste Department, the Private Wangling Department, and the Plunder without Detection department. I do not know which cap fits him, I mean, his Ministry or Department; I do not mean him personally, but the CPWD. It is engaged in vast construction schemes. Crores have been put in the hands of the Ministry and the CPWD, and I hope they will make a good job of this whole affair.

In Delhi itself, with which we are familiar, buildings are going up, there is vertical construction; naturally, there is pressure on space and we have taken to vertical construction, not horizontal so much as vertical. Big buildings, not skyscrapers perhaps yet, not the American pattern skyscrapers, but whatever they may be some of them are eye-sores. I wish the architects had a better eye to a little aesthetics, art and beauty in construction.

There was the episode, I believe, of Monsieur Clemenceau, who came to Delhi in the early twenties. He was shown round the Capital, big things coming up. He had a fine sense of humour, may be a little cynical; he was shown round, he admired the big buildings and finally made a very cryptic comment he said in French: *Quelles ruines magnifiques!* That is to say, what magnificent ruins they will make! I am afraid that these buildings that are

going up into the air, from the ground, will not even make magnificent ruins; they may make good rubble perhaps. As far as I can see these constructions are going up without any plan. On the one hand, there is the big Asoka Hotel which is showing some profit now after running at a loss, I suppose, for many years. There was some trouble last year between the managing director and the directors concerned whether he should be allowed to go abroad with his wife. It was disclosed in answer to a question, Sir; it is not a private matter. Therefore, he resigned. I am glad to say that the Government took a firm stand on this matter. We would like more details as to what happened ultimately. The Auditor-General took serious objection to certain expenditure incurred by the Asoka Hotel on the managing director. Though he paid Rs. 500 only for his catering his expenditure on his and perhaps his family's food and lodging came to about Rs. 6000 and odd per month. He paid Rs. 500 but the expenditure on him was about Rs. 6000. It must be cleared up as to what exactly Government's position was in this matter.

There is another point. We have got what I called hell-hole last December, that is the Lodhi House Hostel one room tenements, which the Prime Minister rightly condemned after having been shown round them. I do not know whether it was in connection with this but since then I think better sense has dawned upon the PWD. They are going in for two-room tenements. A question was answered in this House in early February and they are having a window and also a jali opening—must be a ventilator; I do not exactly know what it means. But Lodi Hostel rooms had no windows at all; now they are having windows with other hostels. It is a step towards progress, of civilisation taken by the Ministry.

Colonies are coming up helter-skelter: Lakshmibai Nagar, Sarojini Nagar, Ramakrishnapuram, Netaji Nagar, Kidwai Nagar in the south zone. I

do not know and I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to what expenditure is being incurred on the upkeep of these places, on water and drainage on these E, F and G quarters; perhaps they are mostly G & F type quarters. It is interesting to note that A, B, C, D, E, F type houses in descending order for Government employees quarters while A, B and C in ascending order for M.P. quarters, I do not know how or why it has been worked out like that. I understand that for the G type quarters in these new colonies in the south zone, there is no proper arrangement for upkeep, for drainage and water. I would like to have from the hon. Minister comparative figures of amounts spent on the upkeep, water-supply and drainage in these colonies, poor peoples colonies containing F & G type quarters, as compared to what I may call the Shahi buildings, the Ministers' quarters and the so-called V.I.Ps. quarters in Delhi, because even here I find, whatever may be their socialist democratic professions, so far as the CPWD buildings and housings are concerned, there is what I may call either aristo-bureau or pluto-bureau. Because, I find that the old classes which they have got in the Council of Ministers—Cabinet rank ministers, ministers of State, deputy ministers and parliamentary secretaries—these are reflected more or less, but in a different manner, in the housing: Seva Nagar, Vinay Nagar Man Nagar, Shan Nagar, I think they have changed the name of Shan Nagar. It is now called Rabindra Nagar. But they have I think Shahi Nagar. I also understand, that there is Khanna Nagar. I do not know whether it is named after him.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Not as yet!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is not his fault! Now, the Minister last year said in answer to a question that provision of housing for Government employees is not an obligation on the part of Government but an amenity

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

for the employees. Whatever the legal position, I am afraid that this is hardly the attitude a Minister of a welfare State should take. If he feels that this is an amenity even for Government employees and not an obligation on the part of Government, I do not know how he will try to implement the plans with regard to housing in the whole country, particularly in the rural areas. This is an attitude which should not prevail in a welfare State and more so when he talks of the socialist pattern. What I feel is that perhaps it is not a socialist democracy that they are building but, as I said, it is an aristo-bureaucracy or a pluto-bureaucracy that they are building in this country.

Then I come to the cost of construction. It is very high in the CPWD. I would ask that an experiment be made in the public sector and the private sector: let the public sector put up the same building in the same area, of the same size and same dimension, and let the private sector put up the same thing, and let us see what the cost will be. The Minister stated last November that it costs Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per sq. ft. to the CPWD. I have heard from my friends—I am not an authority because I have never built a house so far—that at the most, today, the cost of construction is about Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per sq. ft. But the CPWD is spending Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per sq. ft. I do not know how. Let us have an experiment; at the most it should not be more than Rs. 15 per sq. ft. My friends who have built houses have told me. Let us have authentic figures from the Minister later on while he replies to the debate.

Then I come to corruption. The Minister has admitted the existence of corruption in the CPWD. He did admit, last November, when we were discussing the Lodhi House Hostel or in some other connection, that there is corruption and he is fighting it. But I am sorry to say that it has not

yet been eradicated or uprooted. I would, therefore, appeal to the Government, of which he is a luminous light—the Minister of Housing—to accept *in toto*, without any mental reservation, the recommendations contained in the final report of the Santhanam Committee, which was laid on the Table of the House yesterday. (Interruption). I hope the Cabinet will decide upon this matter and come to the conclusion that they should, if they have got any moral principle left in them, in their working, accept the report, just as they accepted the major recommendations or all the recommendations of the first report of the Santhanam Committee with regard to the Government employees. That is the *sine qua non* for a clean, honest and efficient administration in the country. (Interruption). Shri Khadilkar agrees; I am glad to see that.

I shall now touch upon one or two other matters. The Minister is a man of great promise. He is a promising Minister in the sense that he makes many promises. He has made them in the past and he is still making them. I am told on reliable authority that during the last general election he promised the unfortunate refugees in the Purana Quila area, where they had been squatting for 10 to 12 or 15 years; he assured them:

“भाप बेफिकर रहो। हम कुछ नहीं करेगे”
भाप लोग यहीं रहेंगे।”

श्री मेहरबान खन्ना : माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, को इस बात का मुबम्कल अर्थतयार है, उन को पूरा हक है कि वह मेरे मुताल्लिक और मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के मुताल्लिक जा भी राय जाहिर करें और मैं भी उस का जवाब दूंगा। लेकिन मुझ पर उन का जाती एट्रक करना मुनासिब नजर नहीं आता है। मुझे बहना पड़ेगा कि जो कुछ वह बह रहे हैं, वह दुस्त नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, the time taken by him for this should not

be debited against me. There was another election recently. I think it was for the Rajya Sabha; I forget. There again, I heard from reliable sources, from the voters themselves that the Constitution House servants' quarters....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am the only speaker for my party.

I am told that the Minister also went there—the servants' quarters of the Constitution House—with the candidate concerned. Either the candidate told them in the presence of the Minister, which the Minister did not contradict, that it was by mistake that Constitution House was demolished, that orders had been passed for demolition of Constitution Club, but by mistake the Constitution House was demolished.

17 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member has got the right to make remarks about my Ministry, its working, corruption and all that. But he is making certain remarks against my honesty and integrity, which are entirely wrong. I made no such statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You can deny that. You are the Minister. "महाजनी येन गतः स पश्या" The Minister sets the pace for his officers.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only appealing to the Chair, on a point of personal explanation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not yielding. There is no right of personal explanation to you now. I am speaking here now; you are not speaking. You can say whatever you like in reply.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Will he remember these words that I can say whatever I like?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Very well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Certainly, if you do not yield, I will not get up. I was good enough to yield, though I did not want to yield to you then.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You are losing your time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is why I appealed to the Chair not to debit that time to me.

Mr. Chairman: May I remind the hon. Member to address the Chair?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have rarely deviated from that practice, Sir.

So, I feel that so far as this matter is concerned, the Minister made certain promises. Those promises were made not in a private capacity, but in his public capacity, as Minister. I do not know why he should take exception to it. Therefore, I hoped that he would have kept those promises. But unfortunately, I find that the promises made to the refugees of Purana Qila area were not merely broken blatantly and harshly, but it came soon after the sanctimonious cant and humbug which was expressed at the Jaipur mela of the All India Congress Committee. (*Interruption*).

The Minister himself speaking on the Public Premises Bill last year gave this assurance in the House. I will read it:

"The idea is that the people should be removed from public premises and there should be orderly development."

He emphasised on this—

"and they should be provided with alternative accommodation."

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

But these thousands of refugees from Purana Qila area were evicted, I am told, under the force and pressure of bull-dozers, tractors and what not. They were tyrannically removed from that place, without providing alternative accommodation.

I am racing against time and I can only make my points. I hope, Sir, you will be a bit indulgent because I have spoken about corruption and about the committee of which you were also a member.

Mr. Chairman: That will not affect my decision.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would then refer to the rural housing problem. The State Governments are reported to have diverted—I do not know how much, several lakhs; perhaps of the money which was allocated to them for housing to other purposes. They should be warned not to do this. He should put his foot down upon this. They should be warned not to divert housing funds to any other purpose. He must set a target for rural housing. I would suggest that by the end of the fifth Plan, all the rural areas must be covered. All the 500,000 villages must be completely covered and the target for rural housing must be attained by the end of the fifth Plan.

I would suggest, in this connection, the establishment of a National Housing Corporation on the model of the British Corporation which has been set up recently. The second reading to the Bill was given last November in the British House of Commons. So, I suggest the establishment of a National Housing Corporation with a network of cooperative construction societies. We should have co-operative construction societies and not *thekke-*

dars or contractors who are, some of them at least, neither honest nor efficient. We must have co-operative societies with the National Housing Corporation at the apex. I hope the hon. Minister will give thought to this matter.

There are one or two other matters which I want to raise here. One is about the Parliament Press. It has been hanging fire for a long time. It was the first Speaker of free India's Parliament, the late Shri Mavalankar, who mooted this proposal for having a Press for free India's Parliament. For ten years or more it has been hanging fire. What is the position now? They have just drawn the blueprint. Expenditure sanction for Rs. 145 lakhs for the new press on the Ring Road, Delhi, has already been issued. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. It is said that the construction work is likely to start—wonderful!—within the next few months.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): We have already badly printed stationery.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I would request that the matter should be expedited. The Parliament of free India is certainly not so shorn of importance or dignity that it does not deserve a free, separate and independent press in the 14th or 15th year of our Republic. Even the work has not started. The work should be expedited by the Government.

One last word, Sir, and I have done, and that is about the East Pakistan holocaust and the hundreds of thousands of refugees who are pouring into our country. His own estimate is that about two million—I do not say it is his estimate, it is the Government's estimate; it may be his estimate or Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's estimate—refugees will pour into this country

within the next few months or perhaps a year. Now, the best description of this holocaust has been of that of a East Pakistan journalist, one of the local leaders. This is what he has said:

"The shameful chapter that was written in the history of East Pakistan during those black days of 12th to 25th January, cannot be effaced even in a hundred years."

It is a shameful chapter, and it behoves the Government which gave an undertaking to the minorities of East Pakistan—minorities on the eve of partition, to treat this not as a merely administrative problem, but as a psychic, psychological, human problem, and these refugees who are coming through the border in hundreds of thousands should not be met by hide-bound bureaucrats, sundried and hide-bound, hard boiled bureaucrats, but they should be met with sympathy and affection. I am told, in the early days—I do not know what the position today is—as soon as these refugees came they were hustled to go to Dandakaranya, to Mana Camp and then to Dandakaranya. They were not even allowed to meet their relatives and friends. They were hustled. I do not know why this indecent haste was there. It was to prevent them, perhaps, from telling the people on this side of the border their tales of suffering and humiliation. This attitude of the Government must stop.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why this indirect help to Pakistan?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One last word, Sir, and I will finish. The Minister has been there personally. I know he can inject if he wants to,—because he hides a soft heart behind a rough exterior,—that spirit into the bureaucracy which is in charge of the administration. I asked him one question two weeks ago, whether he cannot issue an appeal to raise resources at home and abroad, to philanthropic organisations at home and abroad in other countries who have been moved

to the depths by the sufferings of these refugees. In foreign countries also their conscience has been roused. I hope the Minister will appeal to those foreign organisations also to contribute their mite for the relief of the suffering of this uprooted humanity.

As I said, it is a great psychological problem and a human problem. I hope, the Government will not treat it in the manner that they are doing but will bestow on the solution of this problem more imagination, more sympathy, more tact and more affection and try their best to raise the resources at home as well as from abroad. Then only this House will be able to say with confidence that the Government is alive to this problem.

The problem was brought on by the act of the ruling party itself. The problem is because of partition. The hon. Minister himself was a refugee. He would not have left Peshawar and North West Frontier but for partition. He knows it. Therefore it is up to him to tackle this problem in a more serious and human manner, and see that all these millions of refugees are treated as human beings and not as mere one, two, three, as so many numbers of refugees coming from an alien land. They are our own kith and kin, blood of our blood and flesh of our flesh. Let the Government approach the problem in that spirit. Then alone will success attend their efforts and thus alone can they claim to have done well their part.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Indeed I must thank the hon. Minister for the outspoken statement that he has made in the Report in its chapter on housing. He says there that, for the Second Plan, the original provision was Rs. 120 crores but this was reduced to Rs. 84 crores in 1958. Then he gives us an account of the projects which have been sanctioned for the construction of houses in the Third Plan. The target for the Third Plan was for 4,35,000 houses and, up till now, we have got only 1,25,000 houses sanctioned. Then the hon. Minister

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

deals with a vital point, where I am also prompted to endorse the fact why the housing scheme could not be brought to its planned fruition, since it depends on the ability and the willingness of the States to spend on housing roughly the proposed amount within the ceiling of the annual Plan. And he poses a question, namely, that as yet there is no law which can compel the States to spend the sum allotted on that specific purpose. They are generally in a mood to divert the funds contemplated for expenditure on housing. I would suggest that in view of this experience, the Ministry should come forward with a strong appeal to the highest authority that there must be some rule which will prescribe that these allocated funds must be spent only on housing and on the particular projects for which they have been sanctioned. There is no other alternative but to compel the State to abide by this.

We find that, for the village housing projects scheme, only Rs. 5 crores have so far been sanctioned by way of loans to villagers of which Rs. 4 crores have been disbursed. A rather very unfortunate picture has been portrayed by the statements which have been made by the hon. Minister and as such, I would request the hon. Minister, through you, to come forward with a positive representation to the Government that specially the weaker section of the people, who have been so long denied the privilege of living in houses, as has definitely been pointed out in the Third Five Year Plan, should not be deprived of the little chances, of facilities which are likely to be made available to them in terms of the Plan on the score of lack of this provision in the law.

Now, Sir, I come to the main question, which concerns me most, that is, the question of rehabilitation. This is a very big question—unhappy outcome of Partition—which had been accepted several years earlier. I would only recount one clause in the Partition

Council's statement issued on July 24, 1947. It was definitely recorded that:

"Both the Congress and the Muslim League have given assurances of fair and equitable treatment to the minorities after the transfer of power."

The two future Government reaffirmed these assurances . . .

श्री कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: As I was stating, it was in 1947, that the two future Governments reaffirmed their assurances:

"Both Governments wish to emphasise that the allegiance and loyalty of the minorities is to the State of which they are citizens and that it is to the Government of their own State that they should look for the redress of their grievances."

The Calcutta Agreement of April 19, 1948 was another step in this direction. It embodied mutual assurances that:

" . . . there shall be no discrimination against the minorities, whose cultural and religious rights shall be fully safeguarded."

Then comes the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact signed on April 3, 1950 which states:

"The Government of India and Pakistan solemnly agree that each shall ensure to the minorities throughout its territory, complete equality of citizenship, irrespective of religion, a full sense of security in respect of life, culture, property and personal honour, freedom of movement, freedom of

occupation, speech and worship subject to law and morality."

Only yesterday, the Minister without Portfolio was kind enough to accept the non-official Resolution relating to the problem of refugees in an amended form, because he also identified himself with the feelings expressed by us in respect of that non-official Resolution. It becomes obvious that all these pacts, all these agreements, all these solemn declarations, have come to nullity. Even in the context of that, in a particular year, the Ministry of Rehabilitation was practically coming to a close—the word 'Rehabilitation' disappeared. There was no name of rehabilitation in the Ministry and was only named the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. It reached this stage because of the misreading of these factors which accrued and intensified develop the agony and distress of millions of people. Today, it has been accepted that rehabilitation has to be treated as a national problem. I express my gratitude to all the Members in the House, irrespective of their party affiliations or the States from which they come, for having accepted this proposition; it is not merely West Bengal but all other States also have expressed themselves fully that this rehabilitation problem is a problem which cannot peter out and no deadline can be fixed. The earlier mistake has now been remedied. We have now to take up the practical problems of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation means economic, social political and psychological rehabilitation. Those refugees must feel that they are the citizens of India, and are entitled to share the bliss and the fortune of India and also share the obligations and responsibilities which as full fledged citizens of India they have to discharge. Indeed every migrant today has expressed unequivocally that he is going to accept all the obligations and all the duties. One Christian Reverend and church dignitary, while making a statement the other day, said "We asked the Christians whether they were likely to go back if all the sense

of security was assured to them, they said unequivocally 'We are never going back'." So, it has today dawned on the people of the world that no non-muslim is safe in Pakistan. Some of our friends are doubting the genuineness of the feelings of western powers. Still, we expect that human nature being what it is, we can attempt to lay bare the tragic happenings is all seriousness to them and try to make them share our feeling that these people, who are coming out of Pakistan today are not going back.

Yes, they come, in numbers—endless flow of human beings. It cannot possibly be counted just in terms of lakhs. The hon. Minister has made a statement that about 5,000 people are coming per day. One hon. Member has said that about 2 million people would come. I know Pakistan pretty well. Ten million people are there, ten million people have to come; otherwise they will get killed. Each of them is determined to come to India at any cost even crawling on his fours. It is not a question of counting in terms of 2 millions, but it is a question of 10 millions of human beings, who have been kept there as so many hostages, whose life-blood to be squeezed out at any moment on any pretext. The other day, President Ayub Khan had made a statement seeking to equate the sufferings of the East Pakistan Hindus, Christians and Buddhists with the sufferings of the people who, according to him had been driven out of Assam, Tripura and West Bengal. If this is the attitude of the highest dignity and the executive head of Pakistan, we must fully realise the situation. Here is a responsibility cast upon India for securing the rehabilitation of the millions now coming here for shelter.

The problem of rehabilitation has been accepted as a problem of India, and it is really very heartening to know that all the States have come forth with offers of whatever help they could render.

[Shri P. R. Chakraverti]

So far as Dandakaranya is concerned, I had the occasion to visit it, and in the light of my visit, I have got some specific suggestions to make. A large number of families are now being sent from West Bengal directly to the Mana camp and also some other camps in its neighbourhood. It is a tremendous job. One cannot sit here and merely criticise but one has to see with one's own eyes what arrangements are being made, the manner in which the authority have tried to solve the problem, instead of leaving those people in the lurch and uncared for. I am a displaced person myself from East Pakistan, and, therefore, I claim to know the people's feelings. I went through many villages in Dandakaranya and I found that indeed some difficulties were there. I would submit that those difficulties should be solved.

There is one misunderstanding so far as Dandakaranya is concerned. The nice pamphlets put out by the Ministry say that it is a place which is 32,000 square miles in area. That is not so. It is only a small area of land which has been allotted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the Government of Orissa. These lands have now been reclaimed and some portion of the lands have been allotted to the displaced families, whose number up till now is less than 7,000 families. Out of the reclaimed lands, 25 per cent must go to the people of the area, namely, the Adivasis. It is really a happy augury to see how the Adivasis have accepted the people from my side. They are living together amicably. They have no grievance on that score. When I asked them, separately, individually, 'How do you feel about them?', I was really happy to learn what they said. They accepted them as their own people.

I have only to point out one or two things in this connection. When different areas are taken up, for resettlement of refugees, sometimes it has been found that the Adivasis are left within the reclaimed lands in villages

isolated from the rest. Some two or three villages of Adivasis are left over there and these people have to take their cattle, two or three miles, to reach the place where they have to cultivate. That was their difficulty. They say 'When all your machines are working round about the village, we are the people who find ourselves marooned within a small area encircled by large tracts of lands reclaimed by D.D.A. This factor has to be taken into consideration and it has to be ensured that their ways of life, their integrated society are not disturbed on the score of rehabilitating these East Pakistan people there.'

But the main question which interested me as a student of economics is this, that this agriculture-oriented rehabilitation is no solution to the problem. The original idea was that all the agriculturists would go over there. They will have lands allotted to the extent of 7 acres per family. They have come from areas, where the rainfall is annually between 200 and 250 inches. Here, they have been given land in areas where the rainfall is 50 inches, maximum 60 inches and the rainfall is there for a particular period, extending over only three months. So, there must be better provision for irrigation facilities. That can only be possible if they could get wells dug up in their fields. Seven acres make 21 bighas and these must be irrigated. Then they have to have dairies, poultry and so on.

I saw there 1,000-acre farms. There are two such big farms, where there is mixed farming. Of course, if these farms also demonstrate how agricultural development can be made possible, people will take to it undoubtedly. At the same time, we must make provision for industrial development there. Initiative has to be taken to set up some cottage industries and also small industrial units. There should be systematic planning. In that way, we can develop some industries and integrate these people's form of living with that. If that is

done, they will ultimately find themselves in a position to settle in life.

So far as railway connections are concerned, I have a definite suggestion to make, because I have seen the set-up there. There is no railway line connecting Dandakaranya. Some lines are there on the periphery. My definite proposal is that there must be a railway line from Sambalpur to Titlagarh, then Raigarh-Umarkot-Kondagaon-Jagdarpur-Bailadila. There should be a line linking Vizianagaram-Salur-Koraput-Borigumma; then another, Raipur-Dhamtari-Paralkot.

If these railway lines are constructed and if the prospects for establishing industries are also examined and pursued and definite schemes organised and put into execution, I am sure this rehabilitation question, though it is a very stupendous question, will not be so difficult to solve, specially with the sympathetic and compassionate treatment which is being meted out to the refugees from all over India from all the States. So it is up to the Ministry to proceed in that direction.

Our erstwhile colleague in the Congress, Shri Kamath, was showering encomiums on Shri Khanna. I would say this Ministry today is assuming an importance, irrespective of the question of the eastern frontier or western frontier, and an eminence, that can hardly be belittled. It is in the fitness of things that the Minister must have the rank of a Cabinet Minister who can run the show and have his say in the hierarchy of Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He can be elevated to Cabinet rank.

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman...

Mr. Chairman: He may continue his speech on Monday.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, April 6, 1964 (Chaitra 17, 1886 (Saka)).